-A:••

سرى سوال: يك
زمان آزمون (دقيقه) : تستى : ••1 تشريحى: •
تعداد سوالات : تستى :• • تشريحى:• عنـــــوان درس : اصول وروش تحقيق זا،روش تحقيق در مسائل زبان اموزى


1-When a researcher selects every nth subject from a population, he is using

1. simple random sampling
2. stratified random sampling
3. systematic random sampling
4. cluster sampling

2-The data obtained from non-random samples are not as $\qquad$ as the data obtained from random samples.

1. reliable
2. relevant
3. valid
4. applicable

3-According to the literature, all of the following are among the major rights that should be considered in ethics EXCEPT $\qquad$ .

1. Anonymity
2. Privacy
3. Confidentiality
4. Secrecy

4-Which of the following refers to the degree to which a test consistently measures whatever it measures?

1. Reliability
2. Validity
3. Relevance
4. Utility

5-When a researcher presents an individual with a series of pictures and requires him to tell a story about each picture, he is using $\qquad$

1. Rorschach inkblot test
2. Thematic Appreciation Test
3. story-telling test
4. puzzle test

6-Which of the following can simply be calculated by dividing the absolute frequency by the total number of scores?

1. Relative frequency
2. Percentile
3. Simple frequency
4. Cumulative frequency

7-To obtain more detailed information on the standing of a particular score within a group of scores, one should calculate $\qquad$

1. standard deviation
2. relative frequency
3. cumulative frequency
4. degree of freedom

8-If most of the scores are high and a few scores are low, the peak of distribution will fall toward the ------------ side of the graph.

1. left
2. right
3. middle
4. tail

9-If the frequency of the obtained scores is almost the same for all scores, the distribution would be

1. positively skewed
2. negatively skewed
3. bimodal
4. flat

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { زمان آزمون (دقيقه) : تستى : +ـ ا تشريحى: • } \\
& \text { تعداد سوالات : تستى :+r تشريحى: • } \\
& \text { عنـــــوان درس: اصول وروش تحقيق 「ّ،روش تحقيق در مسائل زبان اموزى }
\end{aligned}
$$

10-Which of the following is defined as the most frequently obtained score in the distribution?

1. Mean
2. Median
3. Mode
4. Range

11-If the distribution of scores is symmetric, all of the following measure tend to be quite similar BUT
$\qquad$

1. Mode
2. Mean
3. Median
4. Standard deviation

12-Which of the following is the most commonly used measure of variability of scores in a distribution?

1. Range
2. Variance
3. Standard Deviation
4. Degree of freedom

13-A disadvantage of using the mean is that $\qquad$

1. it is sensitive to the extreme scores
2. it balances scores
3. it equates scores
4. it is sensitive to deviations

14-The variance equals to $\qquad$ the standard deviation.

1. the square of
2. the square root of
3. the sum of squared deviations from
4. the sum of deviation scores from

15-According to the literature, normal distribution is all of the following EXCEPT $\qquad$

1. unimodal
2. symmetric
3. asymptotic
4. skewed

16-In order to obtain the $\mathbf{Z}$ score, one should take into account $\qquad$ of the raw scores.

1. mean and median
2. mean and standard deviation
3. mean and variance
4. median and standard deviation

17-What percentage of scores falls below zero SD in a normal distribution?

1. 50
2. 84
3. 34
4. 13

18-When raw scores are converted to some sort of standard scores, the scores taken from ---------------- can be compared meaningfully.

1. distributions with similar means
2. $Z$ and normal distributions
3. different distributions
4. distributions with similar variabilities

19-It is recommended that raw scores be transformed into standard scores in order to make them

1. comparable
2. sealed
3. desirable
4. specific
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20-Any characteristic determined through inferential statistics is called

1. statistic
2. parameter
3. variable
4. factor

21-A head or a tail in flipping a coin and a true or false response in performing on a true-false item is called a(n)

1. outcome
2. event
3. accident
4. instance

22-In order to quantitatively determine the probability of a score belonging to a distribution, the raw score should be converted into a $\qquad$

1. $Z$ score
2. probable score
3. meaningful score
4. normal score

23-According to the $Z$ distribution, the percentile rank of a score corresponding to a $\mathbf{Z}$ of $+\mathbf{2}$ is

1. 100
2. 34
3. 50
4. 98

24-If the probability of the occurrence of a particular value is less than 5 in one hundred or less than one in a hundred, it is claimed that the value $\qquad$

1. belongs to the distribution
2. does not belong to the distribution
3 . is the representative of the population
3. is a critical value

25-The process of $\qquad$ the data is NOT mentioned as a function of descriptive statistics.

1. organizing
2. depicting
3. interpreting
4. tabulating

26-In a two-tailed test, the researcher can expect the difference between the samples to go

1. in either direction
2. in one direction only
3. twice as much as in a one-tailed test
4. as much as in a one-tailed test

27-According to the literature, t-test is usually used to compute the difference between $\qquad$ means.

1. three
2. more than two
3. more than three
4. two

28-The two factors which determine the degrees of freedom are the number of $\qquad$

1. samples and the number of subjects
2. formulas and the number of subjects
3. population parameters and formulas
4. sample statistics and the number of subjects

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29-Which of the following sections is NOT included in the method section of the research paper?

1. Subjects
2. Design
3. Materials
4. Results

30-In which section of an article, does the author describe what the subjects did or what was done to the subjects during the research project.

1. Method
2. Discussion
3. Procedure
4. Conclusion
