سرى سوال: يك

1-Which concept regards the reservations that researchers should observe during data collection process?

1. sampling
2. randomization
3. ethics
4. practicality

2-Which classification is true about the distributing the questionnaires?

1. direct- indirect
2. open-closed
3. structured- unstructured
4. formal-informal

3-Which statement is true about the projective tests?

1. The purpose of such tests is usually clear to the respondents.
2. The results of these tests can be interpreted easily.
3. The individual is typically asked to respond to easy items.
4. Conscious dishonesty of the respondents is reduced in these tests.

4-A researcher wants to investigate the effect of the students' field of study on their self-confidence. Which type of scale is most appropriate for "major fields of study"?

1. nominal
2. ordinal
3. interval
4. ratio

5 -In a grammar test, the cumulative frequency of the score of 12 is 53. Which interpretation is true?

1. 53 percent of people scored above 12 .
2. 53 percent of people scored below 12 .
3. 53 percent of people scored 12 .
4. No interpretation can be made.

6-If the frequency of the obtained score is almost the same for all scores, the distribution would be
$\qquad$

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

7-Which statement is true about the median?

1. It is particularly useful measure of central tendency for skewed distributions.
2. It is sensitive to extreme scores.
3. It can be observed through a simple frequency distribution.
4. It is a useful and informative measure of variability.

8 -What is the range of this set of scores?
$12,11,6,12,8,5,10,11,9,11$

1. 12
2. 11
3. 7
4. 9.5

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9-One of the properties of the normal distribution is that it is $\qquad$ That is, the two sides of the distribution from the mean are equal in shape and frequency.

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

10-What is the main problem with Z score which makes testing institutes adjust them to an arbitrary system of scoring?

1. mathematical computation
2. emotional pressure
3. their reliability
4. their usefulness

11-The mean of scores in a vocabulary test is 42 and the standard deviation is 4. Assume that this set of scores have a normal distribution. What is the proportion of scores that fall between the scores of 38 and 46 ?

1. $50 \%$
2. $48 \%$
3. $34 \%$
4. $68 \%$

12-To make predictions about the probability of a certain raw score belonging to a certain distribution, the raw sore should first be converted into the $\qquad$

1. t score
2. percentage
3. Z score
4. percentile

13-The probability of the score of 14 belonging to a distribution with a mean of 12 and a standard deviation of $\mathbf{2}$ is around $\qquad$

1. $34 \%$
2. $50 \%$
3. $2 \%$
4. $16 \%$

14-Which statement is true?

1. The level of significance refers to the importance of the research question.
2. The levels of significance are the same as the levels of probability.
3. The level of significance should set after conducting research.
4. There are many commonly accepted levels of significance.

15-Which statement is true?

1. With large sample sizes, the values of $t$ and $Z$ overlap.
2. The $Z$ table is appropriate for small samples.
3. If the population mean is not known, the t-test cannot be used.
4. The number of subjects has no effect on the value of $t$.

16-One of the assumptions underlying t-test is that the scores are measured on a ( $\mathbf{n}$ ) $\qquad$ scale.

1. nominal
2. ratio
3. ordinal
4. interval

17-The academic organization of the author of a journal article is called $\qquad$

1. affiliation
2. abstract
3. preliminary
4. confidentiality

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18-Which kind of validity indicates whether the test is measuring something real or not?

1. content
2. construct
3. concurrent
4. predictive

19-Which tool probably provides the most valid sort of data about a phenomenon?

1. observation
2. questionnaire
3. test
4. interview

20-Matched t-test is used when members of two groups

1. have two scores on two tests.
2. have different scores on differnt tests.
3. are matched on one variable.
4. are matched on two variables.

21-Which one is taken as an acceptable measure of variability in a distribution?

1. range
2. standard deviation
3. mean
4. median

22-In which type of sampling, the researcher selects every nth subject?

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

23-The $\mathbf{Z}$ score of a student in a test is $\mathbf{0}$. Which statement is true about him?

1. His score is lower than the majority of students.
2. His sore is higher than the majority of students.
3. His score falls right on the mean of distribution.
4. He is the laziest student in class.

24-The sum of relative frequencies should equal $\qquad$

1. 100
2. 1
3. 10
4. 0

25-What is the major advantage of closed form questionnaires over open ended questionnaires?

1. Researcher's wish and bias will not influence the type of response provided.
2. They take away freedom with which respondents can answer the questions.
3. The choices are uniform within the domain of the provided responses.
4. The respondents are limited to certain choices provide by the researcher.

26-The variance for a set of scores is 9. What is the standard deviation?

1. 3
2. 81
3. 8
4. 1

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27-The person-on- the-street interviews often shown during local newscasts are examples of $\qquad$ sampling.

1. accidental
2. purposive
3. simple
4. cluster

28-Which order is used to summarize data?

1. coding the data, displaying data in graphic forms, performing numerical computations
2. displaying data in graphic forms, performing numerical computations, coding the data
3. displaying data in graphic forms, coding the data, performing numerical computations
4. coding the data, , performing numerical computations, displaying data in graphic forms

29-How the study was conducted is explained within the $\qquad$ section of the journal article.

1. design
2. discussion
3. procedure
4. material

30-If fifteen students receive a score of 19 on a test, then the score of 19 has a $\qquad$ frequency of 15.

1. relative
2. cumulative
3. simple
4. percentile

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