



زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی: ۶۵ تشریحی: -

تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: --

نام درس: آزمون سازی ۱

رشته تحصیلی/ کُد درس: آموزش زبان انگلیسی (ناپیوسته) ۱۲۲۵۰۸۷

مجاز است.

استفاده از:

- When evaluation involves quantitative information, it is called
a. summative b. formative c. rating d. ranking
- A good achievement test should have a value according to which it can tell what has been accomplished correctly and who needs special study and remedial work.
a. mastery b. general c. prognostic d. diagnostic
- Which test is used for the purpose of measuring global competence in a language regardless of any training the testees may have had?
a. Proficiency b. Entrance c. Progress d. Aptitude
- In language teaching programs, prognostic evaluation relates to tests.
a. attainment and achievement
b. knowledge and proficiency
c. selection and placement
d. mastery and progress
- A test that indicates the potential capacity of the learners and serves a prediction function is called a/an test.
a. competition b. aptitude c. selection d. placement
- When a test is used for selecting the best candidate(s), it is called a/an test.
a. competition b. achievement c. diagnostic d. knowledge
- A teacher administers a test to all her students on the first day of class. Which of the following cannot be one of her purposes?
a. To determine strengths and weaknesses
b. To plan class activities.
c. To identify each student's level of ability..
d. To assign class grades.
- Completion and short-answer items are examples of the forms which are also called forms.
a. subjective / productive b. supply / production
c. recognition / comprehension d. selection / reception
- Which of the following is **NOT** true about true-false items?
a. They should test only a single point in each item.
b. Each item should have a complete meaning by itself.
c. There is no room for guessing in these items.
d. Items should be worded with maximum precision and clarity.



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استفاده از:

10. Characteristics such as manner, personality and speech quality are best evaluated by
a. compositions b. interviews c. matching items d. essay items
11. Which type of test is the most difficult for scoring?
a. Completion b. Composition c. Multiple choice d. Matching
12. Matching items are often good measures of
a. personality and manner
b. oral ability and speech quality
c. recognition of knowledge and comprehension
d. organizing and integrating idea
13. When there are a large group of students to be tested items save time.
a. subjective b. matching c. objective d. composition
14. When test scores need to be reported quickly, the best items to use are items.
a. multiple-choice b. matching c. short-answer d. composition
15. Which of the following is **NOT** among the purposes of item analysis of a test?
a. To identify poor or defective items.
b. To determine the proficiency level of the students.
c. To determine the facility level of each item.
d. To discover weaknesses in the directions.
16. The results of facility indices of four questions of a test are as follows. Which question should be completely discarded?
a. .82 b. .50 c. 1.0 d. 90
17. The construction of tests includes four stages; planning, writing,, and pretesting.
a. administering b. reviewing c. analyzing d. performing
18. The first step in planning an achievement test is to..... .
a. decide on the length of the test
b. review the test materials
c. define the structural objectives
d. select the types of items to use
19. In a normal curve, most of the cases
a. pile up in the middle of score values
b. go to the left end of the curve
c. are divided between the right and left end of the curve
d. go to the right end of the curve



مجاز است.

استفاده از:

20. What is the mode of the following scores? 16 8 10 12 14 11 12 10 15 17 12 16
a. 16 b. 8 c. 12 d. 10
21. Which of the following is concerned with how accurately and precisely the test measures what it is intended to measure?
a. Relevance b. Reliability c. Validity d. Efficiency
22. If the scores on a multiple-choice writing test are compared with the grades obtained by the same subjects in composition writing taken at the same time, the validity is obtained.
a. concurrent b. content c. predictive d. construct
23. Which type of validity is a comprehensive phenomenon that comprises the other types of validity?
a. Predictive b. Content c. Construct d. Face
24. If a test includes some points that ought to have been covered in the course but was somehow overlooked in the instruction, the test lacks
a. face validity b. balance c. fairness d. specificity
25. The faithfulness with which the test represents an area of knowledge is referred to as validity.
a. concurrent b. predictive c. content d. face
26. There are different possibilities of determining test reliability. In which method the test is divided arbitrarily into two halves?
a. Alternate-forms b. Split-half 107 c. Rational-equivalence d. Test-retest
27. From the structuralist's description of language, language testing borrowed
a. the hierarchical analysis of language
b. the idea that behavior is the sum of its parts
c. the methodology for test development
d. the objective test form
28. Which of the following is **NOT** true about items in a structure test?
a. Each item should have only one correct answer.
b. Distracters should be of equal size.
c. Each item should tap only one point.
d. Distracters do not need to be plausible.
29. Discrete-point approach views language as a system composed of an infinite number of
a. habits b. interpretation c. items 132 d. approaches
30. What is the range of the following set of scores? 29 30 32 32 33
a. 1 b. 32 c. 31 d. 4