

سری سوال: یک ۱

زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی: ۱۰۰ تشریحی: ۰

تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: ۰

عنوان درس: اصول و روش تحقیق ۲، روش تحقیق در مسائل زبان آموزی

رشته تحصیلی/کد درس: مترجمی زبان انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۰۹۱ - ، زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۱۳۲ - ، آموزش زبان انگلیسی ۱۲۲۵۰۸۸

1- Which of the following is used to make sure the sample is representative of the population?

- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Counterbalancing | 2. Randomizing      |
| 3. Experimenting    | 4. Operationalizing |

2- According to the theories of language testing, descriptive statistics deals with -----.

- |              |           |               |             |
|--------------|-----------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. variables | 2. sample | 3. population | 4. raw data |
|--------------|-----------|---------------|-------------|

3- Which of the following is type of non-random sampling which aims at selecting certain types of subjects?

- |                       |                          |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Cluster sampling   | 2. Accidental sampling   |
| 3. Purposive sampling | 4. Availability sampling |

4- Which of the following says that we should not reveal the names of participants in research studies?

- |            |                    |                    |              |
|------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| 1. Privacy | 2. Confidentiality | 3. Professionality | 4. Anonymity |
|------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|

5- The ----- is concerned with the degree to which the scores on a test are related to scores on another test whose validity is already established and is administered at the same time.

- |                        |                     |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. concurrent validity | 2. face validity    |
| 3. construct validity  | 4. content validity |

6- Logical validity enables the researcher to check -----.

1. the relationship between tests
2. the correspondence between the content and test
3. the relationship between test and a construct
4. the relationships between two constructs

7- Which of the following is the most commonly used projective measure?

- |                        |                          |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Qualitative measure | 2. Method of association |
| 3. Data analysis       | 4. Likert scale          |

8- A researcher has divided the participants into good, very good, and excellent in terms of grammar competence. What type of data is used here?

- |                 |                 |                  |               |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. Nominal data | 2. Ordinal data | 3. Interval data | 4. Ratio data |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|

9- Which scale is more appropriate for the data obtained on a TOEFL test?

- |             |            |            |          |
|-------------|------------|------------|----------|
| 1. Interval | 2. Nominal | 3. Ordinal | 4. Ratio |
|-------------|------------|------------|----------|



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19- If we need to compare sample statistics with population parameters, the sample should have the criterion of -----.

- |                       |                |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1. representativeness | 2. size effect |
| 3. generalization     | 4. inferencing |

20- When we divide the number of desired events by the number of possible outcomes, we get -----.

- |              |                |                   |                   |
|--------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. frequency | 2. probability | 3. critical value | 4. error variance |
|--------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|

21- To define the probability of an event in formal terms, it is sufficient to know -----.

1. the number of events
2. the ration of the number of outcomes
3. the number of outcomes in the event and in the outcome space
4. the ratio of the desired events to the outcome space

22- In order to make a directional hypothesis we should have -----.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. a very large sample size               | 2. random selection of the sample          |
| 3. inferential and descriptive statistics | 4. careful and extensive literature review |

23- What is the critical value for a directional one tailed hypothesis at .01?

- |         |         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. 2.33 | 2. 2.58 | 3. 1.64 | 4. 1.96 |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|

24- With large sample sizes, the value of t -----.

- |  |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. is drastically different from that of Z | 2. is almost identical to that of Z |
| 3. must be used instead of Z               | 4. must be used along with Z value  |

25- Which of the following formulas is used to compute df?

- |          |          |          |          |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. N - 1 | 2. N - 2 | 3. N + 1 | 4. N + 2 |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|

26- In large sample sizes, the value of t and Z -----.

- |                         |                       |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. are almost the same  | 2. are very different |
| 3. cannot be calculated | 4. are not comparable |

27- In a research paper, the review of literature is usually included in the -----.

- |               |            |               |                 |
|---------------|------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. discussion | 2. results | 3. conclusion | 4. introduction |
|---------------|------------|---------------|-----------------|

28- Which of the following described in a paper section titled "materials"?

- |                 |          |              |                  |
|-----------------|----------|--------------|------------------|
| 1. Participants | 2. Tests | 3. Procedure | 4. Data analysis |
|-----------------|----------|--------------|------------------|

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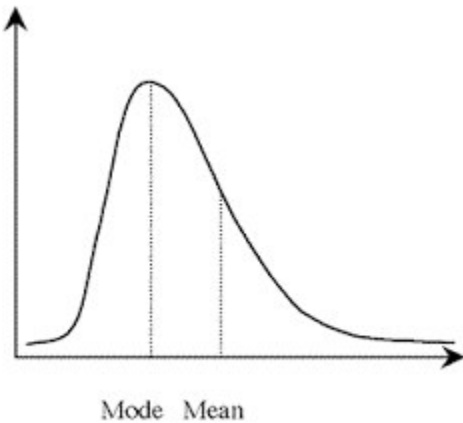
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29- Z score is computed in order -----.

1. to generalize from a sample to a population
2. to determine the scatteredness of a distribution
3. to determine the probability of a score belonging to a distribution
4. to determine the normality of a distribution

30- What label can be used for the graph below?



- |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Positively skewed | 2. Negatively skewed |
| 3. Flat              | 4. Normal            |