

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: آموزش زبان انگلیسی، مترجمی زبان انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۰۹۱ - ، زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی ۱۲۱۲۱۳۲ - ، آموزش زبان انگلیسی ۱۲۲۵۰۸۸

1-The reservations that researchers should observe during data collection are referred to -----.

1. ethics                      2. principles                      3. codes                      4. privacies

2-Which of the following refers to the process through which every single member of population is given an equal chance to be included in the sample?

1. Sampling                      2. Clustering                      3. Selection                      4. Randomization

3-Which of the following sampling methods takes the proportion of subjects in the population into account?

1. Simple random                      2. Systematic random  
3. Stratified random                      4. Cluster

4-The major problem with closed-form questionnaires is that -----.

1. they are neither reliable nor valid  
2. the responses are not uniform  
3. they take away the respondents' freedom in answering  
4. according to researchers they are easy to construct

5-Which of the following is the main drawback of using indirect method for distributing questionnaires?

1. Low return rate                      2. Response uniformity  
3. Accessing the respondents                      4. Construction difficulty

6-Which of the following validity enables the researcher to check the correspondence between the content of the test and the content of the materials to be tested?

1. Predictive                      2. Concurrent                      3. Logical                      4. Face

7-The instruments to obtain information on one or more aspects of an individual's behavior rather than measuring those aspects are called -----.

1. batteries                      2. tests                      3. inventories                      4. silos

8-The way the data are coded will depend, in part, on the -----.

1. method of conducting research                      2. scales used to measure the variables  
3. theories underlying the research                      4. interpretations of the collected data

9-The number of times a particular score has occurred in the data is called ----- frequency.

1. absolute                      2. relative                      3. cumulative                      4. stratified

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10-When relative frequency is multiplied by 100, the outcome is called -----.

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

11-Percentile scores show the rank of the subjects on a scale of -----.

1. 100                      2. 10                      3. 50                      4. 150

12-Bimodality in a distribution implies that -----.

1. collected data are valid                      2. researcher has not used suitable method  
3. there are two distinct groups in the sample                      4. subjects are homogenous

13-When most of the scores in a distribution are low and only a few are high, the distribution is most likely to be -----.

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

14-In order to avoid lengthy addition of the scores in formulas, the Greek letter sigma is used which means ----- all values coming after.

1. subtract                      2. multiply                      3. delete                      4. add

15-Describing the data refers to a set of procedures which lead to -----.

1. achieving a conclusion                      2. interpreting the data  
3. finding certain figures                      4. selecting calculation procedures

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

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

17-Which of the following represents the main advantage of the median?

1. It is not sensitive to extreme scores.                      2. It is frequently calculated.  
3. It is affected by middle scores.                      4. It can be calculated manually.

18-Variation of scores is considered as the distance of scores from the -----.

1. median                      2. central point                      3. mode                      4. all of the above

19-One of the uses of measures of variability is to enable the researcher to -----.

1. check the accuracy of computations  
2. see the scatteredness of the scores  
3. make inferences from sample to population  
4. observe the accuracy of the measurement



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20- In a range type of index variability, the most important pieces of information include the ----- scores.

1. high and low
2. highest and the lowest
3. more deviant
4. distance between

21- All of the following present nearly the same or similar values in a bell-shaped curve EXCEPT -----.

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

22- What percentage of scores falls between 0 SD and +1SD in a normal distribution curve?

1. 13.59%
2. 50%
3. 68.26%
4. 34.13%

23- Paper-based TOEFL is measured on a scale with a mean of ----- and standard deviation of -----.

1. 100 – 500
2. 50 – 10
3. 500 – 100
4. 10 – 50

24- What does the third column, C, present in the Table of Proportion of Areas under the Normal Curve?

1. The proportion of the particular value of Z
2. The proportion of scores beyond a particular Z value
3. The proportion of scores between the mean and the Z value
4. The proportion of scores below a particular Z value

25- The main reason for converting raw scores into standard scores is that -----.

1. raw scores should be converted to normal scores
2. percentiles are more meaningful than raw scores
3. measurement scales should be comparable
4. raw scores are not meaningful

26- Raw scores might be misleading because they -----.

1. are not compared with a criterion
2. may not be easily obtained
3. are not based on the same tests
4. may not be on comparable scales

27- Any characteristic determined through inferential statistics is called a -----.

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

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28- Formally speaking, the probability of an event is the proportion of ----- to -----.

- |                                       |                                       |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. possible outcomes – desired events | 2. desired events – possible outcomes |
| 3. possible events – desired outcomes | 4. certain outcomes – general events  |

29-To determine the extent of error, scholars have made an agreement on two levels of errors: five percent and one percent. Technically these are called levels of ..... ?

- |                 |                  |               |                |
|-----------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. significance | 2. determination | 3. importance | 4. association |
|-----------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|

30-To compute any single parameter in an equation, ----- pieces of information are required.

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