



سری سوال: یک ۱

زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی: ۹۰ 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، آموزش زبان انگلیسی (۱۲۱۲۰۹۱) - زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی (۱۲۱۲۱۳۲) - آموزش زبان انگلیسی (۱۲۲۵۰۸۸)

1- In social science research, ----- data usually employs descriptive words such as few, small, large, happy.

1. qualitative 2. quantitative 3. statistical 4. experimental

2- The mean of scores in a vocabulary test is 38 and the standard deviation is 4. Assuming that the scores have a normal distribution, the proportion of scores that fall between 34 and 42 is about

1. 34% 2. 13% 3. 50% 4. 68%

3- In a test of Grammar, the scores of students are: 12, 10, 11, 13, 11, 12, 15, 12, 15, 11, 13, 11
The median of these scores is

1. 15 2. 12.5 3. 11 4. 12

4- In ----- interview, a set of questions is prepared in advance and consistently asked from the respondents.

1. unstructured 2. structured 3. random 4. direct

5- Content or ----- validity enables the researcher to check the correspondence between the content of the test and the content of the materials to be tested.

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

6- Which of the following is NOT among the different ways of establishing the reliability of a test?

1. Rational equivalence 2. Instrumentation bias
3. Split half 4. Test-retest

7- In a(n) ----- scale, each response is associated with a point value and the individual's score is determined by summing the point values for each statement.

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

8- Which of the following is one of the most frequently used association techniques?

1. Rorschach inkblot test 2. Structured interview
3. Quasi-experimental test 4. Closed questionnaire

9- Another name that is used instead of relative frequency is -----.

1. percentage 2. inventory 3. proportion 4. reliability



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10-A researcher obtains ----- by adding up the absolute frequencies successively from the bottom to the top.

1. collective frequency
2. relative frequency
3. simple frequency
4. cumulative frequency

11-In a typical presentation of a polygon, the most frequent score which is the peak is called -----.

1. median
2. mode
3. mean
4. range

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

1. absolute frequency
2. percentile
3. cumulative frequency
4. percentage

13-A percentile rank of 55 indicates that 54 percent of scores are ----- that rank.

1. both above and below
2. above
3. below
4. either above or below

14-When the frequency of high scores is more than that of low scores, the distribution is said to be -----.

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

15-Consistency of the obtained scores on a test refers to the ----- of the test.

1. maturation
2. validity
3. randomization
4. reliability

16-Representativeness criterion requires that the sample reflect the characteristics of the -----.

1. cluster
2. inventory
3. population
4. researchers

17-The variance equals to the ----- the standard deviation.

1. square of
2. square root of
3. interval difference of
4. adjusted difference of

18-The difference between the highest and the lowest scores in the distribution is called -----.

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

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19- Measures of central tendency and variability are necessary pieces of information about the ----- of scores.

1. reliability 2. validity 3. distribution 4. directory

20- In research data analysis, ----- refers to one piece of information in the data which does not contribute to the computations.

1. degrees of freedom 2. central tendency
3. variability 4. range

21- The asymptotic property of a normal distribution is that the tails of the curve ----- the horizontal line.

1. sometimes meet 2. never meet
3. may cross 4. must cross

22- The Z score is obtained by taking into account the mean and the ----- of the raw scores.

1. standard deviation 2. central tendency
3. normal distribution 4. derived score

23- In order to convert raw scores into more meaningful scores, ----- is needed.

1. a reference scale 2. a reference collection
3. a percentile rank 4. a mean deviation

24- How the study was conducted explained within the of the journal article.

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

25- When observed values are obtained, the researcher should check them against ----- values.

1. population 2. critical 3. sample 4. standard

26- The concept of "degrees of freedom" is important in t-test because it -----.

1. provides an accurate number of subjects
2. makes the sample seem more random
3. determines the shape of the score distribution
4. smoothes out the shape of the t distribution

27- Which term is used to shorten the data without losing any important piece of information?

1. elaborating 2. collecting 3. analyzing 4. summarizing

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28-In the matched t-test formula, the difference between every pair of scores is called -----.

1. adjusted score 2. corrected score 3. deviation score 4. nominal score

29-With large 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

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

1. comparable 2. sealed 3. desirable 4. specific

شماره سوال	پاسخ صحيح	وضعيت كليد
۱	الف	عادي
۲	د	عادي
۳	د	عادي
۴	ب	عادي
۵	د	عادي
۶	ب	عادي
۷	ج	عادي
۸	الف	عادي
۹	ج	عادي
۱۰	د	عادي
۱۱	ب	عادي
۱۲	د	عادي
۱۳	ج	عادي
۱۴	الف	عادي
۱۵	د	عادي
۱۶	ج	عادي
۱۷	الف	عادي
۱۸	د	عادي
۱۹	ج	عادي
۲۰	الف	عادي
۲۱	ب	عادي
۲۲	الف	عادي
۲۳	الف	عادي
۲۴	د	عادي
۲۵	ب	عادي
۲۶	الف	عادي
۲۷	د	عادي
۲۸	ج	عادي
۲۹	ب	عادي
۳۰	الف	عادي