

1-The representativeness criterion requires that the sample reflect the characteristics of the -----.

- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. population | 2. term      |
| 3. cluster    | 4. inventory |

2-In ----- sampling, the selection procedure starts with randomizing of the large groups and moves towards smaller groups.

- |               |                   |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. systematic | 2. representative |
| 3. random     | 4. cluster        |

3-In ----- sampling, the researcher selects whoever is available and is willing to participate in the study.

- |              |                 |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. purposive | 2. accidental   |
| 3. cluster   | 4. instrumental |

4-An important point regarding observation is the ----- of the observer.

- |                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. impartiality | 2. privacy  |
| 3. relaxation   | 4. emotions |

5----- validity of a test indicates whether the test is measuring something real or not.

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Concurrent | 2. Predictive |
| 3. Construct  | 4. Content    |

6-The most commonly used ----- measure is the method of association.

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. equivalent | 2. individual |
| 3. projective | 4. objective  |

7-To calculate cumulative frequency, ----- frequencies should be added up successively from the bottom to the top.

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. relative   | 2. absolute   |
| 3. percentile | 4. percentage |

8-When no score is obtained more frequently than the other, we will have ----- distribution.

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

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

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

9-The mode is quite sensitive to ----- scores unless the number of scores is very large.

- |           |             |
|-----------|-------------|
| 1. chance | 2. interval |
| 3. peak   | 4. central  |

10-The easiest way to compute the spread of scores is obtaining the -----.

- |                       |            |
|-----------------------|------------|
| 1. standard deviation | 2. average |
| 3. variation          | 4. range   |

11-The sum of the deviation of scores from the mean equals -----.

- |         |          |
|---------|----------|
| 1. zero | 2. one   |
| 3. two  | 4. three |

12-A large variance in a distribution shows that -----.

- |                             |                                    |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. the mean is very large   | 2. the median is smaller than mean |
| 3. the sample is very small | 4. the sample is not homogeneous   |

13-The variance is defined as the ----- the standard deviation.

- |                                     |                                       |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. the sum of deviation scores from | 2. the sum of squared deviations from |
| 3. square of                        | 4. square root of                     |

14-If a group of students has a mean score of 25 on a test and a standard deviation of 5, approximately two-thirds of scores lie between -----.

- |          |          |          |          |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. 23-28 | 2. 20-30 | 3. 25-35 | 4. 24-34 |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|

15-Approximately ----- percent of the scores fall below the Z score of 1 in the normal distribution.

- |       |       |
|-------|-------|
| 1. 34 | 2. 50 |
| 3. 84 | 4. 95 |

16-TOEFL, a well-known standardized test of the English language proficiency, has a standard deviation of -----.

- |        |        |
|--------|--------|
| 1. 50  | 2. 100 |
| 3. 120 | 4. 150 |



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17- Raw scores may mislead us 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

18- If a large number of groups are selected from the population, the mean of the means of the groups would be ----- the mean of the population.

1. the same as
2. twice
3. less than
4. more than

19- If the probability of the occurrence of a particular value is less than 5 in one hundred or less the one in a hundred, it is claimed that the value ----- the distribution.

1. belongs to
2. does not belong to
3. is a part of
4. is within

20- To make a ----- hypothesis, the researcher need not have comprehensive review of literature.

1. alternative
2. null
3. nondirectional
4. both a and c

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

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

22- For every mean in the analysis, ----- degree of freedom exists and should be taken into consideration.

1. one
2. two
3. three
4. four

23- Where the means belong to two different groups, the t-test is called ----- t-test.

1. matched
2. independent
3. pair-samples
4. both a and c

24- When the scores are measured on a(n) ----- scale, they can be compared through t-test.

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

25-The results of multiple t-test are not valid because there is a one-to-one correspondence between the number of -----.

1. groups and the level of significance
2. subjects in each group and the level of significance
3. extra comparisons and the level of significance
4. possible comparisons and the level of significance

26-Which of the following information does NOT exist in an abstract?

1. statement of the purpose
2. a description of participants
3. a summary of the important results
4. review of literature

27-Usually the statement of purpose in an article is found -----.

1. before review of literature
2. at the end of review of literature
3. after design section
4. after method section

28-The design section of a journal article is sometime labelled -----.

1. statistical procedures
2. results
3. data analysis
4. both a and c

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

1. discussion
2. subjects
3. materials
4. procedure

30-The ----- section usually includes nontechnical interpretation of the results.

1. discussion
2. materials
3. instruments
4. design