

**1- Which of the following statements needs to be CORRECTED?**

1. Completion items are difficult and slow to prepare and require great effort in grading.
2. Subjective judgment is involved in almost any aspect of test construction.
3. The most frequently employed form of measuring oral ability is to have the examiner interview each subject separately.
4. True-false items are easy to prepare although good false statements are very difficult to write.

**2- Which of the following statements is TRUE?**

1. Good true-false statements should express a single idea, not multiple ones.
2. Answers to earlier items should provide a clue to testees to respond to succeeding items.
3. By increasing the number of distractors in a multiple-choice item, the quality of the item improves.
4. A relatively good test encourages rote learning and neglects understanding just to a limited extent.

**3- A person who writes test items should have a number of characteristics. Which of the following is FALSE as one of them?**

1. He should be experienced in test construction.
2. He should be a good teacher as well as a test writer.
3. He should be quite knowledgeable in the content area of the test.
4. He should be ready to sacrifice time and energy to produce good items.

**4- A person who writes test items should have a number of characteristics. Which of the following is FALSE as one of them?**

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**5- Which of the following should be AVOIDED in writing test items?**

1. Writing more items for each point than you really need.
2. Restating the concepts, ideas, or skills in performance terms.
3. Giving the testees a choice of tasks to fulfill.
4. Making the items and directions explicit.

6- There are a number of purposes for pretesting. Which of the following is LEAST likely to be one of them?

1. Grouping testees according to their scores.
2. Identifying poor or defective items.
3. Discovering weaknesses in the directions.
4. Determining the appropriate time limits.

7- A test of 30 multiple-choice items has been administered to 50 students. Thirty-five students have answered item number 45 correctly. What is the item facility index of this item?

1. .30
2. .45
3. .50
4. .70

8- A teacher has administered a 50 item test to a group of 100 students.

He has ranked the scores and has placed 33 percent of students in the high group, 34 in the middle group and 33 in the low group. Item number 30 has been answered correctly by all the 33 students from the high group but all students in the low group failed to answer it correctly. What is the discrimination index of this item?

1. 1
2. .33
3. .34
4. .50

9- Below you have the IF and ID of four items A, B, C, and D. Which of them needs to be removed from the test?

1. IF: .45/ ID: .35
2. IF: .75/ ID: .60
3. IF: .50/ ID: .50
4. IF: .80/ ID: .15

10- Which of the following statements is FALSE regarding test construction?

1. The construction of a test includes four stages: planning, writing, reviewing, and pretesting.
2. Planning involves considerations of the general nature, purpose, and general design of the test.
3. The purpose of a test determines the characteristics of the test item in terms of facility and discrimination.
4. Pretesting refers to trying out the test with the same group of testees for whom the test is intended.

11- In a normal distribution, what is the approximate percentage of scores that fall between one standard deviation below the mean and two standard deviations above it?

1. about 35%
2. about 50%
3. about 72%
4. about 82%

12- A test has been administered to a group of 300 students. The scores range from 45 to 85 on a scale of 100. Fifteen students have got the score of 65. What is the percentage of this score?

1. .5
2. 10
3. 15
4. 20

13- Two hundred students have taken a reading test. The cumulative frequency of the score 60 is 50. How many students have scored above this score?

1. 50
2. 75
3. 100
4. 150



21- Which of the following is UNACCEPTABLE as a guideline for testing vocabulary?

1. The context should be clear enough to provide the testees with a clear meaning.
2. Care must be exercised to have just a limited number of items on grammatical structures.
3. The choices should be easier than the word being tested in paraphrase type.
4. The distractors and the word being tested should be of the same difficulty level in completion type.

22- Which of the following is FALSE regarding testing of pronunciation?

1. The ability to distinguish between sounds in itself implies an ability to understand verbal messages.
2. An approximation of the native-speaker's pronunciation often serves as a criterion of accuracy for non-native speakers.
3. The pictures in pronunciation test should be familiar to the subjects taking the test.
4. It is ideal to be able to speak a language with native-like competence.

23- Which of the following statements is FALSE regarding testing listening comprehension?

1. The use of recording allows presenting perfect models of spoken language.
2. The great advantage of using recordings is the uniformity in what is presented to testees.
3. A dictation task is more appropriate for advanced subjects.
4. The noise test may function as a reasonable measure of listening proficiency for beginners.

24- What is the main drawback of question and statement types of items in testing listening comprehension?

1. Auditory comprehension is measured through the reading skill.
2. Such item types do not match any real-life activity.
3. They do not present valid measures of general comprehension.
4. A narrow range of sentence types may be tapped.

25- Which of the following guidelines are you LEAST likely to follow in conducting and scoring interviews?

1. It is essential that the interviewers decide on the general content of the conversation in advance.
2. At least two raters should be involved to obtain dependable results.
3. The decision to use a holistic or discrete scoring system should be based on the personality of the testee.
4. Each interview should be recorded so that it can be scored later.

26- Which of the following statements is FALSE regarding testing reading comprehension?

1. There is a comprehensive theory of reading comprehension which is followed by almost all experts.
2. Traditional reading tests are the most widely-used measures of reading ability.
3. Reading comprehension tests attempt to measure the testee's ability to get meaning from the printed material.
4. A short-context reading test consists of very brief texts with comprehension items testing comprehension of overall meaning.

27- Cloze procedure has been used for different purposes. Which of the following is FALSE as one of these uses?

1. To determine readability of a test.
2. To test overall language ability.
3. To determine communicative competence.
4. To test reading comprehension.

28- A friend has asked to provide him with some guidelines for preparing and scoring writing tests. Based on your knowledge of testing writing, which of the following do you suggest?

1. The tasks in writing tests should represent the same types of style and content.
2. The testees should be expected guess when they are unable to find the correct answer.
3. Long compositions are more likely to reveal the abilities of testees.
4. Each test item should be so worded that all examiners get the same conception of what is expected, as does the examiner.

29- Which of the following is based on the belief that language is a system of separate categories such as phonemes, morphemes, words, phrases, and sentences?

1. discrete-point approach
2. integrative approach
3. functional approach
4. pragmatic approach

30- Which of the following statements is FALSE?

1. A discrete point item implies that only one element from one component of language is being assessed in one skill.
2. Discrete point items are easy to administer and score.
3. Discrete point tests provide adequate information on the testee's ability to function well in real situations.
4. The criticism against discrete point tests relate to the inadequacies of its linguistic and psychological theories.