

1-The disadvantage of qualitative data is that .....

1. data collection procedure is complicated
2. to collect data a particular instrument is required
3. despite useful information, they lack empirical precision
4. they cannot be translated into quantitative data

2-The type of selection where the researcher selects every nth subject is called .....

1. simple random sampling
2. systematic random sampling
3. stratified random sampling
4. cluster sampling

3-In simple random sampling, the concept of ..... is under question.

1. sampling
2. population
3. randomization
4. representativeness

4-Systematic random sampling may not lead to representative samples. In order to compensate for this shortcoming, ..... is used.

1. cluster sampling
2. simple random sampling
3. stratified random sampling
4. available sampling

5-When a researcher selects subjects from the already known proponents and opponents of a particular issue, he constitutes a ..... sample.

1. purposive
2. accidental
3. cluster
4. criterion

6-..... means that the respondents should be given complete freedom not to answer the questions if they do not desire so.

1. Relevance
2. Confidentiality
3. Anonymous
4. Privacy

7-Devices such as facial expressions, body movements, clarifications, and repetitions in the interview make the data .....

1. structured
2. valid
3. direct
4. reliable

8-When the researcher presents a series of pictures and asks the subjects to tell a story about each picture, the process is called .....

1. Likert test
2. concurrent test
3. thematic appreciation test
4. Rorschach inkblot test

9-Data is called ..... when the existence or non-existence of an attribute under question is considered.

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

10- Percentage is calculated by multiplying the ..... by 100.

- |                         |                                  |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. proportion           | 2. relative frequency            |
| 3. cumulative frequency | 4. relative cumulative frequency |

11- The distribution is called ..... if most of the scores are low and a few scores are high.

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

12- Central tendency includes the followings EXCEPT:

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

13- The most frequently obtained score in the distribution is named the .....

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

14- What is the median in the following set of scores?

18,18,17,17,15,15,13,12,10,10,10,7,6

- |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. 12 | 2. 10 | 3. 13 | 4. 15 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|

15- Which one is NOT among the different types of tools for collecting data?

- |                        |                 |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Projective measures | 2. Observations |
| 3. Tests               | 4. Samples      |

16- Which one is NOT among the characteristics of a normal curve?

1. It is bimodal
2. It is asymptotic
3. It is symmetric
4. The mode, median, and mean are equal in value.

17- In a bell-shaped curve, approximately ..... percent fall one standard deviation above and below the mean.

- |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. 34 | 2. 14 | 3. 16 | 4. 68 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|

18- In the Z distribution, the variance and mean of the scores are ..... and ..... respectively.

- |         |         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. 1, 1 | 2. 0, 0 | 3. 0, 1 | 4. 1, 0 |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|

19- In a normal distribution, what percentage of scores fall between a Z of -2 and +1?

- |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. 68 | 2. 82 | 3. 98 | 4. 48 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|

20- Any characteristic determined through analyzing, describing, and interpreting the data is called .....

1. parameter
2. descriptive statistics
3. statistic
4. inferential statistics

21- Which sentence is NOT true about testing hypothesis?

1. In a directional hypothesis, the Z value is either positive or negative.
2. The researcher needs to have comprehensive review of literature.
3. The researcher does not need to have an ample evidence.
4. Making directional hypothesis is more demanding than making a null hypothesis.

22- In a one-tailed test of hypothesis, when the observed Z value exceeds the critical value of Z it is said that the ..... hypothesis is .....

1. directional , supported
2. null, supported
3. directional, rejected
4. null, rejected

23- If in a two-tailed test of hypothesis the observed value of Z exceeds the critical value of ..... , one can claim with 99 percent certainty that the scores belongs to the distribution.

1. .01
2. .99
3. 1.96
4. 2.58

24- If there are three sample statistics in a particular statistical analysis, the degrees of freedom will be the number of .....

1. samples minus one
2. parameters plus one
3. subjects minus three
4. subjects plus the number of samples

25- Which statistical analysis is used for testing the following non-directional hypothesis?

H<sub>0</sub>: There is no significant difference between the performance of students on reading and vocabulary tests.

1. Matched t-test
2. Equal t-test
3. Dependent t-test
4. Independent t-test

26- Before using t-test certain assumption should be met EXCEPT:

1. Every subject should be assigned to only one group in independent group t-test.
2. Every subject's score must be independent of any other subject's score.
3. The variance of the groups should be significantly different from each other.
4. The scores should be measured on an interval scale.

27-The information related to the course for which the paper is prepared is included in .....

1. preliminaries                      2. the cover page                      3. abstract                      4. references

28-The following information should be included in the abstract page EXCEPT:

1. A summary of the important results.
2. A statement of the purpose.
3. An explanation of what the participants did.
4. A significance of the study.

29-The researcher explains how many subjects he used, who the subjects were, and how they were selected in ..... section of the research paper.

1. the table of contents                      2. preliminaries  
3. method                      4. discussion

30-Where the means belong to two different groups, ..... is used.

1. available t-test                      2. matched t-test  
3. critical t-test                      4. independent t-test