

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 اموزی

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

1- We use ----- random sampling, when we place all the names in a hat and draw a number of names we need.

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

2- When the population is made up of different sub-groups, the most suitable sampling procedure is -----.

1. systematic random sampling 2. stratified random sampling
3. non-random sampling 4. simple random sampling

3- Which of the following refers to the procedure directed toward obtaining a certain number of participants with pre-determined features?

1. accidental sampling 2. cluster sampling
3. purposive sampling 4. non-random sampling

4- Which of the following is **NOT** an appropriate guideline in constructing a questionnaire?

1. The questions should follow a clearly established theory
2. The instructions should be clear.
3. The questions should be able to elicit honest answers.
4. The more difficult questions should appear first.

5- Which of the following can probably be regarded as the most valid source of data about a phenomenon?

1. questionnaires 2. tests 3. interviews 4. surveys

6- Which of the following is estimated to see how much the materials correspond with what appears in the test?

1. face validity 2. content validity
3. concurrent validity 4. construct validity

7- The degree to which a test consistently measures whatever it measures is known as the ----- of the test.

1. validity 2. practicality 3. reliability 4. predictability

8- Which of the following are developed to help researchers overcome some of the problems inherent in the self-report measures?

1. achievement measures 2. projective measures
3. data analyses measures 4. self-assessment measures

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9- Which of the following scales is more appropriate for the data on participants' gender?

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

10- Which of the following is obtained if we divide absolute frequency by the total number of scores?

1. cumulative frequency 2. relative frequency
3. percentile 4. standard deviation

11- Which of the following is obtained if we divide cumulative frequency by the total number of scores?

1. variance 2. relative cumulative frequency
3. standard deviation 4. absolute frequency

12- How is the distribution if most of the scores are high?

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

13- What is the sum of relative frequencies in a set of data?

1. zero 2. one 3. one hundred 4. ten

14- The most frequent score in a distribution is called -----.

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

15- Which of the following is a particularly useful measure of central tendency in skewed distributions?

1. mode 2. mean
3. standard deviation 4. median

16- Which of the following is obtained if we divide the sum of scores by the total number of scores?

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

17- Which of the following refers to the distance of scores from the central point?

1. standard deviation 2. variance
3. range 4. variation

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18- Which of the following enables the researcher to compare scores from different distributions?

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. standard scores | 2. raw scores |
| 3. tabulated scores | 4. processed scores |

19- A normal distribution is ----- and it means that the tails of the curve never meet the horizontal line.

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. unimodal | 2. asymmetric | 3. asymptotic | 4. approximate |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|

20- What percentage of scores can be found between the mean and one standard deviation above the mean on a normal distribution?

- | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. .02 | 2. .14 | 3. .34 | 4. .50 |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|

21- What is the z score of the score 35 with a mean of 40 and the standard deviation of 5?

- | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|--------|
| 1. 0 | 2. +1 | 3. -1 | 4. -.5 |
|------|-------|-------|--------|

22- When the scores cluster around the mean, the distribution is most probably -----.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------|-----------|----------------|
| 1. slightly skewed | 2. flat | 3. normal | 4. multi-modal |
|--------------------|---------|-----------|----------------|

23- Which of the following refers to any characteristic determined through inferential statistics?

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. statistic | 2. universe | 3. inference | 4. parameter |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|

24- The result of dividing the number of desired events by the number of possible outcomes is called -----.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. probability | 2. prediction |
| 3. degree of freedom | 4. level of significance |

25- Which of the following is obtained if we divide the distance of a score from the mean by standard deviation?

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|------------|------------|
| 1. variance | 2. probability | 3. t score | 4. z score |
|-------------|----------------|------------|------------|

26- If the observed value is larger than the critical value, the researcher can ----- the null hypothesis.

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------|-----------|------------|
| 1. formulate | 2. test | 3. reject | 4. confirm |
|--------------|---------|-----------|------------|

27- Which of the following levels of significance are agreed by scholars in the field of language teaching and learning?

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. .1 and .5 | 2. .001 and .005 | 3. .2 and .05 | 4. .01 and .05 |
|--------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|

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28-The value N-1 is known as the -----.

1. level of significance
2. critical value
3. degree of freedom
4. observed value

29-When is matched t-test used?

1. when the scores on two variables are obtained from one group.
2. when the scores on one variable are obtained from two groups.
3. when the scores on two variables are obtained from two groups.
4. when the scores on one variables are obtained from one group.

30-One of the assumptions underlying the use of the t-test is that the scores should be measured on a/n ----- scale.

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

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