

زمان آزمون (دقیقه): نشتی: ۷۰ تشریحی: --

تعداد سؤالات: تستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: --

نام درس: اصول و روش تحقیق (۲) - روش تحقیق در مسائل زبان آموزی

رشته تحصیلی/ کُد درس: زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی (۱۲۱۲۱۳۲)/ مترجمی زبان انگلیسی (۱۲۱۲۰۹۱)/ آموزش زبان انگلیسی (نایپوسته) (۱۲۲۵۰۸۸)

مجاز است.

استفاده از:

INSTRUCTION: ANSWER THE FOLLOWING ITEMS BY CHOOSING THE BEST CHOICE (a, b, c or d).

1. Which of the following is used if a researcher puts all the members of a population on a list and then selects every 20<sup>th</sup> person to make a sample?

- a. stratified random sampling      b. non-random sampling  
c. systematic random sampling      d. purposive sampling

2. When a researcher observes the right of -----, he refuses to ask any questions about the participants' personal lives.

- a. privacy      b. anonymity      c. confidentiality      d. accountability

3. In designing a(n) -----, the researcher should be familiar with both structured and unstructured formats.

- a. questionnaire      b. test      c. quiz      d. interview

4. When a researcher intend to find out the degree to which the scores on a test are related to scores on another test whose validity is already established and is administered at the same time, he is measuring -----.

- a. face validity      b. concurrent validity  
c. construct validity      d. content validity

5. What is commonly known as ----- validity refers to the extent to which a test measures an intended hypothetical construct.

- a. criterion-related      b. intervening      c. construct      d. variable

6. The technique called the method of ----- is considered a projective test in which the respondents are asked to respond to ambiguous items.

- a. appreciation      b. observation      c. contemplation      d. association

7. Which of the following types of data can be obtained by administering a questionnaire?

- a. both qualitative data      b. quantitative data  
c. both qualitative and qualitative data      d. neither qualitative nor quantitative data

8. Which scale is most appropriate for coding the first language of participants?

- a. nominal      b. ordinal      c. ratio      d. interval

9. If we add up absolute frequencies successively, we get ----- for a certain score.

- a. cumulative frequency      b. percentile rank  
c. relative frequency      d. standard deviation

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10. When the peak of a distribution is found either towards the right side or the left side of the graph, we have a ----- distribution.

- a. unimodal      b. normal      c. peaked      d. skewed

11. When the distribution is skewed and the sample size is small, the best measure of central tendency is -----.

- a. mode      b. median      c. range      d. mean

12. A measure of ----- tells us how dispersed the scores are from the central point of the distribution.

- a. tendency      b. percentage      c. variability      d. deviation

13. Between one standard deviation below the mean and two standard deviation above the mean on a normal curve we have about ----- of the scores.

- a. 35%      b. 40%      c. 80%      d. 90%

14. To analyze, describe, and interpret the data obtained from a sample, we should use ----- statistics.

- a. inferential      b. interpretive      c. systematic      d. descriptive

15. The word ----- is used to refer to the characteristic that is determined through inferential statistics.

- a. statistic      b. sample      c. parameter      d. value

16. In order to sample statistics with population parameters, the sample should be a true ----- of the population.

- a. approximation      b. prediction      c. representative      d. estimate

17. We can reject the null hypothesis when -----.

- a. the critical value is larger than the observed value.  
b. the critical value is smaller than the observed value.  
c. the critical value and its observed are equal.  
d. there is no critical value and the observed value is large.

18. The concept of ----- is used to determine the extent of error in hypothesis testing.

- a. critical value      b. level of significance  
c. hypothesis testing      d. normal distribution

19. The two levels of ----- are the levels most commonly used in research on behavioral sciences.

- a. .01 and .10      b. .05 and .10      c. .01 and .05      d. .001 and .005

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20. When the two sets of scores are obtained from the same group, we should use ----- to compare the means.

- a. matched t-test  
b. independent t-test  
c. ANOVA  
d. Chi-square test

21. The Z table is more appropriate for ----- samples and t table is suitable for ----- samples.

- a. small/large  
b. medium/large  
c. large/small  
d. medium/small

22. Whenever the value of the mean is used we should take into account the -----.

- a. level of significance  
b. critical value  
c. degree of freedom  
d. hypothesis testing

23. One of the assumptions underlying the use of the ----- is that a subject's score must be independent of any other subject's score.

- a. z-test  
b. mean  
c. SD  
d. t-test

24. If we carry out cross-comparison of the means, we will have ----- findings.

- a. relative  
b. precise  
c. approximate  
d. inaccurate

25. In order to find out the acceptable number of comparisons in a t-test, we can use -----.

- a. K - 2  
b. K - 1  
c. K - N  
d. K + N

26. The value of t is ----- the value of Z.

- a. very different from  
b. almost identical to  
c. exactly the same as  
d. the square root of

27. If you need to read the review of literature of a paper, you should refer to the ----- section.

- a. introduction  
b. discussion  
c. implication  
d. conclusion

28. A summary of the important results can be found in the -----.

- a. abstract  
b. introduction  
c. method  
d. conclusion

29. The ----- can be called the most common type of data collection tool.

- a. interview  
b. test  
c. questionnaire  
d. observation

30. When we compute the -----, we should square the deviations from the mean to avoid obtaining zero as the sum of deviations.

- a. mean  
b. standard deviation  
c. median  
d. range