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ترجمه مقالات

ترجمه متون انگلیسی تمامی رشته ها

مشاوره پایان نامه

ترجمه پروژه های نوار و فیلم رشته مترجمی

انجام مقالات دانشجویی تمامی رشته ها

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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 آموزی

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

انگلیسی ۱۲۲۵۰۸۸

1-The reservations that researchers should observe during data collection are referred to -----.

1. ethics
2. principles
3. codes
4. privacies

2-Which of the following refers to the process through which every single member of population is given an equal chance to be included in the sample?

1. Sampling
2. Clustering
3. Selection
4. Randomization

3-Which of the following sampling methods takes the proportion of subjects in the population into account?

1. Simple random
2. Systematic random
3. Stratified random
4. Cluster

4-The major problem with closed-form questionnaires is that -----.

1. they are neither reliable nor valid
2. the responses are not uniform
3. they take away the respondents' freedom in answering
4. according to researchers they are easy to construct

5-Which of the following is the main drawback of using indirect method for distributing questionnaires?

1. Low return rate
2. Response uniformity
3. Accessing the respondents
4. Construction difficulty

6-Which of the following validity enables the researcher to check the correspondence between the content of the test and the content of the materials to be tested?

1. Predictive
2. Concurrent
3. Logical
4. Face

7-The instruments to obtain information on one or more aspects of an individual's behavior rather than measuring those aspects are called -----.

1. batteries
2. tests
3. inventories
4. silos

8-The way the data are coded will depend, in part, on the -----.

1. method of conducting research
2. scales used to measure the variables
3. theories underlying the research
4. interpretations of the collected data

9-The number of times a particular score has occurred in the data is called ----- frequency.

1. absolute
2. relative
3. cumulative
4. stratified



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10-When relative frequency is multiplied by 100, the outcome is called -----.

1. T score 2. percentile 3. percentage 4. Z score

11-Percentile scores show the rank of the subjects on a scale of -----.

1. 100 2. 10 3. 50 4. 150

12-Bimodality in a distribution implies that -----.

1. collected data are valid 2. researcher has not used suitable method
3. there are two distinct groups in the sample 4. subjects are homogenous

13-When most of the scores in a distribution are low and only a few are high, the distribution is most likely to be -----.

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

14-In order to avoid lengthy addition of the scores in formulas, the Greek letter sigma is used which means ----- all values coming after.

1. subtract 2. multiply 3. delete 4. add

15-Describing the data refers to a set of procedures which lead to -----.

1. achieving a conclusion 2. interpreting the data
3. finding certain figures 4. selecting calculation procedures

16-Which of the following is defined as the most frequently obtained score in the distribution?

1. Range 2. Mode 3. Mean 4. Median

17-Which of the following represents the main advantage of the median?

1. It is not sensitive to extreme scores. 2. It is frequently calculated.
3. It is affected by middle scores. 4. It can be calculated manually.

18-Variation of scores is considered as the distance of scores from the -----.

1. median 2. central point 3. mode 4. all of the above

19-One of the uses of measures of variability is to enable the researcher to -----.

1. check the accuracy of computations
2. see the scatteredness of the scores
3. make inferences from sample to population
4. observe the accuracy of the measurement



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20-In a range type of index variability, the most important pieces of information include the ----- scores.

1. high and low
2. highest and the lowest
3. more deviant
4. distance between

21-All of the following present nearly the same or similar values in a bell-shaped curve EXCEPT -----.

1. Mode
2. Mean
3. Median
4. Variance

22-What percentage of scores falls between 0 SD and +1SD in a normal distribution curve?

1. 13.59%
2. 50%
3. 68.26%
4. 34.13%

23-Paper-based TOEFL is measured on a scale with a mean of ----- and standard deviation of -----.

1. 100 – 500
2. 50 – 10
3. 500 – 100
4. 10 – 50

24-What does the third column, C, present in the Table of Proportion of Areas under the Normal Curve?

1. The proportion of the particular value of Z
2. The proportion of scores beyond a particular Z value
3. The proportion of scores between the mean and the Z value
4. The proportion of scores below a particular Z value

25-The main reason for converting raw scores into standard scores is that -----.

1. raw scores should be converted to normal scores
2. percentiles are more meaningful than raw scores
3. measurement scales should be comparable
4. raw scores are not meaningful

26-Raw scores might be misleading 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

27-Any characteristic determined through inferential statistics is called a -----.

1. statistic
2. parameter
3. variable
4. digit



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28- Formally speaking, the probability of an event is the proportion of ----- to -----.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. possible outcomes – desired events | 2. desired events – possible outcomes |
| 3. possible events – desired outcomes | 4. certain outcomes – general events |

29-To determine the extent of error, scholars have made an agreement on two levels of errors: five percent and one percent. Technically these are called levels of ?

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. significance | 2. determination | 3. importance | 4. association |
|-----------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|

30-To compute any single parameter in an equation, ----- pieces of information are required.

- | | | | |
|------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. N | 2. N + 1 | 3. N - 2 | 4. N - 1 |
|------|----------|----------|----------|

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9	الف	عادی
10	ج	عادی
11	الف	عادی
12	ج	عادی
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14	د	عادی
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22	د	عادی
23	ج	عادی
24	ب	عادی
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شماره سوال	جواب صحیح	وضعیت کلید
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1- Which of the following is used to make sure the sample is representative of the population?

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Counterbalancing | 2. Randomizing |
| 3. Experimenting | 4. Operationalizing |

2- According to the theories of language testing, descriptive statistics deals with -----.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. variables | 2. sample | 3. population | 4. raw data |
|--------------|-----------|---------------|-------------|

3- Which of the following is type of non-random sampling which aims at selecting certain types of subjects?

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Cluster sampling | 2. Accidental sampling |
| 3. Purposive sampling | 4. Availability sampling |

4- Which of the following says that we should not reveal the names of participants in research studies?

- | | | | |
|------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| 1. Privacy | 2. Confidentiality | 3. Professionality | 4. Anonymity |
|------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|

5- The ----- is concerned with 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.

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

6- Logical validity enables the researcher to check -----.

1. the relationship between tests
2. the correspondence between the content and test
3. the relationship between test and a construct
4. the relationships between two constructs

7- Which of the following is the most commonly used projective measure?

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Qualitative measure | 2. Method of association |
| 3. Data analysis | 4. Likert scale |

8- A researcher has divided the participants into good, very good, and excellent in terms of grammar competence. What type of data is used here?

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. Nominal data | 2. Ordinal data | 3. Interval data | 4. Ratio data |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|

9- Which scale is more appropriate for the data obtained on a TOEFL test?

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|------------|----------|
| 1. Interval | 2. Nominal | 3. Ordinal | 4. Ratio |
|-------------|------------|------------|----------|



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

1. Mean 2. Mode 3. Median 4. Range

11-On a normal curve, the most frequently obtained score is the one which falls ----- of the distribution.

1. above the mean 2. on the mean
3. on the smaller mode 4. above the mean

12-On a normal curve, what percentage of scores fall between the mean and two standard deviation above the mean?

1. About 14 percent 2. About 48 percent
3. About 65 percent 4. About 95 percent

13-Ali has got 60 on a test with a mean of 50 and a standard deviation of 10. What is his Z score?

1. 0 2. -1 3. +1 4. +.05

14-Which of the following should be used if we need to compare scores from different distributions?

1. Raw scores 2. Cumulative frequencies
3. Z scores 4. Critical values

15-A normal curve is said to be ----- in that its tails never meet the horizontal line.

1. symmetric 2. systematic 3. unimodal 4. asymptotic

16-On a normal curve, what proportion of scores fall beyond two standard deviation above and below the mean?

1. About 10 percent 2. About 5 percent
3. About 2 percent 4. About 15 percent

17-What is the variance if the standard deviation of a distribution is 5?

1. 5 2. 2.5 3. 25 4. 10

18-Any characteristic that is measured through inferential statistics is called a -----.

1. statistic 2. data 3. parameter 4. finding



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19- If we need to compare sample statistics with population parameters, the sample should have the criterion of -----.

1. representativeness
2. size effect
3. generalization
4. inferencing

20- When we divide the number of desired events by the number of possible outcomes, we get -----.

1. frequency
2. probability
3. critical value
4. error variance

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

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

22- In order to make a directional hypothesis we should have -----.

1. a very large sample size
2. random selection of the sample
3. inferential and descriptive statistics
4. careful and extensive literature review

23- What is the critical value for a directional one tailed hypothesis at .01?

1. 2.33
2. 2.58
3. 1.64
4. 1.96

24- With large sample sizes, the value of t -----.

1. is drastically different from that of Z
2. is almost identical to that of Z
3. must be used instead of Z
4. must be used along with Z value

25- Which of the following formulas is used to compute df?

1. $N - 1$
2. $N - 2$
3. $N + 1$
4. $N + 2$

26- In large sample sizes, the value of t and Z -----.

1. are almost the same
2. are very different
3. cannot be calculated
4. are not comparable

27- In a research paper, the review of literature is usually included in the -----.

1. discussion
2. results
3. conclusion
4. introduction

28- Which of the following described in a paper section titled "materials"?

1. Participants
2. Tests
3. Procedure
4. Data analysis

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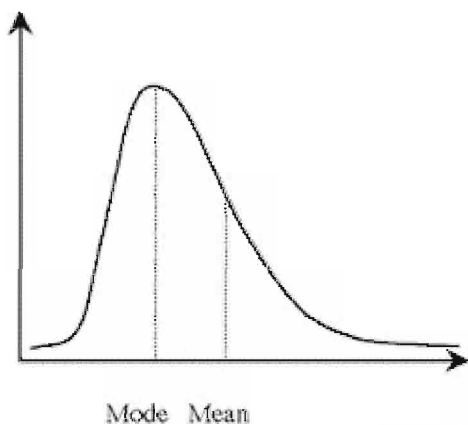
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29-Z score is computed in order -----.

1. to generalize from a sample to a population
2. to determine the scatteredness of a distribution
3. to determine the probability of a score belonging to a distribution
4. to determine the normality of a distribution

30-What label can be used for the graph below?



1. Positively skewed
2. Negatively skewed
3. Flat
4. Normal

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1-When a researcher selects every nth subject from a population, he is using -----.

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

2-The data obtained from non-random samples are not as ----- as the data obtained from random samples.

1. reliable
2. relevant
3. valid
4. applicable

3-According to the literature, all of the following are among the major rights that should be considered in ethics EXCEPT -----.

1. Anonymity
2. Privacy
3. Confidentiality
4. Secrecy

4-Which of the following refers to the degree to which a test consistently measures whatever it measures?

1. Reliability
2. Validity
3. Relevance
4. Utility

5-When a researcher presents an individual with a series of pictures and requires him to tell a story about each picture, he is using -----.

1. Rorschach inkblot test
2. Thematic Appreciation Test
3. story-telling test
4. puzzle test

6-Which of the following can simply be calculated by dividing the absolute frequency by the total number of scores?

1. Relative frequency
2. Percentile
3. Simple frequency
4. Cumulative frequency

7-To obtain more detailed information on the standing of a particular score within a group of scores, one should calculate -----.

1. standard deviation
2. relative frequency
3. cumulative frequency
4. degree of freedom

8-If most of the scores are high and a few scores are low, the peak of distribution will fall toward the ----- side of the graph.

1. left
2. right
3. middle
4. tail

9-If the frequency of the obtained scores is almost the same for all scores, the distribution would be -----.

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



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10- Which of the following is defined as the most frequently obtained score in the distribution?

1. Mean 2. Median 3. Mode 4. Range

11- If the distribution of scores is symmetric, all of the following measure tend to be quite similar BUT -----.

1. Mode 2. Mean
3. Median 4. Standard deviation

12- Which of the following is the most commonly used measure of variability of scores in a distribution?

1. Range 2. Variance
3. Standard Deviation 4. Degree of freedom

13- A disadvantage of using the mean is that -----.

1. it is sensitive to the extreme scores 2. it balances scores
3. it equates scores 4. it is sensitive to deviations

14- The variance equals to ----- the standard deviation.

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

15- According to the literature, normal distribution is all of the following EXCEPT -----.

1. unimodal 2. symmetric 3. asymptotic 4. skewed

16- In order to obtain the Z score, one should take into account ----- of the raw scores.

1. mean and median 2. mean and standard deviation
3. mean and variance 4. median and standard deviation

17- What percentage of scores falls below zero SD in a normal distribution?

1. 50 2. 84 3. 34 4. 13

18- When raw scores are converted to some sort of standard scores, the scores taken from ----- can be compared meaningfully.

1. distributions with similar means 2. Z and normal distributions
3. different distributions 4. distributions with similar variabilities

19- It is recommended that raw scores be transformed into standard scores in order to make them -----.

1. comparable 2. sealed 3. desirable 4. specific

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20- Any characteristic determined through inferential statistics is called -----.

1. statistic 2. parameter 3. variable 4. factor

21- A head or a tail in flipping a coin and a true or false response in performing on a true-false item is called a(n) -----.

1. outcome 2. event 3. accident 4. instance

22- In order to quantitatively determine the probability of a score belonging to a distribution, the raw score should be converted into a -----.

1. Z score 2. probable score
3. meaningful score 4. normal score

23- According to the Z distribution, the percentile rank of a score corresponding to a Z of +2 is -----.

1. 100 2. 34 3. 50 4. 98

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

1. belongs to the distribution 2. does not belong to the distribution
3. is the representative of the population 4. is a critical value

25- The process of ----- the data is NOT mentioned as a function of descriptive statistics.

1. organizing 2. depicting 3. interpreting 4. tabulating

26- In a two-tailed test, the researcher can expect the difference between the samples to go -----.

1. in either direction 2. in one direction only
3. twice as much as in a one-tailed test 4. as much as in a one-tailed test

27- According to the literature, t-test is usually used to compute the difference between ----- means.

1. three 2. more than two 3. more than three 4. two

28- The two factors which determine the degrees of freedom are the number of -----.

1. samples and the number of subjects
2. formulas and the number of subjects
3. population parameters and formulas
4. sample statistics and the number of subjects



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

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29- Which of the following sections is NOT included in the method section of the research paper?

1. Subjects 2. Design 3. Materials 4. Results

30- In which section of an article, does the author describe what the subjects did or what was done to the subjects during the research project.

1. Method 2. Discussion 3. Procedure 4. Conclusion

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شماره سوال	جواب صحیح	وضعیت کلید
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زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی: ۱۰۰ تشریحی: ۰

سری سوال: یک ۱

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

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1-the process through which every member of the population has an equal chance of being included in the sample is called -----.

1. representation 2. randomization 3. experimentation 4. quantification

2-The selection method in which the researcher selects every nth subject is called ----- sampling.

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

3-Which of the following is considered random sampling?

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

4-Which of the following is LEAST likely to be among the ethical considerations in research?

1. privacy 2. equality 3. anonymity 4. confidentiality

5-What is major problem with closed questionnaires?

1. they are difficult to prepare 2. they are hard to administer
3. they take away the respondents' freedom 4. they are limited in the scope

6-What is the main drawback of indirect method of administering questionnaires?

1. mailing expenses 2. finding enough respondents
3. addressing the envelopes 4. the low return rate

7-Which of the following is FALSE with regard to questionnaire's items?

1. The questions should follow a clearly established theory.
2. The questions and instruction should be clear enough.
3. The questions should be arranged randomly in terms of difficulty.
4. The questions should be designed in a way that they provide honest responses.

8-Which of the following provides the most valid sort of data about a phenomenon?

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

9-The degree to which the scores on a test are related to the scores on another already established test administered at the same time is called ----- validity.

1. concurrent 2. construct 3. predictive 4. content



سری سوال: یک ۱

زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی: ۱۰۰ تشریحی: ۰

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انگلیسی ۱۲۲۵۰۸۸

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

1. Likert scales
2. data analyses
3. data inventories
4. projective measures

11- Which of the following scales is appropriate for classifying respondents' first languages?

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

12- A researcher needs to classify his participants in four groups of excellent, very good, good, and weak learners. Which data scale is more appropriate?

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

13- Which of the following is obtained by dividing absolute frequency by the total number of scores?

1. cumulative frequency
2. relative frequency
3. percentage
4. percentile

14- What does the highest point of a polygon represent?

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

15- Which of following is more appropriate as a measure of central tendency when the N is small and the distribution is skewed?

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

16- The ----- is considered a poor measure of variability because the extreme scores have drastic effect on it.

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

17- Which of the following is used to compare scores from different distributions?

1. raw scores
2. derived scores
3. standard scores
4. interpreted scores

18- Which of the following is NOT a property of a normal curve?

1. it is bimodal.
2. mean, median, and mode are the same value.
3. it is asymptotic.
4. it is symmetric.



سری سوال: یک

زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی: ۱۰۰ تشریحی: ۰

تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: ۰

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19-What percentage of scores fall between mean and one standard deviation above the mean on a normal curve?

1. about 50 percent
2. about 35 percent
3. about 70 percent
4. about 95 percent

20-Ali has got a score of 35 in class whose mean is 25 and standard deviation is 5. What is his z score?

1. -1
2. +1
3. -2
4. +2

21-What is the result of dividing desired event by the number of possible outcomes?

1. percentage
2. possibility
3. probability
4. distribution

22-If we need to determine the probability of a score belonging to a certain distribution, we should convert the raw score into a ----.

1. z score
2. percentage score
3. frequency
4. mean score

23-In order to determine the exten of error, researchers commonly use two levels of error: .05 and .01. What are these called?

1. critical values
2. observed values
3. degrees of freedom
4. levels of significance

24-When can we reject the null hypothesis?

1. when the observed value is smaller than the critical value
2. when the observed value is the same as the critical value
3. when the observed value is the same or larger than the critical value
4. when the critical value is much larger than the observed value

25-In a directional hypothesis at 05, we can reject the null hypothesis if the observed Z value should exceed the value of ----- .

1. 1.64
2. 1.96
3. 2.33
4. 2.58

26-Which of the following is used to determine if the difference between two means is significant or not?

1. t-test
2. ANOVA
3. chi-square
4. SEM



نعداد سوالات: تستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: ۰

زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی: ۱۰۰ تشریحی: ۰

سری سوال: یک ۱

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27- Which of the following is NOT an assumption of t-test?

1. the scores should be on an ordinal scale
2. every subject should be assigned to only one group
3. every subject's score should be independent
4. only two groups should be compared

28- In which section of a research paper should we write about the participants?

1. introduction
2. abstract
3. method
4. conclusion

29- Which of the following is LEAST likely to be seen in a paper abstract?

1. the purpose or objective of the study
2. a description of participants
3. a summary of important results
4. suggestions for further research

30- Which of the following refers to the way in which the groups are arranged prior to the statistical analysis of the data?

1. procedure
2. statistical measures
3. experimental design
4. materials and instruments

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زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی: ۱۰۰ تشریحی: ۰

تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: ۰

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انگلیسی ۱۲۲۵۰۸۸

1- Which of the following criteria requires that the sample should reflect the characteristics of the population as truly as possible?

1. randomization
2. representativeness
3. significance
4. probability

2- A researcher has listed a whole population and has decided to include every 100th person in a study sample. what is this type of sampling called?

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

3- Which method of sampling is appropriate if a researcher needs to have a sample with certain predetermined characteristics?

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

4- Which ethics principle urges the researcher not to publicize the information provided by the participants?

1. confidentiality
2. anonymity
3. privacy
4. particularity

5- Which type of validity enables the researcher to check the correspondence between the content of the test the content of the material to be tested?

1. curricular validity
2. construct validity
3. predictive validity
4. concurrent validity

6- What is the outcome of dividing absolute frequency by the total number of scores?

1. cumulative frequency
2. percentile rank
3. relative frequency
4. percentage

7- What is the most frequent score in a distribution called?

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

8- What kind of distribution do we have if most of the scores are high and a few scores are low?

1. flat distribution
2. normal distribution
3. positively skewed distribution
4. negatively skewed distribution



زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی: ۱۰۰ تشریحی: ۰

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9- Which of the following is defined as the point or score value which falls at the 50th percentile of a distribution?

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

10- Which of the following refers to one piece of information in the data which does not contribute to the computations?

1. standard deviation
2. range
3. variation
4. degree of freedom

11- Which of the following provides us with information about the scatteredness of scores in a distribution?

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

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

1. raw score
2. standard score
3. critical value
4. observed value

13- Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a normal curve?

1. it is bimodal
2. it is symmetric
3. mode, mean and median have the same value
4. it is asymptotic

14- What percentage of scores are between the mean and one standard deviation on a normal distribution?

1. 34%
2. 14%
3. 50%
4. 68%

15- Ali got a score of 55 on a distribution with a mean of 45 and a standard deviation of 5. What is his Z score?

1. -1
2. -2
3. +1
4. +2

16- Which of the following statements is TRUE?

1. Raw scores are as useful as standard scores
2. A raw score may be interpreted wrongly
3. Raw scores cannot be changed into meaningful scores
4. Raw scores are easy to compare.

زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی: ۱۰۰ تشریحی: ۰

تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: ۰

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17-When researchers generalize from a sample to a population, they come up with an index about the population known as the

1. statistic 2. value 3. parameter 4. inference

18-Which of the following is used to make generalizations from a sample to a population?

1. descriptive statistics 2. inferential statistics
3. critical statistics 4. probability statistics

19-What is the result of dividing the number of desired events by the number of possible outcomes?

1. hypothesis 2. critical value 3. probability 4. variation

20-When the observed value is ----- the critical value, the null hypothesis is rejected.

1. equal to or larger than 2. larger than
3. smaller than 4. the same as

21-How does a researcher find the critical value for a computation of a t-test?

1. He refers to a certain table
2. He calculates it on the basis of the observed value
3. He uses certain formulas
4. He makes an intelligent guess

22-What is the critical value of Z for a directional one tailed hypothesis at the level of significance of .05?

1. 1.64 2. 2.33 3. 1.96 4. 2.58

23-When the researcher chooses .05 as the level of significance, the interpretation is that there is five in 100 probability that the rejection of the null hypothesis has been done

1. correctly 2. wrongly 3. critically 4. directionally

24-Which of the following terms refers to an index of a sample?

1. parameter 2. variance error 3. statistic 4. fluctuation

25-Which of the following is used to find out if the difference between two means is significant?

1. chi-square 2. ANOVA 3. t-test 4. correlation



زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی: ۱۰۰ تشریحی: ۰

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26-What does N-1 refer to in certain calculations such as standard deviation?

1. critical value
2. probability level
3. error variance
4. degree of freedom

27-When the means belong to different groups, the researcher should use ----- to find if the difference is significant?

1. matched t-test
2. independent t-test
3. multiple t-test
4. standard t-test

28-Which of the following is an assumption underlying t-test?

1. The sample size must be large enough
2. The sample should be randomly selected
3. The scores are measured on an interval scale
4. The observed value should be larger than the critical value

29-In which section of a research report can we find information on the statement of purpose?

1. method
2. introduction
3. discussion
4. results

30-Whether a study is experimental or correlational is a matter of its

1. procedure
2. data collection
3. hypothesis formation
4. design

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سری سوال : یک ۱

زمان آزمون (دقیقه) : تستی : ۸۰ تشریحی : ۰

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

1. selection 2. procedure 3. questionnaire 4. population

2-Selecting subjects from the already known proponents and opponents of a particular issue would constitute a/an ----- sample.

1. purposive 2. accidental 3. stratified 4. systemic

3-The advantage of structured interview is that it provides -----.

1. new questions 2. quantified data
3. more revealing questions 4. qualitative data

4-If the scores on a test correlate with the scores of another test, already known to measure the same trait, the test is said to have ----- validity.

1. conclusive 2. subjective 3. concurrent 4. practical

5-The Rorschach test presents the respondents with a series of -----, and they are asked to tell what they see.

1. waves 2. inkblots
3. colored circles 4. broken lines

6-If the distances among scores are equal, the scaling is called -----.

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

7-If ----- frequency is multiplied by 100, the outcome is called percentile.

1. relative 2. relative cumulative
3. ratio 4. cumulative

8-The ----- is defined as the point or score value which falls at the 50th percentile of distribution.

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

9-When the frequency of the obtained scores is almost the same for all scores, the distribution would be -----.

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



سری سوال : یک ۱

زمان آزمون (دقیقه) : تستی : ۸۰ تشریحی : ۰

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10-In nominal scaling, the numbers have ----- value.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. mathematical | 2. no mathematical |
| 3. slightly mathematical | 4. absolute mathematical |

11-If we drop ----, the range of the distribution might change to a great extent.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| 1. the mean | 2. the two extreme scores |
| 3. the median | 4. the two middle scores |

12-Variance is defined as the square of the ----.

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

13-Which of the following is NOT a property of the normal distribution?

1. The mean, mode and median are equal in value.
2. There are at least two modes.
3. It is asymptotic
4. It is symmetric

14-In a normal distribution, ---- percent of the scores fall between two standard deviations above and two standard deviations below the mean.

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. 14 | 2. 48 | 3. 68 | 4. 96 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|

15-The mean of the distribution of the Z scores is always ---- regardless of the value of the mean of the distribution of the original raw scores.

- | | | | |
|-------|---------|-------|-------|
| 1. -1 | 2. zero | 3. +1 | 4. +2 |
|-------|---------|-------|-------|

16-By transferring a set of normally distributed scores into ----, different raw scores obtained from different measurement scales can be compared.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| 1. a normal curve | 2. a mean |
| 3. a Z scale | 4. a median |

17-The mean and the standard deviation of a population are ----.

- | | | | |
|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. samples | 2. parameters | 3. inferences | 4. statistics |
|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|

18-The idea of making a generalization from sample to population entails ----.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. setting standards | 2. hypothesis testing |
| 3. problem formulation | 4. data gathering |

سری سوال : یک ۱

زمان آزمون (دقیقه) : تستی : ۸۰ تشریحی : ۰

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19- Which of the following can be considered the formulation of probability?

1. the number of desired events over the number of possible outcomes
2. the number of desired events minus the number of possible outcomes
3. the number of desired events plus the number of possible outcomes
4. the number of possible outcomes over the number of desired events

20- Using inferential statistics helps researchers -----.

1. to explain the parameters of a sample
2. to take samples from a population
3. to make conclusions about the population
4. to describe the characteristics of a sample

21- As the number of subjects in the sample increases, the characteristics of the sample ----- those of the population.

1. will be equal to
2. approximate
3. exceed from
4. diverge from

22- The level of significance is a criterion which shows how different the sample data should be -----.

1. to check the observed value
2. to accept the critical value
3. to reject the null hypothesis
4. to make an inference

23- If the observed Z value is greater than the critical Z value, -----.

1. the difference between the sample and the population is not due to chance
2. the difference between the sample and the population is due to chance
3. the null hypothesis is not rejected
4. the null hypothesis is wrongly formulated

24- The levels of significance in behavioral research are usually set at the -----.

1. 0.005
2. 0.001
3. 0.05
4. 0.1

25- T-test can be used to check whether two groups are ----- one another on a particular variable.

1. different from
2. significantly different from
3. equal with
4. exactly equal with



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26-One of the important assumptions of t-test is that the scores must be on a(n) ----- scale.

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

27-On the basis of the -----, one would be able to decide whether the article is useful or not.

1. participants
2. statement of the problem
3. review of literature
4. abstract

28-In journal articles, the statement of the purpose is found -----.

1. in a separate paragraph after review of literature
2. in a separate paragraph after method
3. at the final end of the final paragraph reviewing literature
4. both a and c

29-The type of test or questionnaires used to collect data are described in ----- section of an article.

1. data analysis
2. statistical procedures
3. materials
4. design

30-The discussion section of a journal article includes -----.

1. nontechnical interpretation of the results
2. technical interpretation of the results
3. detailed explanation of research questions
4. a summary of results in one or more tables



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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



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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



سری سوال: یک ۱

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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?

H0: 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.



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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

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1-Which concept regards the reservations that researchers should observe during data collection process?

1. sampling 2. randomization 3. ethics 4. practicality

2-Which classification is true about the distributing the questionnaires?

1. direct- indirect 2. open-closed
3. structured- unstructured 4. formal-informal

3-Which statement is true about the projective tests?

1. The purpose of such tests is usually clear to the respondents.
2. The results of these tests can be interpreted easily.
3. The individual is typically asked to respond to easy items.
4. Conscious dishonesty of the respondents is reduced in these tests.

4-A researcher wants to investigate the effect of the students' field of study on their self-confidence. Which type of scale is most appropriate for "major fields of study"?

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

5-In a grammar test, the cumulative frequency of the score of 12 is 53. Which interpretation is true?

1. 53 percent of people scored above 12. 2. 53 percent of people scored below 12.
3. 53 percent of people scored 12. 4. No interpretation can be made.

6-If the frequency of the obtained score is almost the same for all scores, the distribution would be

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

7-Which statement is true about the median?

1. It is particularly useful measure of central tendency for skewed distributions.
2. It is sensitive to extreme scores.
3. It can be observed through a simple frequency distribution.
4. It is a useful and informative measure of variability.

8-What is the range of this set of scores? 12, 11, 6, 12, 8, 5, 10, 11, 9, 11

1. 12 2. 11 3. 7 4. 9.5

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9-One of the properties of the normal distribution is that it is That is, the two sides of the distribution from the mean are equal in shape and frequency.

1. symmetric 2. unimodal 3. asymptotic 4. central

10-What is the main problem with Z score which makes testing institutes adjust them to an arbitrary system of scoring?

1. mathematical computation 2. emotional pressure
3. their reliability 4. their usefulness

11-The mean of scores in a vocabulary test is 42 and the standard deviation is 4. Assume that this set of scores have a normal distribution. What is the proportion of scores that fall between the scores of 38 and 46?

1. 50 % 2. 48 % 3. 34 % 4. 68 %

12-To make predictions about the probability of a certain raw score belonging to a certain distribution, the raw score should first be converted into the

1. t score 2. percentage 3. Z score 4. percentile

13-The probability of the score of 14 belonging to a distribution with a mean of 12 and a standard deviation of 2 is around

1. 34% 2. 50% 3. 2% 4. 16%

14-Which statement is true?

1. The level of significance refers to the importance of the research question.
2. The levels of significance are the same as the levels of probability.
3. The level of significance should set after conducting research.
4. There are many commonly accepted levels of significance.

15-Which statement is true?

1. With large sample sizes, the values of t and Z overlap.
2. The Z table is appropriate for small samples.
3. If the population mean is not known, the t-test cannot be used.
4. The number of subjects has no effect on the value of t.

16-One of the assumptions underlying t-test is that the scores are measured on a (n)scale.

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

17-The academic organization of the author of a journal article is called

1. affiliation 2. abstract 3. preliminary 4. confidentiality

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18-Which kind of validity indicates whether the test is measuring something real or not?

1. content 2. construct 3. concurrent 4. predictive

19-Which tool probably provides the most valid sort of data about a phenomenon?

1. observation 2. questionnaire 3. test 4. interview

20-Matched t-test is used when members of two groups

1. have two scores on two tests. 2. have different scores on different tests.
3. are matched on one variable. 4. are matched on two variables.

21-Which one is taken as an acceptable measure of variability in a distribution?

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

22-In which type of sampling, the researcher selects every nth subject?

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

23-The Z score of a student in a test is 0. Which statement is true about him?

1. His score is lower than the majority of students.
2. His score is higher than the majority of students.
3. His score falls right on the mean of distribution.
4. He is the laziest student in class.

24-The sum of relative frequencies should equal

1. 100 2. 1 3. 10 4. 0

25-What is the major advantage of closed form questionnaires over open ended questionnaires?

1. Researcher's wish and bias will not influence the type of response provided.
2. They take away freedom with which respondents can answer the questions.
3. The choices are uniform within the domain of the provided responses.
4. The respondents are limited to certain choices provided by the researcher.

26-The variance for a set of scores is 9. What is the standard deviation?

1. 3 2. 81 3. 8 4. 1



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27-The person-on- the-street interviews often shown during local newscasts are examples of sampling.

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

28-Which order is used to summarize data?

1. coding the data, displaying data in graphic forms, performing numerical computations
 2. displaying data in graphic forms, performing numerical computations, coding the data
 3. displaying data in graphic forms, coding the data, performing numerical computations
 4. coding the data, , performing numerical computations, displaying data in graphic forms

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

1. design 2. discussion 3. procedure 4. material

30-If fifteen students receive a score of 19 on a test, then the score of 19 has a frequency of 15.

1. relative 2. cumulative 3. simple 4. percentile



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