

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
اللهم صل على محمد و آل محمد



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 زمان امتحان: نسی و تکمیلی ۷۰ دقیقه تفریحی - دقیقه
 تعداد کل صفحات: ۸

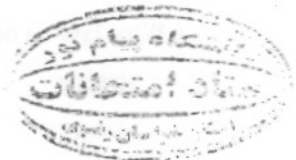
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نام درس: اصول و روش تحقیق ۲
 رشته تحصیلی: گرایش ادبیات انگلیسی - مترجمی زبان
 کد درس: ۱۷۰۳۷۰ - ۱۷۱۳۰۷

استفاده از فرهنگ لغات مجاز نیست.

Instruction: Answer the following items by choosing the best choice (a, b, c or d).

- Which of the following statements is **FALSE** about the sample of a study?
 - A sample is a group of cases selected from a population.
 - Selecting a sample plays an important role in data collection and analysis.
 - The sample should reflect the characteristics of a population as truly as possible.
 - The members of a sample must always be selected randomly.
- A population is made up of different first language backgrounds. A researcher has decided to have a proportionate number of subjects in her sample. What is the name of this type of sampling?
 - simple random sampling
 - systematic random sampling
 - stratified random sampling
 - non-random sampling
- There are a number of points that should be considered in determining the sample size. Which of the following statements is **LEAST** acceptable in this regard?
 - Survey type research requires smaller samples than other types of research.
 - The larger the sample size, the more representative the sample, and the less sampling error.
 - When the researcher intends to divide sample groups into smaller ones, he should start with larger numbers.
 - The amount of energy and time available should be considered in determining the sample size.
- Which of the following is a problem with the open-ended questionnaire?
 - The responses are not uniform or systematic.
 - It takes away the freedom of respondents in their responses.
 - The researcher's wishes and biases may influence the type of responses provided.
 - It is too easy to be done on the part of the respondents.



تعداد سوالات: نسی ۳۰ تکمیلی — تشریحی —
 زمان امتحان: تشریحی و تکمیلی ۷۰ دقیقه تشریحی —
 تعداد کل صفحات: ۸

نام درس: اصول و روش تحقیق ۲
 رشته تحصیلی: گرایش ادبیات انگلیسی - مترجمی زبان
 کلاس: ۱۷۱۳۰۷ - ۱۷۰۳۷۰

5. There are a number of principles that should be observed by interviewers in conducting the interview. Which of the following is **LEAST** likely to be one of them?
- The interviewer should elicit information in as long time as possible.
 - The interviewer should be quite clear on the areas in which the questions should be prepared.
 - The researcher should be quite careful with recording the data.
 - The researcher should be familiar with the techniques of both structured and unstructured interviews.
6. Which of the following types of validity refers to the extent to which a test measures an intended hypothetical construct?
- face validity
 - concurrent validity
 - content validity
 - construct validity
7. Which of the following statements is **FALSE**?
- Data can be both qualitative and quantitative.
 - Randomization is giving every member of the population a proportional chance to be included in the sample.
 - Questionnaires can provide qualitative as well as quantitative data.
 - Qualitative data are less precise than quantitative data.
8. A researcher has collected data on the subjects' nationality. Which of the following scales is suitable for coding this type of data?
- ordinal
 - nominal
 - interval
 - ratio
9. Which of the following is obtained when absolute frequencies are added up successively from the bottom to the top?
- percentile
 - relative frequency
 - cumulative frequency
 - percentage



تعداد سوالات: نسی ۳۰ تکمیلی — تشریحی —
 زمان امتحان: تستی و تکمیلی ۷۰ دقیقه تشریحی —
 تعداد کل صفحات: ۸

نام درس: اصول و روش تحقیق ۲
 رشته تحصیلی: گرایش ادبیات انگلیسی - مترجمی زبان
 کلاس: ۱۷۱۳۰۷ - ۱۷۰۲۷۰

10. What type of distribution do we have when the peak falls either towards the right side or the left side of the graph?
- a. normal
 b. bimodal
 c. skewed
 d. flat
11. Which of the following statements is **TRUE**?
- a. In nominal scaling, the numbers have mathematical value.
 b. The mode refers to the highest score in a distribution.
 c. When simple frequency is adjusted to the total number of cases, absolute frequency is obtained.
 d. Simple frequency can lead to misleading information.
12. When is the mean preferred over the other measures of central tendency?
- a. When the distribution of scores is symmetric.
 b. When the sample size is small.
 c. When the distribution is skewed.
 d. When the standard deviation is low.
13. Which of the following statements is **TRUE**?
- a. Mean refers to the difference between the highest and the lowest scores in a distribution.
 b. The mean tends to fall toward the extreme scores in a skewed distribution.
 c. The larger the magnitude of measures of central tendency, the higher the measures of variability.
 d. Extreme scores can influence the value of the mean to a great extent.
14. What is the approximate percentage of scores that fall between one standard deviation below the mean and two standard deviation above the mean on a normal curve?
- a. about 35%
 b. about 50%
 c. about 80%
 d. about 90%



تعداد سوالات: نسی ۲۰ تکمیلی — تفریحی —
 زمان امتحان: نسی و تکمیلی ۷۰ دقیقه تفریحی —
 تعداد کل صفحات: ۸

نام درس: اصول و روش تحقیق ۲
 رشته تحصیلی: گرایش: ادبیات انگلیسی - مترجمی زبان
 کلاس: ۱۷۱۳۰۷ - ۱۷۰۲۷۰

15. The Z distribution has a number of properties. Which of the following is LEAST likely to be one of them?
- The value of Z indicates how many standard deviations a score is from the mean.
 - Both the standard deviation and variance have the value of 1.
 - The mean value of this distribution of the Z scores is always zero.
 - Negative and positive Z values have the same meaning.
16. Hossein has got a score of 12 on a grammar test. The mean of the test is 14 and the standard deviation is 2. What is the approximate percentage of scores that are above Hossein's score?
- more than 80
 - about 50
 - about 35
 - less than 30
17. Which of the following statements is FALSE regarding the contents of chapter 13 on standard scores?
- Raw scores give us useful information about the test attributes.
 - Standard scores provide enough information for comparing two sets of scores.
 - In a normal distribution, the majority of scores cluster around the mean.
 - We can use different procedures to convert raw scores into more meaningful scores.
18. A TOEFL test has been administered to a large group of EFL learners. The standard deviation is 100 and the mean is 500. What is the proportion of scores that fall between the mean and a score of 400?
- about 68
 - about 50
 - about 35
 - about 14
19. In the problem above, what is the percentage of scores that fall below a score of 500?
- 14
 - 34
 - 50
 - 95
20. What label is used for the characteristic that is determined through inferential statistics?
- statistic
 - parameter
 - sample
 - index



تعداد سوالات: نسی ۳۰ تکمیلی — تشریحی —
 زمان امتحان: نسی و تکمیلی ۷۰ دقیقه تشریحی —
 تعداد کل صفحات: ۸

نام درس: اصول و روش تحقیق ۲
 رشته تحصیلی: گرایش ادبیات انگلیسی - مترجمی زبان
 کد درس: ۱۷۱۳۰۷ - ۱۷۰۳۷۰

21. Which of the following statements is **TRUE** regarding the relationship of probability and prediction?
- The more information available, the more certainty on the part of predictions.
 - Predictions are rarely made on the basis of available information.
 - The concept of probability is almost unrelated to making predictions.
 - Prediction made on the basis of probabilities is meaningless.
22. Which of the following statements is **FALSE** about *probability*?
- In flipping a coin, we have about 50 percent chance of getting a head.
 - If we flip a coin 100 times, we will have the head 50 times.
 - Probability is the proportion of desired events to possible outcomes.
 - Different events have different number of possible outcomes.
23. When is it possible to reject a null hypothesis?
- When the critical value is smaller than the observed value.
 - When the critical value is larger than the observed value.
 - When the critical value and its observed are equal.
 - When there is no critical value and the observed value is large.
24. Which of the following concepts is used to determine the extent of error in hypothesis testing?
- observed value
 - critical value
 - level of significance
 - Z distribution
25. Which of the following can be considered an advantage of making a null hypothesis?
- A strong necessity to predict direction in the outcome of the data.
 - No need for a large sample or a large observed value.
 - Smaller gap between the observed value and the critical value.
 - No need for a comprehensive review of literature and ample evidence.
26. Which of the following levels of significance is more commonly used in research in EFL and ESL areas?
- .01
 - .001
 - .005
 - .0005



تعداد سوالات: فنی ۳۰ تکمیلی — تشریحی —

نام درس: اصول و روش تحقیق ۲

زمان امتحان: تئوری و تکمیلی ۷۰ دقیقه تشریحی —

رشته تحصیلی: گرایش: ادبیات انگلیسی - مترجمی زبان

تعداد کل صفحات: ۸

کد درس: ۱۷۱۳۰۷ - ۱۷۰۳۷۰

27. Which of the following statements is **TRUE** about probability and hypothesis testing?
- We should set the criterion for rejecting the null hypothesis after the results are obtained.
 - An outcome can rarely be predicted from existing conditions.
 - An inference can be made from population behavior to the sample behavior.
 - The level of significance should be decided before conducting research.
28. Which of the following is the correct relationship between Z table and t table?
- Z table is more appropriate for small samples and t table for large samples.
 - Z table is more appropriate for large samples and t table for small samples.
 - Z table and t table have the same application for all sample sizes.
 - Z table is more applicable in behavioral sciences than t table.
29. Which of the following situations requires the use of an independent t-test?
- The comparison of the performance of one class on two tests.
 - The comparison of the performance of three groups on a single test.
 - The comparison of the performance of two classes on one test.
 - The comparison of the performance of one class on more than three tests.
30. There are a number of assumptions that should exist before using a t-test. Which of the following is **FALSE** as one of them?
- The scores are measured on an interval scale.
 - Every subject should be assigned to only one group in both types of t-tests.
 - One subject can be the member of either control group or experimental group.
 - Subjects' scores should be independent of each other.
31. Which of the following can be considered a limitation of the t-test?
- It cannot be used to compare the means of more than two groups.
 - It cannot be applied when the sample size is very large.
 - It cannot be used to see if the means of two groups are significantly different.
 - It cannot be applied to obtain reliable results when two groups are involved.



تعداد سؤالات: فنی ۲۰ تکمیلی -- تشریحی --
 زمان امتحان: تئوری و تکمیلی ۷۰ دقیقه تشریحی --
 تعداد کل صفحات: ۸

نام درس: اصول و روش تحقیق ۲
 رشته تحصیلی: گرایش ادبیات انگلیسی - مترجمی زبان
 کد درس: ۱۷۰۳۷۰ - ۱۷۱۳۰۷

32. Which of the following should be taken into account in order to compare the means of two groups?

- The standard errors of the means
- The standard deviations of the two distributions
- The standard error of the differences between the means
- The means of the samples and the mean of the population

33. Which of the following pairs of factors determine the degree of freedom?

- sample statistics and the number of subjects
- samples and the number of subjects
- parameters and statistics
- number of variables



34. Which of the following parts should you look at if you need to know who took part in the experiments of a study?

- introduction
- method
- results
- design

35. Which of the following is **LEAST** likely to be provided by the abstract of a paper?

- a list of suggestions for further studies
- a statement of the purpose or objective of the study
- a brief explanation of the what participants did
- a summary of the important results

36. It is believed that an important point regarding observation is the impartiality of the observer.

What does this mean?

- The observer should not allow his personal likes or dislikes affect with data collection.
- The observer should be more objective and less subjective in the process of data collection.
- The observer should do his or her best to be as objective as possible in data collection procedure.
- The observer should try to be as consistent as possible in collecting the data he or she needs.

تعداد سوالات: ۳۰ تکمیلی — تشریحی —
 زمان امتحان: ۷۰ دقیقه تشریحی —
 تعداد کل صفحات: ۸

نام درس: اصول و روش تحقیق ۲
 رشته تحصیلی: گرایش ادبیات انگلیسی - مترجمی زبان
 کد درس: ۱۷۰۴۷۰ - ۱۷۱۳۰۷

37. What type of scaling is most useful when the distances among the ranks are of equal value?
- a. nominal
 b. ordinal
 c. interval
 d. ordinal and interval
38. Which of the following is most sensitive to extreme scores in a distribution?
- a. mode
 b. median
 c. standard deviation
 d. range
39. What is an alternative label used for the level of significance?
- a. level of error
 b. level of probability
 c. level of critical value
 d. level of hypothesis
40. Which of the following sections should be reviewed if you want to know how the study has been conducted?
- a. introduction
 b. abstract
 c. procedure
 d. results

