بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم اللهم صل على محمد و آل محمد



AY-M leb M-YA

تعداد سال نسل ۳۰ تکمیل - تشریدی -

a. directional hypothesis

c. critical value

تأم برس اصول و روش تحقیق (٢)

استفاده از فرهنگ لغات مجاز نیست.

1. In sampling, the selection procedure starts with randomizing the larger groups and moves toward smaller groups.

a. systematic

b. cluster

c. representative

d. stratified

2. Ethical considerations include all major rights EXCEPT

a. availability

b. privacy

c. anonymity

d. confidentiality

3. The degree to which the scores on a test are related to the scores on another already established test administered at the same time refers to

a. concurrent validity

b. predictive validity

c. content validity

d. construct validity

4. Which of the following measures is NOT classified as a projective measure?

a. method of association

b. thematic appreciation test

c. inkblot test

d. likert scale

5. When the number of absolute frequency is adjusted by taking the total number of scores into account, the outcome is called

a. relative frequency

b. percentile

c. cumulative frequency

d. percentage

6. If most of scores are high, the result would be

a. unimodel

b. negatively skewed

c. bimodel

d. positively skewed

7. Which of the following is related to measures of variability?

a. mode

b. median

c. range

d. mean

8. In skewed distribution a useful measure of central tendency is

a. mode

b. median

c. standard deviation

d, mean



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تعداد کل صلمادد ۲	گذارس مترجمی زبان :۱۲۱۲۰۹۱ - ادبیات انکلیسی: ۱۲۱۲۱۳۲
9. If the distribution of scores is symmetric, i a. all measures of central tendency tend	
b. there is no peak and the distribution is	flat.
c. the mean is different from the mode ar	nd median.
d, the tails of the curve never meet the he	orizontal line.
10. The asymptotic property of normal distril	bution means that
a, the tails of the curve never meet the ho	orizontal line.
b. two sides of the distribution from the	mean are equal in shape and frequency.
c, the mode, the mean and the median ar	e equal in value.
d. there is just one mode in the distributi	on.
11. Approximately percent of the	scores fall between one standard deviation above and
below the mean.	
a. 34	b. 68
c. 96	d. 13
12. The mean and standard deviation in z dis	tribution is respectively
a. 500 and 100	b. 10 and 50
c. 1 and 10	d. 0 and 1
13. Any characteristic determined through in	ferential statistics is called a
a. parameter	b. description
c. statistic	d. population
14. To make generalizations about the popul	ation researchers make use of
a, descriptive statistics	b. probability
c. inferential statistics	d. z distribution
15. To determine the extent of error in hyp	othesis testing, scholars have made an agreement to
use	



b. level of significance

d. probability

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رشاك تمسل ـ أوافر: مترجمي زبان -ادبيات انكليسي

زمان امتمان: تستى و تكميلى ٥٠ داملة الدريم ، الميلة تعلدكل سلماجد ٢

كدارس مترجمي زبان :۱۳۱۲۰۹۱ - ادبيات انكليسي: ۱۳۱۲۱۳۲

16. The observed value is compared with to make a decision whether the null hypothesis is rejected or supported.

a, critical value

b. z distribution

c. level of significance

d. t - test

17. In a(n) the researcher does NOT predict any particular direction.

a. negative direction

b. null-hypothesis

c. alternative hypothesis

d. positive direction

18. Non-directional hypothesis is also considered

a, one - tailed

b. positive correlation

c. two - tailed

d. negative correlation

19. When the observed value exceeds the critical value, it is said that the difference is

a. logical

b. meaningful

c. negligible

d. significant

20. When the means of two different groups are to be compared, we should use

a. deviation score

b. independent t-test

c. degrees of freedom

d. matched t-test

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

a. Scores are measured on ordinal scale.

b. Every subject's score should be assigned independently.

c. Scores should be normally distributed.

d. Every subject would be assigned to only one group.

22. Subjects, design, materials and procedure are included in the section.

a. introduction

b. discussion

c. method

d. preliminaries

23. The cover page of a research report includes all EXCEPT

a, the tittle

b. the name of the professor

c. the name of the student

d, the table of contents



تمداد سنال: أسل ۳۰ تكمل - - تلديدي -تام درس: اصول و روش تحقیق (۲) كالرجي مترجمي زمان:١٢١٢٠٩١ - ادبيات انكليسي: ١٣١٢١٣٢ تعادكل صامادد ٢

24. When the probability of belongingness of a score to the distribution is below 1%, it means that

a. the score does not belong to the population.

b. the score is not part of the distribution.

c, the mean of the score is the same as the mean of the distribution.

d. the median of the score is the same as the median of the distribution.

25. When the z score is +1, it means that the score is better than percent of scores.

a. 34

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b. 68

c. 13

d. 84

26. One of the shortcomings of z score is that

a. it is psychologically disappointing to get zero after months of effort.

b. the mean is larger than the mode and the median.

c. the median is larger than the mean and the mode.

d, the negative or positive sign of z does not influence its value.

27. Statement of the problem follows

a. procedure

b review of literature

c. result

d. abstract

28. The discussion part of the research

a, includes nontechnical interpretation of the results.

b. precedes the result section of the study.

c. includes technical interpretation of the results.

d. includes references used in the study.

29. The abstract page includes all EXCEPT

a. a statement of the purpose of the study.

b. a description of participants.

c. the review of the literature.

d. a summary of important results.

30. The number of quantities that can be freely determined is called

a. deviation score

b. t values

c, degrees of freedom

d. matched t-test

