

تعداد سؤال: نهمی ۴۰ تکمیلی

نظریه

نظریه

زمان امتحان: نهمی و تکمیلی ۶۰

تعداد کل صفحات: ۷

نام درس: اصول و روش تحقیق (۲)

رشته تحصیلی: گرایش: مترجمی زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی

کد درس: مترجمی زبان: ۱۷۰۴۷۰ - ادبیات انگلیسی: ۱۷۱۳۰۷

* استفاده از فرهنگ لغات مجاز نیست.

Answer the following questions by choosing the best choice. Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

- Which of the following refers to the people to whom the findings of research are generalized?
 - sample
 - subjects
 - population
 - parameter
- A researcher has listed all the students of a university and has decided to choose every 100th student for the sample. What type of sampling is she using?
 - simple random sampling
 - systematic random sampling
 - stratified random sampling
 - cluster random sampling
- A researcher has done his best to select the sample randomly from the population. Which of the following principles has guided his selections?
 - representation criterion
 - availability sampling
 - research ethics
 - sampling principle
- A participant in a research study has the right to ask the researcher not to let others have access to the information he or she has provided. What is this right called?
 - anonymity
 - privacy
 - individuality
 - confidentiality
- Which of the following has the advantage of having choices that are uniform in relation with responses which enables researchers to organize and analyze the data with consistency?
 - open-ended questionnaires
 - direct questionnaires
 - closed-form questionnaires
 - indirect questionnaires
- There are a number of principles that should be observed in making a questionnaire. Which of the following is **FALSE** as one of them?
 - The responses provided by the subjects should be uniform and systematic.
 - The order of questions should be from easy to difficult.
 - A theory should form the basis of all questions.
 - The instructions and wording of questions should be clear.

نام درس: اصول و روش تحقیق (۲)

تعداد سوال: ۴۰ تکمیلی تشریحی

رشته تحصیلی: گرایش: مترجمی و ادبیات انگلیسی

زمان امتحان: نستی و تکمیلی ۶۰

که درس: مترجمی زبان: ۱۷۰۴۷۰ - ادبیات انگلیسی: ۱۷۱۳۰۷

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7. Which of the following methods of obtaining information is considered the most valid and provides researchers with information that is not possible to obtain by other tools of research?
 - a. observation
 - b. questionnaire
 - c. interview
 - d. test
8. Which of the following refers to the degree to which the scores on a test are related to the scores on another already established test which has been administered at the same time?
 - a. construct validity
 - b. content validity
 - c. predictive validity
 - d. concurrent validity
9. Which of the following is a device usually used for measuring variables such as interest, attitude, motivation, etc, in which the responses are classified according to the degree of intensity?
 - a. Rorschach inkblot test
 - b. Likert scale
 - c. Thematic Appreciation Test
 - d. Projective measure
10. Which of the following is obtained when the absolute frequency of a score is divided by the total number of the scores in a certain distribution?
 - a. percentage
 - b. percentile rank
 - c. relative frequency
 - d. cumulative frequency
11. You have administered a test to a class of 50 students. The standard deviation is 4 and the mean is 65 on a scale of 100. Ten students have got a score of 55. What is the percentage of this score?
 - a. 5
 - b. 15
 - c. 20
 - d. 25
12. You took part in a test along with 99 other students. You got the score of 15 with a cumulative frequency of 50. How many students have obtained a score that is lower than yours?
 - a. about 20
 - b. about 30
 - c. about 40
 - d. about 50
13. In a distribution, most of the scores are high and only a few are low. What type of graph does this distribution produce?
 - a. skewed
 - b. peaked
 - c. bimodal
 - d. flat



نام درس: اصول و روش تحقیق (۲)

تعداد سؤالات: ۴۰ نمره: ۴۰ تکمیلی: تشریحی

رشته تحصیلی: گرایش: مترجمی و ادبیات انگلیسی

نقشه

نقشه تشریحی

زمان امتحان: تستی و تکمیلی ۶۰

تعداد کل صفحات: ۷

کد درس: مترجمی زبان: ۱۷۰۴۷۰۰ - ادبیات انگلیسی: ۱۷۱۳۰۷

14. Which of the following statements is **FALSE**?

- a. In nominal scaling, the numbers have mathematical values.
- b. When the distances among the ranks are equal, the scaling most probably is interval.
- c. The first step to find the absolute frequency is to tally the scores.
- d. A skewed distribution can be positively or negatively skewed.

15. In a distribution of 50 scores, the score 40 has a frequency of 8 and no other score has been repeated as frequently as this score. Which of the following labels is used for this score?

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

16. Which of the following is a particularly useful measure of central tendency for skewed distributions and has the advantage of not being sensitive to extreme scores?

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

17. What is the **range** of the following distribution?

33, 47, 23, 59, 10, 23, 79, 91, 72, 82, 34, 94, 93, 43, 66

- a. 10
- b. 94
- c. 84
- d. 33

18. In order to make the standard deviation as unbiased as possible, calculations should take care of one piece of information in the data which does not contribute to the computations. What is this piece of information called?

- a. level of significance
- b. degree of freedom
- c. probability level
- d. dispersion of scores

19. It is known that half of scores of a distribution are above the mean and the other half below the mean. Which of the following is a natural consequence of this fact?

- a. The sum of squares from the mean equals zero.
- b. The standard deviation becomes the square root of the variance.
- c. The mean becomes the most reliable measure of central tendency.
- d. The values mode, mean, and median are the same in normal distributions.

نام درس: اصول و روش تحقیق (۲)

رشته تحصیلی: گرایش مترجمی و ادبیات انگلیسی

کد درس: مترجمی زبان: ۱۷۰۴۷۰ - ادبیات انگلیسی: ۱۷۱۳۰۷

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20. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- a. The mean deviation is the same as the standard deviation.
- b. The variance is another term used for standard deviation.
- c. The standard deviation is the average of the squared deviations of scores from the mean.
- d. Measures of central tendency provide information about the scatteredness of scores.

21. Which of the following enables a researcher to compare scores that have been obtained from different observations and instruments?

- a. standard deviations
- b. coefficients of equivalences
- c. percentile ranks
- d. standard scores

22. One of the properties of a normal distribution is that the tails of the curve never meet the horizontal line. Which of the following is used to refer to this property?

- a. It is unimodal.
- b. It is symmetric.
- c. It is asymptotic.
- d. It is bell-shaped.

23. One of the two main properties of the Z distribution is that its mean is zero. What is the other property?

- a. Its standard deviation is zero too.
- b. Its standard deviation is 1.
- c. Its mean and standard deviation are equal.
- d. Its mean, mode, and median are the same.

24. In a normal distribution, what percentage of scores falls between the mean and one standard deviation above it?

- a. about 14
- b. about 34
- c. about 50
- d. about 90

25. What percentage of scores in a normal distribution can be found between one standard deviation below the mean and two standard deviations above it?

- a. about 35
- b. about 50
- c. about 80
- d. about 95

نام درس: اصول و روش تحقیق (۲)

تعداد سؤالات: ۴۰ نسبی

رشته تحصیلی: گرایش مترجمی و ادبیات انگلیسی

نقطه

نقطه

نقطه

تعداد کل صفحات: ۷

کلاس درس مترجمی زبان: ۱۷۰۴۷۰ ادبیات انگلیسی: ۱۷۱۳۰۷

26. Which of the following statements is **TRUE**?
- Raw scores are as useful as standard scores.
 - The location of a group of scores refers to the mean and the standard deviation.
 - Raw scores can be compared without any difficulty.
 - There are different ways to change raw scores into more meaningful scores.
27. Which of the following determines the probability of an event?
- The number of desired events divided by the number of possible outcomes.
 - The number of possible outcomes divided by the number of desired events.
 - The number of possible outcomes minus the number of desired events.
 - The number of possible outcomes plus the number of desired events.
28. Which of the following enables a researcher to confirm a directional hypothesis?
- The critical value is larger than the observed value.
 - The critical value is not indicated in the relevant table.
 - The observed value is hard to calculate.
 - The observed value is greater than the critical value.
29. Which of the following is a necessity before comparing sample statistics with population statistics?
- The sample should be a true representative of the population.
 - The sample should be small enough so that it can be treated.
 - The population should be large enough so that we can get a sample from it.
 - The population should be specific and defined accurately.
30. Why is formulating a directional hypothesis more demanding than making a null hypothesis?
- It requires a stronger observed value to reject the directional hypothesis.
 - The researcher should have strong evidence to support the existence of the direction.
 - The researcher needs to collect more data from more subjects to prove the hypothesis.
 - It requires a higher level of significance for decision making.

نام درس: اصول و روش تحقیق (۲)

تعداد سؤال: نسی ۴۰ تکمیلی — تفریحی —

رشته تحصیلی: گرایش: مترجمی و ادبیات انگلیسی

زمان امتحان: تستی و تکمیلی ۶۰ دقیقه تفریحی — دقیقه

کد درس: مترجمی زبان: ۱۷۰۴۷۰ — ادبیات انگلیسی: ۱۷۱۳۰۷

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31. Which of the following statements is **TRUE**?

- a. Researchers are never sure of their inferences about population.
- b. The level of significance refers to the importance of the research question.
- c. We can set the criterion for rejecting the null hypothesis after the results are obtained.
- d. To describe the population characteristics we commonly use descriptive statistics.

32. Which of the following procedures should be used when a researcher needs to compare the means that belong to two different groups?

- a. Z scores
- b. standard deviation
- c. t-test
- d. test of significance

33. Which of the following situations should exists for the use of a matched t-test?

- a. There is the same number of subjects in each group.
- b. The researcher has formulated a directional hypothesis.
- c. The scores on the two variables are taken from a single group.
- d. The design is pretest posttest with no treatment.

34. What label is used for one piece of information in an equation which is redundant?

- a. level of significance
- b. error of measurement
- c. logic of equation
- d. degree of freedom

35. A researcher has decided to use t-test to compare the means of four different groups undergoing four different treatments which consist of different reading comprehension methods. What is the major problem with his method?

- a. It is not appropriate to compare the means of four different groups.
- b. It is not appropriate to compare different reading comprehension methods.
- c. It is not specified whether the groups are homogeneous or not.
- d. It is not appropriate to use the t-test for this purpose.

36. Which of the following statements is **TRUE**?

- a. If the population mean is not known, the t-test cannot be used.
- b. The number of subjects has no effect on the value of t.
- c. We always use N-1 in all equations.
- d. Cross-comparison of the means results in inaccurate finding.

تعداد سوال: ۴۰ تکمیلی تشریحی

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37. Which of the following is usually called a one-tailed hypothesis?
- a. null hypothesis
 - b. non-directional hypothesis
 - c. tentative hypothesis
 - d. directional hypothesis
38. Which of the following is **LEAST** likely to be included in the abstract of a paper?
- a. A statement of the purpose or objective of the study.
 - b. An explanation of the limitations of the study.
 - c. A description of the individuals who served as participants.
 - d. A summary of the important results of the study.
39. Which section of a paper report attempts to show how the study is related to the previous studies?
- a. review of literature
 - b. procedure
 - c. statement of the significance
 - d. method
40. Which section of a research report is most useful if you need to replicate that study?
- a. introduction
 - b. abstract
 - c. findings
 - d. method