

1- Which of the following relates to objective information obtained through measurement?

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Quantitative evaluation | 2. Qualitative evaluation |
| 3. Subjective evaluation | 4. Procedural evaluation |

2- Measurement refers to the process of ----- characteristics of individuals according to -----.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. defining - implicit rules | 2. qualifying - set rules |
| 3. quantifying - explicit rules | 4. enhancing - academic rules |

3- Which of the following is more general and complex?

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|------------|----------------|
| 1. Quiz | 2. Test | 3. Battery | 4. Examination |
|---------|---------|------------|----------------|

4- Which of the following test types relates to what a person can do?

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. Selection | 2. Prognostic | 3. Attainment | 4. Readiness |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|

5- All of the following are identified in the category of attainment evaluation EXCEPT -----.

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Achievement | 2. Proficiency | 3. Placement | 4. Knowledge |
|----------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|

6- In the same manner that a doctor examines a patient to determine his sickness, a teacher utilizes a (n)----- test for an analogous purpose.

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. diagnostic | 2. mastery | 3. aptitude | 4. competition |
|---------------|------------|-------------|----------------|

7- According to the literature, evaluation should be carried out both during and at the end of the instructional program. What are the former and the latter technically called?

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Formative - summative | 2. Summative - formative |
| 3. Longitudinal - formative | 4. Summative - longitudinal |

8- TOEFL and MELAB are examples of a(n) ----- test.

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. achievement | 2. proficiency | 3. aptitude | 4. readiness |
|----------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|

9- To pick out those applicants who are most likely to do well in a particular educational program, a test called a(n) ----- test is used.

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. aptitude | 2. knowledge | 3. mastery | 4. placement |
|-------------|--------------|------------|--------------|

10- The distinction between subjective and objective items relates to the -----.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. items appearance | 2. teacher's preferences |
| 3. manner of scoring | 4. complexity of items |

11- All of the following are among the advantages of a multiple-choice item Except that -----.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. it can be answered quickly. | 2. it can be scored clerically. |
| 3. it can be scored by a machine. | 4. it is easy to write. |

12- The median of these scores is -----.

7, 4, 5, 4, 6, 8, 2, 4, 5

- | | | | |
|------|--------|------|------|
| 1. 4 | 2. 4.5 | 3. 5 | 4. 6 |
|------|--------|------|------|

13- Matching items are often good measures of -----.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. recognition of knowledge | 2. interaction of interlocutors |
| 3. production | 4. discourse |

14- The incorrect choice provided in a multiple-choice item is called a -----.

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------|---------|-------------|
| 1. distractor | 2. lead | 3. stem | 4. question |
|---------------|---------|---------|-------------|

15- Typically, for each multiple-choice item on testing structure and vocabulary, including the time to read the directions, ----- minute is sufficient.

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------|
| 1. $\frac{3}{4}$ | 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3. $\frac{1}{4}$ | 4. one |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------|

16- Once a test is planned, the next concern in test construction is -----.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. to rewrite the items | 2. to try out the items |
| 3. to match the planning with the real life | 4. to write the actual test items |

17- If the items are -----, no special order is required.

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| 1. short and appropriate | 2. of the same content and difficulty level |
| 3. difficult and from different content area | 4. standard and valid |

18- Item analysis is done for all of the following purposes EXCEPT -----.

1. To identify poor or defective items
2. To get high scores in a test
3. To determine the facility level of each item
4. To discover weakness in the directions of the test

19- The percent of subjects who answered the item correctly is called -----.

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. item discrimination index | 2. validity index |
| 3. reliability index | 4. item facility index |

20- Trying out the pilot test with a group of testees who are similar to those for whom the test is intended is called -----.

- 1. pretesting
- 2. post-testing
- 3. validating
- 4. reviewing

21- In a normal curve, what percentage of scores falls between -1 and +1 standard deviation?

- 1. 95.26
- 2. 50
- 3. 68.26
- 4. 13.59

22- Which of the following is concerned with the feasibility of the test in terms of economy, convenience, and interpretability of the results?

- 1. Reliability
- 2. Efficiency
- 3. Validity
- 4. Relevance

23- What is the major defect in the following item of a grammar test?

An adjective clause often modifies -----.

a. a noun

b. a verb

c. an article

- 1. It is ambiguous.
- 2. It tests knowledge of vocabulary.
- 3. The choices are incorrect.
- 4. It tests knowledge about language.

24- In a vocabulary test, the test designer has to take into account all of the following BUT -----.

- 1. Similarity
- 2. Frequency
- 3. Scope
- 4. Availability

25- In pronunciation tests, pictorial items are particularly useful with -----.

- 1. advanced students
- 2. intermediates
- 3. beginners and children
- 4. grown-ups

26- Since listening is a receptive skill, the testing of listening comprehension parallels in most ways the testing of -----.

- 1. reading
- 2. speaking
- 3. writing
- 4. structure

27- The most valid direct test of speaking ability is -----.

- 1. oral interview
- 2. interaction
- 3. communication
- 4. role-play

28- Short-context tests confirm to the theory that considers reading to be -----.

- 1. a combination of subskills
- 2. difficult to test
- 3. easy to test
- 4. a unitary ability

29- The topic of the composition test should be -----.

1. within the experience of the testees
2. very general and abstract
3. similar to those of the testees' term papers and reports
4. exactly the same as the ones practiced in the writing class

30- In a cloze test, when a rater gives credit to fillings that are identical to the words deleted, he is pursuing ----- method.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. acceptable-word | 2. original-word |
| 3. exact-word | 4. matched-word |

١	الف
٢	ج
٣	د
٤	ج
٥	ج
٦	الف
٧	الف
٨	ب
٩	الف
١٠	ج
١١	د
١٢	ج
١٣	الف
١٤	الف
١٥	ب
١٦	د
١٧	ب
١٨	ب
١٩	د
٢٠	الف
٢١	ج
٢٢	ب
٢٣	د
٢٤	الف
٢٥	ج
٢٦	الف
٢٧	الف
٢٨	د
٢٩	الف
٣٠	ج

1- **When a group of several comparable tests are used, it is called a(n) -----.**

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------|------------|---------------|
| 1. measurement | 2. quiz | 3. battery | 4. assessment |
|----------------|---------|------------|---------------|

2- **Which of the following statements is NOT correct?**

1. Tests provide learners with the incentive to study steadily.
2. Tests provide learners with a sense of accomplishment.
3. Tests help learners to obtain objective estimate of their progress.
4. Tests help learners to evaluate the teacher's ability to teach.

3- **Classroom tests ought to be prepared by -----.**

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. professional | 2. the course instructor |
| 3. an outsider | 4. a team |

4- **All of the following purposes are identified in the category of attainment EXCEPT -----.**

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. Selection | 2. Achievement | 3. Proficiency | 4. Knowledge |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|

5- **Which of the following tests is used for identifying learner's linguistic weaknesses and strengths?**

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. Aptitude | 2. Diagnostic | 3. Placement | 4. Proficiency |
|-------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|

6- **Which of the following tests aims at providing information on the probable outcomes of a given instructional program?**

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. Knowledge | 2. Selection | 3. Achievement | 4. Prognostic |
|--------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|

7- **The distinction between subjective and objective items relates to the -----.**

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. teacher's goals | 2. curriculum objectives |
| 3. scoring manner | 4. course content |

www.nashr-estekhdam.ir

8- **When the group to be tested is large, ----- items save time.**

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. objective | 2. subjective | 3. matching | 4. composition |
|--------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|

9- **An example of supply-type test item is the ----- item.**

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. multiple choice | 2. short-answer | 3. matching | 4. true-false |
|--------------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|

10- **Which of the following represents the four steps of test construction?**

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| 1. planning, writing, reviewing, pretesting | 2. planning, reviewing, writing, pretesting |
| 3. writing, previewing, pretesting, testing | 4. pretesting, writing, testing, reporting |

11- **As for discrimination, items with indices below ----- are considered poor.**

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. 0.20 | 2. 0.40 | 3. 0.90 | 4. 0.75 |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|

12- In a graph, the horizontal axis represents the -----, and the vertical axis depicts the -----.

1. frequency of scores – scores
2. scores – percentile
3. frequency of score – mean
4. th scores – frequency of scores

13- The piling of scores at one end and a long tail at the other is called -----.

1. scatteredness
2. distribution
3. unevenness
4. skewedness

14- Which of the following refers to the difference between the maximum and the minimum scores?

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

15- Which of the following concerns with the closeness of agreement between what the test measures and the function that it is used to measure?

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

16- The most common procedure for reporting criterion-related validity is -----.

1. ANOVA
2. the Pearson product-moment correlation
3. t-test
4. MANOVA

17- Grammatical structure is the most popular component in language test due to all of the following factors EXCEPT -----

1. It is the most important language component.
2. It permeates all language skills.
3. It is easier than other components to test.
4. Most experts agree on what must be included in structure tests.

18- From psychology, language testing borrowed the idea that -----

1. Cognition is more important than behavior.
2. Behavior inconsistency should be studied.
3. Language testing is prone to invisible errors.
4. Behavior is the sum of its parts.

www.nashr-estekhdam.ir

19- All of the following should be taken into account in a vocabulary test BUT -----.

1. Frequency
2. Scope
3. Accessibility
4. Availability

20- At the advanced level, vocabulary tests deal with the -----.

1. words of the spoken language
2. lexicon of the written language
3. informal jargon
4. words of studied textbooks

21- In a pronunciation test, if the testees are of different native tongues, items should be -----.

1. universal
2. specific
3. integral
4. integrative

22- Listening comprehension tests for beginning and low intermediate levels attempts to assess the testees' comprehension of -----.

1. formal lectures
2. informal lectures
3. comprehension of the specific elements of the language
4. both formal and informal situationally heard lectures

23- Since listening is a receptive skill, the testing of listening comprehension parallels in most ways the testing of -----.

1. reading
2. speaking
3. writing
4. spelling

24- Which of the following is regarded as a direct measure of speaking ability?

1. Role playing
2. Oral interview
3. Giving short talk
4. Explaining

25- Which of the following is the most face-valid tests of speaking?

1. Retelling
2. Role playing
3. Following commands
4. Oral interview test

26- Cloze procedure is based on the assumption that -----.

1. reading ability is complex
2. reading ability should tested over time
3. reading ability is a unitary skill
4. reading ability should be integrated with other skills

27- How can we avoid items which only require subjects to match words in the text? By -----.

1. re-writing part of the reading passage
2. writing items that are passage independent
3. using the short-context technique
4. using open-ended comprehension questions

28- At the writing readiness phase, the subjects have learned -----.

1. phonology
2. phonetics
3. orthography
4. syntax

29- All of the following are included in the beginning writing phase BUT -----.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Reducing sentences | 2. Transforming passages |
| 3. Building from words | 4. Organizing a paragraph |

30- Taking a ----- test requires the ability to identify sounds presented in a neutral environment.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. dictation | 2. cloze |
| 3. discrete-point | 4. functional-communicative |

1	ج
2	د
3	ب
4	الف
5	ب
6	د
7	ج
8	الف
9	ب
10	الف
11	ب
12	د
13	د
14	الف
15	ج
16	ب
17	الف
18	د
19	ج
19	ج
20	ب
21	الف
22	ج
23	الف
24	ب
25	د
26	ج
27	الف
28	ج
29	الف
30	ج

1- **The process of gathering information for making decisions is called -----.**

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. assessment | 2. testing | 3. evaluation | 4. measurement |
|---------------|------------|---------------|----------------|

2- **When a group of several comparable tests are used, it is called a/an -----.**

- | | | | |
|---------|------------|----------------|-----------|
| 1. quiz | 2. battery | 3. examination | 4. series |
|---------|------------|----------------|-----------|

3- **Language teachers need to be quite knowledgeable in all of the following areas EXCEPT -----.**

1. All theories of language teaching and learning
2. The language they are teaching
3. Procedures for test construction
4. The techniques for interpretation of test results

4- **Which of the following includes the use of quantitative information for the purpose of evaluating progress at the end of the process?**

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Formative evaluation | 2. Summative evaluation |
| 3. Holistic assessment | 4. Analytic assessment |

5- **Which of the following test types is NOT used for attainment purposes?**

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Achievement | 2. Proficiency | 3. Knowledge | 4. Selection |
|----------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|

6- **TOEFL is categorized as a ----- test.**

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. knowledge | 2. proficiency | 3. mastery | 4. placement |
|--------------|----------------|------------|--------------|

7- **When selection is based on the likelihood of success of an individual for a course of study, the test is called a(n) ----- test.**

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. prognostic | 2. proficiency | 3. aptitude | 4. achievement |
|---------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|

8- **All of the following are regarded as recognition-form items BUT -----.**

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------|
| 1. True-false | 2. Short-answer | 3. Multiple-choice | 4. Matching |
|---------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------|

9- **The distinction between subjective and objective items relates to the -----.**

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. manner of scoring | 2. method of construction |
| 3. manner of interpretation | 4. way of item preparation |

10- Identify the problem with the following item.

The sky is -----.

- a. gray
- b. blue
- c. red

- 1. The item is not rational any more.
- 2. The choices are not meaningful.
- 3. All the choices are acceptable.
- 4. It does not need mental processing.

11- The effect a test has on learning and teaching that precedes or follows it is called -----.

- 1. washback
- 2. test effect
- 3. interference
- 4. halo effect

12- According to the literature, the individual who writes the items should possess four characteristics. Which of the following is NOT among them?

- 1. Being experienced in test construction
- 2. Being knowledgeable of the content area
- 3. Having readiness to sacrifice time and energy
- 4. Passing all related language teaching degrees

13- Which of the following is a desired characteristic of the sample population for pretesting?

- 1. Show accomplishment similar to the target population
- 2. Be in the same school as the target population
- 3. Have practice in test-taking
- 4. Match the target population

14- What proportion of scores fall between +1SD and +2SD in a normal curve?

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

15- Piling of scores at one end and a long tail at the other is called -----.

- 1. outlier
- 2. skewedness
- 3. scatteredness
- 4. variability

16- If a testee's score of 70 gives him a percentile rank of 78 on a test, it indicates that the testee did better than ----- percent of the testees in the comparison group.

- 1. 22
- 2. 70
- 3. 50
- 4. 78

17- Which of the following refers to the extent to which the test measures what we actually wish to measure?

- 1. Validity
- 2. Reliability
- 3. Efficiency
- 4. Feasibility

18- The most common procedure for reporting criterion-related validity is the ----- correlation.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Spearman rank-order | 2. Pearson product-moment |
| 3. Kruskal's gamma | 4. Point-biserial |

19- Relevance of test content has all of the following aspects EXCEPT -----.

- | | | | |
|------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. Balance | 2. Specificity | 3. Challenging | 4. Fairness |
|------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|

20- What is the defect of the following item?

"What did your father ask you?"

"My father asked me -----."

- a. if I had taken my younger brother to school
- b. if I have taken my younger brother to school
- c. did you take your younger brother to school

- 1. The alternatives are not plausible.
- 2. The choices are not brief and have common parts.
- 3. The item tests more than one point simultaneously.
- 4. The stem does not provide sufficient context.

21- At advanced level, what aspects are tested by structure items?

- 1. The mechanics of language
- 2. Coherence and cohesion
- 3. The manner of developing paragraphs
- 4. Sensitivity to the formal grammatical system

22- At the intermediate level, what type of words is included in the vocabulary test?

- | | |
|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Words from formal genres | 2. Words from the written language |
| 3. Words essential in oral communication | 4. Basic words or those used everyday |

23- Pictorial items in testing pronunciation are particularly useful with -----.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1. zero beginners | 2. advanced students |
| 3. senior learners | 4. lower-intermediates |

24- Which of the following procedures for testing listening comprehension can estimate readiness for English in real-life contexts?

- | | |
|-------------|----------------------|
| 1. Lectures | 2. Distorted message |
| 3. Dialogs | 4. Partial dictation |

25- According to the literature, speaking ability can be tested indirectly through -----.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. authentic activities | 2. formal procedures |
| 3. informal methods | 4. quasi-realistic activities |

26- The cloze procedure is based on an assumption of reading ability. What is that assumption? Reading ability is ----- .

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. different from listening skills | 2. a multidimensional skill |
| 3. a unitary or holistic skill | 4. is isolated from other skills |

27- Which of the following testing procedure is NOT employed at the beginning of writing stage?

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Copying or reproducing | 2. Building from words |
| 3. Organizing a paragraph | 4. Completing a paragraph |

28- Which of the following testing procedures are founded on the belief that messages in normal language can be understood even though a good portion of it is mutilated?

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Dictation and interview | 2. Cloze and noise tests |
| 3. Interview and cloze test | 4. Dictation and noise tests |

29- Taking a ----- test requires the ability to identify sounds presented in a neutral environment.

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. dictation | 2. cloze | 3. discrete-point | 4. communicative |
|--------------|----------|-------------------|------------------|

30- Critics believe that cloze and C-tests are only ----- as measures of language proficiency.

- | | | | |
|----------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. valid | 2. reliable | 3. efficient | 4. relevant |
|----------|-------------|--------------|-------------|

ج	1
ب	2
الف	3
ب	4
د	5
ب	6
ج	7
ب	8
الف	9
ج	10
الف	11
د	12
الف، د	13
ج	14
ب	15
د	16
الف	17
ب	18
ج	19
ب	20
د	21
ج	22
الف	23
ب	24
د	25
ج	26
الف	27
ب	28
ج	29
ج	30

1- Which of the following is used when a type of short and informal assessment is needed to find out if students have learned the materials covered in a couple of previous sessions?

- 1. Evaluation
- 2. Test
- 3. Quiz
- 4. Exam

2- The ----- evaluation is rather subjective and usually based on observation and verbal or non-verbal descriptions such as letter of reference or general impressions.

- 1. general
- 2. formative
- 3. summative
- 4. qualitative

3- Which of the following requires the shortest time to score?

- 1. Multiple-choice
- 2. Composition
- 3. Fill-in-the-blank
- 4. True-false

4- Which of the following is suitable to predict students' progress in achieving proficiency goals of a course?

- 1. Proficiency tests
- 2. Prognostic tests
- 3. Power tests
- 4. Speed tests

5- What we call objective and subjective items are in fact different in -----.

- 1. administration procedure
- 2. size of the test
- 3. test developer's view
- 4. manner of scoring

6- Which of the following is the most suitable format when we have to test a large number of people and we have short time to score?

- 1. Matching
- 2. Fill-in-the-blank
- 3. Composition
- 4. Multiple-choice

7- Which of the following tests takes the longest time to prepare?

- 1. Composition
- 2. Interview
- 3. Matching
- 4. Completion

8- Which of the following is recommended when testing is done extensively and repeatedly?

- 1. Multiple-choice
- 2. Fill-in-the-blank
- 3. Subjective tests
- 4. Open-ended tests

www.nashr-estekhdam.ir

9- Which of the following is required in order to find the items' IF and ID so that we can remove or improve them?

- 1. Reviewing
- 2. Editing
- 3. Rewriting
- 4. Pretesting

10- Which of the following refers to the extent to which a certain item can distinguish among better and poorer students?

- 1. Item facility
- 2. Item difficulty
- 3. Item discrimination
- 4. Choice distribution

11- Which of the following values of IF and ID make a relatively acceptable item?

- 1. 0.95 - 0.95
- 2. 0.10 - 0.30
- 3. 0.55 - 0.65
- 4. 0.60 - 0.20

- 12- On normal curve, what percentage of scores fall between the mean and one standard deviation above the mean?
1. About 15
 2. About 25
 3. About 35
 4. About 50
- 13- A test has been administered to 200 people. It is on a scale of 100. What is the percentage of the score 50 if 20 people have obtained it?
1. 5
 2. 10
 3. 15
 4. 20
- 14- A test has been administered to 20 students. Below is the list. What is the mode of this distribution?
39, 68, 20, 89, 23, 23, 59, 93, 71, 72, 34, 94, 98, 43, 64, 71, 25, 23, 23, 34
1. 78
 2. 23
 3. 71
 4. 20
- 15- What is the range of the distribution below?
39, 68, 20, 89, 23, 23, 59, 93, 71, 72, 34, 94, 98, 43, 64, 71, 25, 23, 23, 34
1. 23
 2. 20
 3. 78
 4. 98
- 16- Which of the following should be used to compare scores from different distributions?
1. SEM
 2. Z score
 3. Percentile
 4. Degree of freedom
- 17- Which of the following is used to give meaning to raw scores by comparing the performance of testees with those of other representative subjects on a local, regional, or national basis?
1. Criterion-referenced testing
 2. Norm-referenced testing
 3. Pragmatic testing
 4. Subjective testing
- 18- If we need to find out the extent to which test scores correlate with a relevant standard test, we should calculate -----.
1. criterion-related validity
 2. face validity
 3. content validity
 4. construct validity
- 19- When a test accurately and precisely measures what it is purported to measure, it is -----.
1. valid
 2. efficient
 3. relevant
 4. reliable
- 20- What do structural tests for foreign language learners at the advanced level measure?
1. Accuracy of supra-sentential organization
 2. Sensitivity to the grammatical system of the formal style
 3. The use of discourse markers for cohesion
 4. The fluency of and accuracy of speech flow

21- Which of the following is the most popular component in language tests?

- 1. Vocabulary
- 2. Structure
- 3. Reading
- 4. Writing

22- If we test vocabulary in isolation, we might create the ----- effect of memorizing lists of words.

- 1. ceiling
- 2. practice
- 3. backwash
- 4. contrastive

23- Which of the following is probably an ideal way to test mastery of sound symbol correspondence?

- 1. Dictation
- 2. Reading aloud
- 3. Repetition
- 4. Transcribing texts

24- The ----- technique of testing listening comprehension is based on the assumption that a person's mastery of listening comprehension is related to his ability to cope with stretches of connected discourse under any speech condition?

- 1. recorded voices
- 2. reading aloud
- 3. distorted messages
- 4. dictation

25- The use of ----- in testing listening comprehension allows presenting perfect models of the spoken language.

- 1. live voice
- 2. recording
- 3. non native speaker
- 4. pictures and sounds

26- Understanding spoken English ----- indicates a higher level of listening comprehension in testees.

- 1. under poor acoustic conditions
- 2. in an ideal condition
- 3. spoken by native speakers
- 4. spoken in formal situations

27- It is the ----- of the interview that should determine whether the scoring is holistic or discrete.

- 1. content
- 2. length
- 3. purpose
- 4. structure

28- Which of the following are the most widely used measures of reading comprehension?

- 1. Traditional reading tests
- 2. Cloze tests
- 3. Fill-in-the-blank tests
- 4. Matching tests

29- Writing tests measure sensitivity to the ----- appropriate to the written form of the language.

- 1. lexical structures
- 2. discursal organizations
- 3. accuracy levels
- 4. grammatical patterns

30- Discrete points test items are supposed to provide ----- information for remedial instruction.

1. diagnostic
2. prognostic
3. placement
4. competition

1	ج
2	د
3	د
4	ب
5	د
6	د
7	ب
8	الف
9	د
10	ج
11	ج
12	ج
13	ب
14	ب
15	ج
16	ب
17	ب
18	الف
19	د
20	ب
21	ب
22	ج
23	ب
24	ج
25	ب
26	الف
27	ج
28	الف
29	د
30	الف

1-What should structure tests for native speakers include?

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Literary structures | 2. Formal style structures |
| 3. Oral language structures | 4. Slang structures |

2-What should vocabulary tests include at advanced levels?

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. All types of words | 2. Written language lexicon |
| 3. Collocational vocabulary | 4. Spoken language words |

3-Which of the following should be avoided in tests of vocabulary?

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Difficult structures | 2. Slang vocabulary |
| 3. Spoken lexicon | 4. Formal words |

4-At what levels are tests of pronunciation usually used?

- | | |
|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Beginning level and advanced levels | 2. Intermediate level |
| 3. Advanced level | 4. Beginning and intermediate levels |

5-Which of the following can be used to test the production of segmental and suprasegmentals?

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. Dictation | 2. Imitation | 3. Recognition | 4. Comprehension |
|--------------|--------------|----------------|------------------|

6-Which of the following is considered the most basic language skill?

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. Speaking | 2. Reading | 3. Listening | 4. Writing |
|-------------|------------|--------------|------------|

7-Which of the following is a good measure of overall listening ability?

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Dictation | 2. Reading aloud | 3. Retelling | 4. Role play |
|--------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|

8-Which of the following is the most common direct measure of speaking?

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. Interview | 2. Story telling | 3. Discussion | 4. Role play |
|--------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|

9-Passages in reading tests should represent ----- reading materials that the examinees are likely to encounter in their real life activities.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. integrative | 2. authentic | 3. pedagogic | 4. pragmatic |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|

10-What is the advantage of analytic marking of writing?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. It has different criteria. | 2. It is not time consuming. |
| 3. It is rather fast. | 4. It has diagnostic value. |

11-The extent to which a test measure what it is supposed to measure is known as -----.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. reliability | 2. efficiency | 3. validity | 4. practicality |
|----------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|

12- Which of the following is usually ascertained through highly complex statistical analyses such as factor analysis?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Content validity | 2. Face validity |
| 3. Criterion-related validity | 4. Construct validity |

13- When most of the scores are low, the curve is called a ----- disribution.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. flat | 2. positively skewed |
| 3. negatively skewed | 4. bell shaped |

14- Which of the following should be calculated when we need to compare two scores that belong to two different disributions?

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Correlation coefficient | 2. Variance |
| 3. Standard score | 4. Percentile |

15- Which of the following should be used when the correlation coefficient is calculated for ordinal data?

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Spearman rho | 2. Pearson Product moment |
| 3. Phi coefficient | 4. Standard error of measurement |

16- Which of the following refers to the effect created by experience in taking a test?

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Practice effect | 2. Coaching effect |
| 3. Ceiling effect | 4. Washback effect |

17- At what stage of test construction should we determine the test purpose?

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. Planning | 2. Writing | 3. Reviewing | 4. Pretesting |
|-------------|------------|--------------|---------------|

18- Which of the following is NOT one of the purposes of pretesting?

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Defective item identification | 2. Item facility |
| 3. Item discrimination | 4. Test bias |
- www.nashr-estekhdam.ir

19- Which of the following refers to the extent to which an item distinguishes better students from poorer ones?

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Discriminatin index | 2. Facility index |
| 3. Difficulty index | 4. Distribution index |

20- What percentage of scores are lacated between one and two standard deviations on a normal curve?

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. About 5 percent | 2. About 14 percent |
| 3. About 35 percent | 4. About 50 percent |

- 21- A test in which the testees' learning is measured in a field such as geography through English is called a/n ----- test.
1. mastery
 2. readiness
 3. knowledge
 4. direct
- 22- Which of the following is used for the purpose of predicting future success or failure in a specific course of study?
1. Prognostic test
 2. Proficiency test
 3. Power test
 4. Diagnostic test
- 23- Which item type requires testees to pair terms with definitions, dates with events, persons with events, etc?
1. Multiple choice
 2. True false
 3. Completion
 4. Matching
- 24- Which of the following is the most popular oral test?
1. Role play
 2. Question/answer
 3. Interview
 4. Lecture
- 25- Which of the following refers to the effect it has on learning and teaching that precedes or follows it?
1. Response
 2. Washback
 3. Incentive
 4. Scoring
- 26- In order to find out which specific parts have been learned and which have not, we should develop a/n ----- test.
1. achievement
 2. diagnostic
 3. knowledge
 4. proficiency
- 27- Which of the following refers to the process of gathering information in order to make a decision?
1. Measurement
 2. Assessment
 3. Evaluation
 4. Examination
- 28- The process of quantifying the characteristics of individuals according to explicit rules and procedures is called -----.
1. experiment
 2. administration
 3. quantification
 4. measurement
- 29- The term ----- refers to something short and informal that is based on the points covered in a previous session.
1. quiz
 2. exam
 3. test
 4. battery
- 30- When you take a test like IELTS, you receive a certificate for it. This type of test can be called a/n ----- test.
1. attainment
 2. diagnostic
 3. mastery
 4. readiness

1	ب
2	ب
3	الف
4	د
5	ب
6	ج
7	الف
8	الف
9	ب
10	د
11	ج
12	د
13	ب
14	ج
15	الف
16	الف
17	الف
18	د
19	الف
20	ب
21	ج
22	الف
23	د
24	ج
25	ب
26	ب
27	ج
28	د
29	الف
30	ج

1-..... in education involves testing.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| 1. Measurement | 2. Evaluation |
| 3. Decision-making | 4. Ranking |

2-When a group of several comparable tests are used, it is called a(an)

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| 1. battery | 2. examination |
| 3. formative evaluation | 4. rating |

3-..... tests motivate and help students to learn better and are of great use for teachers to give dependable grades.

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. Aptitude | 2. Proficiency | 3. Placement | 4. Achievement |
|-------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|

4-In educational programs, students may progress without any limit, but complete of the materials is never deemed necessary.

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| 1. progress | 2. fluency | 3. employment | 4. mastery |
|-------------|------------|---------------|------------|

5-To screen examinees, the best way is to use test.

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|----------|
| 1. placement | 2. diagnostic | 3. selection | 4. speed |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|----------|

6-In order to know who should be given what kind of materials, when, and to what extent, we should administertest.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. aptitude | 2. entrance | 3. placement | 4. rediness |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|

7-A(n)item such as the composition item has more than one acceptable response.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. objectively-scored | 2. subjectively-scored |
| 3. multiple-choice | 4. true-false |

8-The most highly regarded and widely used objectively-scored test items is theform.

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------|---------------|----------|
| 1. completion | 2. multiple-choice | 3. true-false | 4. essay |
|---------------|--------------------|---------------|----------|

9-In preparingitems the responses should not represent a systematic pattern.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. multiple-choice | 2. matching | 3. true-false | 4. completion |
|--------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|

10-In a(n)the examiner tries to find out how well the testee uses the language for the purpose of communication.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------|--------------------|--------------|
| 1. true-false test | 2. essay | 3. completion test | 4. interview |
|--------------------|----------|--------------------|--------------|

- 11- **One advantage of multiple-choice items over essay items is that they**
1. provide for the measurement of more complex learning outcomes
 2. place greater emphasis on the recall of factual information
 3. provide for a more extensive sampling of course content
 4. require less time for test preparation and scoring
- 12- **In planning a test, the statement of purpose for it will automatically lead to a(n)for the test.**
1. outline
 2. construction
 3. instruction
 4. direction
- 13- **..... aims to identify poor or effective items that need improvement and to find out nonfunctioning or implausible alternatives.**
1. Item analysis
 2. Reviewing
 3. Planning
 4. Discriminating
- 14- **..... refers to trying out the pilot test with a group of testees who are similar to those for whom the test is intended.**
1. Pretesting
 2. Planning
 3. Reviewing
 4. Discrimination
- 15- **The of a test item is the percentage of testees choosing the correct response.**
1. cumulative frequency
 2. correlation
 3. discrimination index
 4. facility index
- 16- **The ability of an item to distinguish better subjects from poorer ones is called**
1. facility index
 2. frequency distribution
 3. correlation index
 4. discrimination index
- 17- **The highest peak in the group is represented by the**
1. median
 2. tendency
 3. mode
 4. mean
- 18- **In a....., the scores are piled to the left.**
1. probability curve
 2. normal distribution
 3. positively skewed distribution
 4. negatively skewed distribution
- 19- **The relative standing of a raw score in a sequence of scores is referred to as a(n)**
1. percentage
 2. percentile score
 3. derived score
 4. standard score
- 20- **The index that shows the degree of the relationship between two sets of scores is called**
1. variance
 2. correlation coefficient
 3. standard error of measurement
 4. ceiling effect

21- validity refers to the accuracy with which the test measures a certain psychological/theoretical trait.

- 1. Face
- 2. Content
- 3. Construct
- 4. Concurrent

22-is an indication of the extent to which the test items adequately represent the test objectives.

- 1. Relevance
- 2. Efficiency
- 3. Validity
- 4. Reliability

23- The extent to which a test is consistent in measuring whatever it does measure is called.....

- 1. reliability
- 2. discrimination
- 3. homogeneity
- 4. validity

24- The of a test is affected by the homogeneity of test items and the heterogeneity of the testees.

- 1. predictive validity
- 2. concurrent validity
- 3. heterogeneity
- 4. discrimination

25- Structure tests for learners concern the structural patterns suitable for communicative purposes.

- 1. discourse
- 2. EFL
- 3. advanced
- 4. FL

26- Each item in a test should tap only one point, employed in a meaningful and natural context with no vocabulary unfamiliar to the testees.

- 1. vocabulary
- 2. comprehension
- 3. structure
- 4. listening

27- The goal of test is to determine the subjects' ability to find the meaning of words through the context in which they are used.

- 1. reading
- 2. composition
- 3. writing
- 4. vocabulary

28- In a vocabulary test, the.....should be clear enough to provide the testees with a clear meaning.

- 1. context
- 2. phonemes
- 3. items
- 4. scope

29- The importance ofin comprehensibility is more than the importance of

- 1. suprasegmentals / segmentals
- 2. segmentals / suprasegmentals
- 3. comprehension / fluency
- 4. fluency / comprehension

30- The best way to test one's ability to produce theof a language is through an interview but this is not always the easiest.

- 1. morphemes
- 2. syllables
- 3. phonemes
- 4. stresses

1	الف
2	الف
3	د
4	هـ
5	نا
6	نا
7	ر
8	ر
9	ر
10	هـ
11	ر
12	الف
13	الف
14	الف
15	هـ
16	د
17	نا
18	نا
19	ر
20	ر
21	نا
22	الف
23	الف
24	د
25	ر
26	نا
27	د
28	الف
29	الف
30	نا

1-Which of the following statements needs to be CORRECTED?

1. Completion items are difficult and slow to prepare and require great effort in grading.
2. Subjective judgment is involved in almost any aspect of test construction.
3. The most frequently employed form of measuring oral ability is to have the examiner interview each subject separately.
4. True-false items are easy to prepare although good false statements are very difficult to write.

2-Which of the following statements is TRUE?

1. Good true-false statements should express a single idea, not multiple ones.
2. Answers to earlier items should provide a clue to testees to respond to succeeding items.
3. By increasing the number of distractors in a multiple-choice item, the quality of the item improves.
4. A relatively good test encourages rote learning and neglects understanding just to a limited extent.

3-A person who writes test items should have a number of characteristics. Which of the following is FALSE as one of them?

1. He should be experienced in test construction.
2. He should be a good teacher as well as a test writer.
3. He should be quite knowledgeable in the content area of the test.
4. He should be ready to sacrifice time and energy to produce good items.

4-A person who writes test items should have a number of characteristics. Which of the following is FALSE as one of them?

1. He should be experienced in test construction.
2. He should be a good teacher as well as a test writer.
3. He should be quite knowledgeable in the content area of the test.
4. He should be ready to sacrifice time and energy to produce good items.

5-Which of the following should be AVOIDED in writing test items?

1. Writing more items for each point than you really need.
2. Restating the concepts, ideas, or skills in performance terms.
3. Giving the testees a choice of tasks to fulfill.
4. Making the items and directions explicit.

6-There are a number of purposes for pretesting. Which of the following is LEAST likely to be one of them?

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| 1. Grouping testees according to their scores. | 2. Identifying poor or defective items. |
| 3. Discovering weaknesses in the directions. | 4. Determining the appropriate time limits. |

7-A test of 30 multiple-choice items has been administered to 50 students. Thirty-five students have answered item number 45 correctly. What is the item facility index of this item?

- | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. .30 | 2. .45 | 3. .50 | 4. .70 |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|

8-A teacher has administered a 50 item test to a group of 100 students.

He has ranked the scores and has placed 33 percent of students in the high group, 34 in the middle group and 33 in the low group. Item number 30 has been answered correctly by all the 33 students from the high group but all students in the low group failed to answer it correctly. What is the discrimination index of this item?

- | | | | |
|------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. 1 | 2. .33 | 3. .34 | 4. .50 |
|------|--------|--------|--------|

9-Below you have the IF and ID of four items A, B, C, and D. Which of them needs to be removed from the test?

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. IF:.45/ ID: .35 | 2. IF: .75/ ID: .60 | 3. IF:.50/ ID: .50 | 4. IF:.80/ ID:.15 |
|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|

10-Which of the following statements is FALSE regarding test construction?

1. The construction of a test includes four stages: planning, writing, reviewing, and pretesting.
2. Planning involves considerations of the general nature, purpose, and general design of the test.
3. The purpose of a test determines the characteristics of the test item in terms of facility and discrimination.
4. Pretesting refers to trying out the test with the same group of testees for whom the test is intended.

11-In a normal distribution, what is the approximate percentage of scores that fall between one standard deviation below the mean and two standard deviations above it?

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. about 35% | 2. about 50% | 3. about 72% | 4. about 82% |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|

12-A test has been administered to a group of 300 students. The scores range from 45 to 85 on a scale of 100. Fifteen students have got the score of 65. What is the percentage of this score?

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. .5 | 2. 10 | 3. 15 | 4. 20 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|

13-Two hundred students have taken a reading test. The cumulative frequency of the score 60 is 50. How many students have scored above this score?

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| 1. 50 | 2. 75 | 3. 100 | 4. 150 |
|-------|-------|--------|--------|

14-The mean of a test is 50 and its standard deviation is 15. Ali has got a score of 65. What is his z score?

- 1. $-.50$
- 2. $+1$
- 3. $+.50$
- 4. -1

15-Which of the following statements is FALSE about the correlation coefficient?

- 1. A positive correlation coefficient is stronger than a negative one.
- 2. A low correlation may be due to such reasons as inaccuracy of the measures, excessive difficulty of the measures for the testees, etc.
- 3. Depending on the nature of the data, a correlation may be computed in various ways.
- 4. A useful way of interpreting a correlation coefficient is to determine the variance between the two measures

16- What label is used for the situation where the content of test or answers to it may be obtained by the subjects prior to the actual administration?

- 1. test coaching
- 2. ceiling effect
- 3. test compromise
- 4. practice effect

17-Which of the following is concerned with the feasibility of the test in terms of economy, convenience, and interpretability of the results?

- 1. reliability
- 2. validity
- 3. practicality
- 4. efficiency

18-Which type of validity is the most important in the case of an achievement test?

- 1. concurrent validity
- 2. content validity
- 3. face validity
- 4. predictive validity

19-A reliability of .60 has been obtained through the split-half method. What is the corrected reliability for the whole test?

- 1. $.65$
- 2. $.70$
- 3. $.75$
- 4. $.80$

20-Which of the following is LEAST acceptable as a guideline for testing structure?

- 1. Each item should test at most two points.
- 2. 15. Each point should be used in a suitable context.
- 3. The stem should provide sufficient context.
- 4. Each item should have only one clearly best answer.

21-Which of the following is UNACCEPTABLE as a guideline for testing vocabulary?

1. The context should be clear enough to provide the testees with a clear meaning.
2. Care must be exercised to have just a limited number of items on grammatical structures.
3. The choices should be easier than the word being tested in paraphrase type.
4. The distractors and the word being tested should be of the same difficulty level in completion type.

22-Which of the following is FALSE regarding testing of pronunciation?

1. The ability to distinguish between sounds in itself implies an ability to understand verbal messages.
2. An approximation of the native-speaker's pronunciation often serves as a criterion of accuracy for non-native speakers.
3. The pictures in pronunciation test should be familiar to the subjects taking the test.
4. It is ideal to be able to speak a language with native-like competence.

23-Which of the following statements is FALSE regarding testing listening comprehension?

1. The use of recording allows presenting perfect models of spoken language.
2. The great advantage of using recordings is the uniformity in what is presented to testees.
3. A dictation task is more appropriate for advanced subjects.
4. The noise test may function as a reasonable measure of listening proficiency for beginners.

24-What is the main drawback of question and statement types of items in testing listening comprehension?

1. Auditory comprehension is measured through the reading skill.
2. Such item types do not match any real-life activity.
3. They do not present valid measures of general comprehension.
4. A narrow range of sentence types may be tapped.

25-Which of the following guidelines are you LEAST likely to follow in conducting and scoring interviews?

1. It is essential that the interviewers decide on the general content of the conversation in advance.
2. At least two raters should be involved to obtain dependable results.
3. The decision to use a holistic or discrete scoring system should be based on the personality of the testee.
4. Each interview should be recorded so that it can be scored later.

- 26- Which of the following statements is FALSE regarding testing reading comprehension?**
- 1. There is a comprehensive theory of reading comprehension which is followed by almost all experts.
 - 2. Traditional reading tests are the most widely-used measures of reading ability.
 - 3. Reading comprehension tests attempt to measure the testee's ability to get meaning from the printed material.
 - 4. A short-context reading test consists of very brief texts with comprehension items testing comprehension of overall meaning.
- 27- Cloze procedure has been used for different purposes. Which of the following is FALSE as one of these uses?**
- 1. To determine readability of a test.
 - 2. To test overall language ability.
 - 3. To determine communicative competence.
 - 4. To test reading comprehension.
- 28- A friend has asked to provide him with some guidelines for preparing and scoring writing tests. Based on your knowledge of testing writing, which of the following do you suggest?**
- 1. The tasks in writing tests should represent the same types of style and content.
 - 2. The testees should be expected guess when they are unable to find the correct answer.
 - 3. Long compositions are more likely to reveal the abilities of testees.
 - 4. Each test item should be so worded that all examiners get the same conception of what is expected, as does the examiner.
- 29- Which of the following is based on the belief that language is a system of separate categories such as phonemes, morphemes, words, phrases, and sentences?**
- 1. discrete-point approach
 - 2. integrative approach
 - 3. functional approach
 - 4. pragmatic approach
- 30- Which of the following statements is FALSE?**
- 1. A discrete point item implies that only one element from one component of language is being assessed in one skill.
 - 2. Discrete point items are easy to administer and score.
 - 3. Discrete point tests provide adequate information on the testee's ability to function well in real situations.
 - 4. The criticism against discrete point tests relate to the inadequacies of its linguistic and psychological theories.

1	الف
2	الف
3	ب
4	ب
5	ج
6	ب
7	د
8	الف
9	د
10	د
11	د
12	الف
13	د
14	ب
15	الف
16	ج
17	د
18	ب
19	ج
20	الف
21	ب
22	
23	د
24	الف
25	ج
26	الف
27	ج
28	د
29	الف
30	ج