

1- statistics that are used to show differences or relationships are called :

- A- descriptive
- B- measures
- C- inferential
- D- parametric

2- in the literature review :

- A- you talk about all the procedures used
- B- you talk about the results
- C- you talk about the study and its significance
- D- you talk about all previous studies and a critique for them

3- in literature review , we should NOT

- A- report things with critique
- B- report things relevant to our research
- C- report things without critique
- D- report things with shortcoming

4- the opposite of plagiarism is :

- A- loyalty
- B- authorship
- C- integrity
- D- honesty

5- An Abstract is :

- A- a summary of the whole literature review
- B- a summary of the whole result
- C- a summary of the whole thing
- D- a summary of the whole methodology

6- the significant difference has to be at the level of :

- A-  $P=50$
- B-  $P=0.50$
- C-  $P=05$
- D-  $P=.50$

7- on way to make sure that your selection of a research topic is good is to :

- A- Do nothing about it and wait until you finish your research
- B- you start analysis your data
- C- do a literature review
- D- ask someone to research for you about this

8- in the implications section we talk about :

- A- the specific result for our contest only
- B- the hypotheses and research questions
- C- the analysis of the result
- D- the wider implications pf our research

9- the centrality of the scores is called :

- A- Descriptive
- B- Means
- C- Frequency
- D- Inferential

10 - sometimes we want to find how variable relate other , this is called :

- A- measure of relationship
- B- measure of difference
- C- measure of similarity
- D- measure of variance

11- controlling other variables is :

- A- Not reliable
- B- Not ideal
- C- Not practical
- D- Not possible

12- a research questions is :

- A- a question that we ask about the statistics \_\_\_\_ (كلام مش واضح)
- B- a question that we ask in the beginning of our research and look to \_\_\_\_ ( برضو )
- C- a question that we ask about how to write-up the research
- D- a question that we ask about the list of references

13- in literature review , it is not recommended to show that :

- A- you got on top of the topic
- B- you got a critique of previous studies
- C- the topic got on top of you
- D- you got sensible sections

14- when you use quantitative methods , you :

- A- collect data through some tools and you quantity them
- B- collect all the available data
- C- collect all the possible data

D- collect data to categories them

15- one of the first steps to think of before doing research is :

A- to think of who you want to participate in your research

B- to think of the references

C- to think of how you will publish it

D- to think of the results

16- one important feature of results is :

A- the quantity

B- the summary

C- the introduction

D- the presentation

17- if you have one variable in your research , then it is :

A- Bivariate

B- factorial

C- multivariate

D- univariate

18- the dependent variable is :

A- the variable that is affected by the independent variable

B- the variable that is dependent on the hypothesis

C- the variable that is affected by the result

D- the variable that is affected by the abstract

19- one famous style for writing the reference is called :

A- APS

B- AP6

C- APA

D- APC

20 - a good classical report will consist of :

A- abstract-introduction-literature review-methodology-results

B- abstract-results-introduction-literature review

C- abstract-literature review-results-introduction

D- abstract-methodology-results-introduction

21- in the literature review it is recommended to :

A- stick to one method neglecting other

B- show knowledge of other models

- C- show little reading about your topic
- D- show neglecting of your topic

22- in research we prefer to :

- A- start from where other stopped
- B- start from nowhere
- C- start from other ideas as they were yours
- D- start from scratch and neglect previous studies

23- author a research topic is :

- A- ماكانت واضحة بالورقه
- B- to get someone proofread your research
- C- to get someone to author it for you
- D- to get ideas from other and author them

24- if you want to compare groups over time , then your design is :

- A- within groups
- B- one-way ANOVA
- C- between groups
- D- longitudinal

25- one way for sample selection is :

- A- population
- B- summarization
- C- randomization
- D- inflation

26- one criticism to a bad literature review is that you :

- A- show other people's definition without showing yours
- B- show your side between two arguments
- C- show the relevance between your research and other
- D- show your awareness of other people's shortcoming

27- we should choose a topic that is :

- A- unimportant
- B- boring to us
- C- obfuscating
- D- exciting to us

28- if you select an organization to select some samples from , one important thing is to :

- A- make sure they have an office for you

- B- make sure they have enough population
- C- make sure they have a computer for you
- D- make sure they have some refreshments for you

29- the structure of a good abstract can be :

- A- the same in all disciplines
- B- obfuscating in all disciplines
- C- different between disciplines
- D- incompleting in all disciplines

30- the place of reviewing past methods and tools is :

- A- references
- B- literature review
- C- results
- D- methodology

31- in the abstract :

- A- we use the past tense summarizing the whole thing
- B- we use wording hiding the results
- C- we use wording hiding tools and instruments we used
- D- we use wording that refers forward like as we shall see

32- our literature review should be :

- A- unconnected
- B- broad
- C- concise
- D- little

33- a good topic is :

- A- a focused topic
- B- a wide topic
- C- a general topic
- D- a bias topic

35- In Introduction

- a. You introduce the results
- b. You introduce all previous studies and a critique for them
- c. You introduce all the methods and instruments you used
- d. You introduce the study and its significance

36- Research that is designed to explain, observe and discuss its results is said to be:

- a. Questionnaires
- b. Qualitative
- c. Quasi-experiment
- d. Quantitative

37- The place of defining your terms is

- a. References/ bibliography
- b. Methodology/ design
- c. Literature review/ introduction
- d. Results/ discussion

38- one type of interview is:

- a- Ineffective
- b- Irrespective
- c- Retrospective
- d- Respective

39- we use questionnaires in research as a:

- a- tool to collect data
- b- tool to analyze data
- c- tool to generate results
- d- tool to design research

40- If you want to compare two different groups, then your design should be:

- A. Between groups
- B. One-way ANOVA
- C. Repeated measures
- D. Within groups

41- what are methods?

- a- A procedure used to analyse data
- b- A procedure used to summarise data
- c- A procedure used to conclude data
- d- A procedure for accomplishing or approaching something esp. a systematic...

42- in the introduction chapter

- a- We outline the summary
- b- We outline what will come in the next section or chapters
- c- We outline the conclusions
- d- We outline previous studies

43- a good abstract is the one

- a- that tell us about future direction of research
- b- that tell us about the research problem ,results ,and implications
- c- that tell us a critique about previous studies
- d- that tell us about what each section in the research talk about

44- in the introduction section ,we start talking about

- a- why you choose the topic
- b- how you found the previous studies
- c- where you analysed your studies
- d- how you got your results

45-There will be an age affect on the learning of English language among different population

- A-Age is independent and learning is dependent
- B- Age is dependent and learning is independent
- C- Age is independent and people is independent
- D- Age is dependent and people is dependent

46-What is design?

- A-It is used to summarise data
- B- It is used to highlight the research problem
- C-It is a logical structure of inquiry (research)
- D-It is used for referencing

47- One important step in research is to define your terms , one example of the is

- A-To define the statistics used
- B- To define the sample
- C- To define the main term in your research like (word,t-units ...etc)
- D- To define the tools used

48-One type of plagiarism is

- A-You reference the quotation
- B- You acknowledge other people's ideas
- C- You mention who helped you in your research
- D- You use one of your research as two pieces of research

49-One way to attract participants to your research is to

- A-Threaten them
- B-Punish them
- C-Shout them
- D-Reward them

50-One way to avoid other variables affecting your variables is to make them

- A-Moveable

B-Manipulative  
C-Variable  
D-Consonant

51-In experimental design , we need

A-No groups  
B-Two groups  
C-Half groups  
D-One groups

52- to make results clearer to our readers we use:

a- unexplained numbers  
b- brief description  
c- graphs, charts & tables  
d- mystery & ambiguity

53- research is :

a- looking for new ideas & findings  
b- looking for previous studies  
c- looking for data only  
d- looking for knowledge only

54- the references list is:

a- all the authors who share the same topic as yours  
b- all the books, articles, website .. etc you consulted  
c- all the potential publishers of your research  
d- all the terms you used in your research

55- questionnaires in ELT are used to:

a- access the cognitive ability  
b- interpt the results  
c- design the research  
d- gather information about people views, attitudes, perceptions

56-Variables that you want to exclude their effects are called:

A- Independent variables  
B-Control variables  
C-Explanatory variables  
D-Dependent variables

57-The Independent variables is:

A-the variable that is thought to affect the hypothesis  
B- the variable that is thought to affect the dependent variable  
C- the variable that is thought to affect the results  
D-- the variable that is thought to affect the abstract

58- The methods section tells us about

- A-How did we find literature review
- B-How to write-up the research
- C-What did we do to get the results?
- D-How to reference

59-A hypothesis is

- A- A hypothesis is a statement that describes or explains a relationship a
- B- A hypothesis is a statement about your research
- C- A hypothesis is a statement about the outcome of your research
- D- A hypothesis is a statement about the problems in your research

60-The adequate level of certainty every research is always at

- A-95%
- B-100%
- C-200%
- D-5%

61- plagiarism is

- A-representing your own language and ideas as your own original work
- B- representing other authors language and ideas as your own original work
- C- representing other author's language and ideas as their own original work
- D- representing other author's language and ideas as a plagiarism work

62- Examples of where someone can find samples and administer research tools are

الصوره ناقصه

- A. Your own car
- B. Your own briefcase
- C. Your own head
- D. Your own organization or others

63- If you want to compare the same groups at one point in time, then your design الصوره ناقصه

ناقصه

- A. Cross-sectional
- B. Between groups
- C. Within groups
- D. Longitudinal

64- In choosing a research topic ..... is very important

- A. Constructs
- B. Time limit

- C. Emotions
- D. Health

65- Our literature review should include

- A. Discussion of our results
- B. Results
- C. Previous studies
- D. Design of our research

66- When we have two groups, we usually call one the experimental group and:

- A. The control group
- B. The classical group
- C. The between group
- D. The within group

67- good research should have

- A. Novel data
- B. No data
- C. Repeated data
- D. Stolen data

68- The technical term for the variance between scores is

- A. Standard measures
- B. Standard features
- C. Standard tests
- D. Standard deviation

69- statistics that are used to show differences or relationship are called

- A-between groups
- B-one-way ANOVA
- C-repeated measures
- D-within groups

70- we always look for our research results to be

- A- focused only on our school
- B-limited only to our context
- C-having interests to few people
- D- having wider implication

