

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 of 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 used
- 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- to author a research topic is:

- a- -----
- 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- incompleted 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

34-

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 interviews 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 analyse data
- c- tool to generate data
- d- tool to design data

40- If you want to compare differences among the same group , then your design is

- a- two -way ANOVA
- b- within groups
- c- between groups
- d- one - way ANOVA

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 sections and 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
- that tell us about what each section in the research talk about

44- In the introduction section, we start talking about

- a- Why you chose the topic
- b- How you found the previous studies
- c- Where you analysed you data
- d- How you got your results

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

- 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- 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 our results clearer to our readers we use :

- a- Unexplained number
- b- Brief descriptions
- c- Graphs, charts, and tables
- d- Mystery and ambiguity

53- Research is

- a- Looking for new ideas and findings
- b- B- Looking for previous studies
- c- C- Looking for data only
- d- D- Looking for knowledge only

54- The references is a list of

- a- All the authors who share the same topic of yours
- b- All the books , articles ,websitesetc 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 abilities
- b- Interpret the results
- c- Design the research
- d- Gather information about people views , attitudes , and, perceptic

56- Variables that you want to exclude there are called

- a- independent Variables
- b- control Variables
- c- explanatory Variables
- d- dependent Variables

57- the independent Variables is

- a- The Variables that is thought to affect to the hypothesis
- b- The Variables that is thought to affect to the independent Variables
- c- The Variables that is thought to affect to the results
- d- The Variables that is thought to affect to 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 authors' language and ideas as their own original work
- d- Representing other authors' language and ideas as a plagiarised 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

- 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 the other the control group. The correct answer is:

- 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- If you want to compare two different groups, then your design is

- 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 schools
- b- Limited only to our contexts
- c- Having interests to few people
- d- Having wider implications

تنسيق اخوكم المعتقل

حفظكم الله

اشكر كل شخص قام بكتابتها