

1. The highest attainable level of originality in research would be to propose

- A. An old theoretical account of specific data
- B. A new old practical account of novel events
- C. A novel account of novel data
- D. A novel theoretical account of novel data

4. We always look for our research results to

- A. concentrate only on our schools
- B. have wider implications
- C. be relevant only to our contexts
- D. have no interests to any people

5., the researchers explain what did they actually do in order that they achieve their results.

- A. In the conclusion section of a research
- B. In the results section of a research
- C. In the Methods section of a research
- D. In the thesis statement section of a research

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10. In the ...
A. ...
B. ...
C. ...
D. ...

11. ...

٦. In the longitudinal research method, the same groups of people are observed as they grow older.

- A. at one point in time
- B. every hour
- C. every minute
- D. at different points in time

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٧. Data elicited in the form of people's reports about language is most closely associated with

- A. EFL
- B. applied linguistics
- C. sociolinguistics
- D. all the above

٨. The abbreviation *APA* refers to a famous style for

- A. writing references
- B. writing capital and small letters
- C. writing referral messages
- D. writing deferral offers

٩. The 'implications' section of a research talks

- A. about the specific results for our context only.
- B. about the hypotheses and research questions.
- C. about the analysis of the data.
- D. about the wider implications of our research

10. In the literature review, we talk about.....

- A. previous studies and a critique for them.
- B. all the procedures used in research.
- C. the results and findings of the research.
- D. the study and its significance.

In the field of research, a good classical report can be organized as follows

- A. Abstract-results-introduction-literature review
- B. Abstract-introduction-literature review-methodology
- C. Abstract-literature review- results-introduction
- D. Abstract- methodology- results-introduction

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13. A journal article abstract
- A. will attract the attention of other researchers for the study
 - B. will attract the attention of all researchers interested in the study
 - C. will attract only researchers interested in the study
 - D. None of the above
13. A well-written abstract will
- A. make the reader want to write a similar study
 - B. make the reader want to replicate the research
 - C. make the reader want to know more about the research
 - D. make the reader upset and never read about the research
14. The literature review should include
- A. future studies
 - B. prevailing studies
 - C. previous studies
 - D. methodology and design of research
15. The _____ refers to a variable that is thought to affect the outcome is manipulated by the researcher.
- A. Independence Day
 - B. independent variable
 - C. dependent spouse
 - D. indifferent variables
16. The term "_____ " refers to a procedure used for measuring a construct.
- A. operational distinction
 - B. operational definition
 - C. opera definition
 - D. optical definition

..... can refer to a statement that describes or explains a phenomenon.

..... variables.

..... bird species

..... activity

..... sensitivity

..... is

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18. When a researcher chooses a research topic..... is very important
 A. hydration and body temperature
 B. Tea or coffee
 C. time limit
 D. going to night clubs

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19. A researcher can find samples and administer research tools in
 A. his/her own organic nature and food or the friend one always
 B. his/her own organization, company, university or others.
 C. his/her own briefcase.
 D. his/her own house.

20. 'Language teaching by Arab teachers is to be viable
 A. very specific
 B. too narrow
 C. too broad
 D. All the above

21. 'A case study about the improvement of object pronouns in the
bilingual girl in a small village in Syria is
 A. too broad and hence is not a viable research topic
 B. unusual and hence is not suitable as a research topic
 C. Specific and hence manageable research topic
 D. general and hence unmanageable research topic

22. To constitute a proper variable, a good categorization/operation
 should be exhaustive,
 should have mutually exclusive categories,
 should not mix categories of different types in one
 all the above have

23. The narrower you choose, the more open-ended
 the broader the topic
 the border is difficult to cross

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20. The researcher is worried of plagiarism. He or she should
 A. research will be automatically accepted
 B. research will be given an honor degree
 C. research will not be accepted
 D. research will be published

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21. Descriptive, Explanatory, Ethnographic, Case study, Lab
 research make the
 A. Different and unique
 B. Different types of research
 C. Different values of research
 D. Different types of research

22. we collect data through some tools, explain, discuss, argue
 A. In accumulative research
 B. In quantitative research
 C. In communicative research
 D. In qualitative research

23. quantify the amount of relationship between two (or more)
 measured in the same group of people.
 A. Measures of real ships
 B. Different measures
 C. Measures of rural ships
 D. Measures of relationship

24. can enable you to generalize from the specific sample(s)
 wider 'population' that you sampled.
 A. Internet stock tactics
 B. Inferential stylistics
 C. Infernal statistics
 D. Inferential statistics

Research question can be defined as a question that we
 A. ask in the middle of our research and look to find a reputation for
 B. ask in the end of our research and look to find an answer for
 C. ask in the beginning of our research and look to find an answer for
 D. ask in the beginning of our research and neglect to find an answer for

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31. Using one variable in your research means

- A. it is a Bivariate
- B. it is a factorial
- C. it is a Multivariate
- D. it is a Univariate

32. To avoid a situation where other variables can affect your variables you

- A. make them concert.
- B. make them consult.
- C. make them consonants.
- D. make them constant.

33. We call the variables whose effects are excluded

- A. contralateral variables
- B. central variables
- C. control vestibules
- D. control variables

34. Using quantitative methods means that you.....

- A. collect data through some tools and you quantify them
- B. collect data thoroughly by some tools and you qualify them
- C. collect all the available data and you qualify them
- D. collect all the impossible data and you qualify them

The term Research can mean.....

- A. looking for previous studies
- B. looking for new ideas and findings
- C. looking for data only
- D. looking for good food only

Good research should have.....

- A. oval dates
- B. old recorded data
- C. level data
- D. treated data

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The less likely it is that you will



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1. The word 'e' is derived from the Arabic word 'ع' (Ain) which means 'to be' or 'to exist'.

- a. to be
- b. to exist
- c. to have
- d. to do

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- ...the researcher presents ...
- A. a sample of those research in different groups
 - B. a sample of those research in the same group
 - C. a sample of those research in the same group and
 - D. a sample of those research in the same group
- ...to make sure that your selection of a research ...
- A. is as small as possible
 - B. is as large as possible
 - C. is as wide as possible
 - D. is as narrow as possible

- ...as a research component refers to ...
- A. a procedure for accomplishing something, but an ...
 - B. a procedure for accomplishing or approaching ...
 - C. a procedure for accomplishing or approaching ...
 - D. a procedure for accomplishing or approaching ...

- ...in the introduction ...
- A. how we got the results
 - B. why we chose the topic
 - C. how we found the previous studies
 - D. where we analysed the data

- ...The term 'design' ...
- A. is used to summarise data
 - B. is used to highlight the research problem
 - C. is a logical structure of the inquiry (research)
 - D. is used for referencing

- ...We use Questionnaires in ELT to ...
- A. assess the cognitive abilities
 - B. gather information about people views, attitudes
 - C. interpret the results of a different research
 - D. design the research

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