

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- to get your ideas out of your own words from your knowledge
- 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

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- interpret 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 auothor'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 **الصورة 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 **الصورة 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