- **عنوان الكويز** : طرق البحث وتصميم الابحاث 2
- **وصف الكويز** :
- **الكويز بواسطة** : رقـــ IDYLL المشَاءُ
- http://www.e1500.com/vb/quiz.php
- **بتاريخ** : 24/12/2014

الأسئلة

1 : 1) An Abstract is ....

- **A Summary of the whole things**
- A Summary of the whole results
- A Summary of the whole literature review

2 : 2) A good Classical Report of Research

- Abstract – methodology – Results – Introduction
- Abstract – Literature Review – Results – Introduction
- **Abstract – Introduction – Literature Review – methodology – Results**

3 : 3) Any data gathering project has three parts

- **The Background /The Method/ The Results**
- The Results/ The Background /Literature Review
- Abstract /Literature Review /The Results

4 : 4) Abstract can be ....or less

- **one page**
- ten pages
- three chapters

5 : 5) it is in the beginning of the articles , dissertations and theories Research

- Results
- Conclusion
- **Abstract**

6 : 6) Abstract will be written in

- **The end of the Research (completed research**
- the Center of Research
- before the beginning of Research

7 : 7) The result of our Research will be shown in the

- **Abstract**
- Conclusion
- Bibliography

8 : 8) Outline of what will come in the chapters/sections that follow

- **Introduction**
- Abstract

Literature Review •

9 : 9) Introduction is

You introduce the results •

You introduce the study (the problem)and significance •

You introduce all previous studies and a critique for them •

You introduce all methods and instruments you used •

10 : 10) Literature Review is

You introduce the results •

You introduce the study and significance •

You talk about all previous studies and a critique for them •

You introduce all methods and instruments you used •

11 : 11) In dissertation or theories the length of Introduction is will be

One page •

Less than one page •

One chapters •

You introduce the study and significance •

12 : 12) When writing Literature Review must avoid the

Plagiarism •

Literary mistakes •

Misspellings •

13 : 13) Plagiarism is

Representing other authors 'language and ideas as your own original work •

Representing your own 'language and ideas as your own original work •

Representing other authors 'language and ideas as their own original work •

14 : 14) Methods is

You introduce the results •

You introduce the study and significance •

You talk about all previous studies and a critique for them •

You talk about all methods and instruments you used •

15 : 15) brief underlining of main points again. Often combined with Discussion

Discussion •

Conclusion •

Bibliography •

16 : 16) In Literature Review you going to .... about your topic , the previous studies , similar to your study

Write •

Read •

Copy •

17 : 17) In Literature Review you must write it in

The same way you read it •

your own way •

copy it from where you read it •

18 : 18) a short summary of your completed research

The Background •

Abstract •

Results •

19 :19) An abstract must makes the reader................... about your research

Interesting •

Misspellings •

Lost •

20 :20) Research is an ………………………. knowledge

accumulative •

uncompleted •

short •

21 :21) Motivation/problem statement

What practical, scientific, theoretical or artistic gap is your research filling? •

What did you actually do to get your results for your research ? •

what did you learn/invent/create? •

What are the larger implications of your findings, especially for the problem/gap identified in •
Motivation/problem statement?

22 :22) Methods/procedure/approach

What practical, scientific, theoretical or artistic gap is your research filling? •

What did you actually do to get your results for your research ? •

what did you learn/invent/create? •

What are the larger implications of your findings, especially for the problem/gap identified in •
Motivation/problem statement?

23 :23) Results/findings/product

What practical, scientific, theoretical or artistic gap is your research filling? •

What did you actually do to get your results for your research ? •

what did you learn/invent/create? •

What are the larger implications of your findings, especially for the problem/gap identified in •
Motivation/problem statement?