

- عنوان الكويز : طرق البحث وتصميم الابحاث 3
- وصف الكويز :
- الكويز بواسطة : رقتلDYLLاشاء
- <http://www.e1500.com/vb/quiz.php>
- بتاريخ : 24/12/2014

## الأسئلة

### 1 :1) Conclusion/implications

**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?

### 2 :2) the first chapter of research going to be

**introduction** •

- Results
- Conclusion

### 3 :3) To choose a topic to your Research go to previous

- Copy Same topic in previous research
- **Research** •
- Choose any topic from any research

### 4 :4) Research to demonstrate but an appropriate level of

**Originality** •

- Simulated
- Meqled

### 5 :5) Any research should start from

- Where the other research start
- **Where the other research end** •
- Where the other research begin

**6 :6) by a piece of work which proposes a new and interesting account of existing data. By this way you can choose your**

- Research conclusion
- Research reference
- **Research topic** •

**7 :7) The highest attainable level of originality would be to propose a novel theoretical account of**

- **novel data** •
- Join novel
- The emergence of novel

**8 :8) Two way to do the topic for research**

- proposes a new and interesting account •
- applies existing ideas to a new domain •
- a & b •**

**9 :9) your chosen topic should be one which .....your intellectual curiosity, and which is going to retain your interest throughout the period you work on it.**

- excites and stimulates •**
- not exciting Stimulates •
- both a & b •

**10 :10) the topic should not to be**

- too short-ranging •
- too small -ranging •
- too wide-ranging •**

**11 :11) Research topic should be appropriate with ..... schedule for completion**

- unlimited time •
- the time •**
- open time •

**12 :12) narrowing down your research topic will ..... your background reading too much more manageable proportions**

- Increase •
- Reduces •**
- Intensify •

**13 :13) if the topic you choose is a broader**

- the more open-ended your research becomes •**
- the more close-ended your research becomes •
- none of all •

**14 :14) telling in short brief about the topic in**

- Appendices •
- Conclusion •
- Introduction chapter •**

**15 :15) The right place to tell detailed research questions and hypotheses are At least in the end of .....,and no in the beginning at all**

- Appendices •
- Conclusion •
- Introduction chapter •**

**16 :16) Your reasons for doing the research will be in**

- Appendices •
- Conclusion •
- Introduction chapter •**

**17 :17) importance as a research topic in itself, in the context of current knowledge in the relevant field should be in**

**18 :18) Classical research needs to be presented as having**

- Narrower implications •
- wider implications •

interest only for the researcher's school/country only •

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**19 :19) in your research you will outline of what will come in the chapters/sections that follow in**

- Appendices •
- Conclusion •

Introduction chapter •

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**20 :20) You can give brief definitions of some key terms to be used later in**

- Appendices •
- Conclusion •

Introduction chapter •

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**21 :21) the Reference of any production and ownership of ideas and intellectual material, such as books, articles, images is called**

Authorship •

Plagiarism •

Common knowledge •

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**22 :22) 'Using or copying the work of others (whether written, printed or in any other form) without proper acknowledgement' is called**

Authorship •

Plagiarism •

Common knowledge •

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**23 :23) When using or copying the work of others you must refer it to the**

Authorship •

Plagiarism •

Common knowledge •

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**24 :24) A piece of work that is partially referenced (for example, work in which a quote is put in quotation marks but not attributed to anyone) is still classed as**

acknowledgement •

plagiarism •

Authorship •

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**25 :25) A piece of work that is referenced to the Authorship by (quote it or paraphrase it) is called**

a citation and reference •

plagiarism •

Authorship •

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