

(Test Questions For Research Methods & Design) 1435

- 1- The review and critique of previous research should be at every point be
- A. implicitly connected to your specific project .
 - B. explicitly disconnected to your specific project .
 - C. explicitly connected to your general project .
 - D. explicitly connected to your specific project .
- 2- In the literature review the researcher can
- A. plagiarize the work of other researchers.
 - B. disentangle different opinions of scholars.
 - C. summarize the findings of his/her research.
 - D. analyze the data of his/her study.
- 3- The highest attainable level of originality in research would be to propose
- A. an old theoretical account of arabic data.
 - B. a very old practical amount of novel orange.
 - C. 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 التكملة مو واضحة في التصوير to 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.
- 6- 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.

سید الیاء ساج

7- Data elicited in the form of people's reports about language is mostly used in ...

- A. ELT.
- B. Applied linguistics.
- C. Sociolinguistics.
- D. All the above.

8- The abbreviation *APA* refers to a famous style for

- A. Writing reference.
- B. Writing capital and small letters.
- C. Writing referral messages.
- D. Writing deferral offers.

9- 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 procedure used in research.
- C. The results and findings of the research.
- D. The study and its significance.

11- In the field of research, a good classical report can consist of

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

12- A poorly-written abstract

- A. Will attract the attention of other researchers to read it.
- B. Will attract the attention of all researchers around the world.
- C. Will attract only researchers interested in linguistics and sciences.
- D. None of the above.

13- A well-written abstract

- A. Make the reader want to write a similar conclusion.
- B. Make the reader want to plagiarize the researcher concerned.
- C. Make the reader want to learn more about the researcher concerned.
- D. Make the reader upset and never read about the research.

سر الیہ ساج

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 or the variable that 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 and defining construct.

- A. Operational distinction.
- B. Operational definition.
- C. Opera definition.
- D. Optical definition.

17- The can refer to a statement that describes or explains a relation among variable.

- A. Hybrid species.
- B. Hyperactivity.
- C. Hyper sensitivity.
- D. Hypothesis.

18- When a researcher choose a research topic is very important.

- A. مو واضحة and body temperature.
- B. Tea or coffee.
- C. Time limit.
- D. Going to night clubs.

19- A researcher can find samples and administer research tools in

- A. His\her own organic nature and food or the friend one always accompanies.
- B. His\her own organization, company, university or others.
- C. His\her own briefcase.
- D. His\her own house.

سید الیون ساج

20- Language teaching by Arab teachers is to be viable as research topic.

- 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 grammar of a four-years old 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\classification system

- A. Should be exhaustive.
- B. Should have mutually exclusive categories.
- C. Should not mix categories of different types in one set.
- D. All the above.

23- In research you choose, the more open-ended your research becomes.

- A. The broader the topic.
- B. The border is difficult to cross. _
- C. The older the tape.
- D. The more recent the topic.

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24- He Should discuss previous works relevant to the research concerned.

- A. Literary criticism.
- B. The border is difficult to cross.
- C. Literature review
- D. The more recent the topic.

25- If a researcher is accused of plagiarism, his or her

- A. Research will be universally accepted.
- B. Research will be given an honor degree.
- C. Research may not be accepted.
- D. Research will be published.

26- "Descriptive", "Explanatory", "Ethnographic", "Case study", "Longitudinal", and "cross-sectional" refer to

- A. Daffodils and tulips.
- B. Different types of rehearse.
- C. Different tokens of research.
- D. Different types of research.

27-, we collect data through some tooles, explain, discuss, argue, about hypothesis, etc.

- A. In accumulative research.
- B. In quantitative research.
- C. In commutative research.
- D. In qualitative research.

28- quantify the amount of relationship between two (or more) variables as measured in the same group of people.

- A. Measures of real ships.
- B. Deterrent measures.
- C. Measures of rural ships.
- D. Measures of relationship.

29- can enable you to generalize from the specific sample(s) you measures to wider 'population' that you sampled.

- A. Internet stock tactics.
- B. Inferential stylistics.
- C. Infernal statistics.
- D. Inferential statistics.



30- The research question can be defined as 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.

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 need to

- 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 quantative 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.

35- 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.

36- A good research should have

- A. Oval data.
- B. Old recorded data.
- C. Novel data.
- D. Repeated data.

37-, the less likely it is that you will complete it on time.

- A. The proper the research topic you choose.
- B. The border of the research cities you cross.
- C. The broader the refreshed topic you lose
- D. The broader the research topic you choose.

38- The term 'research' refers to the investigation into and study of materials and sources.

- A. Semitic.
- B. Somatic.
- C. Systematic.
- D. Semantic.

39- In the cross-sectional research method, the are observed at one point in time.

- A. Two different groups of people.
- B. Three different groups of people.
- C. Four different groups of people.
- D. The same groups of people.

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40- The abstract is

- A. A summary of the whole literature review.
- B. A summary of the whole results.
- C. A summary of the whole thing.
- D. A summary of the whole methodology.

41- The research topic you choose should be one which excites and stimulates your

- A. Interleaf curiosity.
- B. Intercultural curiosity.
- C. Intellectual crudity.
- D. Intellectual curiosity.

42- The term is the opposite of plagiarism.

- A. Author shape.
- B. Censorship.
- C. Orthography.
- D. Authorship.

43- The term plagiarism refers to the representation of

- A. Other authors' language and ideas as a plagiarized work.
- B. Your own ideas and language as your own original work.
- C. Other authors' language and ideas as your own original work.
- D. Other authors' ideas and writing as their own original work.

44- One kind of plagiarism is that

- A. You document the quotations,
- 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.

45- In the literature review, the researcher presents

- A. A critique of previous research in different research areas.
- B. A critique of future research in the same general area.
- C. A critique of previous research in the same general areas.
- D. A praise of future research in the same general areas.

46- One method to make sure that your selection of research topic is good

- A. Is to contact a research centre.
- B. Is to ask someone to search for you about this.
- C. Is to start analyzing your data.
- D. Is to do a literature review.

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47- The term 'Methods' as a research component refers to

- A. A procedure for procrastinating something, esp. an irregular or a disestablished one.
- B. A procedure for not accomplishing or approaching anything, esp. a chaotic one.
- C. A procedure for accomplishing or approaching something, esp. a systematic or established one.
- D. A grass cure for accomplishing or approaching some illness, esp. a long lasting one.

48- We start talking about In the introduction section of a research.

- A. How we got the results.
- B. Why we chose the topic.
- C. How we found the previous studies.
- D. Where we analyzed the data.

49- The term 'design'

- A. Is used to summarize data.
- B. Is used to highlight the research problem.
- C. Is a logical structure of the inquiry (research).
- D. Is used for referencing.

50- We use questionnaires in ELT to

- A. Access the cognitive abilities.
- B. Gather information about people views, attitudes, and perceptions.
- C. Interpret the results of a different research.
- D. Design the research.

شكراً للأخ هاضني & ضاري على تصوير الأسئلة