

The systematic investigation into and study of materials and sources in order to establish facts and reach new conclusions.

- a- Methods
- b- Research**
- c- Design

2- Research is

- a- Systematic**
 - b- Haphazard
 - c- Random
- 3) Translating 'plays' is mainly translating

3- if we do Research we must get..... related to the materiel.

- a- no result
- b- Success
- c- result**

4- the first step of doing the Research is

- a- feeling problem**
- b- feeling of responsibility
- c- feeling of presence

5- for doing research, after feeling the problem you should

.....

- a- look up for what will happened
- b- start Think about the result first
- c- investigate for the solutions of the problem.**

6- To do investigating the solutions of the problem, you need to

.....

- a- Solve the problem quickly
- b- gather some data first**
- c- Imagine you write a poem

7-To reach a good result you should see what the
.....than

- a- cause of the problem
- b- testing some solutions
- c- a & b

8- get from Research fact and conclusions or solutions of our
problem through collecting some materials and data
from.....

- a- Only two sources
- b- One source only
- c- different sources

9- where can we collect materials and data to get from Research
fact and conclusions or solutions of our problem

- a- Only two sources
- b- One source only
- c- different sources

10- A particular procedure for accomplishing or approaching
something, esp. a systematic or established one.

- a- Research
- b- Methods
- c- Design

11- what kind of methods to do research?

- a- Qualitative method
- b- Quantitative method
- c- a or b can be used to do research and it depends on what kind of
research .

12- Producing number from research is called
approach or methods.

- a- Qualitative
- b- Quantitative
- c- Differentative

13- Producing Theoretical and philosophical from research is called approach or methods. (I'm NOT looking for number in my research)

- a- Qualitative
- b- Quantitative
- c- Differentative

14- From theI can design my research .

- a- Design
- b- Research
- c- Methods

15- It is a logical structure of the inquiry

- a- Design
- b- Research
- c- Methods

16- describing the situation without result is type of research called

- a- Explanatory
- b- Ethnographic
- c- Descriptive

17- explain the reasons is type of research called

- a- Explanatory
- b- Ethnographic
- c- Descriptive

18- The branch of anthropology that scientifically describes specific human cultures and societies.

- a- Explanatory
- b- Ethnographic
- c- Descriptive

19- it's Widely used in science, biology, chemistry, etc. from the original.

- a- Experimental
- b- Action research
- c- Case study

20- collect data through some tools and you quantify them.

- a- Qualitative
- b- Quantitative
- c- Differentative

21- collect data through some tools and you explain and discuss, argue, hypothesis and philosophy them.

- a- Qualitative
- b- Quantitative
- c- Differentative

22- Research is

- a- Looking for knowledge only
- b- Looking for data only
- c- Looking for new ideas and findings

23- An Abstract is

- a- A Summary of the whole things
- b- A Summary of the whole results
- c- A Summary of the whole literature review
- d- A Summary of the whole methodology

24- A good Classical Report of Research.....

- a- Abstract – methodology – Results – Introduction
- b- Abstract – Literature Review - Results – Introduction
- c- Abstract – Introduction - Literature Review - methodology – Results

25- Any data gathering project has three parts

- a- The Background /The Method/ The Results.
- b- The Results/ The Background /Literature Review
- c- Abstract /Literature Review /The Results

26- It's not get chapter for itself

- a- The Background
- b- Abstract
- c- Results

27- Abstract can beor less

- a- one page
- b- ten pages
- c- three chapters

28- it is in the beginning of the articles , dissertations and theories Research.

- a- Results
- b- Conclusion
- c- Abstract

29- Abstract will be written in

- a- The end of the Research (completed research)
- b- the Center of Research
- c- before the beginning of Research

30- The result of our Research will be shown in the

- a- Abstract
- b- Conclusion
- c- Bibliography

31- Outline of what will come in the chapters/sections that follow

- a- Introduction
- b- Abstract
- c- Literature Review

32- Introduction is

- a- You introduce the results
- b- You introduce the study (the problem)and significance
- c- You introduce all previous studies and a critique for them
- d- You introduce all methods and instruments you used

33- Literature Review is

- a- You introduce the results
- b- You introduce the study and significance
- c- You talk about all previous studies and a critique for them
- d- You introduce all methods and instruments you used

34- In dissertation or theories the length of Introduction is will be

- a- One page
- b- Less than one page
- c- One chapters

35- When writing Literature Review must avoid the

a- Plagiarism

b- Literary mistakes

c- Misspellings

36- Plagiarism is

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

b- Representing your own 'language and ideas as your own original work

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

37- Methods is

a- You introduce the results

b- You introduce the study and significance

c- You talk about all previous studies and a critique for them

d- You talk about all methods and instruments you used

38- brief underlining of main points again. Often combined with Discussion

a- Discussion

b- Conclusion

c- Bibliography

39- In Literature Review you going to about your topic , the previous studies , similar to your study.

a- Write

b- Read

c- Copy

40- In Literature Review you must write it in

.....

a- The same way you read it

b- your own way

c- copy it from where you read it

41- a short summary of your completed research

a- The Background

b- Abstract

c- Results

42- An abstract must make the reader..... about your research.

a- Interesting

b- Misspellings

c- Lost

43- The abstracts of your research must be to your research.

a- Similar

b- different

c- varies

44- Research is an knowledge

a- accumulative

b- B-Uncomplete

c- short

45- Motivation/problem statement

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

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

c- what did you learn/invent/create?

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

46- Methods/procedure/approach

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

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

c- what did you learn/invent/create?

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

47- Results/findings/product

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

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

c- what did you learn/invent/create?

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

48- Conclusion/implications

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

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

c- what did you learn/invent/create?

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

49- the first chapter of research going to be

a- introduction

b- Results

c- Conclusion

50- To choose a topic to your Research go to previous.....

a- Copy Same topic in previous research

b- Research

c- Choose any topic from any research

51- Research to demonstrate but an appropriate level of

a- Originality

b- Simulated

c- Meqled

52- Any research should start from

a- Where the other research start

b- Where the other research end

c- Where the other research begin .

53- by a piece of work which proposes a new and interesting account of existing data. By this way you can choose your

a- Research conclusion

b- Research reference

c- Research topic

54- The highest attainable level of originality would be to propose a novel theoretical account of.....

a- novel data

b- Join novel

c- The emergence of novel

55- Two way to do the topic for research

.....

a- proposes a new and interesting account

b- applies existing ideas

c- a & b

56- your chosen topic should be one whichyour intellectual curiosity, and which is going to retain your interest throughout the period you work on it.

a- excites and stimulates

b- not exciting Stimulates

c- both a & b

57- the topic should not to be

a- too short-ranging

b- too small -ranging

c- too wide-ranging

58- Research topic should be appropriate with schedule for completion.

a- unlimited time

b- the time

c- open time

59- narrowing down your research topic will your background reading too much more manageable proportions.

a- Increase

b- Reduces

c- Intensify

60- if the topic you choose is a broader

a- the more open-ended your research becomes

b- the more close-ended your research becomes

c- none of all

61- telling in short brief about the topic in

a- Appendices

b- Conclusion

c-ntroduction chapter

62- The right place to tell detailed research questions and hypotheses are At least in the end of,and no in the beginning at all.

a- Appendices

b- Conclusion

c- Introduction chapter

63- Your reasons for doing the research will be in

a- Appendices

b- Conclusion

c- Introduction chapter

64- importance as a research topic in itself, in the context of current knowledge in the relevant field should be in

a- Appendices

b- Conclusion

c- Introduction chapter

65- in your research you will outline of what will come in the chapters/sections that follow in

a- Appendices

b- Conclusion

c- Introduction chapter

66- You can give brief definitions of some key terms to be used later in

a-Appendices

b-Conclusion

c- Introduction chapter

67- Classical research needs to be presented as having

a- Narrower implications

b- wider implications

c- interest only for the researcher's school/country only .

68- the Reference of any production and ownership of ideas and intellectual material, such as books, articles, images is called

.....

- a- Authorship
- b- Plagiarism
- c- Common knowledge

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

.....

- a- Authorship
- b- Plagiarism
- c- Common knowledge

70- Plagiarism is

- a- Representing other authors 'language and ideas as **your** own original work
- b- Representing your own 'language and ideas as your own original work
- c- Representing other authors 'language and ideas as their own original work

71- When using or copying the work of others you must refer it to the

- a- Authorship
- b- Plagiarism
- c- Common knowledge

72- 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...

- a- acknowledgement
- b- plagiarism
- c- Authorship

73- A piece of work that is referenced to the Authorship by (quote it or paraphrase it) is called.....

- a- citation and reference
- c- plagiarism
- d- Authorship

74- Recognition that work has been the product of the work of another identified person .

a- Acknowledgement

b- plagiarism

c- Authorship

75- A list of material that provides further information on the present work.

a- Bibliography

b- Acknowledgement

c- plagiarism

76- Taking advantage of or manipulating a situation unfairly for one's own gain.

a- Cheating (plagiarism)

b- Bibliography

c- Acknowledgement

77- merely acknowledging that an idea or phrase is not your own is

a- insufficient

b- sufficient

c- Enough

78- merely acknowledging that an idea or phrase is not your own is Failing to specify the exact source will be considered

a- Acknowledgement

b- Bibliography

c- plagiarism.

79- The process of acknowledging or attributing an idea/quotation to another by providing information about the source of the other work.

a- Citation

b- quotation

c- Paraphrase

80- To refer to (part of) a speech that has been made by someone else

a- Quote

b- paraphrase

c- citation

81- The process of A fragment of a human expression that is being referred to by somebody else.

a- citation

b- quotation

c- paraphrase

82- a restatement of a text in different words

a- citation

b- quotation

c- paraphrase

83- The act of citing a passage from a book, or from another person, in his own words.

a- citation

b- quotation

c- paraphrase

84- which of the following work is Types of plagiarism?

a- Copy someone else's work as if it were your own

b- Copy sections of someone else's work but change the odd word or phrase

c- Submit the same piece of work for two different assignments, even if they are to different departments

d- Submit written work produced collaboratively, unless this is specifically allowed

e- Copy the work of another student, even if they have consented

f- All of the above

85- Which of these excuses are accepted to be Out of plagiarism?

- a- Being unclear about what exactly plagiarism is.
- b- Having deficient time management skills or being lazy - i.e. being too disorganised with deadlines to undertake and submit original work
- c- Having an ineffective method of note-taking - i.e. not always recording the source of information
- d- Feeling under extreme pressure to pass or succeed - whether it be financial, parental, cultural, etc.
- e- Having different cultural values / practising different academic conventions
- f- Mistakenly believing that it will be easy to get away with
- g- Knowing that the syllabus has stayed the same each year - i.e. having access to work from previous students
- h- Having unclear instructions for an assessment task (if in doubt, always clarify with your tutor)
- i- Having a lack of academic confidence (again, speak to your tutor or a study skills advisor)
- j- Being conditioned from secondary schooling - i.e. not being used to acknowledging sources (sorry, no excuse)

k- Non of All accepted

86- How to avoid plagiarism

- a- Learning how to note-take effectively
- b- Learning how to reference correctly
- c- Learning how to paraphrase correctly

d- All of the above

87- review and critique of previous research in the same general area include c- new areas to look at suggested by previous results

d- All of the above

88- In Literature review do NOT

- a- Too broad
- b- report previous work as 'important' when actually it has no relevance to your own research.
- c- mention the results of your own later research in your review

d- all of the above

89- A good Literature review should be

a- half of the write-up

b- a third of the write-up

c- quarter of the write-up

90- after having the good idea (topic) you have to choose the..... of your Research Design.

a- Topic

b- Design

c- Sample determination

91- The sample of your research can be(Depends on the type of search)

a- Only a sample of animals

b- Any sample of anything

c- Only a sample of the population

92- If the sample is about people in general – then the sampleas long it belong to people in general

a- Is about age group

b- doesn't matter who you sample.

c- Is about culture

d- Is about sex

A-is a form of action in a real-world context

B-has no links with social context

C- has no links with subject –setting relationship : ideology,identity and ethics

D- is form of lonely voice in the word fiction

93- After you choose the sample of your research you need to do the

a- The topic

b- Data Format

c- The result

94- What format will the data be in? (*there is many different kind of data format*)

- a- Questionnaire
- b- Interview
- c- Retrospective chart reviews
- d- Continuous versus categorical data
- e- Any one from Data Format**

95- The Data format you use will statistics of interpretive methods .

- a- make no different
- b- effects**
- c- not effects

96- in experimental design there Comparison Groups is

-
- a- experimental Groups
 - b- Control Groups
 - c- Both a & b**

97- experimental design haskinds of groups .

- a- three
- b- two**
- c- one

98- in the experimental design the two groups are

-,
- a- experimental or Comparison Groups & Control Groups**
 - b- experience & controlling
 - c- expression & control unit

99- the new treatment will be given to.....

- a- experimental or Comparison Groups**
- b- Control Groups
- c- No group

100- In the experimental or Comparison Groups you will give new

a- new treatment

b- no treatment

c- old treatment

101- In Control Groups you will give

a- new treatment

b- no treatment

c- old treatment

102- experimental design has two kinds of groups designs which are

a- Within Group Designs & without Groups Designs

b- Between Groups Designs & without Groups Designs

c- Between Groups Designs & Within Group Designs

103- Compare one group to another group , we called it

a- Between Groups Designs

b- Within Group Designs

c- No group designs

104- Compare one group to itself over time ,we called it

a- Between Groups Designs

b- Within Group Designs

c- No group designs

105- In which type of Research the studies do not use comparison groups.

a- qualitative/descriptive

b- experimental

c- all Research studies use comparison groups.

106- Three groups having three treatment condition . what kind of experimental or Comparison Groups Design ?

a- Between Groups Designs

b- Within Group Designs

c- No group designs

107- One group having three treatment condition . what kind of experimental or Comparison Groups Design?

a- Between Groups Designs

b- Within Group Designs

c- No group designs

108- Within Group Designs sometime called

a- Repeated –measures design

b- Between Groups Designs

c- unexperimental

109- to avoid order effect ,the treatments should be givenin the same order .

a- not necessarily

b- necessarily

c- must be

110- Same group of people are observed at one point in time.

a- Horizontal method

b- Longitudinal method

c- Cross-sectional method

111- Same group of people are observed at different points in time as they grow

a- Horizontal method

b- Longitudinal method

c- Cross-sectional method

112- variable that is manipulated by the researcher (or the variable that is thought to affect the outcome/dependent variable)

a- Independent variable

b- Dependent variable

c- Operational definition

113- variable that is measured to assess the effects of the independent variable

a- Independent variable

b- Dependent variable

c- Operational definition

114- procedure for measuring and defining a construct.

- a- Independent variable
- b- Dependent variable
- c- Operational definition

115- the variable that is affected by independent variable is

.....

- a- Independent variable
- b- Dependent variable
- c- Operational definition

116- the variable that is affect the dependent variable is

.....

- a- Independent variable
- b- Dependent variable
- c- Operational definition

117- the variable that affect the other variable is

- a- Independent variable
- c- Operational definition

118- Computers and their effects on student's achievement. The Independent variable is

- a- student's achievement
- b- No Independent variable
- c- Computers

119- Computers and their effects on student's achievement. The dependent variable is

- a- student's achievement
- b- No dependent variable
- c- Computers

120- In an Independent variable youmanipulate the variable.

- a- Can
- b- Cannot
- c- Both

121- In a dependent variable youmanipulate the variable.

a- Can

b- Cannot

c- Both

122- Why we can't manipulate the variable In a dependent variable.

a- Because we want to manipulate the independent variable .

b- Because we want to measure the effect of the dependent variable

c- Because we want to measure the effect of the independent variable.

123- Research Hypothesis came from

a- Literature Review.(previous research)

b- research question

c-both

124- Question is previously answered by different research , called

a- Research question

b- Research Hypothesis

c- Questioner

125- Question is something not answered before.

a- Research question

b- Research Hypothesis

c- Questioner

126- a statement that describes or explains a relationship among variables.

a- Research question

b- Research Hypothesis

c- Questionnaires

127- is derived from your research question

a- question

b- Questionnaires

c- a prediction

128- many type of Questionnaires ,which one of the following is NOT one of the type of Questionnaires?

- a- 'think aloud' reporting
- b- immediate retrospective reporting after a task
- c- open interviews
- d- diary type of reports to (b) structured interviews
- e- closed questionnaires
- f- attitude rating inventories and judgment tests
- g- None of all**

129- We use questionnaires in research as a

.....

- a- Tool to generate results
- b- Tool to collect data**
- c- Tool to analyze data

130- The number of repetition of the same type is called

.....

- a- Writing
- b- Toking**
- c- Typing

131- The number of reoccurrence of the same word is called

.....

- a- Writing
- b- Toking
- c- Typing

Revision & Final Exam

1- A hypothesis is:

- a) A hypothesis is a statement that describes or explains a relationship among variables
- b) A hypothesis is a statement about your research
- c) A hypothesis is a statement about the problems in your research
- d) A hypothesis is a statement about the outcome of your research

2- The independent variable is:

- a) the variable that is thought to affect the dependent variable
- b) the variable that is thought to affect the hypothesis
- c) the variable that is thought to affect the results
- d) the variable that is thought to affect the abstract

3- Research is:

- a) Looking for knowledge only
- b) Looking for data only
- c) Looking for new ideas and findings
- d) Looking for previous studies

4- An Abstract is:

- a) A summary of the whole thing
- b) A summary of the whole results
- c) A summary of the whole literature review
- d) A summary of the whole methodology

5- A good classical report will consist of:

- a) Abstract- methodology- results-introduction
- b) Abstract-literature review- results-introduction
- c) Abstract-introduction-literature review-methodology-results
- d) Abstract-results-introduction-literature review

6- In the introduction:

- a) You introduce the results
- b) You introduce the study and its significance
- c) You introduce all previous studies and a critique for them
- d) You introduce all the methods and instruments you used

7- In the literature review:

- a) You talk about the results
- b) You talk about the study and its significance
- c) You talk about all previous studies and a critique for them
- d) You talk about all the procedures used

8- Plagiarism is:

- a) Representing other authors' language and ideas as your own original work
- b) Representing your own language and ideas as your own original work
- c) Representing other authors' language and ideas as their own original work
- d) Representing other authors' language and ideas as a plagiarised work.

9- 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 abstract
- d) The variable that is affected by the results

10- The significant difference has to be at the level of:

- a) $P= 50$
- b) $P=.05$
- c) $P=.50$
- d) $P=0.50$

11- If you have one variable in your research, then it is:

- a) Multivariate
- b) Univariate
- c) Bivariate
- d) factorial

12- We use questionnaires in research as a:

- a) tool to collect data
- b) tool to analyse data
- c) tool to generate results
- d) tool to design research