

In Introduction

.. في المقدمة

- 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

وأهميتها تقدم الدراسة

Research that is designed to explain, observe and discuss its results is said to be:

- a. Questionnaires
- b. Qualitative
- c. Quasi-experiment
- d. Quantitative

نوعية البحوث هادفه الى الشرح مع مناقشة النتائج يقال عنها

The place of defining your terms is

المكان الذي تعرف فيه مصطلحاتك هو

- a. References/ bibliography
- b. Methodology/ design
- c. Literature review/ introduction

d. Results/ discussion

الأستعراض الأدبي أوالمقدمة

- we use questionares in research as a:

.. نستخدم الأسئلة في بحثنا لأنها

a- tool to collect data

b- tool to analyze data

c- tool to generate results

d- tool to design research

وسيلة لجمع المعلومات

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.

لتكون قابلة للتطبيق بوصفها موضوع **نحو واسع** تدرس اللغة من قبل المعلمين العرب على

البحث

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

في مجال البحوث اتساع موضوعك الذي اخترته

A. The broader the topic.

B. The border is difficult to cross.

C. The older the tape.

D. The more recent the topic.

يجعل من بحثك أكثر أنفتاحاً

To avoid a situation where other variables can affect your variables you need to

لتجنب تأثير متغير على متغيراتك الخاصة تحتاج الى

A. Make them concert.

B. Make them consult.

C. Make them consonants.

D. Make them constant.

جعلها ثابتة

The term research can mean

مصطلح البحث يمكن أن يعني

- A. Looking for previous studies.
- B. Looking for new ideas and findings.**
- C. Looking for data only.
- D. Looking for good food only.

البحث عن أفكار واكتشافات جديدة

A good research should have

البحث الجيد يجب أن يكون

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

بيانات جديدة

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

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

التحقق في دراسة المواد والمصادر المنهجي نقصد بمصطلح البحث

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

يقلل من احتمال أكفالة في الوقت المحدد

- 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.**

التوسع في موضوع البحث الذي نختاره

The abstract is

الخلاصة هي

- 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.

تلخيص لكل شيء

.....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.

للفضول الفكري موضوع البحث الخاص بك يجب أن يكون من البحوث المثيرة والمحفزه

The term is the opposite of plagiarism.

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

هو عكس الأنتحال التآليف مصطلح

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

A. How we got the results.

1. **B. Why we chose the topic.**

C. How we found the previous studies.

D. Where we analyzed the da

سبب اختيارنا لهذا الموضوع نبدأ بالحديث في مقدمة بداية البحث عن

.....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.

لجمع المعلومات حول آراء الناس ومواقفهم وتصوراتهم تستخدم الاستبيانات

..... In the literature review the researcher can
.. في مراجعة البحوث الأدييه

- 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.

يمكن الفصل بين آراء العلماء المختلفة

The review and critique of previous research should be at every point be

... مراجعة ونقد الأبحاث السابقة في نقطة ما يجب أن تكون

- 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 .**

مرتبطة بشكل واضح الى المشروع الخاص بك ومحددة

The highest attainable level of **originality** in research would be to propose

الأصالة يمكن أن يكون البحث في أعلى مستوى من

- 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.**

على حساب نظرياتك ومعلوماتك المبتكرة

in the literature review :

(في الأستعراض الأديي) أو المقدمه

A- you talk about all the procedures used

BY- 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

نقوم بالحديث عن جميع الدراسات السابقة ونقدنا لهم

in literature review , we should NOT

..... عند مراجعة الأدييات لا يجب علينا أن

A- report things with critique

B- report things relevant to our research

C- report things without critique

D- report things with shortcoming

عرض التقارير دون نقدها

on way to make sure that your selection of a research topic is
good is to :

.... للتأكد من صحة اختيارك لموضوع بحثك

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

قم بمراجعة الأدبيات

8- in the implications section we talk about :

... في قسم الآثار المترتبة على البحث نتحدث عن

A- the specific result for our contest only

B- the hypotheses and research questions

C- the analysis of the result

D- the wider implications of our research

الآثار التي ترتبت على بحثنا على نطاق اوسع

literature review , it is not recommended to show that :

في مراجعة الأدبيات من المستحسن أن لا تظهر

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

أن موضوعك هو على القمة

when you use quantitative methods , you :

.... عندما تستخدم الأساليب الكمية أنت

A- collect data through some tools and you quantify them

B- collect all the available data

C- collect all the possible data

D- collect data to categories them

تجمع كمية من البيانات من خلال الأدوات

one of the first steps to think of before doing research is :

.. الخطوة الأولى عند التفكير في بحثنا هو

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

التفكير في الذين تريد مشاركتهم في البحث الخاص بك

one important feature of results is :

A- the quantity

B- the summary

C- the introduction

D- the presentation

العرض ميزه هامة واحده في النتائج وهي

19- one famous style for writing the reference is called :

نمط مشهور لكتابة المرجع

A- APS

B- AP6

C- APA

D- APC

سؤال مهم تكرر كثيراً

a good classical report will consist of :

التقرير الكلاسيكي الجيد يتألف من

A- abstract-introduction-literature review-methodology-results

B- abstract-results-introduction-literature review

C- abstract-literature review-results-introduction

D- abstract-methodology-results-introductio

الخلاصة - المقدمة - لأستعراض الأدبي - نتائج البحث

in the literature review it is recommended to :

... في الأستعراض الأدبي الخاص بك من المستحسن أن

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

تطلع القراء على القليل من الموضوع الخاص بك

in research we prefer to :

في مجال البحوث يفضل أن

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

تبدأ من حيث توقف الآخرون

author a research topic is :

تأليف موضوع بحث هو

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

الخاصة بك المعارف الحصول على أفكار من

one criticism to a bad literature review is that you :

... أنتقادك للأدبيات السيئة يعني أنك

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

تبين وتوضح ذلك للناس الآخرين

we should choose a topic that is :

A- unimportant

B- boring to us

C- obfuscating exciting to us

مثير بالنسبة الينا يجب علينا اختيار موضوع

the place of reviewing past methods and tools is :

المكان الذي نستعرض به الأساليب والأدوات الماضية

A- references

B- literature review

C- results

D- methodology

الأستعراض الأدبي

in the abstract :

في الخلاصة

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

نستخدم صيغة الماضي في تلخيص كل شي

our literature review should be :

A- unconnected

B- broad

C- concise

D- little

واسعاً الأستعراض الأدبي لدينا يجب أن يكون

a good topic is :

A- a focused topic

B- a wide topic

C- a general topic

D- a bias topic

الموضع المركز الموضوع الجيد هو

وحيث أقر بها من بعض بحكم تشابه السؤالين

in the literature review :

(في الأستعراض الأدبي) أو المقدمة

A- you talk about all the procedures used

BY- 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

in the literature review it is recommended to :

... في الأستعراض الأدبي الخاص بك من المستحسن أن

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

the factors accounting for the egyptian efl university students'

negative writing affect

exampel for

a- abstract

b-a poor abstract

the after-school program will target kids in anywhere parish and

will operate after-school on monday through friday in the local

community center

exampel for

a-abstract

b-a poor abstract

ما ادري بيجيب اسئلة على هذة الامثلة الموجودة في المحاضرة الثالثة او لا بس حيث انوه على ذلك

the researchers explain why do we care about the problem ?

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 motivation section of a research.

the researchers explain what did you actually do to get your result ? ?

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.

-
- ? /the researchers explain what did you learn /create / invent
- 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.

-
- the researchers explain what are the larger implications of your findings ,especially for the problem / gap ?
- 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.

من المحاضرة الثالثة

من ضمن الـ 70 سؤال هنا سوالين مقتربين من بعض وحببت اضعها هنا

- 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**

-
- If you want to compare the same groups at one **point in time**, then your design
- الصورة ناقصة
- A. **Cross-sectional**
 - B. Between groups
 - C. Within groups
 - D. Longitudinal

