

## Research methods and design

### Questions prepared by:

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### Lecture 11

1. **One of the ways to collect data is “questionnaires”. This way is....**
  - a. The best way to collect data
  - b. The easiest way to collect data
  - c. It seems easy but that is not true
  - d. Both A and B
2. **Data of this sort is most used in .....**
  - a. ELT
  - b. Applied linguistics
  - c. Sociolinguistics
  - d. All true
3. **In this type of research, you ask subjects to report about.....**
  - a. What they or others do
  - b. What beliefs about or attitudes to language
  - c. Either
  - d. Neither
4. **There are tools to conduct such type of research. An example of these types is.....**
  - a. The grammaticality judgment task
  - b. Think aloud reporting
  - c. Open interviews
  - d. All true
5. **Open interviews and think aloud reporting is more difficult because they generate a lot of .....**
  - a. Efforts
  - b. Data
  - c. Rejection
  - d. Resistance
6. **In a questionnaire, starting a question with (do you agree) is....**
  - a. Advised
  - b. Acceptable

- c. A problem because it leads the participant in some way to agree with you.
  - d. One of the advantages of this type of research
7. In a questionnaire, the limitation of choices is.....
- a. Advised
  - b. Acceptable
  - c. A problem
  - d. One of the advantages of this type of research
8. In the following example from a questionnaire “Do you agree that Welsh should be obligatory in schools in Wales and on official documents (e.g. income tax forms)? Yes/No” , the problem is.....
- a. Starting with “do you agree”
  - b. Having double question in one statement
  - c. Both
  - d. Neither
9. In the following example from a questionnaire “There are not enough Welsh language programs on TV. Yes/No” , the problem here is....
- a. Having a leading statement
  - b. Not starting with a question tag
  - c. Both
  - d. Neither

## Lecture 12

**Please note that all the questions in this lecture are based on the following research example:  
 “Using the English language in studying all the subjects in schools in Saudi Arabia while there is no Arabic language at all. We need to measure the Saudi people attitude toward this idea”**

1. What are the variables that are centrally involved?
  - a. Age
  - b. Attitude
  - c. Both
  - d. Neither
2. Gender is .....variable in the above example.

- a. Central
- b. Not central
- c. Both possible
- d. Neither

**3. If we have one variable to measure, then it is called....**

- a. Variable Design
- b. Zero Variable Design
- c. One Variable Design
- d. One to One Design

**4. The above example is a .....variable desing.**

- a. Zero
- b. One
- c. Two
- d. Three

**5. We count the variables that we might want to exclude the effects of.**

- a. I agree
- b. I disagree
- c. It depends
- d. All false

**6. أتوقف هنا عن الاستعانة بالنص الغبي الموجود في محتوى المحاضرة ، وكذلك عن الاستماع لصوت مدرس المادة وطريقة نطقه التي تأخذ السامع إلى أي مكان في العالم باستثناء موضوع المحاضرة ، وسأضع ادناه أسئلة من الانترنت لفهم الفرق بين الاندبندنت فاريابل والديبندنت فاريابل مع تحفظي الشديد على الجامعة التي منحت مدرس المادة شهادة الدكتوراه !!!!**

**7. The ..... in an experiment is the variable that YOU change in order to affect the dependent variable.**

- a. The dependent variable
- b. The independent variable
- c. Both
- d. Neither

**8. The dependent variable is what is being measured, or what is being .....**

- a. Omitted

- b. Affected
  - c. Ignored
  - d. added
9. **If a scientist conducts an experiment to test the theory that a vitamin could extend a person's life-expectancy, then the independent variable is .....**
- a. life span
  - b. the amount of vitamin that is given to the subjects within the experiment
  - c. both possible
  - d. Neither
10. **The dependent variable, or the variable being affected by the independent variable in this case, is.....**
- a. life span.
  - b. the amount of vitamin that is given to the subjects within the experiment
  - c. both possible
  - d. Neither
11. **A scientist studies the impact of a drug on cancer. The administration of the drug is ....**
- a. The dependent variable
  - b. The independent variable
  - c. Both
  - d. Neither
12. **A scientist studies the impact of a drug on cancer. The impact the drug has on cancer is .....**
- a. The dependent variable
  - b. The independent variable
  - c. Both
  - d. Neither
13. **A scientist studies how many days people can eat soup until they get sick. The number of days of consuming soup is ....**
- a. The dependent variable
  - b. The independent variable
  - c. Both
  - d. Neither
14. **Researchers are interested in whether living in the dorms has an impact of grade point average. Whether or not a student lives in the dorms is.....**

- a. The dependent variable
- b. The independent variable
- c. Both
- d. Neither

**15. Researchers are interested in whether living in the dorms has an impact of grade point average. Grade point average is....**

- a. The dependent variable
- b. The independent variable
- c. Both
- d. Neither

**16. We want to know if older children are more social than younger children. Level of sociability is.....**

- a. The dependent variable
- b. The independent variable
- c. Both
- d. Neither