Fine each of the following multiple-choice question, identify t

1. *The term "Research" refers to the ..... in order to establish facts an*
conclusions.
   - *A. skeptic investigation and the study of modal or morsels.*
   - *B. systematic investigation and the study of materials or forces*
   - *C. systematic investigation and the study of materials or sources*
   - *D. scientific investigation and the study of Nigeria or its sources*

2. *In the Cross-sectional research method, the same groups of people .....*
   - *A. are neglected at one point in time*
   - *B. are observed at one point in time*
   - *C. are observed at different points in time*
   - *D. are observed at one point in time*

3. *In research, we prefer to. .....*
   - *A. Start from nowhere*
   - *B. Start from others ideas as they were yours*
   - *C. Start from where others have stopped*
   - *D. Start from scratch and neglect previous studies*

The broader the research topic you choose, the .....
   - *A. more likely it is that you will complete it on time*
   - *B. less likely it is that you will change it on time*
   - *C. easier it is to complete it on time*
   - *D. less likely it is that you will complete it on time*

e should choose a topic that is. .....
   - *A. Unimportant*
   - *B. Boring to us*
   - *C. Obfuscating*
   - *D. Exciting to us*

stract of a research contains .....
   - *A summary of the literature movies*
   - *B summary of the whole insults*
   - *C summary of the whole morphology*
   - *D ne of the above*

7. **Plagiarism means to the represent ... .**
   A. other authors' language and ideas as a plagiarized work.
   B. your own ideas and language as your own original work
   C. other authors' ideas and writing as their own original work.
   D. other authors' language and ideas as your own original work

8. **One type of plagiarism is when.....**
   A. You reference the quotations
   B. You use one of your research as two pieces of research
   C. You acknowledge other people's ideas
   D. You mention who helped you in your research

The research topic you choose should be one which .....
   A. excites and stimulates your indifferent curability
   B. examines or tests your intellectual curiosity
   C. excites and stimulates your interdental cursory
   D. excites and stimulates your intellectual curiosity

10. **In research, authorship is the opposite of .. . .**
   A. authority
   B. precognition
   C. paganism
   D. plagiarism

11. **A research question is a question that .....**
   A. we ask about the list of references
   B. we ask in the end of our research and look to find no answer for
   C. we answer at the beginning of our research and look to find a qu
   D. we ask in the beginning of our research and look to find an answ

The use of one variable in your research means it is a .....
   A. uncial
   B. universal
   C. univariate
   D. multivariate

14. ..... can enable you to generalize from the specific sample(s) you m
to a wider 'population' that you sampled.
A. popular statistics
B. international statistics
C. Inferential statistics
D. internet statistics

15. A quantative method of research means that we.....
A. collect data through some tools and quantify them
B. collect all the available data and beautify them
C. collect data through some fools and qualify them
D. collect data through some tools and codify them

16. *Research* can mean.....
A. looking for knowledge only
B. looking after previous studies
C. looking for new ideas and findings
D. looking for data only

17. To avoid a situation where other variables affect your variables you need to make them.....
A. condescend
B. consonant
C. consistent
D. constant

18. The variables whose effects are excluded are .....
A. Contour variables
B. Control valuable
C. Coronal vulnerable
D. Control variables

. good research should involve.....
A. drama data
B. repeated data
C. novel data
D. recorded data

way to make sure that your selection of a research topic is good is to.....
Do a Litter view
Do Literature preview.
o Lecturer review.
a literature review

21. **The term 'design' is .....**

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

22. **In ELT, questionnaires are used to.....**

A. neglect information about people views, attitudes, and perceptions
B. ignore information about people views, attitudes, and perceptions
C. interpret the results of a different research project
D. gather information about people views, attitudes, and perceptions

23. ***'Methods'* as a research component refers to .....**

A. A procedure for accomplishing or approaching something.
B. A procedure used to analyze data
C. A procedure used to summarize data
D. A procedure used to conclude data

24. **In the introduction section of a research, we show.....**

A. where the data will be analyzed
B. how we got the results
C. how we found the literature review
D. why the topic was chosen

25. **The .....refers to a variable that can affect the outcome.**

A. dependent variable
B. Independent invariable
C. Intended variety
D. Independent variable

26. **The ".....” is a procedure used for measuring and defining a con**

A. Illustrative definition
B. Optical definition
C. Operational definition
D. Opera definition

27. **The *hypothesis* can refer to a statement that. . . . . .**

A. analyses or enjoys a relationship among languages.
B. depicts or fabricates a relationship among variables.
C. describes or explains a relationship among variables.
D. describes or explains a relationship among vegetables.

28. **In research, the highest attainable level of originality** ...

A. to presuppose a novel theoretical account of old data

B. to propose a novel theoretical account of novel data

C. to propose a novel theoretical account of ancient data

D. to prepose a novel analytical account of novel data

29. **We always look for our research results to** .....

A. be focused only on our schools

B. have wider implications

C. be limited only to our contexts

D. have interests to few people

30. **The APA refers to** .....

A. a famous style for reading references.

B. a famous style for writing inferences.

C. a famous style for writing references.

D. a famous style for writing romances.

31. **Critique and review of previous research should at every point be explicitly** .....

A. connected to your specified products.

B. irrelevant to your specific project.

C. not connected to your specific project.

D. connected to your specific project.

32. **The researcher in the Literature Review can** .....

A. dismantle different opinions of scholars

B. disseminate the pork of other searchers

C. summarize the findings of his/her research

D. disentangle different opinions of scholars

The *'implications'* section of a research should be about. .....

A. The narrower implications of our research

B. The wider implications of the literature review

C. The specific results for our context only

D. The wider implications of our research

.... is very important in choosing a research topic.

Lime limit

Time timid

Time limit

me mint

35. **We can find samples and administer research tools in.....**
   A. our own swimming pools, playgrounds, and TV
   B. our own organization, company, university or others.
   C. our own briefcases and hand bags
   D. our own draft writings and future life

36. **'Learning a language' is ..... to be viable as a research topic.**
   A. very specific.
   B. too narrow
   C. too broad
   D. All the above

37. ***'A specific study about the acquisition of relative pronouns in the speech of a four-year old bilingual child in a small city in Canada'* is a .....**
   A. specific and hence unmanageable rash topic
   B. too broad and hence is not a viable research topic
   C. unusual and hence is not suitable as a research topic
   D. specific and hence manageable research topic

38. **In the literature review, we talk about.....**
   A. previous studies and a critique for them
   B. the study and its significance
   C. all the procedures used in the research
   D. the results and findings of the research

39. **A good classical report can consist of.....**
   A. Abstract-results-introduction-literature review
   B. Results -Abstract-methodology
   C. Abstract-literature review- introduction
   D. None of the above

40. **A well-done research abstract can .....**
   A. make the reader want to plagiarize your research
   B. make the reader upset and never read about your research
   C. make the reader want to learn more about your research
   D. make the reader want to write a similar research

The literature review should include. . . . . .
   A. Prevenient studies
   B. Previous studies
   C. Previous sated
   D. Prevalent mismatches

42. **To constitute a proper variable, a good categorization/classification system .....**
   A. *should have mutually exclusive categories.*
   B. *should not mix categories of different types in one set.*
   C. *should be exhaustive.*
   D. *All the above have*

43. **The broader the topic you choose, ...**
   A. *the less open-ended your research becomes*
   B. *the more open-ended your research becomes*
   C. *the easier your research becomes*
   D. *the more important your research becomes*

44. **The ..... section of a research explains what researchers actually do so that they achieve their results.**
   A. *myths*
   B. *problem statement*
   C. *mythology*
   D. *methods*

45. **The same groups of people are observed ..... as they grow older in the longitudinal research method.**
   A. *every minute*
   B. *at similar points in time*
   C. *at different points in time*
   D. *at similar points in place*

46. **The *Data elicited in the form of people's reports about language* is typically used in ..**
   A. *sociolinguistics*
   B. *applied linguistics*
   C. *ELT*
   D. *all the above*

If a researcher is accused of plagiarism, his/her research.....
   A. *may not be expected.*
   B. *will be published.*
   C. *may not be accepted.*
   D. *will be universally acknowledged.*

48. *Terms like 'Longitudinal', 'cross-sectional', 'Descriptive', 'Ethnographic', 'Explanatory', 'Case study', refer to .....*

A. different types of rehears
B. different types of rasher
C. similar types of research
D. different types of research

49. *In ....., we collect data through some tools and discuss, explain, argue, hypothesises , etc.*

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

0. *Choose the correct sentence*

A. Measures of relationship qualify the degree of relationship between measured in different group of people.
B. Measures of relationship quantify the strength of relationship betw people as measured by their friends and relatives.
C. Statistics of relationship quantify the time spent investing in relat (or more) variables as measured in the same group of animals.
D. Measures of relationship quantify the amount of relationship be variables as measured in the same group of people.

Good Luck..