



طرق البحث وتصميم الأبحاث

اسئلة اختبارات سابقة لمقرر (طرق البحث وتصميم الأبحاث)

- تم إفراد اسئلة كل محاضرة بجدول منفصل -

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الفصل الأول ١٤٣٦-١٤٣٧ هـ

نسخة محلولة

ملاحظات:

- الأسئلة التي تم حلها هي من اسئلة العام الدراسي ١٤٣٣-١٤٣٤ هـ الفصل الأول فقط، ١٤٣٤-١٤٣٥ هـ الفصلين، ١٤٣٥-١٤٣٦ هـ الفصلين، من نفس الدكتور.
- قد تظن من الوهلة الأولى أنني قد أخطأت بتكرار بعض الأسئلة، لكن أن دقت أكثر سوف تلاحظ أن السؤال قد طرئ عليه تغيير أو الخيارات أو كلاهما معاً.
 - تم ترتيب الأسئلة المتشابهة بشكل متتابع؛ حتى نرى كيفية التلاعب بخيارات الأسئلة، وكذلك لتأكيد أن الإجابة التي اخترتها هي الصحيحة بمقارنتها بالأسئلة الشبيهة.
- تم اعتماد وضع كلمة مفتاحية للسؤال والإجابة الصحيحة.
- النجوم الثلاثة (***) تعني أن هذا الجزء مفقود سواء من عدم وضوحه بالتصوير أو لم يكن بحدود إطار التصوير.

Lecture 01

001. When you use quantitative methods, you متى تستخدم الطرق الكمية؟
 A. collect data through some tools and you quantify them جمع البيانات من خلال بعض الأدوات وتحديدها
 B. collect all the available data
 C. collect all the possible data
 D. collect data to categorise them
002. Using quantitative methods means that you استخدام الأساليب الكمية يعني انك:
 A. Collect data through some tools and you quantify them تجمع البيانات من خلال بعض الادوات وتحدها
 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
003. A quantitative method of research means that we الأساليب الكمية في تحديد البحث يعني اننا
 A. Collect data through some tools and quantify them نجمع البيانات من خلال بعض الأدوات ونحدها
 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
004. Using means that you Collect data through some tools and you quantify them باستخدام يعني انك تجمع البيانات من خلال بعض الأدوات وتحدها
 A. quaver methods
 B. qualitative methods
 C. quantitative methods الأساليب الكمية
 D. pedagogical methods
005. Research that is designed to explain, observe and discuss its results is said to be: البحوث التي تهدف الى الشرح والملاحظة والمناقشه نتيجتها تكون.
 A. Questionnaires
 B. Qualitative نوعيه
 C. Quasi-experiment
 D. Quantitative
006., we collect data through some tools, explain, discuss, argue, about hypothesis, etc. الخ. نجمع البيانات من خلال بعض الأدوات شرح ومناقشه وجدال حول فرضيه .. الخ
 A. In accumulative research
 B. In quantitative research
 C. In commutative research
 D. In qualitative research في البحث النوعي
007. In qualitative research, في البحث النوعي،
 A. We collect Arabic data and analyze research methods, etc.
 B. We collect data through some tools, explain, discuss, argue, about sock dexchage, etc.

Lo0ody



<p>C. We collect data through some tools, explain, discuss, argue, about hypothesis, etc.</p> <p>D. We select data through some fools, expatriates and other researchers, etc.</p> <p>008. What are <u>methods</u>? ما هي الطرق</p> <p>A. A procedure used to analyse data</p> <p>B. A procedure used to summarise data</p> <p>C. A procedure used to conclude data</p> <p>D. A procedure for accomplishing or approaching something, esp. a systematic or established one</p> <p>009. The term '<u>Methods</u>' as a research component refers to مصطلح "الطرق" كمكون البحوث يشير إلى</p> <p>A. A procedure for procrastinating something, esp. an irregular or a disestablished one</p> <p>B. A procedure for not accomplishing or approaching anything, esp. a chaotic one</p> <p>C. A procedure for accomplishing or approaching something, esp. a systematic or established one إجراء لإنجاز أو الإقتراب بعض الشئ الخ . انشاءه او منهجته.</p> <p>D. A grass cure for accomplishing or approaching some illness, esp. a long lasting one</p> <p>010. As a research component, the term '<u>methods</u>' can refer to كمكون للبحث مصطلح "الطرق" يمكننا ارجاعه الى</p> <p>A. A procedure used to analyse data or to contact other researchers about the topic</p> <p>B. A procedure for accomplishing or approaching something, esp. a systematic or established one إجراءات لتحقيق أو الإقتراب شيئاً الخ . انشاءه او منهجته.</p> <p>C. A procedure used to summarize data and try to publish the results</p> <p>D. The type of researcher and his preferred way of analysis</p> <p>011. What is <u>design</u>? ماهو التصميم؟</p> <p>A. It is used to summarise data</p> <p>B. It is used to highlight the research problem</p> <p>C. It is a logical structure of inquiry (research) هي البنية المنطقية للتحقيق (البحث)</p> <p>D. It is used for referencing</p> <p>012. The term '<u>design</u>' is مصطلح (التصميم) هو:.....</p> <p>A. An illogical structure used to summarize data</p> <p>B. used to highlight the research problem</p> <p>C. a logical structure of the inquiry (research) البنية المنطقية لتحقيق (البحث)</p> <p>D. used for referencing</p> <p>013. 'Descriptive', 'Explanatory', 'Ethnographic', 'Case study', 'Longitudinal', and 'cross-sectional' refer to وصفية تفسيرية إثنوغرافية ، دراسة حالة طرليه ومستعرضة تشير إلى.....</p> <p>A. Daffodils and tulips</p> <p>B. Different types of rehearse</p> <p>C. Different tokens of research</p> <p>D. Different types of research أنواع مختلفة من الأبحاث</p> <p>014. Terms like 'Longitudinal', 'cross-sectional', 'Descriptive', 'Ethnographic', 'Explanatory', 'Case study', refer to المصطلحات مثل طوليه ، 'مستعرضة'، 'وصفية'، 'الإثنوغرافية'، 'تفسيرية'، 'دراسة حالة' ، ترجع الى</p> <p>A. different types of rehears</p> <p>B. different types of rasher</p> <p>C. similar types of research</p>	<p>نجمع البيانات من خلال بعض الأدوات شرح ومناقشة وجدال حول فرضية، الخ</p>
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- D. [different types of research](#) أنواع مختلفة من الأبحاث
015. 'Descriptive', 'Explanatory', 'Ethnographic', 'Case study', 'Longitudinal', and 'cross-sectional' refer to تشير إلى
 A. [different types of research](#) أنواع مختلفة من الأبحاث
 B. similar types of administration
 C. cheap types of drinks
 D. different types of students
016. refer to different types of research. ترجع إلى أنواع مختلفة من الأبحاث .
 A. Distractive , 'articulatory', 'Earthquake', 'Case, aptitude , and 'cross-cultural
 B. Destructive , 'elementary', 'Ethical', 'Case ending, appeal, and across'
 C. '[Descriptive](#)', '[Explanatory](#)', '[Ethnographic](#)', '[Case study](#)', '[Longitudinal](#)', and '[cross-sectional](#)' 'وصفية', 'تفسيرية', 'إثنوغرافية', 'دراسة حالة', 'طويله', و 'مستعرضة'
 D. 'Deactivate', 'ovary' , 'electrical, 'Case closed, Longitudinal', and gross'
017. The term '[Research](#)' refers to the [investigation](#) into and study of materials and sources . مصطلح "البحث" يشير إلى ال التحقيق فيها ودراسة المواد والمصادر .
 A. Semitic
 B. Somatic
 C. [Systematic](#) المنهجي
 D. Semantic
018. The term '[Research](#)' can refer to the [investigation](#) and the study of materials or sources in order to reach new conclusions and establish facts مصطلح "البحث" يمكن أن يشير إلى ال التحقيق ودراسة المواد او المصادر بغية التوصل إلى استنتاجات جديدة ووضع الحقائق.
 A. Syntactic
 B. Sialic
 C. [Systematic](#) المنهج
 D. Unpedantic
019. The term '[Research](#)' refers to the in order to establish facts and reach new conclusions مصطلح "البحث" يشير إلى ال من أجل وضع الحقائق والتوصل إلى استنتاجات جديدة
 A. stylistic investigation and the study of modal or morsels
 B. systematic invalidation and the study of materials or forces
 C. [systematic investigation and the study of materials or sources](#) التحقيق المنهجي ودراسة المواد أو المصادر
 D. semantic investigation and the study of Nigeria or its sources

Lecture 02

020. One famous style for [writing the reference](#) is called نمط واحد مشهور لكتابة المرجع يسمى
 A. APS
 B. AP6
 C. [APA](#)
 D. APC
021. The abbreviation [APA](#) refers to a famous style for اختصار APA يشير إلى النمط المشهور ب.....
 A. [Writing reference](#) إشارة لكتابة

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

022. The abbreviation **APA** refers to a famous style for اختصار APA يشير إلى نمط مشهور ب

- A. Speaking referral letters
- B. Writing deferral offers
- C. **Writing references** اشاره كتابيه
- D. Listening Arabic letters

023. **APA** refers to a famous style forيشير إلى نمط مشهور ب

- A. **writing references**
- B. reading referencing
- C. writing referral messages
- D. writing frequencies

024. 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

025. In the **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** عرضك للدراسة وأهميتها

026. A good classical report will consist of

- A. **Abstract-introduction-literature review-methodology-results** الخلاصة_ المقدمة_ المرجع الأدبي _ المنهج _ النتائج.
- B. Abstract-results-introduction-literature review
- C. Abstract-literature review-results-introduction
- D. Abstract-methodology-results-introduction

027. A good classical report can consist of التقرير الكلاسيكي الجيد يمكن ان يتكون من

- A. Abstract-results-introduction-literature review
- B. Results –Abstract-methodology
- C. Abstract-literature review- introduction
- D. **None of the above** لا شيء مما سبق

028. Good reports usually consist of تتكون التقارير الجيدة عادة من

- A. Methods-results-introduction-literature review-bibliography
- B. **Abstract- introduction-literature review-methodology-results** الخلاصه- المقدمة-المرجع الأدبي _ المنهج _ النتائج

- C. Abstract- literature review- results- introduction
- D. Conclusion- methodology- results- introduction

Lecture 03

029. An **Abstract** is **الخلاصه هي**

- A. A summary of the whole literature review
- B. A summary of the whole results
- C. **A summary of the whole thing** ملخص لجميع الأشياء
- D. A summary of the whole methodology

030. A research **abstract** can refer to خلاصة البحث يمكن أن تشير إلى

- A. A Summary for half the literature review
- B. The type of data a researcher needs
- C. **A summary of the whole thing** ملخص لجميع الأشياء
- D. An analysis of research methodology

031. The **abstract** of a research contains خلاصة البحث تحتوي على

- A. A summary of the literature movies
- B. A summary of the whole insults
- C. A summary of the whole morphology
- D. **None of the above**

032. The **structure** of a good **abstract** can be **البنية** لخلاصه جيده بإمكانها ان تكون

- A. The same in all disciplines
- B. Obfuscating in all disciplines
- C. **Different between disciplines** الفرق بين التخصصات
- D. Incompleted in all disciplines

033. In the **abstract** **في الخلاصه**

- 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**

034. 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**

اسوأ خلاصه مكتوبه

035. An **abstract that is poorly-written**

- A. will attract only researchers interested in linguistics and science

الخلاصه ذات الكتابه السيئه

- B. will attract the attention of all researchers around the world
- C. will attract the attention of other researchers to read it immediately
- D. **None of the above**

036. A **poorly-written abstract**

- A. **will not attract the attention of the reader**
- B. will attract only one or two other researchers
- C. will attract the attention of other researchers to read it
- D. will attract the attention of everybody

لن تجذب انتباه القارئ

037. A **well-written abstract can**

- 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

الخلاصه الجيده بإمكانها

جعل القارئ يرغب في معرفة المزيد عن اهتمامات الباحث

038. 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

خلاصة البحث الجيده بإمكانها

جعل القارئ يرغب في معرفة المزيد عن البحث الخاصة بك

039. A **well-done abstract can**

- A. cause the reader to be upset and never read about your research
- B. make the reader want write a similar research
- C. **make the reader want to learn more about your research**
- D. make the reader want to plagiarize your research

040. In the **implications** section we talk about

- A. The specific result for our context only
- B. The hypotheses and research questions
- C. The analysis of the results
- D. **The wider implications of our research**

041. 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**

042. 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**

043. In the 'implications' section of a research, a researcher talks about

- A. The general results for our context only
- B. The framework and research questions
- C. The analysis of the results
- D. **The wider implications of his/her research**

044. The **methods section** tells us about قسم الأسلوب يخبرنا عن

- A. How did we find literature review
- B. How to write-up the research
- C. **What did we do to get the results?** ماذا فعلنا للحصول على النتائج
- D. How to reference

045., the researchers explain **what** did they actually do in order that they achieve their **results**

- A. In the conclusion section of a research شرح الباحثون ما فعلوا فعليا من أجل أن تحقق نتائجهم
- B. In the results section of a research
- C. **In the Methods section of a research** في قسم طرق البحث
- D. In the thesis statement section of a research

046. The section of a research explains **what** researchers actually do so that they achieve their **results**.

- A. myths ال قسم من الأبحاث يوضح ما فعل الباحثون فعلا ليحققوا نتائجهم.
- B. problem statement
- C. mythology
- D. **methods** طرق

047. In section of a research, the researchers explain **what** did they actually do in order that they achieve their **results**.

- A. Conclusion
- B. **Methods**
- C. Problem statement
- D. Research question

Lecture 04

048. In research we prefer to **في البحث يفضل أن**

- A. **Start from where others stopped** نبدأ من حيث توقف الآخرون
- B. Start from nowhere
- C. Start from other ideas as they were yours
- D. Start from scratch and neglect previous studies

049. We should choose a topic that is **يجب علينا اختيار الموضوع الذي يكون**

- A. Unimportant

- B. Boring to us
- C. Obfuscating
- D. **Exciting to us** مثيرة لنا

050. The research topic you choose should be one which excites and stimulates your

- A. Interleaf curiosity موضوع البحث الذي تختاره يجب أن يكون واحدا مما يثير ويحفز
- B. Intercultural curiosity
- C. Intellectual crudity
- D. **Intellectual curiosity** الفضول الفكري

051. The research topic one can choose should be a topic which your intellectual curiosity.

- A. helps you pass your viva موضوع البحث الذي يمكن لأحد أن يختاره يجب أن يكون الموضوع الذي فضولك الفكري
- B. test and examines
- C. **excites and stimulates** يثير ويحفز
- D. tires and bores out

052. The research topic you choose should be one which موضوع البحث الذي تختاره يجب أن يكون واحد من ال

- 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** يثير ويحفز فضولك الفكري

053. In choosing a research topic is very important

- A. Constructs في اختيار موضوع البحث مهم جدا
- B. **Time limit** وقت محدد
- C. Emotions
- D. Health

054. In choosing a research topic is very important في اختيار موضوع البحث مهم جدا

- A. Working as a bus driver
- B. **Time limit**
- C. Emotions
- D. Wealth

055. When a researcher chooses a research topic is very important عندما يختار الباحث موضوع البحث مهم جدا

- A. hydration and body temperature
- B. Tea or coffee
- C. **time limit**
- D. going to night clubs

056. When a researcher chooses a research topic is very important

- A. lime timid
- B. Tea of coffee

- C. [time limit](#)
- D. going to night clubs

057. is very important in choosing a research topic. مهم جدا في اختيار موضوع البحث.

- A. Lime limit
- B. Time timid
- C. [Time limit](#)
- D. Lime mint

058. '[Languages teaching by Arab teachers](#)' is to be viable as a research topic.

- A. very specific لغات التدريس من قبل المعلمين العرب هي ان تقبل كموضوع بحث.
- B. too narrow
- C. [too broad](#)
- D. All the above

059. '[Language acquisition by Arab learners](#)' is to be viable as a research topic.

- A. Very specific
- B. Too narrow
- C. [Too broad](#)
- D. All the above

060. '[Learning a language](#)' is to be viable as a research topic.

- A. very specific
- B. too narrow
- C. [too broad](#)
- D. All the above

تعلم اللغة اهو كونه مقبولا
كموضوع بحث

061. A [case study](#) about the improvement of object pronouns in the grammar of a four-year 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

دراسة حالة عن تحسين الضمائر في قواعد اللغة لفتاة ثنائية اللغة
القديمة عمرها أربع سنوات في قرية صغيرة في سوريا تكون
محدد، وبالتالي يمكن التحكم في موضوع البحث

062. A [case study](#) related to the improvement of subject pronouns in the grammar of a four-year old bilingual boy in a small village in Saudi Arabia is

- A. pacific and hence unmanageable research topic
- B. spherical and hence is not suitable as a research topic
- C. too broad and hence is not a viable research topic
- D. [specific and hence manageable research topic](#)

دراسة حاله تتعلق بتحسين الضمائر تخضع في قواعد اللغة لصبي
بلغتين بالغ من العمر أربع سنوات في قرية صغيرة في المملكة العربية
السعودية هي

063. '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

دراسة محددة حول اقتناء الضمائر النسبية في الكلام لطفل ثنائي اللغة
عمره أربع سنوات في مدينة صغيرة في كندا هي

- 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**

064. 'A case study about the development of personal in the grammar of a two-year old bilingual child in a small city in Saudi

Arabia' is a

دراسة حالة عن تطور الشخصية في قواعد اللغة للطفل ثنائي اللغة لمدة سنتين من العمر في مدينة صغيرة في المملكة العربية السعودية

- A. **specific and hence manageable research topic**
- B. general and hence unmanageable research topic
- C. too broad and hence is not a viable research topic
- D. unusual and hence is not suitable as a research topic

065. One way to make sure that your selection of a research topic is good is to طريقة واحدة للتأكد من أن اختيارك جيد لموضوع البحث

- A. Do nothing about it and wait until you finish your research
- B. You start analyse your data
- C. **Do a literature review** القيام بمراجعة ادبيه
- D. Ask someone to research for you about this

066. One method to make sure that your selection of a research topic is good طريقة واحدة للتأكد من ان اختيارك جيد لموضوع البحث

- 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**

067. To make sure that your selection of a research topic is good, you need للتأكد من أن اختيارك موضوع البحث جيدا تحتاج

- A. **to do a literature review**
- B. to contact a research centre
- C. to ask someone to search for you about this
- D. to neglect the literature review

068. One way to make sure that your selection of a research topic is good is to

- A. Do a Litter view
- B. Do Literature preview
- C. Do Lecturer review
- D. **Do a Literature review**

069. One of the ways a researcher can be sure that his/her topic selection is good is to من احد طرق الباحث يستطيع اوتستطيع بها التأكد من أن اختياره او

- A. Do a PhD thesis
- B. Analyse the results
- C. **Do a literature review**
- D. Stop analysing your data

اختيارها لموضوع البحث هو جيد

070. A good topic is

- A. **A focused topic**
- B. A wide topic
- C. A general topic
- D. A bias topic

071. In the **introduction section**, we **start talking about** **في قسم المقدمة نبدأ الحديث عن**

- A. **Why you chose the topic** **لماذا اخترت هذا الموضوع**
- B. How you found the previous studies
- C. Where you analysed your data
- D. How you got your results

072. We **start talking about** in the **introduction section of a research** **نبدأ بالحديث عن في قسم المقدمة من البحث**

- A. how we got the results
- B. **why we chose the topic** **لماذا اخترنا هذا الموضوع**
- C. how we found the previous studies
- D. where we analyzed the data

073. We talk about **why we chose our research topic** **نحن نتحدث عن سبب اختيار موضوع بحثنا**

- A. in the literature review section of a research
- B. in the results section of a research
- C. **in the introduction section of a research** **في قسم المقدمة من البحث**
- D. in the discussion section of a research

074. In the **introduction section of a research**, we show **في قسم المقدمة من البحث يتضح لنا**

- 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** **لماذا تم اختيار هذا الموضوع**

075. In the **introduction chapter** **في مقدمة الفصل**

- A. We outline the summary
- B. **We outline what will come in the next sections and chapters** **نوجز ما سيأتي في الأبواب والفصول القادمة**
- C. We outline the conclusions
- D. We outline previous studies

076. A **good abstract is the one** **الخلاصه الجيده هو واحد**

- A. That tell us about future direction of research
- B. **That tell us about the research problem, methods, results, and implications**
- C. That tell us a critique about previous studies
- D. **That tell us about what each section in the research talks about** **تخبرنا عن ما يتحدث كل قسم في البحث**

077. We **always look for our research results to be** **ونحن نتطلع دائما ان تكون نتائج بحثنا**

- A. Focused only on our schools

- B. Limited only to our contexts
- C. Having interests to few people
- D. **Having wider implications** اديها آثار واسعة

078. We **always look for our research results to** ونحن نتطلع دائماً ان تكون نتائج بحوثنا

- A. concentrate only on our schools
- B. **have wider implications** لها آثار واسعة
- C. be relevant only to our contexts
- D. have no interests to any people

079. Research **results should** ينبغي لنتائج البحث

- A. be relevant only to classrooms
- B. **have wider implications**
- C. restricted only to our contexts
- D. not involve interests to any person

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

- A. An old theoretical account of Arabic data سيكون على أعلى مستوى يمكن بلوغه من الأصالة في البحث أن تكون
- B. a very old practical amount of novel *** الغاية
- C. a novel amount of novel dates
- D. **a novel theoretical account of novel data** حساب نظرية الرواية من بيانات الرواية

081. In research, the **highest attainable level of originality would be** في مجال البحوث، فإن أعلى مستوى يمكن بلوغه من أصالة يكون

- A. to presuppose a novel theoretical account of old data
- B. **to propose a novel theoretical account of novel data** اقتراح حساب نظرية الرواية لبيانات رواية
- C. to propose a novel theoretical account of ancient data
- D. to propose a novel analytical account of novel data

082. The **would be to propose a novel theoretical account of novel data** ان اقتراح حساب نظرية الرواية لبيانات رواية

- A. lowest attainable level of originality in research
- B. smallest attainable level of originality in research
- C. richest attainable level of originality in research
- D. **highest attainable level of originality in research** أعلى مستوى يمكن بلوغه من الأصالة في البحث

083. The **would be to propose a novel theoretical account of novel data**

- A. lowest attainable level of originality in research ان اقتراح حساب نظرية الرواية لبيانات الرواية
- B. highest unattainable level of originality in research
- C. modest attainable level of nativity in research
- D. **highest attainable level of originality in research** أعلى مستوى يمكن بلوغه من الأصالة في البحث

084. A good research should have

- A. **Novel data** بيانات الرواية
- B. No data

- C. Repeated data
- D. Stolen data

085. A good research should have

- A. oval data
- B. old recorded data
- C. novel data
- D. repeated data

086. A good research should have

- A. Novella data
- B. drama data
- C. poetry data
- D. novel data

087. A good research should involve وينبغي أن يشمل البحث الجيد

- A. drama data
- B. repeated data
- C. novel data
- D. recorded data

088. A research is good if it involves

- A. visual data
- B. novel data
- C. shocking data
- D. recorded data

089. In research, you choose, the more open-ended your research becomes في البحث الذي تختاره تصبح نهايته أكثر انفتاحا

- A. the broader the topic الموضوع الأوسع نطاقا
- B. the border is difficult to cross
- C. the older the tape
- D. the more recent the topic

090. you choose, the more open-ended your research becomes. الذي تختاره ، يصبح بحثك أكثر انفتاحا.

- A. The more difficult the topic
- B. The older the topic
- C. The more recent the topic
- D. The broader the topic

091. In research, you choose, the more open-ended your research becomes في البحث الذي تختاره يصبح بحثك أكثر انفتاحا

- A. the border the topic
- B. the boarder the topic
- C. the broader the topic



D. the broader the topic

092. The **broader the topic you choose**, الموضوع الأوسع نطاقا الذي تختاره،

- A. the less open-ended your research becomes
- B. **the more open-ended your research becomes** يجعل نهاية بحثك أكثر اتساعا
- C. the easier your research becomes
- D. the more important your research becomes

093., **the less likely it is that you will complete it on time**. أقل احتمالا أنك ستكمله 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**

094. The **broader the research topic you choose, the** موضوع البحث الأوسع نطاقا الذي تختاره،

- 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**

095. The **broader the research topic one chooses, the**

- A. more unlikely it is that you will not complete it on time
- B. **less likely it is that one will complete it on time**
- C. worse research you will do
- D. greater it is publish your research

096. Choose the **CORRECT sentence** اختر الاجابه الصحيحه

- A. **The broader the research topic, the less likely it is that it can be completed on time**
- B. The border of the research topic is less likely to be arrived at one time
- C. The broader the research topic, the more likely it is that it can be completed on time
- D. The narrower the research topic, the less likely it is that it can be completed on time

موضوع البحث الأوسع نطاقا استطاعة
اكتماله في الوقت المحدد اقل احتمالا

097. The place of **defining your terms** is مكان تعريفك للمصطلحات يكون

- A. References/ bibliography
- B. Methodology/ design
- C. **Literature review/ introduction** المقدمة - المرجع الأدبي
- D. Results/ discussion

Lecture 05

098. The opposite of plagiarism is عكس الإنتحال هو

- A. Loyalty
- B. **Authorship** التأليف



- C. Integrity
- D. Honesty

99. The term is the opposite of plagiarism مصطلح هو عكس الإنتحال

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

100. In research, authorship is the opposite of في البحث التأليف هو عكس

- A. authority
- B. precognition
- C. paganism
- D. **plagiarism**

101. Authorship is the opposite of

- A. authority
- B. playground
- C. paganism
- D. **plagiarism**

102. Plagiarism is

- A. Representing your own language and ideas as your own original work
- B. **Representing other authors' language and ideas as your own original work** تمثل لغة الاخرين وافكارهم كأنه عمك الأصلي الخاص.
- C. Representing other authors' language and ideas as their own original work
- D. Representing other authors' language and ideas as a plagiarised work

103. 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

104. The term 'plagiarism' can refer the representation of

- A. All 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. Assigning different examiners for the viva defence

105. 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. <u>other authors' language and ideas as your own original work</u>	
<p>106. If a researcher is <u>accused of plagiarism</u>, his or her</p> <p>A. research will be universally accepted</p> <p>B. research will be given an honor degree</p> <p>C. <u>research may not be accepted</u></p> <p>D. research will be published</p>	
<p>107. If a researcher is <u>accused of plagiarism</u>, his/her research اذا اتهم الباحث بالانتحال فإن بحثه او بحثها</p> <p>A. may not be expected</p> <p>B. will be published</p> <p>C. <u>may not be accepted</u> قد لا يكون مقبولا</p> <p>D. will be universally acknowledged</p>	
<p>108. When a research is <u>accused of plagiarism</u>, his research عندما يتهم بحث انه منتحل فإن بحثه</p> <p>A. shall be important</p> <p>B. <u>may not be accepted</u></p> <p>C. will be sent to another university</p> <p>D. shall be successful</p>	
<p>109. <u>One type of plagiarism is</u> احد انواع الانتحال</p> <p>A. You reference the quotations</p> <p>B. You acknowledge other people's ideas</p> <p>C. You mention who helped you in your research</p> <p>D. <u>You use one of your research as two pieces of research</u> كاستخدامك أحد البحوث الخاصة بك كقطعتين من البحث</p>	
<p>110. <u>One kind of plagiarism is that</u></p> <p>A. You document the quotations</p> <p>B. You acknowledge other people's ideas</p> <p>C. You mention who helped you in your research</p> <p>D. <u>You use one of your research as two pieces of research</u></p>	
<p>111. The <u>references is a list of</u> المراجع قائمه في</p> <p>A. All the authors who share the same topic of yours</p> <p>B. <u>All the books, articles, websites...etc you consulted</u> كل الكتب، والمقالات، والمواقع ..الخ.. وما يمكنك استشارتها</p> <p>C. All the potential publishers of your research</p> <p>D. All the terms you used in your research</p>	
<p>112. To <u>author a research topic is</u> على الكاتب موضوع البحث هو</p> <p>A. <u>to get your ideas out of your own words from your knowledge</u></p> <p>B. to get someone proofread your research</p> <p>C. to get someone to author it for you</p> <p>D. to get ideas from other and author them</p>	

113. In the **literature review** **في المراجعة الأدبية**
- you talk about all the procedures used
 - you talk about the results
 - you talk about the study and its significance
 - you talk about all previous studies and a critique for them** تتحدث عن جميع الدراسات السابقة ونقدك لها
114. In the **literature review**, we talk about
- previous studies and a critique for them**
 - all the procedures used in research
 - the results and findings of the research
 - the study and its significance
115. In the **literature review**, you talk about
- previous studies and a critique for them**
 - the evidence relevant to the data
 - the findings and results of the research
 - the money and its significance
116. In the **literature review**, the researcher can
- plagiarize the work of other researchers
 - disentangle different opinions of scholars**
 - summarize the findings of his/her research
 - analyze the data of his/her study
117. The researcher can in the **Literature Review** **الباحث يستطيع في مراجعة الأدب**
- disenable different opinions of scholars
 - disentangle different opinions of scholars**
 - summarize the findings of his/her research
 - dissemble different opium of scholars
118. The researcher in the **Literature Review** can
- dismantle different opinions of scholars
 - disseminate the pork of other searchers
 - summarize the findings of his/her research
 - disentangle different opinions of scholars**
119. In the **literature review**, the researcher **presents** **في المرجع الأدبي يعرض الباحث**
- a critique of previous research in different research areas
 - a critique of future research in the same general area
 - a critique of previous research in the same general areas** نقد الأبحاث السابقة في نفس المناطق العامة

D. a praise of future research in the same general areas

120. In the the researcher presents a critique of previous research in the same general area.

- في ال يعرض الباحث نقد الأبحاث السابقة في نفس المجال العام.
- A. litter view
 - B. literature preview
 - C. lecturer review
 - D. literature review

121. In the researchers can present a previous research critique in the same general area

- A. preview of landscape
- B. literary interview
- C. world literature
- D. literature review

122. Our should discuss previous works relevant to the research concerned. لدينا ينبغي مناقشة الأعمال السابقة ذات الصلة بالبحوث المعنية.

- A. literary criticism
- B. the border is difficult to cross
- C. literature review
- D. the more recent the topic

123. Our should discuss previous works relevant to our research. لدينا ينبغي أن يناقش الأعمال السابقة ذات الصلة بأبحاثنا.

- A. conclusion
- B. findings
- C. literature review
- D. data analysis

124. Our literature review should be ينبغي أن يكون مرجعنا الأدبي

- A. Unconnected
- B. Broad واسع
- C. Concise
- D. Little

125. Our literature review should include ينبغي أن يشمل مرجعنا الأدبي

- A. Discussion of our results
- B. Results
- C. Previous studies دراسات سابقة
- D. Design of our research

126. The literature review of a research has to include المرجع الأدبي للبحث يشمل

- A. Discussion of our results
- B. Results and findings
- C. Previous studies
- D. Design of our research

127. The literature review should include

- A. future studies
- B. prevailing studies
- C. previous studies
- D. methodology and design of research

128. The literature review should include

- A. Prevenient studies
- B. Previous studies
- C. Previous sated
- D. Prevalent mismatches

129. The review and critique of previous research should be at every point be المراجعة والنقد في الأبحاث السابقة يجب ان تكون في كل نقطة

- 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 ترتبط صراحة بمشروعك الخاص

130. Critique and review of previous research should at every point be explicitly النقد ومراجعة الأبحاث السابقة يجب ان تكون صراحة في كل نقطه

- 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 متصل بالمشروع الخاص بك

131. Review and point be explicitly to your specific project

- A. irrelevant
- B. not connected
- C. connected
- D. dictated

132. The place of reviewing past methods and tools is مكان استعراض الأساليب الماضيه والأدوات هو

- A. references
- B. literature review
- C. results
- D. methodology

133. In literature review, it is not recommended to show that في المرجع الأدبي من غير المستحسن اظهار

- 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

134. In the literature review it is recommended to في المرجع الأدبي من المستحسن أن

- A. stick to one method neglecting other
- B. **show knowledge of other models**
- C. **show little reading about your topic** اظهر القراءة قليلا عن الموضوع الخاص بك
- D. show negligence of your topic

135. In **literature review, we should not** أن ينبغي لنا أن

- A. report things with critique
- B. report things relevant to our research
- C. **report things without critique** تقرير الأمور دون نقد
- D. report things with shortcoming

136. **One criticism to a bad literature review is that you** أحد الانتقادات لمراجعة الأدب السيئ هو أن لك

- A. **Show other people's definitions without showing yours** اظهر التعريفات للناس الآخرين دون أن تظهر نفسك
- 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

Lecture 07

137. **A research questions is** الأسئلة البحثية

- A. a question that we ask about the statistics used
- B. **a question that we ask in the beginning of our research and look to find an answer for** السؤال الذي يسأل في بداية بحثنا ونبحث عن الإجابة عليه
- C. a question that we ask about how to write-up the research
- D. a question that we ask about the list of references

138. **The research question can be defined as question that we** يمكن تعريف السؤال البحثي كالسؤال الذي نحن

- 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** نسأله في بداية بحثنا ونبحث لإيجاد إجابة له
- D. ask in the beginning of our research and neglect to find an answer for

139. **A research question is a question that** السؤال البحثي هو السؤال الذي

- 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 question for
- D. **we ask in the beginning of our research and look to find an answer for**

140. **Examples of where someone can find samples and administer research tools are ***** امثله على اي مكان يمكن يوجد عينات فيه وادارة ادوات البحث فيها

- A. your own car
- B. your own briefcase
- C. your own head
- D. **your own organization or others** منظمك أو غيرها

141. A researcher can find samples and administer research tools in

- A. his/her own organic nature and food or the friend one always accompanies الباحث يستطيع العثور على عينات وإدارة أدوات البحث في
B. his/her own organization, company, university or others مؤسسته/ها أو شركة/ها أو جامعة/ها أو غيرها
C. his/her own briefcase
D. his/her own house

142. A researcher can find samples and administer research tools in

- A. his/her own localization, symphony, nicety or others
B. his/her own legalization, come dummy, unwisely or others
C. his/her own organization, company, university or others
D. his/her own focalization, come penny, diversity or others

143. 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

144. Examples of where someone can find samples and administer research tools are

- A. Your own car
B. Your own organization, company, university or others
C. Your own briefcase
D. Your own head

145. If you select an organization to select some samples from, one important thing is to

- A. make sure they have an office for you
B. make sure they have enough population تأكد لديهم ما يكفي من السكان
C. make sure they have a computer for you
D. make sure they have some refreshments for you

146. One way for sample selection is طريقة واحدة لاختيار العينة

- A. Population عدد السكان
B. Summarization
C. Randomization
D. Inflation

Lecture 08

147. If you want to compare differences among the same group, then your design is إذا أردت مقارنة الاختلافات بين نفس المجموعة إذا تصميمك يكون

- A. Two-way ANOVA
B. Within groups ضمن مجموعات
C. Between groups

D. One-way ANOVA

148. In **experimental design**, we need **التصميم التجريبي**، نحتاج

- A. No groups
- B. **Two groups**
- C. Half group
- D. One group

149. If you want to compare the **same groups** at **one point in time**, then your design is **إذا كنت ترغب في مقارنة مجموعات متشابهة عند نقطة واحدة في الوقت المناسب اذا تصميمك يكون**

- A. **Cross-sectional** مستعرضة
- B. Between groups
- C. Within groups
- D. Longitudinal

150. In the **cross-sectional research method**, the are observed at **one point in time**. **في طريقة البحث المستعرضة، لوحظ أن عند نقطة واحدة في الوقت المناسب.**

- A. Two different groups of people
- B. Three different groups of people
- C. Four different groups of people
- D. **The same groups of people** نفس المجموعات من الناس

151. In the **Cross-sectional research method**, the **same groups of people** **في طريقة البحث المستعرضة، ونفس مجموعات من الناس**

- A. are neglected at one point in time
- B. are obsessed at one point in time
- C. are observed at different points in time
- D. **are observed at one point in time** لاحظ عند نقطة واحدة في الوقت المناسب

152. The **cross-sectional research method** shows that the **same groups of people** observed **تبين طريقة البحث المستعرضة أن نفس المجموعات من الناس لاحظو**

- A. **at one point in time** عند نقطة واحدة في الوقت المناسب
- B. at two points in time
- C. at one place and one time
- D. at similar points in time

153. When we have two groups, we usually call one the **experimental group** an***

- A. **The control group** المجموعة المسيطره
- B. The classical group
- C. **The between group**
- D. The within group

154. If you want to compare **two** different groups, then your design is **إذا كنت ترغب في مقارنة مجموعتين مختلفتين، اذا تصميمك الخاص هو**

- A. **Between groups** بين المجموعات
- B. One-way ANOVA
- C. Repeated measures
- D. Within groups

155. 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

في طريقة البحث الطولي لوحظت نفس المجموعات من الناس عندما يكبرون في السن.

156., the same groups of people are observed at different points in time as they grow older.، لوحظ نفس المجموعات من الناس في نقاط مختلفة في الوقت المناسب عندما يكبرون في السن.

- A. In the longitudinal research method
- B. In the cross-sectional research method
- C. In the introduction to research methods
- D. ***

في طريقة البحث الطولي

157. 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

ولوحظت نفس المجموعات من الناس عندما يكبرون في السن في طريقة البحث الطولي

158. If you want to compare groups over time, then your design is إذا كنت ترغب في مقارنة المجموعات مع مرور الوقت إذا تصميمك هو

- A. within groups
- B. one-way ANOVA
- C. between groups
- D. longitudinal

احتمال أن تكون الإجابة D.

Lecture 09

159. The dependent variable is المتغير التابع هو

- 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 results
- D. The variable that is affected by the abstract

المتغير الذي يتأثر بالمتغير المستقل

160. A hypothesis is الفرضية هي

- 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 outcome of your research
- D. A hypothesis is a statement about the problems in your research

الفرضية هي بيان وصف أو شرح العلاقة بين المتغيرات

161. The can refer to a statement that describes or explains a relationship among variables

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

ال يمكن الرجوع إلى الجملة التي تصف أو تشرح العلاقة بين المتغيرات

D.	Hypothesis فرضية	
162.	<p>The hypothesis can refer to a statement that الفرضية يمكن الرجوع إلى الجملة التي</p> <p>A. analyses or enjoys a relationship among languages</p> <p>B. depicts or fabricates a relationship among variables</p> <p>C. describes or explains a relationship among variables يصف أو يشرح العلاقة بين المتغيرات</p> <p>D. describes or explains a relationship among vegetables</p>	
163.	<p>The يشير ال إلى المتغير الذي يعتقد أنه refers to a variable that is thought to affect the <u>outcome</u> or the variable that is <u>manipulated</u> by the researcher.</p> <p>A. independence Day</p> <p>B. independent variable المتغير المستقل</p> <p>C. dependent spouse</p> <p>D. indifferent variables</p>	<p>يؤثر على النتيجة أو المتغير الذي يتم التلاعب به من قبل الباحث.</p>
164.	<p>..... refer to a variable that is <u>manipulated</u> by the researcher (or the variable that is thought to affect the <u>outcome</u>)</p> <p>A. The doomsday day</p> <p>B. Independent variable</p> <p>C. The dependent variable</p> <p>D. Independent clause</p>	<p>..... إشارة إلى المتغير الذي يتم التلاعب به من قبل الباحث (أو المتغير الذي يعتقد أن يؤثر على النتيجة)</p>
165.	<p>The يشير إلى المتغير الذي يمكن أن يؤثر على النتيجة. refers to a variable that can affect the <u>outcome</u>.</p> <p>A. dependent variable</p> <p>B. Independent invariable</p> <p>C. Intended variety</p> <p>D. Independent variable</p>	
166.	<p>The <u>independent variable</u> is</p> <p>A. the variable that is thought to affect to the hypothesis</p> <p>B. the variable that is thought to affect to the <u>dependent variable</u> المتغير الذي يعتقد أنه يؤثر على المتغير التابع</p> <p>C. the variable that is thought to affect to the results</p> <p>D. the variable that is thought to affect to the abstract</p>	
167.	<p>The term "....." refers to a procedure used for measuring and defining a <u>construct</u>. مصطلح "....." يشير إلى الإجراءات المستخدمة لقياس وتحديد البناء.</p> <p>A. operational distinction</p> <p>B. operational definition تعريف المشغل</p> <p>C. opera definition</p> <p>D. optical definition</p>	
168.	<p>The "....." is a procedure used for measuring and defining a <u>construct</u>. ال "....." هو إجراء يستخدم لقياس وتحديد بناء.</p> <p>A. Illustrative definition</p> <p>B. Optical definition</p> <p>C. Operational definition</p> <p>D. Opera definition</p>	

169. The term refers to procedure that is used for defining and measuring a construct المصطلح يشير إلى الإجراء الذي يتم استخدامه لتحديد وقياس بناء
- A. Dysfunctional definition
 - B. Optical definition
 - C. **Operational definition**
 - D. Opera definition

170. One of the first steps to think of before doing research is البحث واحد من الخطوات الأولى للتفكير قبل عمل البحث
- A. **To think of who you want to participate in your research** التفكير في من ترغبه بمشاركتك في بحثك
 - B. To think of the references
 - C. To think of how you will publish it
 - D. To think of the results

Lecture 10

171. To constitute a proper variable, a good categorization/classification system وهو تصنيف جيد / نظام تصنيف يشكل المتغير الصحيح،
- 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 have**

172. To constitute a proper variable, a good categorization/classification system should أن تكون شاملة، لديها فئات يستبعد بعضها بعضا، ويجب أن لا تخلط فئات من أنواع مختلفة
- A. not be exhaustive, nor have mutually exclusive categories and should mix categories of different types.
 - B. **be exhaustive, have mutually exclusive categories, and should not mix categories of different types in one set.**
 - C. be superficial, have distinctly allusive exclusive categories, and must mix categories of similar types in one set.
 - D. be incomplete, have mutually inclusive categories, and should mix categories of different types in one set.

173. In order to establish a good classification/categorization and a proper variable, the system should من أجل وضع تصنيف جيد / التصنيف والمتغير الصحيح، ينبغي للنظام
- A. mix categories of similar types in one set
 - B. **be exhaustive and have mutually exclusive categories** تكون شاملة ولها فئات متنافية
 - C. seek data analysis from students
 - D. look for a better framework

174. One important step in research is to define your terms, one example of this is خطوة هامة في البحث هو تحديد شروطك مثال واحد على ذلك هو
- A. To define the statistics used
 - B. To define the sample
 - C. **To define the main term in your research like (word, t-units...etc)** لتعريف المصطلح الرئيسي في بحثك مثل (كلمة، وحدات -ت ... الخ)
 - D. define the tools used

Lecture 11

175. One type of interviews is نوع واحد من المقابلات هو
- A. Ineffective
 - B. Irrespective

- C. **Retrospective** إستعادي للأحداث
D. Respective

176. We use questionnaires in research as a: نستخدم الاستبيانات في مجال البحث كما

- A. **tool to collect data** أدوات لجمع المعلومات
B. tool to analyse data
C. tool to generate results
D. tool to design research

177. Questionnaires in ELT are used to: الاستبيانات ELT تستخدم ل

- A. Access the cognitive abilities
B. Interpret the results
C. Design the research
D. **Gather information about people views, attitudes, and perceptions** جمع المعلومات حول آراء الناس، والمواقف، والتصورات

178. 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

179. We can use questionnaires in ELT to

- A. abandon the cognitive abilities
B. **gather information about people views, attitudes, and perceptions**
C. translate the results of a different research
D. design the research

180. 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**

181. One way to attract participants to your research is to طريقة واحدة لجذب المشاركين لبحثك هو

- A. Threaten them
B. Punish them
C. Shout at them
D. **Reward them** مكافأة لهم

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

- A. **ELT**
B. Applied linguistics
C. Sociolinguistics

تستخدم اختيار البيانات في اشكال تقارير
الناس حول استخدام معظم اللغة في

D. all the above

183. Data elicited in the form of people's reports about language البيانات المختارة في شكل تقارير الناس حول اللغة

- A. is rarely used in applied linguistics
- B. **is mostly used in ELT**
- C. is never used in sociolinguistics
- D. is mostly used in computational syntax

184. There will be an age affect on the learning of English language among different population

سوف يكون هناك سن يؤثر على تعلم اللغة الإنجليزية من خلال اختلاف تعداد السكان

- A. **Age is independent and learning is dependent** العمر مستقل والتعلم غير مستقل
- B. Age is dependent and learning is independent
- C. Age is independent and people is independent
- D. Age is dependent and people is dependent

Lecture 12

185. If you have one variable in your research, then it is إذا كان لديك متغير واحد في البحث الخاص بك، فإذا يكون

- A. Bivariate
- B. Factorial
- C. Multivariate
- D. **Univariate** أحادي المتغير

186. Using one variable in your research means استخدام متغير واحد في البحث الخاص بك يعني

- A. it is a Bivariate
- B. it is a factorial
- C. it is a multivariate
- D. **it is a univariate**

187. The use of one variable in your research means it is a

- A. uncial
- B. universal
- C. **univariate**
- D. multivariate

188. Using of one variable in one's research can mean that it is a

- A. Unilateral
- B. Multilingual
- C. Multivariate
- D. **Univariate**

189. Using in your research means it is a Univariate

- A. two variable
- B. **one variable**



- C. three variable
- D. four variable

190. Variables that you want to exclude their effects are called **تسمى المتغيرات التي تريد استبعادها آثارها**

- A. Independent variables
- B. **Control variables** متغيرات التحكم
- C. Explanatory variables
- D. Dependent variables

191. We call the variables whose effects are excluded نسمى المتغيرات التي يتم استبعاد آثارها

- A. Contralateral variables
- B. Central variables
- C. Control vestibules
- D. **Control variables**

192. The variables whose effects are excluded are

- A. Contour variables
- B. Control valuable
- C. Coronal vulnerable
- D. **Control variables**

193. One way to avoid other variables affecting your variables is to make them

- A. Moveable
- B. Manipulative
- C. Variable
- D. **Constant**

طريقة واحدة لتجنب المتغيرات الأخرى التي تؤثر على متغيراتك لجعلها

بالأسئلة المصورة، الخيار D مكتوب بهذا الشكل:
consonant
وأنا غيرته هنا؛ لأن الجواب مفروض
يكون كما كتبت.
وهذا يتضح من الأسئلة التي تليه.

194. To avoid a situation in which other variables can affect your variables one needs make these variable

- A. Consonants
- B. Manipulative
- C. Variable
- D. **Constant** ثابتته

195. 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** جعلها الساكنة

لتجنب هذه الحالة حيث يمكن للمتغيرات الأخرى ان تؤثر على متغيراتك نحتاج إلى

196. To avoid a situation where other variables affect your variables you need to make them

- A. condescend
- B. consonant
- C. consistent

D. **constant**

197. To **avoid** a situation where you need to make them **constant**.

- A. other variables cannot affect your variables
- B. other results can affect your variables
- C. other people can affect your variables
- D. **other variables can affect your variables**

198. **Controlling other variables is** السيطرة على متغيرات أخرى

- A. Not reliable
- B. Not ideal
- C. Not practical
- D. **Not possible** ليس ممكنا

Lecture 13

199. The **centrality of the scores** is called تسمى مركزية الدرجات

- A. Descriptive
- B. **Means** تعني
- C. Frequency
- D. Inferential

200. Sometimes we want to find how **variable relate** to each other, this is called:

أحيانا نرغب بإيجاد كيفية اتصال المتغيرات ببعضها البعض، وهذا ما يسمى:

- A. **Measure of relationship** مقياس العلاقة
- B. Measure of difference
- C. Measure of similarity
- D. Measure of variance

201. One important feature of results is من المميزات الهامة للنتائج

- A. The quantity
- B. The summary
- C. The introduction
- D. **The presentation** العرض

202. To make our **results clearer** to our readers we use لجعل نتائجنا أكثر وضوحا لقراءنا نستخدم

- A. Unexplained number
- B. Brief descriptions
- C. **Graphs, charts, and tables** الرسوم البيانية والرسوم البيانية، والجداول
- D. Mystery and ambiguity

203. The **technical term for the variance between scores** is المصطلح التقني للتغير بين الدرجات

- A. Standard measures
- B. Standard features

<p>C. Standard tests D. Standard deviation الانحراف المعياري</p> <p>204. quantify the amount of relationship between two (or more) variables as measured in the same group of people.</p> <p>A. Measures of real ships B. Deterrent measures C. Measures of rural ships D. Measures of relationship</p>	<p>..... قياس كمية من علاقة بين اثنين (أو أكثر) من المتغيرات التي تقاس في نفس المجموعة من الناس.</p>
<p>205. quantify the amount of relationship between two (or more) variables as measured in the same group of people.</p> <p>A. Deterrent measures B. Measures of water C. Measures of relationship قياس العلاقة D. Measures of difficulty</p>	
<p>206. Choose the correct sentence</p> <p>A. Measures of relationship qualify and degree of relationship between variables as measured in different group of people. B. Measures of relationship quantify the strength of relationship between two (or more) people as measured by their friends and relatives. C. Statistics of relationship quantify the time spent investing in relationship between two (or more) variables as measured in the same group of animals. D. Measures of relationship quantify the amount of relationship between two (or more) variables as measured in the same group of people.</p>	<p>قياس كمية العلاقة بين اثنين (أو أكثر) من المتغيرات التي تقاس في نفس المجموعة من الناس</p>
<p>207. can enable you to generalize from the specific sample(s) you measures to wider 'population' that you sampled.</p> <p>A. Internet stock tactics B. Inferential stylistics C. Infernal statistics D. Inferential statistics الإحصاء الاستنتاجي</p>	<p>..... يمكنك تعميم الانطلاق من عينة محددة (س) لقياسك اكبر تعدد سكاني في عينتك</p>
<p>208. can enable you to generalize from the specific sample(s) you measures to wider 'population' that you sampled.</p> <p>A. popular statistics B. international statistics C. inferential statistics D. internet statistics</p>	
<p>209. Statistics that are used to show differences or relationships are called</p> <p>A. Descriptive B. Measures مقاييس C. Inferential</p>	<p>الإحصاءات التي تستخدم لإظهار الفروق أو العلاقات تسمى غير متأكد من الإجابة.</p>

D. Parametric

210. The significant difference has to be at the level of الفرق الهام يجب أن يكون على المستوى

- A. $P= 50$
- B. $P=0.50$
- C. $P=.05$
- D. $P=.50$

211. The adequate level of certainty every research is always at على مستوى كاف من اليقين كل بحث يكون دائما

- A. 95%
- B. 100%
- C. 200%
- D. 5%

Lecture 14

212. Research is

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

213. 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

LoOody

