

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

إختبار (مصحح) طرق البحث وتصميم الأبحاث للفصل

الدراسي الأول ١٤٣٦-١٤٣٧هـ

د. عبدالله الفريدان

**مركز مدى الحروف [السويدي] لخدمات التعلیم عن
بعد-الشحن دولي .**

للنواصل :



0556091819 & 0552114467



نهدي العمل للصدیقة دینا

@sda7rf & @dr_fajr

- نوضيحات -

- علامه النجمه تعني بأن فقره ناقصه بالتصوير
- Lec. تعني بأن هذا السؤال وإجابته بالمحاضر رقم (. .)
- إعتادنا بالحلول على ملف (تقاء 'نسال الله لها الشفاء' + سويران) وللتحميل :
<http://www.entsab.com/vb/showthread.php?t=93298>
- مجموعه إنجلش إتيكيت تود إبلاغكم بأن جميع أجزاء المحتوى + المحاضرات المسجله
+ الجزئيات المشار لها للقراء فقط (جميعها تضمنت بهذا الإختبار)
- أي إستفسار نستقبله على تويتر @dr_fajr أو @assrar_atket

1. The term 'research' refers to the systematic investigation into and study of materials and sources in order to

- a. establish a building and buy new apartment.
- b. establish fairy tales and reach old conclusions.

c. establish facts and reach new conclusions. Lec.1

d. establish a factory and make more profits.

2. The 'method' of a research refers to

- a. general procedures for supporting students who need help.
- b. articulate procedures for destroying someone's reputation.

c. particular procedures for accomplishing or approaching something. Lec.1

d. particular procedures for demouthing or approving something.

3. Choose the group of terms that can indicate research types.

- a. syntax , semantics, pragmatics, and morphology.
- b. gender, number, person, and ease.

c. descriptive, explanatory ethnographic, and experimental. Lec.1

d. tomato, potato, carrots, and cucumber.

4. Choose the correct sentence.

- a. The design of a research refers to the political stature of the inquiry.
- b. The design of a research refers to the political stature of the inquiry.
- c. The design of a research refers to the social sticker of the inquiry.

d. The design of a research refers to the logical structure of the inquiry. Lec.1

5. An acceptable involves rephrasing the idea entirely, whilst still capturing its essence and meaning .

- a. abstract
- b. research question

c. paraphrase. Lec.5

d. research hypothesis.

6. Choose the correct sentence

- a. The cross-sectional research involves the study of something at different points in time.

b. The longitudinal research involves the study of something at different points in time. Lec.8

c. The longitudinal research involves the study of something at one single point in time.

d. The longitudinal rebirth involves the study of something within few seconds.

7. The term Refers to the recognition that certain research work are the product of the work of another identified person.

a. judgment

b. abolishment

c. acknowledgement. Lec.5

d. accomplishment.

8. The term means that we take the exact words from the sourced and then put them into quotations mark.

a. castration.

b. quotation. Lec.5

c. carnation.

d. deflation.

9. The term..... means that one can retell the meaning of an idea is one own words yet the original author has to be revered to

a. hypothesis.

b. quotation.

c. paraphrase. Lec.5

d. research question.

10. One example of is when a researcher chooses specific examples participants, stationed, eat because he/she likes them

a. bias in research. Lec.9

b. originality.

c. data collection.

d. data analysis.

11. means showing how your research relates to correct research and debates.

a. Editing your research .

b. Contextualizing your research. Lec.5

c. Documenting your research.

d. Writing up your research.

12. The research question of an original research topic is usually a question

a. everybody thinks of as comm

b. has not been answered before in the literature. Lec.9

c. you ask at the last part of your research .

13. Is the act of copying someone else's work and using presenting or publishing it as your own:

a. socialism.

b. nationalism.

c. pragmatism.

d. plagiarism. Lec. 5

14. Whenever another person work is copied and republished without an appropriate reference or citation it is concerned:

a. excellent research .

b. authorship.

c. documented work.

d. plagiarism. Lec.5

15. If the well written it can make the readers want to learn more about the research.

a. plagiarism.

b. abstract. Lec.3

c. variable.

d. the participant.

16. In the cross-sectional method, the researcher can observe..... at one point in time.

a. different groups of people.

b. the same groups of people. Lec.8

c. the same soup of beetles.

d. the same scoop of needles.

17. The variable that affects other variable is called the :

a. independent variable. Lec.9

b. dependent variable.

c. dependent ivariable.

d. invariable invariable.

18. In research, we cannot manipulate dependent variable because we need to measure the effect of the:

a. dependent variable on them.

b. independent variable on them. Lec.9

c. defendants on them.

d. descendants on them.

19. In the, the researcher gives the participants some sentences and ask them to judge whether these are grammatically correct sentences or not.

a. criticality judgment task.

b. grammaticality judgment task. Lec.11

c. grammaticality assignment task.

d. grammaticality judgment

سؤال ٢٠ + ٢٤ الواضح من التصوير التالي :

20. older-younger (**age**)

24. one group of case on one variable (**Measure of variables**)

لكنها متضمنه محاضره ١١ بهذه الجزئيه من المحتوى (إفهموها عدل ودر بكم خضر)

إقتباس :

Conventional closed questionnaires:

1) Spot as many unsatisfactory features as you can in the following start of a sociolinguistic research questionnaire given to people in Wales:

(هنا كان يمر على كل سطر و يصحح و ينتقد بعض المشاكل بهذا المثال (في الدقيقة ٣٨:١٧)

Name? (optional) Questionnaires الـ الاستبيانها بداية

* some people don't like write their names = so make it an optional , and maybe others reject answer because of it.

What age category do you belong to? Under 18 years

19 18-21 years

22 21-25 years

Over 25 years 26 and above

هنا المشكلة في تسلسل الأرقام.. بعض الناس ما يحبون يعطونك عمرهم الحقيقي فالأفضل تكون **
دقيق في كتابة الفئات العمرية

Some people don't like to tell you their real age; so be specific in writing age groups.

- Have you ever learnt any other languages? If so, which languages? If not skip to Q 3.

- How much do you speak Welsh at home? Often, Sometimes, Never

problem here.. maybe there is someone who always speak Welsh inside and outside the home

- 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 here .. Question consists of two parts maybe there is person is OK on the first part and the second part rejecting

- There are not enough Welsh language programs on TV. Yes/No

- How many variables are being measured there?

Variable here is (1) people attitude and beliefs (2) Age.. Check the effect of age on attitude (the Independent variable is the age -the dependent variable is the attitude)

- Think of more than one hypothesis one might formulate about them.

Older people will prefer to use welsh more than younger people.

- How would you represent people's responses on each as a number for computer entry?

Count the answers and then from the computer you can generate the graphs and columns.

21. The statement that describes or explains a relationship among variables.

c. Hypothesis. Lec.9

22. Un clear.

23. summary *

25. Is the variable that can affect the outcome :

b. independent variable. Lec.12

26. books, articles, other resources:

c. Bibliography. Lec.2

27. contain copies of questionnaires:

b. appendices. Lec.2

28. The topic should be one which:

c. Excites and stimulates your intellectual curiosity. Lec.4

29. السؤال غير مكتمل لكن سأقتبس لكم من المحتوى الجزء المتضمن + أضع خط تحت

الإجابة وأتم إفتهموها كامله لأن أراها هامه وسهله الفهم :)

Types of plagiarism:

You will be plagiarizing if you:

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

If you use a source when you write your assignment, whatever that source might be, you cannot simply copy whole sentences or paragraphs as though they are your own. Regardless of your intentions, it is plagiarism: even if you think the sentences are excellent and express the point better than you could; even if you have taken so many notes on a topic that you have forgotten to note the reference to some of the sources. Whatever your reason, the rules are very clear: if you copy someone else's words and use them as your own you will be plagiarizing and risk failing your assignment, receiving a mark of zero for the module, or even being required to withdraw.

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

If you use someone else's work in anything you submit for assessment then you must make sure that you give the author full and proper credit according to the conventions of your discipline. You cannot escape this by simply changing some of the words and phrases. You must always **acknowledge and give full credit to all your sources**. If you would prefer not to quote because of the context, then paraphrase instead.

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

You cannot submit exactly the same piece of work for two different assignments. If you have been rewarded for a piece of work once then you cannot expect to be rewarded again for the same piece; this is also true for

different years of study, even if you are repeating a year. You will be cheating if you try to get two sets of marks for one piece of work. However, it is perfectly acceptable to refer to, or to use, material from your earlier assignments, so long as you make sure that you acknowledge the original source, even if that source is yourself.

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

This is known as 'collusion'. Alternatively, if you are required to work with another person, it is simply 'collaboration'. Whereas in most cases of plagiarism, the second party (the person being plagiarized) is not involved directly with the first party (the plagiarizer), in cases of collusion, the first and second party work together to deceive a third party (the marker).

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

This is also collusion.

ولخاطركم هنا الترجمة :

هنا يتحدث عن سرقة مجهودات الآخرين ، لما نكتب الـ

Liter. Review

ماينفع نعمل نسخ لصق من مصادر أخرى كأننا نحن من كتبها ، ضروري نذكر المصدر لكل شيء نكتبه حتى لو كان فكرة . أيضاً لايجوز تسليم نفس الواجب لأكثر من مادة ، لأنه ماتعطي شغلك لأحد ويقدمه كما لو أنه هو الذي عمله . وإذا بتستخدم إقتباس من شغل غيرك ضع علامات الإقتباس ورقم الصفحة وإسم الكاتب عشان القارئ يعرف مصدر الكلام ، بحاله ماوضعتها فهي تعتبر سرقة.

30. To go around is to be credible and tell us how exactly you did your research without hidden help from other people.

c. plagiarism. Lec.5

31. Un clear.

32. Missing.

a. conforming to disagreed anorexic panders.

b. conforming to agreed anestheuc slanderers.

c. conforming to agreed academic standards. Lec.5

تفضلوا جزئيه السؤال أعلاه من المحتوى: هامه ، لاتقولوا فجر ماقلت ☺

Benefits of referencing:

Avoiding plagiarism is not the only reason for referencing, There are many others.

Benefits of referencing include:

- Receiving credit for your own hard work and research
- Demonstrating your intellectual integrity by conforming to agreed academic standards of good practice
- Receiving meaningful feedback from your tutor that is targeted to the level you are really at (not pretending to be)
- Contextualizing your work to show how it relates to current research and debates
- Directing your reader to sources of information and enabling them to 'pick up the thread'

33. Students are; otherwise, they would be risking their research assignments.

- a. strongly advised to purchase and copy essays from fake researchers.
- b. strongly advertised to copy images from honest-websites.
- c. strongly advised not to purchase or copy essays from cheat-websites Lec.5**
- d. fairly advertised not to appear on TV or on marketing websites

34. The essence of the ... Is to review the review the previous research, to criticize the methods previous authors used. And then to tell the connetions between the previous studies and your research.

- a. data analysis.
- b. variance

c. literature review

Lec.6

d. research publication.

35. Choose the correct sentence.

a. In research , it is recommended that the researcher starts his/her research from where others have sta*

b. In research, it is preferred that the researcher starts his/her research from where others have stopped. Lec.4

c. In research, it is preferred that researcher starts his/her research by analyzing the data before anything else.

d. In research, it is preferred that the researcher starts his/her research by writing the conclusion chapter.

36. Choose the correct sentence.

a. Data analysis takes place before data analysis.

b. Data analysis takes place at the same time of data collection.

c. Data analysis takes place after data collection. Lec.2

d. Data collection takes place after data analysis.

37. Involves something new, some new ideas, or that the topic has been approached a different way.

a. the abstract of a research means that research.

b. originality.

c. * of a research means that the research.

38. is the term used to describe established facts that are not attributable to a particular person or authority

a. old knowledge

b. Wide knowledge.

c. common knowledge. Lec.5

d. specific knowledge.

39. Many instances of can be traced back to the note-taking stage.

a. data analysis.

b. plagiarism. Lec.5

c. publication.

d. the participants.

40. can be an extremely helpful exercise in clarifying your own understanding.

a. data analysis.

b. data collection.

c. speech synthesis.

d. Paraphrasing.

Lec.5

41. can be an alternative practice to quoting but still requires citation and referencing though not quotation marks.

a. Writing up.

b. Research hypothesis.

c. Measuring of variables.

d. paraphrasing

42. The ideal number of words of a good literature review is

- a. half of the whole research .
- b. a quarter of the whole research.
- c. two thirds of the whole research.

d. a third of the whole research. Lec.6

43. The strategy means that the participants of a research can speak aloud any idea that comes to their minds

a. 'think ahead'

b. 'think aloud'. Lec.11

c. 'think silently'.

d. 'think quickly'.

44. In the , the researcher can ask the interviewees some more questions in addition to the questions he/she has already prepared

a. questionnaire.

b. semi-structured interview. Lec.11

c. survey.

d. structured interview.

45. If we have a topic like 'Female students can be better than male linguistic studies', the independent variable of this topic can be

.....

A. politics.

b. gender.

c. food.

d. bloodshed.

46. The..... Is a report in which a researcher asks the participants to write everything that they did during a period of time

a. survey report.

b. diary report. Lec.11

c. think aloud report.

d. interview report.

47. Paraphrasing can refer to

a. the practice of putting someone else's ideas into your own words.

b. the practice of putting your own books into someone else's ideas.

- c. the practice of documenting someone else's ideas.
d. the practice of analyzing someone else's*
48. In preparing questionnaires don't like to write their names and others reject to answer the questions because of this.
a. participants' names can be optional because some people.
b. researchers' names must be optional because some researchers.
c. participants' names must be written because some people.
d. particular * must be * because all people.
49. Choose the correct sentence.
a. The less the variables, the less focused the research is.
b. The more the variables, the * focused the research is.
c. The less the variables, the more focused the research is.

Lec.9.

- d. The more the verbs in the abstract, the more circle the* are.
50. In the, the participants need to just circle their answers.
a. interview.
b. data analysis.

c. closed questionnaires. Lec.11

- d. semi-structured interview.

.. تمت بعون الله .. بالتعاون مع المجموعة المباركة: إنجلسن إتيكيت .. سهل الله لهم طريقاً للجنان ..

اللهم آمين

وصل اللهم وسلم على أشرف خلقك سيدنا محمد .