

طرق البحث و تصميم الابحاث

الفصل الدراسي الأول ١٤٣٦ هـ

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

- A. litter view
- B. literature preview
- C. lecturer review
- D. literature review

2- can enable you to generalize from the specific sample(s) you measured to a wider 'population' that you sampled.

- A. popular statistics
- B. international statistics
- C. inferential statistics
- D. internet statistics

3- A good research should involve :

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

4- 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

5- In research, authorship is the opposite of :

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

6- 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

7- 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

8- 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

9- 'Methods' as a research component refer 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

10- 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

11- The refer to a variable that can affect the outcome .

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

12- The "....." is a procedure used for measuring and defining a construct.

- A. illustrative definition
- B. Optical definition
- C. Operational definition
- D. Opera definition

13- The hypothesis can refer to 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

14- In research, the highest attainable level of originality would be :

- 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 propose a novel analytical account of novel data

15- 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 context
- D. have interests to few people

16- 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

17- 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 specified project
- D. connected to your specified project

18- The researcher in the Literature Review can :

- A. dismantle different opinions of scholars
- B. disseminate the work of other researchers
- C. summarize the findings of his/her research
- D. disentangle different opinions of scholars

19- 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 of our context only
- D. The wider implications of our research

20- is very important in choosing a research topic

- A. Lime limit
- B. Time timid
- C. Time limit
- D. Time mint

21- 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

22- 'Learning a language' is to be viable as a research topic

- A. very specific
- B. too narrow
- C. too broad
- D. All the above

23- '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 research 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

24- 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

25- 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

The answer is :

Abstract-introduction-literature review-methodology-results

26- The term ' Research ' refers to the in order to establish facts and reach new conclusions :

- A. stylistic investigation and the study of modal or morsels
- B. stylistic invalidation and the study of materials or forces
- C. systematic investigation into and study of materials and sources
- D. semantic investigation and the study of Nigeria or its sources

27- In the Cross-sectional research method, the same groups of people :

- A. are neglected at one point in time
- B. are obsessed at one point in time
- C. are observed at different point in time
- D. are observed at one point in time

28- In research, we prefer to :

- A. Start form 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

29- 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

30- We should choose a topic that is :

- A. Unimportant
- B. Boring to us
- C. Obfuscating
- D. Exciting to us

31- The abstract of a research contains :

- 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

The answer is :

A summary of the whole thing
(your completed research)

32- 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

33- The literature review should include :

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

34- To contrite 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

35- 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

36- 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

37- 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 point in time
- D. at similar point in place

38- 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

39- 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

40- Terms like 'Longitudinal', 'cross-sectional', 'Descriptive', 'Ethnographic', 'Explanatory', 'Case study', refer to :

- A. different types of research
- B. different types of research
- C. similar types of research
- D. different types of research

41- In, we collect data through some tools and discuss, explain, argue, about hypotheses, etc.

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

42- Choose the correct sentence :

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

43- Plagiarism means to the represent :

- A. other authors' language and ideas as a plagiarized work
- B. your own ideas and languages as your own original work
- C. other authors' ideas and writing as their original work
- D. other authors' language and ideas as your own original work

44- 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

45- A quantitative 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 tools and qualify them
- D. collect data through some tools and codify them

46- Research can mean :

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

47- To avoid a situation where other variables affect your variables you need to make them :

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

48- The variables whose effects are excluded are :

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

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

50- The use of one variable in your research means it is a :

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

(توزيع الاسئلة حسب المحاضرات)

Lecture 1	7 - 9 - 26 - 40 - 41 - 45
Lecture 2	6 - 25
Lecture 3	31 - 32
Lecture 4	3 - 4 - 10 - 14 - 15 - 19 - 20 - 22 - 23 - 29 - 35
Lecture 5	5 - 39 - 43 - 44
Lecture 6	1 - 17 - 18 24 - 33
Lecture 7	-
Lecture 8	27 - 37
Lecture 9	11 - 12 - 13
Lecture 10	34
Lecture 11	8 - 38
Lecture 12	48
Lecture 13	2 - 42
Lecture 14	-

ملاحظة : الاسئلة المظلمة لا يوجد لها إجابة واضحة في المحتوى .