

1. **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

2. **To constitute a proper variable, a good categorization/classification system should**
 - 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.

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

4. **We always look for our research results to**
 - A. concentrate only on our schools
 - B. have wider implications
 - C. be relevant only to our contexts
 - D. have no interests to any people

5. **APA refers to a famous style for**
 - A. writing references
 - B. reading referencing
 - C. writing referral messages
 - D. writing frequencies

6. **In the 'implications' section of a research , we talk**
 - A. about the little verification of our resarch
 - B. about the hypotheses and research questions
 - C. about the analysis of the data
 - D. about the wider implications of our research

7. **In the literature review, we talk about**
- A. all the procedures used in research
 - B. previous studies and a critique for them**
 - C. the results and findings of the research
 - D. the main study and its significance
8. **A well-done research 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 upset and never read about the researcher concerned
 - D. make the reader want to learn more about the research concerned**
9. **The literature review should include**
- A. future studies
 - B. prevailing studies
 - C. previous studies**
 - D. methodology and design of research
10. **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
11. **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
12. **....., the same groups of people are observed at different points in time as they grow older.**
- A. In the longitudinal research method**
 - B. In the cross-sectional research method
 - C. In the introduction to research method
 - D. In the Ethnographic research method
13. **The researcher can in the Literature Review**
- A. disenable different opinions of scholars
 - B. disentangle different opinions of scholars**
 - C. summarize the findings of his/her research
 - D. dissemble different opium of scholars

14. **The can refer to a statement that describes or explains a relationship among variables**
- A. hybrid species
 - B. hyperactivity
 - C. hyper sensitivity
 - D. hypothesis**
15. **..... refer to different types of research.**
- 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’**
 - D. ‘Deactivate’, ‘ovary’ , ‘electrical, ‘Case closed, Longitudinal’, and gross’
16. **In qualitative research,**
- A. We collect Arabic data and analyze research methods, etc.
 - B. We collect data through some tools, explain, discuss, argue, about sock dexchage, etc.
 - C. We collect data through some tools, explain, discuss, argue, about hypothesis, etc.**
 - D. We select data through some fools, expatriates and other researchers, etc.
17. **In research, you choose, the more open-ended your research becomes.**
- A. the border the topic
 - B. the boarder the topic
 - C. the broader the topic**
 - D. the brander the topic
18. **We can define the *research question* as question that we**
- 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 neglect to find an answer for
 - D. ask in the beginning of our research and look to find an answer for**
19. **Using in your research means it is a Univariate**
- A. two variable
 - B. one variable**
 - C. three variable
 - D. four variable
20. **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**

21. Using means that you Collect data through some tools and you quantify them
- A. quaver methods
 - B. qualitative methods
 - C. quantitative methods
 - D. pedagogical methods
22. Research means
- A. Looking for new ideas and findings
 - B. Looking for previous studies
 - C. Looking for data only
 - D. Looking for good food only
23. The variables whose effects are excluded are called
- A. Contralateral variables
 - B. Control variables
 - C. Central variables
 - D. Control vestibules
24. A good research should have
- A. Novella data
 - B. drama data
 - C. poetry data
 - D. novel data
25. To make sure that your selection of a research topic is good, you need
- 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
26. The term '*Methods*' as a research component refers to a.....
- A. A grass cure for accomplishing or approaching some illness, esp. a long lasting one
 - B. A procedure for not accomplishing or approaching anything, esp. a chaotic one
 - C. A procedure for accomplishing or approaching something, esp. a systematic or established one
 - D. A procedure for procrastinating something, esp. an irregular or a disestablished one
27. We talk about why we chose our research topic
- 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
 - D. in the discussion section of a research
28. Choose the CORRECT sentence
- 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

29. A good classical report in the field of research can consist of
- A. Abstract-literature review-results-introduction
 - B. Abstract-methodology-results-introduction
 - C. Abstract-results-introduction-literature review
 - D. Abstract-introduction-literature review-methodology-results
30. An abstract that is poorly-written
- A. will attract only researchers interested in linguistics and science
 - 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

مع التمنيات الطيبة بالتوفيق