

1. **statistics that are used to show differences or relationships are called :**
 - A. descriptive
 - B. measures
 - C. inferential
 - D. parametric

2. **in the literature review :**
 - A. you talk about all the procedures used
 - B. you talk about the results
 - C. you talk about the study and its significance
 - D. you talk about all previous studies and a critique for them

3. **in literature review , we should NOT**
 - A. report things with critique
 - B. report things relevant to our research
 - C. report things without critique
 - D. report things with shortcoming

4. **the opposite of plagiarism is :**
 - A. loyalty
 - B. authorship
 - C. integrity
 - D. honesty

5. **An Abstract is :**
 - A. a summary of the whole literature review
 - B. a summary of the whole result
 - C. a summary of the whole thing
 - D. a summary of the whole methodology

6. **the significant difference has to be at the level of :**
 - A. P=50
 - B. P=0.50
 - C. P=05
 - D. P=.50

7. **on way to make sure that your selection of a research topic is good is to :**
 - A. Do nothing about it and wait until you finish your research
 - B. you start analysis your data
 - C. do a literature review
 - D. ask someone to research for you about this

8. **in the implications section we talk about :**
- A. the specific result for our contest only
 - B. the hypotheses and research questions
 - C. the analysis of the result
 - D. the wider implications of our research
9. **the centrality of the scores is called :**
- A. Descriptive
 - B. Means
 - C. Frequency
 - D. Inferential
10. **sometimes we want to find how variable relate other , this is called :**
- A. measure of relationship
 - B. measure of difference
 - C. measure of similarity
 - D. measure of variance
11. **controlling other variables is :**
- A. Not reliable
 - B. Not ideal
 - C. Not practical
 - D. Not possible
12. **a research questions is :**
- 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
 - C. a question that we ask about how to write-up the research
 - D. a question that we ask about the list of references
13. **in literature review , it is not recommended to show that :**
- 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
14. **when you use quantitative methods , you :**
- A. collect data through some tools and you quantity them
 - B. collect all the available data
 - C. collect all the possible data
 - D. collect data to categories them

15. **one of the first steps to think of before doing research is :**
- A. to think of who you want to participate in your research
 - B. to think of the references
 - C. to think of how you will publish it
 - D. to think of the results
16. **one important feature of results is :**
- A. the quantity
 - B. the summary
 - C. the introduction
 - D. the presentation
17. **if you have one variable in your research , then it is :**
- A. Bivariate
 - B. factorial
 - C. multivariate
 - D. univariate
18. **the dependent variable is :**
- 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 result
 - D. the variable that is affected by the abstract
19. **one famous style for writing the reference is called :**
- A. APS
 - B. AP6
 - C. APA
 - D. APC
20. **a good classical report will consist of :**
- A. abstract-introduction-literature review-methodology-results
 - B. abstract-results-introduction-literature review
 - C. abstract-literature review-results-introduction
 - D. abstract-methodology-results-introduction
21. **in the literature review it is recommended to :**
- A. stick to one method neglecting other
 - B. show knowledge of other models
 - C. show little reading about your topic
 - D. show neglecting of your topic

22. **in research we prefer to :**
- A. start from where other stopped
 - B. start from nowhere
 - C. start from other ideas as they were yours
 - D. start from scratch and neglect previous studies
23. **author a research topic is :**
- A. to get your ideas out of your own words from your knowledge
 - B. to get someone proofread your research
 - C. to get someone to author it for you
 - D. to get ideas from other and author them
24. **if you want to compare groups over time , then your design is :**
- A. within groups
 - B. one-way ANOVA
 - C. between groups
 - D. longitudinal
25. **one way for sample selection is :**
- A. population
 - B. summarization
 - C. randomization
 - D. inflation
26. **one criticism to a bad literature review is that you :**
- A. show other people's definition without showing yours
 - 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
27. **we should choose a topic that is :**
- A. unimportant
 - B. boring to us
 - C. obfuscating
 - D. exciting to us
28. **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
 - C. make sure they have a computer for you
 - D. make sure they have some refreshments for you

29. **the structure of a good abstract can be :**
- A. the same in all disciplines
 - B. obfuscating in all disciplines
 - C. different between disciplines
 - D. incompleted in all disciplines
30. **the place of reviewing past methods and tools is :**
- A. references
 - B. literature review
 - C. results
 - D. methodology
31. **in the abstract :**
- 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
32. **our literature review should be :**
- A. unconnected
 - B. broad
 - C. concise
 - D. little
33. **a good topic is :**
- A. a focused topic
 - B. a wide topis
 - C. a general topic
 - D. a bias topic
34. **In Introduction**
- 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
35. **Research that is designed to explain, observe and discuss its results is said to be:**
- A. Questionnaires
 - B. Qualitative
 - C. Quasi-experiment
 - D. Quantitative

36. **The place of defining your terms is**
- A. References/ bibliography
 - B. Methodology/ design
 - C. Literature review/ introduction**
 - D. Results/ discussion
37. **one type of interview is:**
- A. Ineffective
 - B. Irrespective
 - C. Retrospective**
 - D. Respective
38. **we use questionnaires in research as a:**
- A. tool to collect data**
 - B. tool to analyze data
 - C. tool to generate results
 - D. tool to design research
39. **If you want to compare two different groups, then your design should be:**
- A. Between groups**
 - B. One-way ANOVA
 - C. Repeated measures
 - D. Within groups
40. **what are methods?**
- A. A procedure used to analyse data
 - B. A procedure used to summarise data
 - C. A procedure used to conclude data
 - D. A procedure for accomplishing or approaching something esp. a systematic...**
41. **in the introduction chapter**
- A. We outline the summary
 - B. We outline what will come in the next section or chapters**
 - C. We outline the conclusions
 - D. We outline previous studies
42. **a good abstract is the one**
- A. that tell us about future direction of research
 - B. that tell us about the research problem ,results ,and implications**
 - C. that tell us a critique about previous studies
 - D. that tell us about what each section in the research talk about

43. **in the introduction section ,we start talking about**
- A. **why you choose the topic**
 - B. how you found the previous studies
 - C. where you analysed your studies
 - D. how you got your results
44. **There will be an age affect on the learning of English language among different population**
- A. **Age is independent and learning is dependent**
 - B. Age is dependent and learning is independent
 - C. Age is independent and people is independent
 - D. Age is dependent and people is dependent
45. **What is design?**
- A. It is used to summarise data
 - B. It is used to highlight the research problem
 - C. **It is a logical structure of inquiry (research)**
 - D. It is used for referencing
46. **One important step in research is to define your terms , one example of the is**
- 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)**
 - D. To define the tools used
47. **One type of plagiarism is**
- A. You reference the quotation
 - B. You acknowledge other people's ideas
 - C. You mention who helped you in your research
 - D. **You use one of your research as two pieces of research**
48. **One way to attract participants to your research is to**
- A. Threaten them
 - B. Punish them
 - C. Shout them
 - D. **Reward them**
49. **One way to avoid other variables affecting your variables is to make them**
- A. Moveable
 - B. **Manipulative**
 - C. Variable
 - D. Consonant

50. **In experimental design , we need**
- A. No groups
 - B. Two groups**
 - C. Half groups
 - D. One groups
51. **to make results clearer to our readers we use:**
- A. unexplained numbers
 - B. brief description
 - C. graphs, charts & tables**
 - D. mystery & ambiguity
52. **research is :**
- A. looking for new ideas & findings**
 - B. looking for previous studies
 - C. looking for data only
 - D. looking for knowledge only
53. **the references list is:**
- A. all the authors who share the same topic as yours
 - B. all the books, articles, website .. etc you consulted**
 - C. all the potential publishers of your research
 - D. all the terms you used in your research
54. **questionnaires in ELT are used to:**
- A. access the cognitive ability
 - B. interpt the results
 - C. design the research
 - D. gather information about people views, attitudes, perceptions**
55. **Variables that you want to exclude their effects are called:**
- A. Independent variables
 - B. Control variables**
 - C. Explanatory variables
 - D. Dependent variables
56. **The Independent variables is:**
- A. the variable that is thought to affect the hypothesis
 - B. the variable that is thought to affect the dependent variable**
 - C. the variable that is thought to affect the results
 - D. the variable that is thought to affect the abstract

57. **The methods section tells us about**

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

58. **A hypothesis is**

- A. **A hypothesis is a statement that describes or explains a relationship a**
- 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

59. **The adequate level of certainty every research is always at**

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

60. **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**
- C. representing other auuthor's language and ideas as their own original work
- D. representing other author's language and ideas as a plagiarism work

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

- A. Your own car
- B. Your own briefcase
- C. Your own head
- D. **Your own organization or others**

62. **If you want to compare the same groups at one point in time, then your design is**

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

63. **In choosing a research topic is very important**

- A. Constructs
- B. **Time limit**
- C. Emotions
- D. Health

64. **Our literature review should include**

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

65. **When we have two groups, we usually call one the experimental group and:**

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

66. **good research should have**

- A. Novel data
- B. No data
- C. Repeated data
- D. Stolen data

67. **The technical term for the variance between scores is**

- A. Standard measures
- B. Standard features
- C. Standard tests
- D. Standard deviation

68. **statistics that are used to show differences or relationship are called**

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

69. **we always look for our research results to be**

- A. focused only on our school
- B. limited only to our context
- C. having interests to few people
- D. having wider implication

1. **The review and critique of previous research should be at every point be**
 - 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 .**

2. **In the literature review the researcher can**
 - A. plagiarize the work of other researchers.
 - B. **disentangle different opinions of scholars.**
 - C. summarize the findings of his/her research.
 - D. analyze the data of his/her study.

3. **The highest attainable level of originality in research would be to propose**
 - A. an old theoretical account of arabic data.
 - B. a very old practical amount of novel orange.
 - C. a novel amount of novel dates
 - D. **a novel theoretical account of novel data.**

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. **..., the researchers explain what did they actually do in order that they achieve their results.**
 - A. In the conclusion section of a research.
 - B. In the results section of a research.
 - C. **In the Methods section of a research.**
 - D. In the thesis statement section of a research.

6. **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.**

7. **Data elicited in the form of people's reports about language is mostly used in ...**
 - A. ELT.
 - B. Applied linguistics.
 - C. Sociolinguistics.
 - D. **All the above.**

8. **The abbreviation APA refers to a famous style for**
- A. **Writing reference.**
 - B. Writing capital and small letters.
 - C. Writing referral messages.
 - D. Writing deferral offers.
9. **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.**
10. **In the literature review, we talk about**
- A. **Previous studies and a critique for them.**
 - B. All the procedure used in research.
 - C. The results and findings of the research.
 - D. The study and its significance.
11. **In the field of research, a good classical report can consist of**
- A. Abstract-results-introduction-literature review.
 - B. **Abstract-introduction-literature review-methodology- results.**
 - C. Abstract-literature review- results -introduction.
 - D. Abstract- methodology- results- introduction.
12. **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.**
13. **A well-written abstract**
- 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.
14. **The literature review should include**
- A. Future studies.
 - B. Prevailing studies.
 - C. **Previous studies.**
 - D. Methodology and design of research.

15. The refers to a variable that is thought to affect the outcome or the variable that is manipulated by the researcher .
- A. Independence Day.
 - B. Independent variable.**
 - C. Dependent spouse.
 - D. Indifferent variables.
16. The term "" refers to a procedure used for measuring and defining construct.
- A. Operational distinction.
 - B. Operational definition.**
 - C. Opera definition.
 - D. Optical definition.
17. The can refer to a statement that describes or explains a relation among variable.
- A. Hybrid species.
 - B. Hyperactivity.
 - C. Hyper sensitivity.
 - D. Hypothesis.**
18. When a researcher choose a research topic is very important.
- A. hydrogen and body temperature.
 - B. Tea or coffee.
 - C. Time limit.**
 - D. Going to night clubs.
19. A researcher can find samples and administer research tools in
- A. His\her own organic nature and food or the friend one always accompanies.
 - B. His\her own organization, company, university or others.**
 - C. His\her own briefcase.
 - D. His\her own house.
20. Language teaching by Arab teachers is to be viable as research topic.
- A. Very specific.
 - B. Too narrow.
 - C. Too broad.**
 - D. All the above.
21. A case study about the improvement of object pronouns in the grammar of a four-years 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.

22. **To constitute a proper variable , a good categorization\classification system**
- Should be exhaustive.
 - Should have mutually exclusive categories.**
 - Should not mix categories of different types in one set.
 - All the above.
23. **In research you choose, the more open-ended your research becomes.**
- The broader the topic.**
 - The border is difficult to cross.
 - The older the tape.
 - The more recent the topic.
24. **He Should discuss previous works relevant to the research concerned.**
- Literary criticism.
 - The border is difficult to cross.
 - Literature review**
 - The more recent the topic.
25. **If a researcher is accused of plagiarism, his or her**
- Research will be universally accepted.
 - Research will be given an honor degree.
 - Research may not be accepted.**
 - Research will be published.
26. **"Descriptive", "Explanatory", "Ethnographic", "Case study", "Longitudinal", and "cross-sectional" refer to**
- Daffodils and tulips.
 - Different types of rehearse.
 - Different tokens of research.
 - Different types of research.**
27. **....., we collect data through some tooles, explain, discuss, argue, about hypothesis, etc.**
- In accumulative research.
 - In quantitative research.
 - In commutative research.
 - In qualitative research.**
28. **..... quantify the amount of relationship between two (or more) variables as measured in the same group of people.**
- Measures of real ships.
 - Deterrent measures.**
 - Measures of rural ships.
 - Measures of relationship.**

29. can enable you to generalize from the specific sample(s) you measures to wider 'population' that you sampled.
- A. Internet stock tactics.
 - B. Inferential stylistics.
 - C. Infernal statistics.
 - D. Inferential statistics.
30. The research question can be defined 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 look to find an answer for.
 - D. Ask in the beginning of our research and neglect to find an answer for.
31. Using one variable in your research means
- A. It is a Bivariate.
 - B. It is a factorial.
 - C. It is a multivariate.
 - D. It is a univariate.
32. 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.
33. We call the variables whose effects are excluded
- A. Contralateral variables.
 - B. Central variables.
 - C. Control vestibules.
 - D. Control variables.
34. Using quantative methods means that you
- A. Collect data through some tools and you quantify them.
 - 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.
35. 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.

36. A good research should have
- Oval data.
 - Old recorded data.
 - Novel data.**
 - Repeated data.
37., the less likely it is that you will complete it on time.
- The proper the research topic you choose.
 - The border of the research cities you cross.
 - The broader the refreshed topic you lose
 - The broader the research topic you choose.**
38. The term 'research' refers to the investigation into and study of materials and sources.
- Semitic.
 - Somatic.
 - Systematic.**
 - Semantic.
39. In the cross-sectional research method, the are observed at one point in time.
- Two different groups of people.
 - Three different groups of people.
 - Four different groups of people.
 - The same groups of people.**
40. The abstract is
- A summary of the whole literature review.
 - A summary of the whole results.
 - A summary of the whole thing.**
 - A summary of the whole methodology.
41. The research topic you choose should be one which excites and stimulates your
- Interleaf curiosity.
 - Intercultural curiosity.
 - Intellectual crudity.
 - Intellectual curiosity.**
42. The term is the opposite of plagiarism.
- Author shape.
 - Censorship.
 - Orthography.
 - Authorship.**

43. **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.
44. **One kind of plagiarism is that**
- A. You document the quotations,
 - B. You acknowledge other people's ideas.
 - C. You mention who helped you in your research.
 - D. You use one of your research as two pieces of research.**
45. **In the literature review, the researcher presents**
- A. A critique of previous research in different research areas.
 - B. A critique of future research in the same general area.
 - C. A critique of previous research in the same general areas.**
 - D. A praise of future research in the same general areas.
46. **One method to make sure that your selection of research topic is good**
- 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.**
47. **The term 'Methods' as a research component refers to**
- A. A procedure for procrastinating something, esp. an irregular or a disestablished 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 grass cure for accomplishing or approaching some illness, esp. a long lasting one.
48. **We start talking about In the introduction section of a research.**
- A. How we got the results.
 - B. Why we chose the topic.**
 - C. How we found the previous studies.
 - D. Where we analyzed the data.

49. The term 'design'

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

50. 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.

مع التمنيات الطيبة بالتوفيق

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**
- all the procedures used in research
 - previous studies and a critique for them**
 - the results and findings of the research
 - the main study and its significance
8. **A well-done research abstract can**
- make the reader want to write a similar conclusion
 - make the reader want to plagiarize the researcher concerned
 - make the reader upset and never read about the researcher concerned
 - make the reader want to learn more about the research concerned**
9. **The literature review should include**
- future studies
 - prevailing studies
 - previous studies**
 - methodology and design of research
10. **When a researcher chooses a research topic is very important**
- lime timid
 - Tea of coffee
 - time limit**
 - going to night clubs
11. **A researcher can find samples and administer research tools in**
- his/her own localization, symphony, nicety or others
 - his/her own legalization, come dummy, unwisely or others
 - his/her own organization, company, university or others**
 - 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.**
- In the longitudinal research method**
 - In the cross-sectional research method
 - In the introduction to research method
 - In the Ethnographic research method
13. **The researcher can in the Literature Review**
- disenable different opinions of scholars
 - disentangle different opinions of scholars**
 - summarize the findings of his/her research
 - 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
- quaver methods
 - qualitative methods
 - quantitative methods**
 - pedagogical methods
22. Research means
- Looking for new ideas and findings**
 - Looking for previous studies
 - Looking for data only
 - Looking for good food only
23. The variables whose effects are excluded are called
- Contralateral variables
 - Control variables**
 - Central variables
 - Control vestibules
24. A good research should have
- Novella data
 - drama data
 - poetry data
 - novel data**
25. To make sure that your selection of a research topic is good, you need
- to do a literature review**
 - to contact a research centre
 - to ask someone to search for you about this
 - to neglect the literature review
26. The term '*Methods*' as a research component refers to a.....
- A grass cure for accomplishing or approaching some illness, esp. a long lasting one
 - A procedure for not accomplishing or approaching anything, esp. a chaotic one
 - A procedure for accomplishing or approaching something, esp. a systematic or established one**
 - A procedure for procrastinating something, esp. an irregular or a disestablished one
27. We talk about why we chose our research topic
- in the literature review section of a research
 - in the results section of a research
 - in the introduction section of a research**
 - in the discussion section of a research
28. Choose the CORRECT sentence
- The broader the research topic, the less likely it is that it can be completed on time**
 - The border of the research topic is less likely to be arrived at one time
 - The broader the research topic, the more likely it is that it can be completed on time
 - 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

For each of the following multiple-choice questions , identify the best choice

1. In the researcher presents critique of previous research in the same general area
 - A. liter view
 - B. literature preview
 - C. lecture review
 - D. literature review**

2. enable you to generalise from the specific sample(s) you measured, and the descriptive measures of them , 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. recoded data

4. The research topic you choose should be one which
 - A. excites and stimulates your indifferent curiosity
 - 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 Lecture review
 - D. Do literature review**

7. The term ' design ' is
 - A. An illegal structure used in summarize data
 - B. used to highlight the research problem**
 - C. a logical structure of inquiry (research)**
 - D. used for referencing

8. In ELT , questionnaires are used to
- A. neglect information about people views, attitudes, perceptions
 - B. ignore information about people views, attitudes, perceptions
 - C. interpret the results of a different research project
 - D. gather information about people views, attitudes, perceptions
9. 'methods' as a research component refers to
- A. A procedure for accomplishing or approaching something
 - B. A procedure used to analyze data
 - C. A procedure used to summarize data
 - D. A procedure used to conclude data
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 view
 - D. why the topic was choose
11. Therefers 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 a statement that
- A. Analyze or enjoys a relationship among language
 - B. depicts or fabricate 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 school
 - B. having wider implication**
 - C. be limited only to our context
 - D. having interests to few people
16. **The APA refers to**
- A. a famous style for reading the reference.
 - B. a famous style for writing the inference.
 - C. a famous style for writing the reference.**
 - D. a famous style for writing the romance.
17. **Critique and review of pervious research should at every point be explicitly**
- A. connected to your specified products
 - B. irrelevant to your specific project
 - C. not connected to your specific project
 - D. connected to your specific project**
18. **The researcher in the Literature Review can**
- A. dismantle different opinions of scholars
 - B. disseminate the pork of other searchers
 - C. summarize the findings of his/her research
 - D. disentangle different opinions of scholars**
19. **The "implications" section of the research should be about**
- A. The narrower implications of our research
 - B. The wider implications of literature view
 - C. The specific results for 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. Lime mint
21. **We can find samples and administer research book in**
- A. our own swimming pools ,playgrounds and TV
 - B. our own organization , company, universities or others**
 - C. our own briefcases and handbags
 - D. our own draft writings and future life

22. ' Learning 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 acquisition of relative pronouns in the speech of a four-year old bilingual child in a small city on Canada ' is a
- A. specific and hence unmanageable rash topic
 - B. too broad and hence is not a viable research topic
 - C. unusual and hence is not suitable as a research topic
 - D. specific and hence manageable research topic
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 will consist of
- A. Abstract- results -introduction-literature review
 - B. Results- abstract – mythology
 - C. Abstract-literature review-introduction
 - D. None of the Above
26. The term ' research ' refers to in order to establish facts and reach new conclusions.
- A. stylistic investigation into and study of modals or morsels
 - B. systematic invalidation into and study of materials or forces
 - C. systematic investigation into and study of materials and sources
 - D. semantic investigation into and study of Nigeria or sources
27. In Cross-sectional research method , Same group 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 from nowhere
 - B. start from other ideas as they were yours
 - C. start from where other 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 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 insult
 - C. A summary of the whole morphology
 - D. **None of the Above**
32. **A well-done research abstract can**
- A. makes the reader want to plagiarize more about your research.
 - B. makes the reader upset and never read about your research.
 - C. **makes the reader want to learn more about your research.**
 - D. makes 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 constitute a proper variable a good categorisation/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 research explains what researchers actually do so that they achieve their results .
- A. myths
 - B. problem statement
 - C. mythology
 - D. methods
37. The Same group 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
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 rehears
 - B. different types of rasher
 - C. similar types of research
 - D. different types of research
41. In we collect data through some tools and you explain and discuss, argue, hypothesis , 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 quantify the strength of relationship between two (or more) people as measured by their friends and relatives
- C. statics of relationship quantify the time spent investing in relationship between two (or more) variables as measured in the same group of people
- D. Measures of relationship quantify the amount of relationship between two (or more) variables as measured in the same group of animals

43. Plagiarism means to the represent

- A. other authors' language and ideas as plagiarized work
- B. your own ideas and language as your own original work
- C. other authors' ideas and writing as thier own 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 methods of research means that we

- A. collect data through some tools and quantity them
- B. collect all the available data and beautify them
- C. collect data through some fools and qualify them
- D. collect data through some tools and codify them

46. Research can mean

- A. looking for knowledge only
- B. looking for previous studies
- C. looking for new ideas & 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 variable**
49. **A research questions is a question that**
- A. we ask about the list of references
 - B. we ask in the end of our research and to look to find no answer for
 - C. we answer in 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 a answer for**
50. **The use of one variable in your research , means it is**
- A. uncial
 - B. universal
 - C. univariate**
 - D. multivariate

مع التمنيات الطيبة بالتوفيق

1. **The term research refer to the systematic investigation 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.**
 - 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.**
 - d. particular procedures for demolishing or approaching something.
3. **Choose the group of terms that can indicate research types.**
 - a. syntax, semantic , pragmatics and morphology.
 - b. gender, number, person and ease.
 - c. **descriptive , explanatory , ethnographic .and experimental.**
 - d. tomato , potato ,carrots and cucumber.
4. **choose the correct sentence :**
 - a. The design of research refers to the illogical stricture 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**
5. **An acceptable involves rephrasing the idea entirely whilst still capturing its essence and meaning**
 - a. abstract
 - b. research question
 - c. **paraphrase**
 - d. research hypothesis
6. **Choose the correct sentence**
 - a. The cross-sectional research involves the study of something at different point in time.
 - b. **The longitudinal research involves the study something in at different point in time.**
 - c. The longitudinal research involves the study something at one single point in time.
 - d. The longitudinal rebirth involves the study 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**
 - d. accomplishment

8. the termmeans that we take the exact words from the soured and then put them into quotations mark
- castration
 - quotation
 - carnation
 - deflation
9. the termmeans that one can retell the meaning of an idea is one s own words yet the original author has to be revered to
- hypothesis
 - quotation
 - paraphrase
 - research question
10. one example ofis when a researcher chooses specific examples participants , stationed ,eat because he/she likes them
- bias in research
 - originality in reserch
 - data collection
 - data analysis
11. means showing how your research relates to correct research and debates
- Editing your research
 - Contextualizing your research
 - Documenting your research
 - Writing-up your research
12. the research question of an original research topic is usually a question that
- everybody thinks of as common knowledge
 - has not been answered before in the literature
 - your ask at the last part of your research
 - ask about the list of references
13. is the act of copying someone else's work and using presenting or publishing it as your own
- Socialism
 - Nationalism
 - Pragmatism
 - Plagiarism

14. Whenever another person work is copied and republished without an appropriate reference or citation it is concerned
- excellent research
 - authorship
 - documented work
 - plagiarism
15. if thewell written it can make the readers want to learn more about the research
- plagiarism
 - abstract
 - variable
 - the participant
16. in the cross-sectional method, the researcher can observeat one point in time
- different groups of people
 - the same groups of people
 - the same soup of beetles
 - the same scoop of needles
17. the variable that affects other variable is called the
- independent variable
 - dependent variable
 - dependent invariable
 - invariable invariable
18. in research we cannot manipulate dependent variable because we need to measure the effect of the
- dependent variable on them
 - independent variable on them
 - defendants on them
 - descendants on them
19. In the, the research gives the participants some sentences and ask them to judge whether these are grammatically correct
- criticality judgment task
 - grammaticality judgment task
 - grammaticality assignment task
 - grammaticality judgment more mask

20. The is a statement that describes or explains a relation among variable
- Hybrid species.
 - Hyperactivity.
 - Hyper sensitivity.
 - Hypothesis.**
21. refers to the category that you might choose to represent a whole set of scores or categorizations for one group of cases on one variable.
- Presentation
 - Measures of variation.
 - Measures of centrality.**
 - Measures of difference.
22. The is the variable that can affect the outcome
- dependent variable
 - intelligent variable
 - Intended variety
 - Independent variable**
23. In the the researcher writes the list of books,articles and other references which he/she used in their research :
- Independent variable
 - Dependent variable
 - Bibliography**
 - Abstract
24.contains copies of questionnaires and interviews questions that you used in your research
- The Bibliography
 - The Appendices**
 - The Measures of centrality
 - The Abstract
25. The topic should be one which your interest throughout the period you work on it
- cites and stimulates your intellectual curiosity and which explains
 - sprites and stimulates your interdetnal curiosity and which trains
 - Excites and stimulates your intellectual curiosity and which remains**
 - Excites and stimulates your intellectual frequently and which strains

26. The term “Authorship” refers to the such as books, articles , images etc
- absorption and motor trip of Miami and celestial material
 - conduction and friendship of Syria and potential material
 - production and ownership of ideas and intellectual material**
 - construction and strip of Korea and ineffectual material
27. When we write a research we must always
- acknowledge and give no credit to any of our sources
 - acknowledge and give full credit to all our sources**
 - acknowledge and give full credit to some of our important sources
 - change and discredit all of our sources
28. to go around you have to be credible and show how exactly you finish your research without any hidden help from other people.
- occurrence
 - group of participant
 - plagiarism**
 - data analysis
29. Demonstrating your intellectual integrity by
- conforming to disagreed academic starting
 - conforming to disagreed anorexic panderers
 - conforming to agreed anesthetic slanderers
 - conforming to agreed academic standards**
30. Students are.....;otherwise, they would be risking their research assignments
- strongly advised to purchase and copy essays from fake researchers
 - strongly advertised to copy images from honest-websites
 - strongly advised not to purchase or copy essays from cheat-websites**
 - fairly advertised not to appear on TV or on marketing websites
31. The essence of the.....is to review the previous research ,to criticize the methods previous authors used. and then to tell the connections between the previous studies and your research
- data analysis
 - variance
 - literature review**
 - research publication

32. choose the correct sentence :

- a. in research it is recommended that the researcher starts his/her research from where others have started
- b. in research it is preferred that the researcher starts his/her research from where others have stopped
- c. in research it is preferred that the research starts his/her research by analyzing the date before anything else
- d. in research it is preferred that the research starts his/her research by writing the conclusion chapter

33. 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
- d. Data collection takes place after data analysis

34. involves something new some new ideas or that the topic has been approached in a different way

- a. The abstract of a research means that the research
- b. The literature review of a research means that the research
- c. The introduction of a research means that the research
- d. The originality of a research means that the research

35.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
- d. Specific knowledge

36. Many instances ofcan be traced back to the note -taking stage .

- a. data analysis
- b. plagiarism
- c. publication
- d. the participants

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

- a. data analysis
- b. data collection
- c. speech synthesis
- d. paraphrasing

38. can be an alternative practice to quoting but still requires citation and referencing though not quotation marks
- Writing up.
 - Research hypothesis.
 - Measuring of variables
 - paraphrasing
39. The ideal number of words of a good literature review is
- half of the whole research
 - a quarter of the whole research
 - two thirds of the whole research
 - a third of the whole research
40. The strategy means that the participants of a research can speak aloud any idea that comes to their minds
- 'think ahead'
 - 'think aloud'.
 - 'think silently'.
 - "thank quickly"
41. In the, the researcher can ask the interviewees some more questions in addition to the questions he/she has already prepared
- .questionnaire.
 - semi-structured interview
 - survey.
 - structured interview
42. If we have a topic like 'Female students can be better than male linguistic studies', the independent variable of this topic can be
- politics
 - gender
 - food.
 - bloodshed
43. The..... Is a report is which a researcher asks the participants to write everything that they did during a period of time
- survey report.
 - diary report
 - think aloud report
 - interview report

44. **Paraphrasing can refer to**
- the practice of putting someone else's ideas into your own words
 - the practice of putting your own books into someone else's ideas
 - the practice of documenting someone else's ideas
 - the practice of analyzing someone else's questionnaire
45. **In preparing questionnaires don't like to write their names and others reject to answer the questions because of this**
- participants names can be optional because some people
 - researchers' flames must be optional because some researchers
 - participants names must be written because some people
 - the more the verbs in the abstract ,the more accurate the results are
46. **Choose the correct sentence:**
- The less the variables, the less focused the research is.
 - The more the variable ,the more focused the research is
 - The less the variable ,the more focused the research is
 - The more the verbs in the a abstract the more accurate the results are
47. **In thethe participants need to just circle their answers**
- interview
 - data a analysis
 - closed questionnaires
 - semi-structured interview

مع التمنيات الطيبة بالتوفيق