

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.

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