

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

- litter view
- literature preview
- lecturer review
- **literature review**

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

- popular statistics
- international statistics
- **inferential statistics**
- internet statistics

3) A good research should involve .....

- drama data
- repeated data
- **novel data**
- 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 .....

- 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 pork of other searchers

- 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 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 can consist of ..... :

- A. Abstract - results - introduction - literature review
- B. Results - abstract - methodology
- C. Abstract - literature review - introduction
- **D. None of the above**

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**

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 fools 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