

- 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
 - **C. 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) 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. Hisher own organic nature and food or the friend one always accompanies.
- **B. Hisher own organization, company, university or others.**
- C. Hisher own briefcase.
- D. Hisher 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 categorizationclassification system

- A. Should be exhaustive.
- B. Should have mutually exclusive categories.
- C. Should not mix categories of different types in one set.
- **D. All the above.**

23) In research you choose, the more open-ended your research becomes.

- **A. The broader the topic.**
- B. The border is difficult to cross.
- C. The older the tape.
- D. The more recent the topic.

24) He Should discuss previous works relevant to the research concerned.

- A. Literary criticism.
- B. The border is difficult to cross.

- **C. Literature review**

- D. The more recent the topic.

25) If a researcher is accused of plagiarism, his or her

- A. Research will be universally accepted.

- B. Research will be given an honor degree.

- **C. Research may not be accepted.**

- D. Research will be published.

26) "descriptive", "Explanatory", "Ethnographic", "Case study", "Longitudinal", and "cross-sectional" refer to

- A. Daffodils and tulips.

- B. Different types of rehearse.

- C. Different tokens of research.

- **D. Different types of research.**

27), we collect data through some tooles, explain, discuss, argue, about hypothesis, etc.

- A. In accumulative research.

- B. In quantitative research.

- C. In commutative research.

- **D. In qualitative research.**

28) quantify the amount of relationship between two (or more) variables as measured in the same group of people.

- A. Measures of real ships.

- B. Deterrent measures.

- C. Measures of rural ships.

- **D. 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

- A. Oval data.

- B. Old recorded data.

- **C. Novel data.**

- D. Repeated data.

37), the less likely it is that you will complete it on time.

- A. The proper the research topic you choose.

- B. The border of the research cities you cross.

- C. The broader the refreshed topic you lose

- **D. The broader the research topic you choose.**

38) The term 'research' refers to the investigation into and study of materials and sources.

- A. Semitic

- B. Somatic

- **C. Systematic**

- D. Semantic.

39) In the cross-sectional research method, the are observed at one point in time.

- A. Two different groups of people.

- B. Three different groups of people.

- C. Four different groups of people.

- **D. The same groups of people.**

40) The abstract is

- A. A summary of the whole literature review.

- B. A summary of the whole results.

- **C. A summary of the whole thing.**

- D. A summary of the whole methodology.

41) The research topic you choose should be one which excites and stimulates your

- A. Interleaf curiosity.

- B. Intercultural curiosity.

- C. Intellectual crudity.

- **D. Intellectual curiosity.**

42) The term is the opposite of plagiarism.

- A. Author shape.
- B. Censorship.
- C. Orthography.
- **D. 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.