



ملف للأسئلة الخاصة بالدكتور عبدالله الفريدان  
والمتطابقة مع محتوى الدكتور فهد بن دهيش

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Using quantitative 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

....., we collect data through some tools, explain, discuss, argue, about hypothesis, etc.

- A. In accumulative research
- B. In quantitative research
- C. In commutative research
- D. In qualitative research

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

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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

‘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 □

The term ‘Research’ refers to the ..... investigation into and study of materials and sources

- A. Semitic
- B. Somatic
- C. Systematic □
- D. Semantic

One famous style for writing the reference is called

- A. APS
- B. AP6
- C. APA □
- D. APC

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

### In the 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

### 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

### An 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

### 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

### 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

### 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

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

....., 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

In research we prefer to

- A. Start from where others stopped
- B. Start from nowhere
- C. Start from other ideas as they were yours
- D. Start from scratch and neglect previous studies

We should choose a topic that is

- A. Unimportant
- B. Boring to us
- C. Obfuscating
- D. Exciting to us

The research topic one can choose should be a topic which ..... your intellectual curiosity.

- A. helps you pass your viva
- B. test and examines
- C. excites and stimulates
- D. tires and bores out

In the introduction section, we start talking about

- A. Why you chose the topic
- B. How you found the previous studies
- C. Where you analysed your data
- D. How you got your results

**In the introduction chapter**

- A. We outline the summary
- B. We outline what will come in the next sections and chapters
- C. We outline the conclusions
- D. We outline previous studies

**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

**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 authors' language and ideas as their own original work
- D. Representing other authors' language and ideas as a plagiarised work

**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

**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

The literature review should include .....

- A. future studies
- B. prevailing studies
- C. previous studies
- D. methodology and design of research

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

If you want to compare the same group at one point of time, then your design is

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

In the cross-sectional research method, the ..... are observed at one points of 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

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 of time

If you want to compare groups over time, then your design is

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

We use questionnaires in research as a:

- A. tool to collect data
- B. tool to analyse data
- C. tool to generate results
- D. tool to design research

One way to attract participants to your research is to

- A. Threaten them
- B. Punish them
- C. Shout at them
- D. Reward them

To make our results clearer to our readers we use

- A. Unexplained number
- B. Brief descriptions
- C. Graphs, charts, and tables
- D. Mystery and ambiguity

..... 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

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