

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

- A. all the procedures used in research
- **B. previous studies and a critique for them**
- C. the results and findings of the research
- D. the main study and its significance

8) A well-done research abstract can

- A. make the reader want to write a similar conclusion
- B. make the reader want to plagiarize the researcher concerned
- C. make the reader upset and never read about the researcher concerned
- **D. make the reader want to learn more about the research concerned**

9) The literature review should include

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

10) When a researcher chooses a research topic is very important

- A. lime timid
- B. Tea of coffee
- **C. time limit**
- D. going to night clubs

11) A researcher can find samples and administer research tools in

- A. his/her own localization, symphony, nicety or others
- B. his/her own legalization, come dummy, unwisely or others
- **C. his/her own organization, company, university or others**
- D. 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.

- A. **In the longitudinal research method**
- B. In the cross-sectional research method
- C. In the introduction to research method
- D. In the Ethnographic research method

13) The researcher can in the Literature Review

- A. disenable different opinions of scholars
- **B. disentangle different opinions of scholars**
- C. summarize the findings of his/her research
- D. 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

- A. quaver methods
- B. qualitative methods
- **C. quantitative methods**
- D. pedagogical methods

22) Research means

- **A. Looking for new ideas and findings**
- B. Looking for previous studies
- C. Looking for data only
- D. Looking for good food only

23) The variables whose effects are excluded are called

- A. Contralateral variables
- **B. Control variables**
- C. Central variables
- D. Control vestibules

24) A good research should have

- A. Novella data
- B. drama data
- C. poetry data
- **D. novel data**

25) To make sure that your selection of a research topic is good, you need

- **A. to do a literature review**
- B. to contact a research centre
- C. to ask someone to search for you about this
- D. to neglect the literature review

26) The term 'Methods' as a research component refers to a.....

- A. A grass cure for accomplishing or approaching some illness, esp. a long lasting 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 procedure for procrastinating something, esp. an irregular or a disestablished one

27) We talk about why we chose our research topic

- A. in the literature review section of a research
- B. in the results section of a research
- **C. in the introduction section of a research**
- D. in the discussion section of a research

28) Choose the CORRECT sentence

- **A. The broader the research topic, the less likely it is that it can be completed on time**
- B. The border of the research topic is less likely to be arrived at one time
- C. The broader the research topic, the more likely it is that it can be completed on time
- D. 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**