1- statistics that are used to show differences or relationships are called :
A- descriptive
B- measures
C- inferential
D- parametric

2- 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

3- in literature review , we should NOT
A- report things with critique
B- report things relevant to our research
C- report things without critique
D- report things with shortcoming

4- the opposite of plagiarism is :
A- loyalty
B- authorship
C- integrity
D- honesty

5- An Abstract is :
A- a summary of the whole literature review
B- a summary of the whole result
C- a summary of the whole thing
D- a summary of the whole methodology

6- the significant difference has to be at the level of :
A- P=50
B- P=0.50
C- P=,05
D- P=.50

7- on way to make sure that your selection of a research topic is good is to :
A- Do nothing about it and wait until you finish your research
B- you start analysis your data
C- do a literature review
D- ask someone to research for you about this

8- in the implications section we talk about :
A- the specific result for our contest only
B- the hypotheses and research questions

C- the analysis of the result
D- the wider implications of our research

9- the centrality of the scores is called :
A- Descriptive
B- Means
C- Frequency
D- Inferential

10 - sometimes we want to find how variable relate other , this is called :
A- measure of relationship
B- measure of difference
C- measure of similarity
D- measure of variance

11- controlling other variables is :
A- Not reliable
B- Not ideal
C- Not practical
D- Not possible

12- a research questions is :
A- a question that we ask about the statistics ____(كلام مش واضح)
B- a question that we ask in the beginning of our research and look to ____(برضو)
C- a question that we ask about how to write-up the research
D- a question that we ask about the list of references

13- in literature review , it is not recommended to show that :
A- you got on top of the topic
B- you got a critique of previous studies
C- the topic got on top of you
D- you got sensible sections

14- when you use quantitative methods , you :
A- collect data through some tools and you quantity them
B- collect all the available data
C- collect all the possible data
D- collect data to categories them

15- one of the first steps to think of before doing research is :
A- to think of who you want to participate in your research
B- to think of the references
C- to think of how you will publish it
D- to think of the results

16- one important feature of results is :
A- the quantity
B- the summary
C- the introduction
D- the presentation

17- if you have one variable in your research , then it is :
A- Bivariate
B- factorial
C- multivariate
D- univariate

18- the dependent variable is :
A- the variable that is affected by the independent variable
B- the variable that is dependent on the hypothesis
C- the variable that is affected by the result
D- the variable that is affected by the abstract

19- one famous style for writing the reference is called :
A- APS
B- AP6
C- APA
D- APC

20 - 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

21- in the literature review it is recommended to :
A- stick to one method neglecting other
B- show knowledge of other models
C- show little reading about your topic
D- show neglecting of your topic

22- in research we prefer to :
A- start from where other stopped
B- start from nowhere
C- start from other ideas as they were yours
D- start from scratch and neglect previous studies

23- author a research topic is :
A- to get your ideas out of your own words from your knowledge

B- to get someone proofread your research

C- to get someone to author it for you

D- to get ideas from other and author them

24- if you want to compare groups over time , then your design is :

A- within groups

B- one-way ANOVA

C- between groups

D- longitudinal

25- one way for sample selection is :

A- population

B- summarization

C- randomization

D- inflation

26- one criticism to a bad literature review is that you :

A- show other people's definition without showing yours

B- show your side between two arguments

C- show the relevance between your research and other

D- show your awareness of other people's shortcoming

27- we should choose a topic that is :

A- unimportant

B- boring to us

C- obfuscating

D- exciting to us

28- if you select an organization to select some samples from , one important thing is to :

A- make sure they have an office for you

B- make sure they have enough population

C- make sure they have a computer for you

D- make sure they have some refreshments for you

29- 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

30- the place of reviewing past methods and tools is :

A- references

B- literature review

C- results

D- methodology

31- 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

32- our literature review should be :
A- unconnected
B- broad
C- concise
D- little

33- a good topic is :
A- a focused topic
B- a wide topis
C- a general topic
D- a bias topic

35- In 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

36- Research that is designed to explain, observe and discuss its results is said to be:
a. Questionnaires
b. Qualitative
c. Quasi-experiment
d. Quantitative

37- The place of defining your terms is
a. References/ bibliography
b. Methodology/ design
c. Literature review/ introduction
d. Results/ discussion

38- one type of interview is:
a- Ineffective
b- Irrespective
c- Retrospective
d- Respective

39- we use questionares in research as a:
a- tool to collect data
b- tool to analyze data
c- tool to generate results
d- tool to design research

40-If you want to compare two different groups, then your design should be:
A. Between groups
B. One-way ANOVA
C. Repeated measures
D. Within groups

41- what are methods?
a- A procedure used to analyse data
b- A procedure used to summarise data
c- A procedure used to conclude data
d- A procedure for accomplishing or approaching something esp. a systematic...

42- in the introduction chapter
a- We outline the summary
b- We outline what will come in the next section or chapters
c- We outline the conclusions
d- We outline previous studies

43- a good abstract is the one
a- that tell us about future direction of research
b- that tell us about the research problem ,results ,and implications
c- that tell us a critique about previous studies
d- that tell us about what each section in the research talk about

44- in the introduction section ,we start talking about
a- why you choose the topic
b- how you found the previous studies
c- where you analysed your studies
d- how you got your results

45-There will be an age affect on the learning of English language among different population
A-Age is independent and learning is dependent
B- Age is dependent and learning is independent
C- Age is independent and people is independent
D- Age is dependent and people is dependent

46-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

47- One important step in research is to define your terms , one example of the is
A-To define the statistics used
B- To define the sample
C- To define the main term in your research like (word,t-units …etc)
D- To define the tools used

48-One type of plagiarism is
A-You reference the quotation
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

49-One way to attract participants to your research is to
A-Threaten them
B-Punish them
C-Shout them
D-Reward them

50-One way to avoid other variables affecting your variables is to make them
A-Moveable
B-Manipulative
C-Variable
D-Consonant

51-In experimental design , we need
A-No groups
B-Two groups
C-Half groups
D-One groups

52- to make results clearer to our readers we use:
a- unexplained numbers
b- brief description
c- graphs, charts & tables
d- mystery & ambiguity

53- research is :
a- looking for new ideas & findings
b- looking for previous studies
c- looking for data only
d- looking for knowledge only

54- the references list is:
a- all the authors who share the same topic as yours
b- all the books, articles, website .. etc you consulted
c- all the potential publishers of your research
d- all the terms you used in your research

55- questionnaires in ELT are used to:
a- access the cognitive ability
b- interpt the results
c- design the research
d- gather information about people views, attitudes, perceptions

56-Variables that you want to exclude their effects are called:
A- Independent variables
B-Control variables
C-Explanatory variables
D-Dependent variables

57-The Independent variables is:

A-the variable that is thought to affect the hypothesis

B- the variable that is thought to affect the dependent variable

C- the variable that is thought to affect the results

D-- the variable that is thought to affect the abstract

58- 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

59-A hypothesis is

A- A hypothesis is a statement that describes or explains a relationship a

B- A hypothesis is a statement about your research

C- A hypothesis is a statement about the outcome of your research

D- A hypothesis is a statement about the problems in your research

60-The adequate level of certainty every research is always at

A-95%

B-100%

C-200%

D-5%

61- 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 auothor's language and ideas as their own original work

D- representing other author's language and ideas as a plagiarism work

62- Examples of where someone can find samples and administer research tools are الصوره ناقصه

A. Your own car

B. Your own briefcase

C. Your own head

D. Your own organization or others

63- If you want to compare the same groups at one point in time, then your design الصوره ناقصه

A. Cross-sectional

B. Between groups

C. Within groups

D. Longitudinal

64- In choosing a research topic ……….. is very important

A. Constructs

B. Time limit

C. Emotions

D. Health

65- Our literature review should include
A. Discussion of our results
B. Results
C. Previous studies
D. Design of our research

66- When we have two groups, we usually call one the experimental group and:
A. The control group
B. The classical group
C. The between group
D. The within group

67- good research should have
A. Novel data
B. No data
C. Repeated data
D. Stolen data

68- The technical term for the variance between scores is
A. Standard measures
B. Standard features
C. Standard tests
D. Standard deviation

69- statistics that are used to show differences or relationship are called
A-between groups
B-one-way ANOVA
C-repeated measures
D-within groups

70- we always look for our research results to be
A- focused only on our school
B-limited only to our context
C-having interests to few people
D- having wider implication