

- 1- statistics that are used to show differences or relationships are called :  
B- measures
- 2- in the literature review :  
D- you talk about all previous studies and a critique for them
- 3- in literature review , we should NOT  
C- report things without critique
- 4- the opposite of plagiarism is :  
B- authorship
- 5- An Abstract is :  
C- a summary of the whole thing
- 6- the significant difference has to be at the level of :  
C-  $P=05$
- 7- on way to make sure that your selection of a research topic is good is to :  
C- do a literature review
- 8- in the implications section we talk about :  
D- the wider implications of our research
- 9- the centrality of the scores is called :  
B- Means
- 10 - sometimes we want to find how variable relate other , this is called :  
A- measure of relationship
- 11- controlling other variables is :  
D- Not possible
- 12- a research questions is :  
B- a question that we ask in the beginning of our research and look to
- 13- in literature review , it is not recommended to show that :  
C- the topic got on top of you
- 14- when you use quantitative methods , you :  
A- collect data through some tools and you quantity 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
- 16- one important feature of results is :  
D- the presentation
- 17- if you have one variable in your research , then it is :  
D- univariate
- 18- the dependent variable is :  
A- the variable that is affected by the independent variable
- 19- one famous style for writing the reference is called :  
C- APA

20 - a good classical report will consist of :

A- abstract-introduction-literature review-methodology-results

21- in the literature review it is recommended to :

B- show knowledge of other models

22- in research we prefer to :

A- start from where other stopped

23- author a research topic is :

A- to get your ideas out of your own words from your knowledge

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

D- longitudinal

25- one way for sample selection is :

C- randomization

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

A- show other people's definition without showing yours

27- we should choose a topic that is :

D- exciting to us

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

B- make sure they have enough population

29- the structure of a good abstract can be :

C- different between disciplines

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

B- literature review

31- in the abstract :

A- we use the past tense summarizing the whole thing

32- our literature review should be :

C- concise

33- a good topic is :

A- a focused topic

35- In Introduction

A. You introduce the study and its significance

36- Research that is designed to explain, observe and discuss its results is said to be:

B. Qualitative

37- The place of defining your terms is

C. Literature review/ introduction

38- one type of interview is:

C- Retrospective

39- we use questioners in research as a:

A- tool to collect data

- 40- If you want to compare two different groups, then your design should be:  
A. Between groups
- 41- what are methods?  
D- A procedure for accomplishing or approaching something esp. a systematic...
- 42- in the introduction chapter  
B- We outline what will come in the next section or chapters
- 43- a good abstract is the one  
B- that tell us about the research problem ,results ,and implications
- 44- in the introduction section ,we start talking about  
A- why you choose the topic
- 45-There will be an age affect on the learning of English language among different population  
A-Age is independent and learning is dependent
- 46-What is design?  
C-It is a logical structure of inquiry (research)
- 47- One important step in research is to define your terms , one example of the is  
C- To define the main term in your research like (word,t-units ...etc)
- 48-One type of plagiarism is  
D- You use one of your research as two pieces of research
- 49-One way to attract participants to your research is to  
D-Reward them
- 50-One way to avoid other variables affecting your variables is to make them  
B-Manipulative
- 51-In experimental design , we need  
B-Two groups
- 52- to make results clearer to our readers we use:  
C- graphs, charts & tables
- 53- research is :  
A- looking for new ideas & findings
- 54- the references list is:  
B- all the books, articles, website .. etc you consulted
- 55- questionnaires in ELT are used to:  
D- gather information about people views, attitudes, perceptions
- 56-Variables that you want to exclude their effects are called:  
B-Control variables
- 57-The Independent variables is:  
B- the variable that is thought to affect the dependent variable
- 58- The methods section tells us about  
C-What did we do to get the results?

59-A hypothesis is

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

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

A-95%

61- plagiarism is

B- representing other authors language and ideas as your own original work

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

D. Your own organization or others

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

A. Cross-sectional

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

B. Time limit

65- Our literature review should include

C. Previous studies

66- When we have two groups, we usually call one the experimental group and:

A. The control group

67- good research should have

A. Novel data

68- The technical term for the variance between scores is

D. Standard deviation

69- statistics that are used to show differences or relationship are called

A-between groups

70- we always look for our research results to be

D- having wider implication