

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
اختبار طرق البحث 50 سؤال
[أسئلة اختبار - طرق البحث - د العميد]

- 1) The review and critique of previous research should be at every point be
 - implicitly connected to your specific project
 - **explicitly connected to your specific project**
- 2) In the literature review the researcher can
 - **disentangle different opinions of scholars.**
 - plagiarize the work of other researchers.
- 3) 3- The highest attainable level of originality in research would be to propose
 - a very old practical amount of novel orange.
 - **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**
- 5), the researchers explain what did they التصوير في واضحة مو التكملة to achieve their results
 - B. In the results section of a research.
 - **C. In the Methods section of a research.**
- 6) In the longitudinal research method, the same groups of people are observed as they grow older. .
 - **D. At different points in time**
 - Every minute
- 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
 - **Writing reference.**

- B. Writing capital and small letters

9) The 'implications' section of a research talks

- **D. About the wider implications of our research**

- C. About the analysis of the data.

10) 10- In the literature review, we talk about

- **A. Previous studies and a critique for them.**

- B. All the procedure used in research

11) In the field of research, a good classical report can consist of

- Abstract-results-introduction-literature review

- **Abstract-introduction-literature review-methodology- results**

12) 12- A poorly-written abstract

- Will attract the attention of other researchers to read it.

- C. Will attract only researchers interested in linguistics and sciences

- **None of the above.**

13) 13- A well-written abstract

- Make the reader want to plagiarize the researcher concerned.

- **C. Make the reader want to learn more about the researcher concerned**

14) The literature review should include

- Prevailing studies.

- **C. Previous studies**

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.**

16) 16- The term " " refers to a procedure used for measuring and defining construc

- A. Operational distinction.

- **B. Operational definition**

17) 17- The can refer to a statement that describes or explains a relation

among variable.

- C. Hyper sensitivity..

- **D. Hypothesis**

18) 18- When a researcher choose a research topic is very important.

- **C. Time limit.**

- D. Going to night club

19) 19- A researcher can find samples and administer research tools in

- **B. Hisher own organization, company, university or others**

- A. Hisher own organic nature and food or the friend one always accompanies

20) 20- Language teaching by Arab teachers is to be viable as research topic

- **C. Too broad**

- B. Too narrow.

21) 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

- Unusual and hence is not suitable as a research topic

- **Specific and hence manageable research topic**

22) 22- To constitute a proper variable , a good categorizationclassification system

- A. Should be exhaustive.

- **B. Should have mutually exclusive categories**

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

- **A. The broader the topic..**

- B. The border is difficult to cross

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

- B. The border is difficult to cross.

- **C. Literature review**

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

- B. Research will be given an honor degree.

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

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

- C. Measures of rural ships.
- **Different types of research.**

27) 30- The research question can be defined as question that we

- 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.**

28) 31- Using one variable in your research means

- **D. It is a univariate**
- C. It is. a multivariate

29) 32- To avoid a situation where other variables can affect your variables you need to

- C. Make them consonants.
- **D. Make them constant.**

30) 27-, we collect data through some tooles, explain, discuss, argue, about hypothesis, etc.

- In commutative research.
- **D. In qualitative research**

31) 28- quantify the amount of relationship between two (or more) variables as measured in the same group of people

- C. Measures of rural ships.
- **D. Measures of relationship.**

32) 29- can enable you to generalize from the specific sample(s) you measures to wider 'population' that you sampled.

- C. Infernal statistics
- **. Inferential statistics.**

33) 33- We call the variables whose effects are excluded

- Control vestibules.
- **D. Control variables.**

34) 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

35) 35- The term research can mean

- A. Looking for previous studies.
- **B. Looking for new ideas and findings**

36) 36- A good research should have

- **C. Novel data.**
- D. Repeated data.

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

- C. The broader the refreshed topic you lose
- **D. The broader the research topic you choose.**

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

- A. Semitic. .
- B. Somatic.
- **C. Systematic**
- D. Semantic. طريقتہ تشوفون عشان الخيارات كل حطيت.

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

- C. Four different groups of people.
- **D. The same groups of people.**

40) 40- The abstract is

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

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

- C. Intellectual crudity.
- **D. Intellectual curiosity.**

42) 42- The term is the opposite of plagiarism

- A. Author shape
- **D. Authorship.**

43) 43- The term plagiarism refers to the representation of

- **C. Other authors' language and ideas as your own original work.**
- D. Other authors' ideas and writing as their own original work.

44) 44- One kind of plagiarism is that

- A. You document the quotations
- C. You mention who helped you in your research
- **D. You use one of your research as two pieces of research.**

45) 45- In the literature review, the researcher presents

- **C. A critique of previous research in the same general areas.**
- D. A praise of future research in the same general areas.

46) 46- One method to make sure that your selection of research topic is good

.....

- C. Is to start analyzing your data.
- **D. Is to do a literature review.**

47) 47- The term 'Methods' as a research component refers to

- 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.**

48) 48- We start talking about In the introduction section of a research.

- A. How we got the results.
- **B. Why we chose the topic**

49) 49- The term 'design'

- **C. Is a logical structure of the inquiry (research).**
- D. Is used for referencing

50) 50- We use questionnaires in ELT to

- A. Access the cognitive abilities
- **B. Gather information about people views, attitudes, and perceptions**

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