

1) Recognition that work has been the product of the work of another identified person

- **Acknowledgement**

- plagiarism
- Authorship

2) A list of material that provides further information on the present work

- Bibliography
- **Acknowledgement**
- plagiarism

3) Taking advantage of or manipulating a situation unfairly for one's own gain

- **Cheating (plagiarism)**
- Bibliography
- Acknowledgement

4) merely acknowledging that an idea or phrase is not your own is

- **insufficient**
- sufficient
- Enough

5) merely acknowledging that an idea or phrase is not your own is Failing to specify the exact source will be considered

- Acknowledgement
- Bibliography
- **plagiarism.**

6) The process of acknowledging or attributing an idea/quotation to another by providing information about the source of the other work

- **Citation**
- Paraphrase
- Quotation

7) To refer to (part of) a speech that has been made by someone else.

- **Quote**

- paraphrase
- citation

8) The process of A fragment of a human expression that is being referred to by somebody else.

- citation
- **quotation**
- paraphrase

9) a restatement of a text in different words

- citation
- **Quotation**
- paraphrase

10) The act of citing a passage from a book, or from another person, in his own words.

- **citation**
- quotation
- paraphrase

11) which of the following work is Types of plagiarism?

- Copy someone else's work as if it were your own
- Copy sections of someone else's work but change the odd word or phrase
- Submit the same piece of work for two different assignments, even if they are to different departments
- Submit written work produced collaboratively, unless this is specifically allowed
- Copy the work of another student, even if they have consented
- **All of the above**

12) How to avoid plagiarism

- Learning how to note-take effectively
- Learning how to reference correctly
- Learning how to paraphrase correctly
- **All of the above**

13) review and critique of previous research in the same general area include

- shortcomings of methods
- argumentation previously used
- new areas to look at suggested by previous results

- **All of the above**

14) In Literature review do NOT

- Too broad
- report previous work as 'important' when actually it has no relevance to your own research
- mention the results of your own later research in your review
- **all of the above**

15) A good Literature review should be

- half of the write-up
- **a third of the write-up**
- quarter of the write-up

16) after having the good idea (topic) you have to choose the..... of your Research Design

- Topic
- Design
- **Sample determination**

17) The sample of your research can be(Depends on the type of search

- Only a sample of animals
- **Any sample of anything**
- Only a sample of the population

18) If the sample is about people in general – then the sampleas long it belong to people in general

- Is about age group
- **doesn't matter who you sample**
- Is about culture
- Is about sex

19) After you choose the sample of your research you need to do the

- The topic
- **Data Format**
- The result

20) What format will the data be in? (there is many different kind of data format)

- Questionnaire

- Interview
- Retrospective chart reviews
- Continuous versus categorical data
- **Any one from Data Format**

21) The Data format you use will statistics of interpretive methods .

- make no different
- **effects**
- not effects

22) in experimental design there Comparison Groups is

- experimental Groups
- Control Groups
- **Both a & b**

23) experimental design haskinds of groups

- three
- **two**
- one

24) in the experimental design the two groups are

- **experimental or Comparison Groups & Control Groups**
- experience & controlling
- expression & control unit

25) the new treatment will be given to

- **experimental or Comparison Groups**
- Control Groups
- No group

26) In the experimental or Comparison Groups you will give

- **new treatment**
- no treatment
- old treatment