

For each of the following multiple-choice questions , identify the best choice

1. In the ..... researcher presents critique of previous research in the same general area
  - A. liter view
  - B. literature preview
  - C. lecture review
  - D. literature review**
  
2. .... enable you to generalise from the specific sample(s) you measured, and the descriptive measures of them , to a wider 'population' that you sampled.
  - A. popular statistics
  - B. international statistics
  - C. Inferential statistics**
  - D. internet statistics
  
3. A good research should involve .....
  - A. drama data
  - B. repeated data
  - C. novel data**
  - D. recoded data
  
4. The research topic you choose should be one which .....
  - A. excites and stimulates your indifferent curiosity
  - B. examines or tests your intellectual curiosity
  - C. excites and stimulates your interdental cursory
  - D. excites and stimulates your intellectual curiosity**
  
5. In research , authorship is the opposite of .....
  - A. authority
  - B. precognition
  - C. paganism
  - D. plagiarism**
  
6. One way to make sure that your selection of a research topic is good is to .....
  - A. Do a Litter view
  - B. Do Literature preview
  - C. Do Lecture review
  - D. Do literature review**
  
7. The term ' design ' is .....
  - A. An illegal structure used in summarize data
  - B. used to highlight the research problem**
  - C. a logical structure of inquiry (research)**
  - D. used for referencing

8. In ELT , questionnaires are used to .....
- A. neglect information about people views, attitudes, perceptions
  - B. ignore information about people views, attitudes, perceptions
  - C. interpret the results of a different research project
  - D. gather information about people views, attitudes, perceptions
9. 'methods' as a research component refers to .....
- A. A procedure for accomplishing or approaching something
  - B. A procedure used to analyze data
  - C. A procedure used to summarize data
  - D. A procedure used to conclude data
10. in the introduction section of a research ,we show .....
- A. where the data will be analyzed
  - B. how we got the results
  - C. how we found the literature view
  - D. why the topic was choose
11. The .....refers to a variable that can affect the outcome.
- A. dependent variable
  - B. Independent invariable
  - C. Intended variety
  - D. Independent variable
12. The " ....." is a procedure used for measuring and defining a construct
- A. Illustrative definition
  - B. Optical definition
  - C. Operational definition
  - D. Opera definition
13. The *hypothesis* can refer to a statement that .....
- A. Analyze or enjoys a relationship among language
  - B. depicts or fabricate a relationship among variables
  - C. describes or explains a relationship among variables
  - D. describes or explains a relationship among vegetables
14. In research , the highest attainable level of originality would be .....
- A. to presuppose a novel theoretical account of old data
  - B. to propose a novel theoretical account of novel data
  - C. to propose a novel theoretical account of ancient data
  - D. to propose a novel analytical account of novel data

15. **We always look for our research results to .....**
- A. be focused only on our school
  - B. having wider implication**
  - C. be limited only to our context
  - D. having interests to few people
16. **The APA refers to .....**
- A. a famous style for reading the reference.
  - B. a famous style for writing the inference.
  - C. a famous style for writing the reference.**
  - D. a famous style for writing the romance.
17. **Critique and review of pervious research should at every point be explicitly .....**
- A. connected to your specified products
  - B. irrelevant to your specific project
  - C. not connected to your specific project
  - D. connected to your specific project**
18. **The researcher in the Literature Review can .....**
- A. dismantle different opinions of scholars
  - B. disseminate the pork of other searchers
  - C. summarize the findings of his/her research
  - D. disentangle different opinions of scholars**
19. **The "implications" section of the research should be about .....**
- A. The narrower implications of our research
  - B. The wider implications of literature view
  - C. The specific results for our context only
  - D. The wider implications of our research**
20. **..... is very important In choosing a research topic .**
- A. Lime limit
  - B. Time timid
  - C. Time limit**
  - D. Lime mint
21. **We can find samples and administer research book in .....**
- A. our own swimming pools ,playgrounds and TV
  - B. our own organization , company, universities or others**
  - C. our own briefcases and handbags
  - D. our own draft writings and future life

22. ‘ Learning language ‘ is ..... to be viable as a research topic  
 A. very specific  
 B. too narrow  
 C. too broad  
 D. All the above
23. ‘ A specific study about acquisition of relative pronouns in the speech of a four-year old bilingual child in a small city on Canada ’ is a .....  
 A. specific and hence unmanageable rash topic  
 B. too broad and hence is not a viable research topic  
 C. unusual and hence is not suitable as a research topic  
 D. specific and hence manageable research topic
24. in the literature review , we talk about .....  
 A. previous studies and a critique for them  
 B. the study and its significance  
 C. all the procedures used in the research  
 D. the results and findings of the research
25. A good classical report will consist of .....  
 A. Abstract- results -introduction-literature review  
 B. Results- abstract – mythology  
 C. Abstract-literature review-introduction  
 D. None of the Above
26. The term ‘ research ‘ refers to ..... in order to establish facts and reach new conclusions.  
 A. stylistic investigation into and study of modals or morsels  
 B. systematic invalidation into and study of materials or forces  
 C. systematic investigation into and study of materials and sources  
 D. semantic investigation into and study of Nigeria or sources
27. In Cross-sectional research method , Same group of people .....  
 A. are neglected at one point in time  
 B. are obsessed at one point in time  
 C. are observed at different point in time  
 D. are observed at one point in time
28. In research , we prefer to .....  
 A. start from nowhere  
 B. start from other ideas as they were yours  
 C. start from where other stopped  
 D. start from scratch and neglect previous studies

29. **The broader the research topic you choose , the .....**
- A. more likely it is that you will complete it on time
  - B. less likely it is that you will change it on time
  - C. easier to complete it on time
  - D. **less likely it is that you will complete it on time**
30. **We should choose a topic that is .....**
- A. Unimportant
  - B. Boring to us
  - C. Obfuscating
  - D. **Exciting to us**
31. **The abstract of a research contains .....**
- A. A summary of the literature movies
  - B. A summary of the whole insult
  - C. A summary of the whole morphology
  - D. **None of the Above**
32. **A well-done research abstract can .....**
- A. makes the reader want to plagiarize more about your research.
  - B. makes the reader upset and never read about your research.
  - C. **makes the reader want to learn more about your research.**
  - D. makes the reader want to write a similar research.
33. **The literature review should include .....**
- A. Prevenient studies
  - B. **Previous studies**
  - C. Previous sated
  - D. Prevalent mismatches
34. **to constitute a proper variable a good categorisation/classification system .....**
- A. should have mutually exclusive categories
  - B. should not mix categories of different types in one set
  - C. should be exhaustive
  - D. **All the above have**
35. **The broader the topic you choose , .....**
- A. the less open-ended your research becomes
  - B. **the more open-ended your research becomes**
  - C. the easier your research becomes
  - D. the more important your research becomes

36. The ..... section of research explains what researchers actually do so that they achieve their results .
- A. myths
  - B. problem statement
  - C. mythology
  - D. methods
37. The Same group of people are observed ..... as they grow older in the Longitudinal research method
- A. every minute
  - B. at similar points in time
  - C. at different points in time
  - D. at similar points in place
38. The *Data elicited in the form of people's reports about language* is typically used in .....
- A. sociolinguistics
  - B. applied linguistics
  - C. ELT
  - D. All the above
39. If a researcher is accused of Plagiarism , his/her research .....
- A. may not be expected
  - B. will be published
  - C. may not be accepted
  - D. will be universally acknowledged
40. Terms like ‘Longitudinal’ , ‘cross-sectional’ , ‘Descriptive’ , ‘Ethnographic’ , ‘Explanatory’ , ‘Case study ‘ refer to .....
- A. different types of rehears
  - B. different types of rasher
  - C. similar types of research
  - D. different types of research
41. In ..... we collect data through some tools and you explain and discuss, argue, hypothesis , etc .
- A. accumulative research
  - B. quantitative research
  - C. qualitative research
  - D. commutative research

## 42. choose the correct sentence

- A. Measures of relationship qualify the degree of relationship between variables as measured in different group of people
- B. Measures of relationship quantify the strength of relationship between two (or more) people as measured by their friends and relatives
- C. statics of relationship quantify the time spent investing in relationship between two (or more) variables as measured in the same group of people
- D. Measures of relationship quantify the amount of relationship between two (or more) variables as measured in the same group of animals

## 43. Plagiarism means to the represent .....

- A. other authors' language and ideas as plagiarized work
- B. your own ideas and language as your own original work
- C. other authors' ideas and writing as thier own original work
- D. other authors' language and ideas as your own original work

## 44. One type of plagiarism is when .....

- A. you reference the quotations
- B. you use one of your research as two pieces of research
- C. you acknowledge other people's ideas
- D. you mention who helped you in your research

## 45. A quantitative methods of research means that we .....

- A. collect data through some tools and quantity them
- B. collect all the available data and beautify them
- C. collect data through some fools and qualify them
- D. collect data through some tools and codify them

## 46. Research can mean .....

- A. looking for knowledge only
- B. looking for previous studies
- C. looking for new ideas & findings
- D. looking for data only

## 47. To avoid a situation where other variables affect your variables you need to make them .....

- A. condescend
- B. consonant
- C. consistent
- D. constant

48. **The variables whose effects are excluded are .....**
- A. Contour variables
  - B. Control valuable
  - C. Coronal vulnerable
  - D. Control variable**
49. **A research questions is a question that .....**
- A. we ask about the list of references
  - B. we ask in the end of our research and to look to find no answer for
  - C. we answer in the beginning of our research and look to find a question for
  - D. we ask in the beginning of our research and look to find a answer for**
50. **The use of one variable in your research , means it is .....**
- A. uncial
  - B. universal
  - C. univariate**
  - D. multivariate

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مع التمنيات الطيبة بالتوفيق