

In the literature review, we talk about.....

- A. all the procedures used in research.
- B. previous studies and a critique for them.**
- C. the results and findings of the research.
- D. The main study and its significance.

A well-written abstract can .....

- A. make the reader want to write a similar conclusion.
- B. make the reader want to plagiarize the research concerned.
- C. make the reader upset and never read about the research concerned
- D. make the reader want to learn more about the research concerned**

Our literature review should include. ....

- A. future studies
- B. prevailing studies
- C. previous studies**
- D. methodology and design of research

When a researcher chooses a research topic..... is very important

- A. time timid
- B. Tea or coffee
- C. time limit**
- D. going to night clubs

A researcher can find samples and administer research tools in.....

- A. his/her own localization, symphony, nicety or others.
- B. his/her own legalization, come dummy, unwisely or others.
- C. his/her own organization, company, university or others.**
- D. his/her own focalization, come penny, diversity or others.

....., the same groups of people are observed at different points in time as they grow older.

- A. longitudinal research method**
- B. cross-sectional research method
- C. introduction to research methods

20. A case study related to *the improvement of subject pronouns in the grammar of a 7 year old bilingual boy in a small village in Saudi Arabia* is .....
- A. pacific and hence unmanageable research topic
  - B. spherical and hence is not suitable as a research topic
  - C. too broad and hence is not a viable research topic
  - D. specific and hence manageable research topic**
21. To constitute a proper variable, a good categorization/classification system should ....
- A. not be exhaustive, nor have mutually exclusive categories and should mix categories of different types.
  - B. be exhaustive, have mutually exclusive categories, and should not mix categories of different types in one set.**
  - C. be superficial, have distinctly allusive exclusive categories, and must mix categories of different types in one set.
  - D. be incomplete, have mutually inclusive categories, and should mix categories of different types in one set.
22. The ..... would be to propose a novel theoretical account of novel data
- A. lowest attainable level of originality in research
  - B. smallest attainable level of originality in research
  - C. richest attainable level of originality in research
  - D. highest attainable level of originality in research**
23. We always look for our research results to .....
- A. concentrate only on our schools
  - B. have wider implications**
  - C. be relevant only to our contexts
  - D. have no interests to any people
24. *APA* refers to a famous style for .....
- A. writing references**
  - B. reading referencing
  - C. writing referral messages
  - D. writing frequencies
25. In the '*implications*' section of a research, we talk. ....
- A. about the little verification of our research

33. The researcher can ..... in the Literature Review
- A. disenable different opinions of scholars
  - B. disentangle different opinions of scholars**
  - C. summarize the findings of his/her research
  - D. dissemble different opium of scholars
34. The ..... can refer to a statement that describes or explains a relationship among variables.
- A. hybrid species
  - B. hyperactivity
  - C. hyper sensitivity
  - D. hypothesis**
35. .... refer to different types of research.
- A. Distractive, 'articulatory', 'Earthquake', 'Case, aptitude, and 'cross-cultural
  - B. Destructive, 'elementary', 'Ethical', 'Case ending, appeal, and across'
  - C. 'Descriptive', 'Explanatory', 'Ethnographic', 'Case study', Longitudinal', and 'cross-sectional'**
  - D. 'Deactivate', 'ovary', 'electrical, 'Case closed, Longitudinal', and gross'
36. In qualitative research, .....
- A. We collect Arabic data and analyze research methods, etc.
  - B. We collect data through some tools, explain, discuss, argue, about sock dextrage.
  - C. We collect data through some tools, explain, discuss, argue, about hypothesis, etc.**
  - D. We select data through some fools, expatriates and other researchers, etc.
37. In research, ..... you choose, the more open-ended your research becomes.
- A. the border the topic
  - B. the boarder the topic
  - C. the broader the topic**
  - D. the brander the topic
38. We can define *the research question* as a question that we .....
- A. ask in the middle of our research and look to find a reputation for.
  - B. ask at the end of our research and look to find an answer for.**
  - C. ask in the beginning of our research and neglect to find an answer for.
  - D. ask in the beginning of our research and look to find an answer for.
39. Using ..... in your research means it is a Univariate
- A. two variable
  - B. one variable**
  - C. three variable
  - D. four variable

40. To avoid a situation where ..... you need to make them constant.

- A. other variables cannot affect your variables
- B. other results can affect your variables**
- C. other people can affect your variables
- D. other variables can affect your variables

41. Using ..... means that you collect data through some tools and you quantify them

- A. quaver methods
- B. qualitative methods
- C. quantitative methods**
- D. pedagogical methods

42. Research means .....

- A. looking for new ideas and findings**
- B. looking for previous studies
- C. looking for data only
- D. looking for good food only

43. Variables whose effects are excluded are called.....

- A. contralateral variables
- B. control variables
- C. central variables**
- D. control vestibules

44. A good research should have.....

- A. Novella dates
- B. drama data
- C. poetry data
- D. novel data**

45. To make sure that your selection of a research topic is good, you need .....

- A. to do a literature review.**
- B. to contact a research centre.
- C. to ask someone to search for you about this.
- D. to neglect the literature review.

46. 'Methods' as a research component refers to a.....

- A. grass cure for accomplishing or approaching some illness, esp. a long lasting one.
- B. procedure for not accomplishing or approaching anything, esp. a chaotic one.
- C. procedure for accomplishing or approaching something, esp. a systematic or established one.**
- D. procedure for procrastinating something, esp. an irregular or a disestablished one.



47. We talk about *why we chose our research topic* .....
- A. in the literature review section of a research
  - B. in the results section of a research
  - ☒ C. in the introduction section of a research
  - D. in the discussion section of a research
48. Choose the **CORRECT** sentence
- ☒ A. The broader the research topic, the less likely it is that it can be completed on time.
  - B. The border of the research topic is less likely to be arrived at on time.
  - C. The broader the research topic, the more likely it is that it can be completed on time.
  - D. The narrower the research topic, the less likely it is that it can be completed on time.
49. A good classical report in the field of research can consist of.....
- A. Abstract-literature review- results-introduction
  - B. Abstract- methodology- results-introduction
  - C. Abstract-results-introduction-literature review
  - ☒ D. Abstract-introduction-literature review-methodology-results
50. An abstract that is **poorly-written** .....
- A. will attract only researchers interested in linguistics and science
  - B. will attract the attention of all researchers around the world
  - C. will attract the attention of other researchers to read it immediately
  - ☒ D. None of the above

Good Luck