

1) Conclusion/implications

- **What practical, scientific, theoretical or artistic gap is your research filling?**
- What did you actually do to get your results for your research ?
- what did you learn/invent/create?
- What are the larger implications of your findings, especially for the problem/gap identified in Motivation/problem statement?

2) the first chapter of research going to be

- **introduction**
- Results
- Conclusion

3) To choose a topic to your Research go to previous

- Copy Same topic in previous research
- **Research**
- Choose any topic from any research

4) Research to demonstrate but an appropriate level of

- **Originality**
- Simulated
- Meqled

5) Any research should start from

- Where the other research start
- **Where the other research end**
- Where the other research begin

6) by a piece of work which proposes a new and interesting account of existing data. By this way you can choose your

- Research conclusion
- Research reference
- **Research topic**

7) The highest attainable level of originality would be to propose a novel theoretical

account of

- **novel data**
- Join novel
- The emergence of novel

8) Two way to do the topic for research

- proposes a new and interesting account
- applies existing ideas to a new domain
- **a & b**

9) your chosen topic should be one which .....your intellectual curiosity, and which is going to retain your interest throughout the period you work on it.

- **excites and stimulates**
- not exciting Stimulates
- both a & b

10) the topic should not to be

- too short-ranging
- too small -ranging
- **too wide-ranging**

11) Research topic should be appropriate with ..... schedule for completion

- unlimited time
- **the time**
- open time

12) narrowing down your research topic will ..... your background reading too much more manageable proportions

- Increase
- **Reduces**
- Intensify

13) if the topic you choose is a broader

- **the more open-ended your research becomes**
- the more close-ended your research becomes
- none of all

14) telling in short brief about the topic in

- Appendices
- Conclusion
- **Introduction chapter**

15) The right place to tell detailed research questions and hypotheses are At least in the end of .....,and no in the beginning at all

- Appendices
- Conclusion
- **Introduction chapter**

16) Your reasons for doing the research will be in

- Appendices
- Conclusion
- **Introduction chapter**

17) importance as a research topic in itself, in the context of current knowledge in the relevant field should be in

- Appendices
- Conclusion
- **Introduction chapter**

18) Classical research needs to be presented as having

- Narrower implications
- **wider implications**
- interest only for the researcher's school/country only

19) in your research you will outline of what will come in the chapters/sections that follow in

- Appendices
- Conclusion
- **Introduction chapter**

20) You can give brief definitions of some key terms to be used later in

- Appendices
- Conclusion
- **Introduction chapter**

21) the Reference of any production and ownership of ideas and intellectual material,

such as books, articles, images is called

- **Authorship**
- Plagiarism
- Common knowledge

22) 'Using or copying the work of others (whether written, printed or in any other form) without proper acknowledgement' is called

- Authorship
- **Plagiarism**
- Common knowledge

23) When using or copying the work of others you must refer it to the

- **Authorship**
- Plagiarism
- Common knowledge

24) A piece of work that is partially referenced (for example, work in which a quote is put in quotation marks but not attributed to anyone) is still classed as

- acknowledgement
- **plagiarism**
- Authorship

25) A piece of work that is referenced to the Authorship by (quote it or paraphrase it) is called

- **a citation and reference**
- plagiarism
- Authorship