

1) In Control Groups you will give

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

2) experimental design has two kinds of groups designs which are

- Within Group Designs & without Groups Designs
- Between Groups Designs & without Groups Designs
- **Between Groups Designs & Within Group Designs**

3) Compare one group to another group , we called itand all the groups need to be similar

- **Between Groups Designs**
- Within Group Designs
- No group designs

4) Compare one group to itself over time ,we called itand the treatment will be repeated to the this one group

- Between Groups Designs
- **Within Group Designs**
- No group designs

5) In which type of Research the studies do not use comparison groups

- **qualitative/descriptive**
- experimental
- all Research studies use comparison groups

6) Three groups having three treatment condition . what kind of experimental or Comparison Groups Design ?

- **Between Groups Designs**
- Within Group Designs
- No group designs

7) One group having three treatment condition . what kind of experimental or

Comparison Groups Design?

- Between Groups Designs
- **Within Group Designs**
- No group designs

8) Within Group Designs sometime called

- **Repeated –measures design**
- Between Groups Designs
- unexperimental

9) to avoid order effect ,the treatments should be givenin the same order

- **not necessarily**
- necessarily
- must be

10) Same group of people are observed at one point in time

- Horizontal method
- Longitudinal method
- **Cross-sectional method**

11) Same group of people are observed at different points in time as they grow older

- Horizontal method
- **Longitudinal method**
- Cross-sectional method

12) variable that is manipulated by the researcher (or the variable that is thought to affect the outcome/dependent variable)

- **Independent variable**
- Dependent variable
- Operational definition

13) variable that is measured to assess the effects of the independent variable

- Independent variable
- **Dependent variable**
- Operational definition

14) procedure for measuring and defining a construct.

- Independent variable
- Dependent variable
- **Operational definition**

15) the variable that is affected by independent variable is

- Independent variable
- **Dependent variable**
- Operational definition

16) the variable that is affect the dependent variable is

- **Independent variable**
- Dependent variable
- Operational definition

17) the variable that affect the other variable is

- **Independent variable**
- Dependent variable
- Operational definition

18) Computers and their effects on student's achievement. The dependent variable is

- **student's achievement**
- No dependent variable
- Computers

19) In an Independent variable youmanipulate the variable.

- **Can**
- Cannot
- Both

20) In a dependent variable youmanipulate the variable

- Can
- **Cannot**
- Both

21) Why we can't manipulate the variable In a dependent variable

- Because we want to manipulate the independent variable .
- Because we want to measure the effect of the dependent variable
- **Because we want to measure the effect of the independent variable**

22) Research Hypothesis came from

- **Literature Review.(previous research)**
- research question
- both

23) Question is previously answered by different research , called

- Research question
- **Research Hypothesis**
- Questioner

24) Question is something not answered before

- **Research question**
- Research Hypothesis
- Questioner

25) a statement that describes or explains a relationship among variables

- **Research question**
- Research Hypothesis
- Questionnaires

26) is derived from your research question

- question
- Questionnaires
- **a prediction**

27) We use questionnaires in research as a

- Tool to generate results
- **Tool to collect data**
- Tool to analyze data

28) The number of repetition of the same type is called

- Writing
- **Toking**
- Typing

29) The number of reoccurrence of the same word is called

- Writing
- **Toking**

- Typing