For each of the following multiple-choice question, identify the best choice.

1. **The research topic one can choose should be a topic which………….you intellectual curiosity.**
   A. Helps you pass your viva
   B. Test and examines
   C. **Excites and stimulates**
   D. Tires and bores out

2. **Authorship' is the opposite of ………………**
   A. Authority
   B. Playground
   C. Paganism
   D. **Plagiarism**

3. **The broader the research topic one chooses, the ………………**
   A. More unlikely it is that you will not complete it on time
   B. **Less likely it is that one will complete it on time**
   C. Worse research you will do
   D. Greater it is publish your research

4. **The term 'Research' can refer to the …………….investigation and the study of materials or sources in order to reach new conclusions and establish facts**
   A. Syntactic
   B. Sialic
   C. **Systematic**
   D. Unpedantic

5. **The cross-sectional research method shows that the same groups of people observed…………**
   A. **At one point in time**
   B. At two points in time
   C. At one place and one time
   D. At similar points in time

6. **A research abstract can refer to …………………..**
   A. A Summary for half the literature review

B. The type of data aresearcher needs

C. A summary of the whole thing

D. An analysis of research methodology

7. The term 'plagiarism' can refer the representation of ……………

   A. All authors, language and ideas as a plagiarized work

   B. Your own ideas and language as your own original work

   C. Other authors' language and ideas as your own original work

   D. Assigning different examiners for the viva defence

8. Choose the sentence which expresses one plagiarism type:…………..

   A. You reference the quotations

   B. You acknowledge other people's ideas

   C. You mention who helped you in your research

   D. You use one of your research as two pieces of research

9. In the …………….. researchers can present a previous research critique in the same general area

   A. Preview of landscape

   B. Literary interview

   C. World literature

   D. Literature review

10. Research is ………………

    A. looking for previous studies

    B. looking for new ideas and findings

    C. looking for data only

    D. looking for knowledge only

11. a research is good if it involves:……………….

    A. Visual data

    B. Novel data

    C. Shocking data

    D. Recorded data

12. One of the ways a researcher can be can sure that his/her topic selection is good is to …………

    A. Do a PhD thesis

B. Analyse the results

C. Do a literature review

D. Stop analysing your data

13. As a research component, the term 'methods' can refer to ……………
    A. A procedure used to analyse data or to contact other researchers about the topic
    B. A procedure for accomplishing or approaching something, esp. a systematic or established one
    C. A procedure used to summarize data and try to publish the results
    D. The type of researcher and his preferred way of analysis

14. …………… can enable researcher to generalize from specific sample(s) than they measured to wider population they sampled
    A. Popular statistics
    B. International statistics
    C. Inferential statistics
    D. Internet statistics

15. A research questions is………………
    A. A question that we ask about the statistics used
    B. A question that we ask in the beginning of our research and look to find an answer for
    C. A question that we ask about how to write-up the research
    D. A question that we ask about the list of references

16. Using of one variable in one's research can mean that it is a ………………
    A. Unilateral
    B. Multilingual
    C. Multivariate
    D. Univariate

17. To avoid a situation in which other variables can affect your variables one needs make these variable…………..
    A. Consonants
    B. Manipulative
    C. Variable

D. Constant

18. Variables whose effects are excluded can be called ………………

A. Independent variables

B. Control variables

C. explanatory variables

D. dependent variables

19. when you use quantative methods, you……………….

A. Collect data through some tools and you quantify them

B. Collect all the available data

C. Collect all the possible data

D. Collect data to categorise them

20. In the introduction section of a research, we start talking about ………………

A. How we got your results

B. How you chose the topic

C. How we found the previous studies

D. Where we analysed your data

21. Choose the sentence that can be a definition for the term 'design'.

A. It is used to summarize data

B. It is used to highlight the research problem

C. It is a logical structure of the inquiry (research)

D. It is used for referencing

22. We can use questionnaires in ELT to…………………

A. Abandon the cognitive abilities

B. Gather information about people views, attitudes, and perceptions

C. Translate the results of a different research

D. Design the research

23. In the longitudinal research method the same groups of people are observed ……………as they grow older

A. At one point in time

B. Every hour

C. Every minute

D. **At different point in time**

24. Data elicited in the form of people's about language ………….

A. Is rarely used in applied linguistics

B. **Is mostly used in ELT**

C. Is never used in sociolinguistics

D. Is mostly used in computational syntax

25. …………… quantify the amount of relationship between two or more variables as measured in the same group of people

A. Deterrent measures

B. Measures of water

C. **Measures of relationship**

D. Measures of difficulty

26. The ………….. would be to propose a novel theoretical of novel data

A. Lowest attainable level of originality in research

B. Highest unattainable level of originality in research

C. Modest attainable level of nativity in research

D. **Highest attainable level of originality in research**

27. Research results should ………………

A. Be relevant only to classrooms

B. **Have wider implications**

C. Restricted only to our contexts

D. Not involve interests to any person

28. The abbreviation APA refers to a famous style for …………….

A. Speaking referral letters

B. Writing deferral offers

C. **Writing references**

D. Listening Arabic letters

29. In the 'implications' section of a research, a researcher talks about ……………

    A. The general results for our context only

    B. The framework and research questions

    C. The analysis of the results

    D. The wider implications of his/her research

30. ……………refer to a variable that is manipulated by the researcher (or the variable that is thought to affect the outcome)

    A. The doomsday day

    B. Independent variable

    C. The dependent variable

    D. Independent clause

31. The term ……………..refers to procedure that is used for defining and measuring a construct

    A. Dysfunctional definition

    B. Optical definition

    C. Operational definition

    D. Opera definition

32. The ………….. can refer to a statement that describes or explains a relationship among variables

    A. Hypothalamus

    B. Hyper sensitivity

    C. Hippopotamus

    D. Hypothesis

33. Review and point be explicitly ………………. To your specific project

    A. Irrelevant

    B. Not connected

    C. Connected

    D. Dictated

34. In the literature review, the researcher can ……………….

    A. Disambiguate the work of other researchers
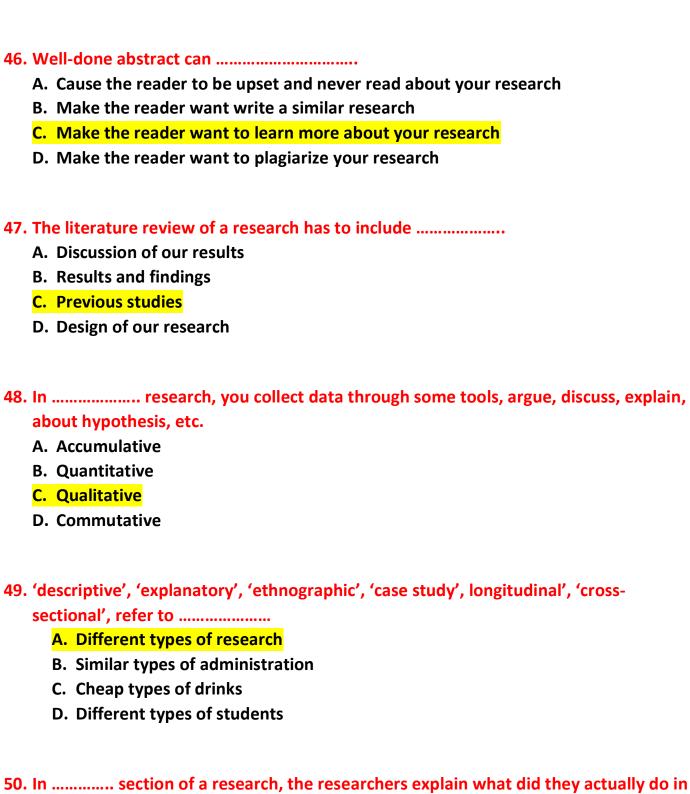
    B. Disentangle different opinions of scholars

C. Summarize the findings of his/her research

D. Categorize the data of his/her study

35. **In the literature review, you talk about ……………..**
    A. **Previous studies and a critique for them**
    B. The evidence relevant to the data
    C. The findings and results of the research
    D. The money and its significance

36. **In choosing a research topic …………… is very important**
    A. Working as a bus driver
    B. **Time limit**
    C. Emotions
    D. Wealth

37. **Examples of where someone can find samples and administer research tools are ……….**
    A. Your own car
    B. **Your own organization, company, university or others**
    C. Your own briefcase
    D. Your own head

38. **Language acquisition by Arab learners' is ………………… to be viable as a research topic**
    A. Very specific
    B. Too narrow
    C. **Too broad**
    D. All the above

39. **A case study about the development of personal in the grammar of a two-year old bilingual child in a small city Saudi Arabia' is a…………….**
    A. **Specific and hence manageable research topic**
    B. General and hence unmanageable research topic
    C. Too broad and hence is not a viable research topic
    D. Unusual and hence is not suitable as a research topic

40. **In order to establish a good classification/categorization and a proper variable, the system should…………**

A. Mix categories of similar types in one set,

B. Be exhaustive and have mutually exclusive categories

C. Seek data analysis from students

D. Look for a better framework

41. **……………. You choose, the more open-ended your research becomes.**

A. The more difficult the topic

B. The older the topic

C. The more recent the topic

D. The broader the topic

42. **Our …………………… should discuss previous works relevant to our research.**

A. Conclusion

B. Findings

C. Literature review

D. Data analysis

43. **When a research is accused of plagiarism, his research ……………..**

A. Shall be important

B. May not be accepted

C. Will be sent to another university

D. Shall be successful

44. **Good reports usually consist of ……………**

A. Methods-results-introduction-literature review-bibliography

B. Abstract- introduction-literature review-methodology-results

C. Abstract- literature review- results- introduction

D. Conclusion- methodology- results- introduction

45. **A poorly-written abstract …………………..**

A. Will not attract the attention of the reader

B. Will attract only one or two other researchers

C. Will attract the attention of other researchers to read it

D. Will attract the attention of everybody

46. Well-done abstract can ……………………..
   A. Cause the reader to be upset and never read about your research
   B. Make the reader want write a similar research
   C. **Make the reader want to learn more about your research**
   D. Make the reader want to plagiarize your research

47. The literature review of a research has to include ………………..
   A. Discussion of our results
   B. Results and findings
   C. **Previous studies**
   D. Design of our research

48. In ……………….. research, you collect data through some tools, argue, discuss, explain, about hypothesis, etc.
   A. Accumulative
   B. Quantitative
   C. **Qualitative**
   D. Commutative

49. 'descriptive', 'explanatory', 'ethnographic', 'case study', longitudinal', 'cross-sectional', refer to …………………
   A. **Different types of research**
   B. Similar types of administration
   C. Cheap types of drinks
   D. Different types of students

50. In ………….. section of a research, the researchers explain what did they actually do in order that they achieve their results.
   A. Conclusion
   B. **Methods**
   C. Problem statement
   D. Research question

انتهت الأسئلة مع تمنياتي لكم بالتوفيق
ولا تنسون من دعائكم
اخوكم / فهد