

1. **The review and critique of previous research should be at every point be .....**
  - A. implicitly connected to your specific project .
  - B. explicitly disconnected to your specific project .
  - C. explicitly connected to your general project .
  - D. explicitly connected to your specific project .**
2. **In the literature review the researcher can .....**
  - A. plagiarize the work of other researchers.
  - B. disentangle different opinions of scholars.**
  - C. summarize the findings of his/her research.
  - D. analyze the data of his/her study.
3. **The highest attainable level of originality in research would be to propose ....**
  - A. an old theoretical account of arabic data.
  - B. a very old practical amount of novel orange.
  - C. a novel amount of novel dates
  - D. a novel theoretical account of novel data.**
4. **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
5. **..., the researchers explain what did they actually do in order that they achieve their results.**
  - A. In the conclusion section of a research.
  - B. In the results section of a research.
  - C. In the Methods section of a research.**
  - D. In the thesis statement section of a research.
6. **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 points in time.**
7. **Data elicited in the form of people's reports about language is mostly used in ...**
  - A. ELT.
  - B. Applied linguistics.
  - C. Sociolinguistics.
  - D. All the above.**

8. The abbreviation APA refers to a famous style for .....  
A. Writing reference.  
B. Writing capital and small letters.  
C. Writing referral messages.  
D. Writing deferral offers.
9. The 'implications' section of a research talks .....  
A. About the specific results for our context only.  
B. About the hypotheses and research questions.  
C. About the analysis of the data.  
D. About the wider implications of our research.
10. In the literature review, we talk about .....  
A. Previous studies and a critique for them.  
B. All the procedure used in research.  
C. The results and findings of the research.  
D. The study and its significance.
11. In the field of research, a good classical report can consist of .....  
A. Abstract-results-introduction-literature review.  
B. Abstract-introduction-literature review-methodology- results.  
C. Abstract-literature review- results -introduction.  
D. Abstract- methodology- results- introduction.
12. A poorly-written abstract .....  
A. Will attract the attention of other researchers to read it.  
B. Will attract the attention of all researchers around the world.  
C. Will attract only researchers interested in linguistics and sciences.  
D. None of the above.
13. A well-written abstract .....  
A. Make the reader want to write a similar conclusion.  
B. Make the reader want to plagiarize the researcher concerned.  
C. Make the reader want to learn more about the researcher concerned.  
D. Make the reader upset and never read about the research.
14. The literature review should include .....  
A. Future studies.  
B. Prevailing studies.  
C. Previous studies.  
D. Methodology and design of research.

15. The ..... refers to a variable that is thought to affect the outcome or the variable that is manipulated by the researcher .
- Independence Day.
  - Independent variable.**
  - Dependent spouse.
  - Indifferent variables.
16. The term " ..... " refers to a procedure used for measuring and defining construct.
- Operational distinction.
  - Operational definition.**
  - Opera definition.
  - Optical definition.
17. The ..... can refer to a statement that describes or explains a relation among variable.
- Hybrid species.
  - Hyperactivity.
  - Hyper sensitivity.
  - Hypothesis.**
18. When a researcher choose a research topic ..... is very important.
- hydrogen and body temperature.
  - Tea or coffee.
  - Time limit.**
  - Going to night clubs.
19. A researcher can find samples and administer research tools in .....
- His\her own organic nature and food or the friend one always accompanies.
  - His\her own organization, company, university or others.**
  - His\her own briefcase.
  - His\her own house.
20. Language teaching by Arab teachers is ..... to be viable as research topic.
- Very specific.
  - Too narrow.
  - Too broad.**
  - All the above.
21. A case study about the improvement of object pronouns in the grammar of a four-years old bilingual girl in a small village in Syria is .....
- Too broad and hence is not a viable research topic.
  - Unusual and hence is not suitable as a research topic.
  - Specific and hence manageable research topic.**
  - General and hence unmanageable research topic.

22. **To constitute a proper variable , a good categorization\classification system .....**
- A. Should be exhaustive.
  - B. Should have mutually exclusive categories.
  - C. Should not mix categories of different types in one set.
  - D. All the above.**
23. **In research ..... you choose, the more open-ended your research becomes.**
- A. The broader the topic.**
  - B. The border is difficult to cross.
  - C. The older the tape.
  - D. The more recent the topic.
24. **He ..... Should discuss previous works relevant to the research concerned.**
- A. Literary criticism.
  - B. The border is difficult to cross.
  - C. Literature review**
  - D. The more recent the topic.
25. **If a researcher is accused of plagiarism, his or her .....**
- A. Research will be universally accepted.
  - B. Research will be given an honor degree.
  - C. Research may not be accepted.**
  - D. Research will be published.
26. **"Descriptive","Explanatory","Ethnographic","Case study","Longitudinal", and "cross-sectional" refer to .....**
- A. Daffodils and tulips.
  - B. Different types of rehearse.
  - C. Different tokens of research.
  - D. Different types of research.**
27. **....., we collect data through some tooles, explain, discuss, argue, about hypothesis, etc.**
- A. In accumulative research.
  - B. In quantitative research.
  - C. In commutative research.
  - D. In qualitative research.**
28. **..... quantify the amount of relationship between two ( or more ) variables as measured in the same group of people.**
- A. Measures of real ships.
  - B. Deterrent measures.**
  - C. Measures of rural ships.
  - D. Measures of relationship.**

29. .... can enable you to generalize from the specific sample(s) you measures to wider 'population' that you sampled.
- A. Internet stock tactics.
  - B. Inferential stylistics.
  - C. Infernal statistics.
  - D. Inferential statistics.
30. The research question can be defined as question that we .....
- A. Ask in the middle of our research and look to find a reputation for.
  - B. Ask in the end of our research and look to find an answer for.
  - C. Ask in the beginning of our research and look to find an answer for.
  - D. Ask in the beginning of our research and neglect to find an answer for.
31. Using one variable in your research means .....
- A. It is a Bivariate.
  - B. It is a factorial.
  - C. It is a multivariate.
  - D. It is a univariate.
32. To avoid a situation where other variables can affect your variables you need to .....
- A. Make them concert.
  - B. Make them consult.
  - C. Make them consonants.
  - D. Make them constant.
33. We call the variables whose effects are excluded .....
- A. Contralateral variables.
  - B. Central variables.
  - C. Control vestibules.
  - D. Control variables.
34. Using quantative methods means that you .....
- A. Collect data through some tools and you quantify them.
  - B. Collect data thoroughly by some tools and you qualify them.
  - C. Collect all the available data and you qualify them.
  - D. Collect all the impossible data and you qualify them.
35. The term research can mean .....
- A. Looking for previous studies.
  - B. Looking for new ideas and findings.
  - C. Looking for data only.
  - D. Looking for good food only.

36. A good research should have .....
- A. Oval data.
  - B. Old recorded data.
  - C. Novel data.
  - D. Repeated data.
37. ...., the less likely it is that you will complete it on time.
- A. The proper the research topic you choose.
  - B. The border of the research cities you cross.
  - C. The broader the refreshed topic you lose
  - D. The broader the research topic you choose.
38. The term 'research' refers to the ..... investigation into and study of materials and sources.
- A. Semitic.
  - B. Somatic.
  - C. Systematic.
  - D. Semantic.
39. In the cross-sectional research method, the ..... are observed at one point in time.
- A. Two different groups of people.
  - B. Three different groups of people.
  - C. Four different groups of people.
  - D. The same groups of people.
40. The abstract is .....
- A. A summary of the whole literature review.
  - B. A summary of the whole results.
  - C. A summary of the whole thing.
  - D. A summary of the whole methodology.
41. The research topic you choose should be one which excites and stimulates your .....
- A. Interleaf curiosity.
  - B. Intercultural curiosity.
  - C. Intellectual crudity.
  - D. Intellectual curiosity.
42. The term ..... is the opposite of plagiarism.
- A. Author shape.
  - B. Censorship.
  - C. Orthography.
  - D. Authorship.

43. **The term plagiarism refers to the representation of .....**  
A. Other 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. Other authors' ideas and writing as their own original work.
44. **One kind of plagiarism is that .....**  
A. You document 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.**
45. **In the literature review, the researcher presents .....**  
A. A critique of previous research in different research areas.  
B. A critique of future research in the same general area.  
**C. A critique of previous research in the same general areas.**  
D. A praise of future research in the same general areas.
46. **One method to make sure that your selection of research topic is good .....**  
A. Is to contact a research centre.  
B. Is to ask someone to search for you about this.  
C. Is to start analyzing your data.  
**D. Is to do a literature review.**
47. **The term 'Methods' as a research component refers to .....**  
A. A procedure for procrastinating something, esp. an irregular or a disestablished one.  
B. A procedure for not accomplishing or approaching anything, esp. a chaotic one.  
**C. A procedure for accomplishing or approaching something, esp. a systematic or established one.**  
D. A grass cure for accomplishing or approaching some illness, esp. a long lasting one.
48. **We start talking about ..... In the introduction section of a research.**  
A. How we got the results.  
**B. Why we chose the topic.**  
C. How we found the previous studies.  
D. Where we analyzed the data.

49. The term 'design' .....

- A. Is used to summarize data.
- B. Is used to highlight the research problem.
- C. Is a logical structure of the inquiry (research).
- D. Is used for referencing.

50. We use questionnaires in ELT to .....

- A. Access the cognitive abilities.
- B. Gather information about people views, attitudes, and perceptions.
- C. Interpret the results of a different research.
- D. Design the research.

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مع التمنيات الطيبة بالتوفيق