

1. **A case study related to the improvement of subject pronouns in the grammar of a four-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**
  
2. **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 similar types in one set.
  - D. be incomplete, have mutually inclusive categories, and should mix categories of different types in one set.
  
3. **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**
  
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. **APA refers to a famous style for .....**
  - A. **writing references**
  - B. reading referencing
  - C. writing referral messages
  - D. writing frequencies
  
6. **In the 'implications' section of a research , we talk .....**
  - A. about the little verification of our resarch
  - B. about the hypotheses and research questions
  - C. about the analysis of the data
  - D. **about the wider implications of our research**

7. **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
8. **A well-done research abstract can .....**
- A. make the reader want to write a similar conclusion
  - B. make the reader want to plagiarize the researcher concerned
  - C. make the reader upset and never read about the researcher concerned**
  - D. make the reader want to learn more about the research concerned
9. **The literature review should include .....**
- A. future studies
  - B. prevailing studies
  - C. previous studies**
  - D. methodology and design of research
10. **When a researcher chooses a research topic ..... is very important**
- A. lime timid
  - B. Tea of coffee
  - C. time limit**
  - D. going to night clubs
11. **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
12. **....., the same groups of people are observed at different points in time as they grow older.**
- A. In the longitudinal research method**
  - B. In the cross-sectional research method
  - C. In the introduction to research method
  - D. In the Ethnographic research method
13. **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

14. **The ..... can refer to a statement that describes or explains a relationship among variables**
- A. hybrid species
  - B. hyperactivity
  - C. hyper sensitivity
  - D. hypothesis**
15. **..... 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’
16. **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 dexchage, etc.
  - 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.
17. **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
18. **We can define the *research question* 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 neglect to find an answer for
  - D. ask in the beginning of our research and look to find an answer for**
19. **Using ..... in your research means it is a Univariate**
- A. two variable
  - B. one variable**
  - C. three variable
  - D. four variable
20. **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**

21. 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
22. 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
23. The variables whose effects are excluded are called .....
- A. Contralateral variables
  - B. Control variables
  - C. Central variables
  - D. Control vestibules
24. A good research should have .....
- A. Novella data
  - B. drama data
  - C. poetry data
  - D. novel data
25. 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
26. The term '*Methods*' as a research component refers to a.....
- A. A grass cure for accomplishing or approaching some illness, esp. a long lasting 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 procedure for procrastinating something, esp. an irregular or a disestablished one
27. 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
28. 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 one 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

29. 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

30. 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

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مع التمنيات الطيبة بالتوفيق