

1. **statistics that are used to show differences or relationships are called :**
 - A. descriptive
 - B. measures
 - C. inferential
 - D. parametric

2. **in the literature review :**
 - A. you talk about all the procedures used
 - B. you talk about the results
 - C. you talk about the study and its significance
 - D. you talk about all previous studies and a critique for them

3. **in literature review , we should NOT**
 - A. report things with critique
 - B. report things relevant to our research
 - C. report things without critique
 - D. report things with shortcoming

4. **the opposite of plagiarism is :**
 - A. loyalty
 - B. authorship
 - C. integrity
 - D. honesty

5. **An Abstract is :**
 - A. a summary of the whole literature review
 - B. a summary of the whole result
 - C. a summary of the whole thing
 - D. a summary of the whole methodology

6. **the significant difference has to be at the level of :**
 - A. P=50
 - B. P=0.50
 - C. P=05
 - D. P=.50

7. **on way to make sure that your selection of a research topic is good is to :**
 - A. Do nothing about it and wait until you finish your research
 - B. you start analysis your data
 - C. do a literature review
 - D. ask someone to research for you about this

8. **in the implications section we talk about :**
- A. the specific result for our contest only
 - B. the hypotheses and research questions
 - C. the analysis of the result
 - D. the wider implications of our research
9. **the centrality of the scores is called :**
- A. Descriptive
 - B. Means
 - C. Frequency
 - D. Inferential
10. **sometimes we want to find how variable relate other , this is called :**
- A. measure of relationship
 - B. measure of difference
 - C. measure of similarity
 - D. measure of variance
11. **controlling other variables is :**
- A. Not reliable
 - B. Not ideal
 - C. Not practical
 - D. Not possible
12. **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
13. **in literature review , it is not recommended to show that :**
- A. you got on top of the topic
 - B. you got a critique of previous studies
 - C. the topic got on top of you
 - D. you got sensible sections
14. **when you use quantitative methods , you :**
- A. collect data through some tools and you quantity them
 - B. collect all the available data
 - C. collect all the possible data
 - D. collect data to categories them

15. **one of the first steps to think of before doing research is :**
- A. to think of who you want to participate in your research
 - B. to think of the references
 - C. to think of how you will publish it
 - D. to think of the results
16. **one important feature of results is :**
- A. the quantity
 - B. the summary
 - C. the introduction
 - D. the presentation
17. **if you have one variable in your research , then it is :**
- A. Bivariate
 - B. factorial
 - C. multivariate
 - D. univariate
18. **the dependent variable is :**
- A. the variable that is affected by the independent variable
 - B. the variable that is dependent on the hypothesis
 - C. the variable that is affected by the result
 - D. the variable that is affected by the abstract
19. **one famous style for writing the reference is called :**
- A. APS
 - B. AP6
 - C. APA
 - D. APC
20. **a good classical report will consist of :**
- A. abstract-introduction-literature review-methodology-results
 - B. abstract-results-introduction-literature review
 - C. abstract-literature review-results-introduction
 - D. abstract-methodology-results-introduction
21. **in the literature review it is recommended to :**
- A. stick to one method neglecting other
 - B. show knowledge of other models
 - C. show little reading about your topic
 - D. show neglecting of your topic

22. **in research we prefer to :**
- A. start from where other stopped
 - B. start from nowhere
 - C. start from other ideas as they were yours
 - D. start from scratch and neglect previous studies
23. **author a research topic is :**
- A. to get your ideas out of your own words from your knowledge
 - B. to get someone proofread your research
 - C. to get someone to author it for you
 - D. to get ideas from other and author them
24. **if you want to compare groups over time , then your design is :**
- A. within groups
 - B. one-way ANOVA
 - C. between groups
 - D. longitudinal
25. **one way for sample selection is :**
- A. population
 - B. summarization
 - C. randomization
 - D. inflation
26. **one criticism to a bad literature review is that you :**
- A. show other people's definition without showing yours
 - B. show your side between two arguments
 - C. show the relevance between your research and other
 - D. show your awareness of other people's shortcoming
27. **we should choose a topic that is :**
- A. unimportant
 - B. boring to us
 - C. obfuscating
 - D. exciting to us
28. **if you select an organization to select some samples from , one important thing is to :**
- A. make sure they have an office for you
 - B. make sure they have enough population
 - C. make sure they have a computer for you
 - D. make sure they have some refreshments for you

29. **the structure of a good abstract can be :**
- A. the same in all disciplines
 - B. obfuscating in all disciplines
 - C. **different between disciplines**
 - D. incompleted in all disciplines
30. **the place of reviewing past methods and tools is :**
- A. references
 - B. **literature review**
 - C. results
 - D. methodology
31. **in the abstract :**
- A. **we use the past tense summarizing the whole thing**
 - B. we use wording hiding the results
 - C. we use wording hiding tools and instruments we used
 - D. we use wording that refers forward like as we shall see
32. **our literature review should be :**
- A. unconnected
 - B. broad
 - C. **concise**
 - D. little
33. **a good topic is :**
- A. **a focused topic**
 - B. a wide topis
 - C. a general topic
 - D. a bias topic
34. **In Introduction**
- A. You introduce the results
 - B. You introduce all previous studies and a critique for them
 - C. You introduce all the methods and instruments you used
 - D. **You introduce the study and its significance**
35. **Research that is designed to explain, observe and discuss its results is said to be:**
- A. Questionnaires
 - B. **Qualitative**
 - C. Quasi-experiment
 - D. Quantitative

36. **The place of defining your terms is**
- A. References/ bibliography
 - B. Methodology/ design
 - C. Literature review/ introduction**
 - D. Results/ discussion
37. **one type of interview is:**
- A. Ineffective
 - B. Irrespective
 - C. Retrospective**
 - D. Respective
38. **we use questionnaires in research as a:**
- A. tool to collect data**
 - B. tool to analyze data
 - C. tool to generate results
 - D. tool to design research
39. **If you want to compare two different groups, then your design should be:**
- A. Between groups**
 - B. One-way ANOVA
 - C. Repeated measures
 - D. Within groups
40. **what are methods?**
- A. A procedure used to analyse data
 - B. A procedure used to summarise data
 - C. A procedure used to conclude data
 - D. A procedure for accomplishing or approaching something esp. a systematic...**
41. **in the introduction chapter**
- A. We outline the summary
 - B. We outline what will come in the next section or chapters**
 - C. We outline the conclusions
 - D. We outline previous studies
42. **a good abstract is the one**
- A. that tell us about future direction of research
 - B. that tell us about the research problem ,results ,and implications**
 - C. that tell us a critique about previous studies
 - D. that tell us about what each section in the research talk about

43. **in the introduction section ,we start talking about**
- A. **why you choose the topic**
 - B. how you found the previous studies
 - C. where you analysed your studies
 - D. how you got your results
44. **There will be an age affect on the learning of English language among different population**
- A. **Age is independent and learning is dependent**
 - B. Age is dependent and learning is independent
 - C. Age is independent and people is independent
 - D. Age is dependent and people is dependent
45. **What is design?**
- A. It is used to summarise data
 - B. It is used to highlight the research problem
 - C. **It is a logical structure of inquiry (research)**
 - D. It is used for referencing
46. **One important step in research is to define your terms , one example of the is**
- A. To define the statistics used
 - B. To define the sample
 - C. **To define the main term in your research like (word,t-units ... etc)**
 - D. To define the tools used
47. **One type of plagiarism is**
- A. You reference the quotation
 - 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**
48. **One way to attract participants to your research is to**
- A. Threaten them
 - B. Punish them
 - C. Shout them
 - D. **Reward them**
49. **One way to avoid other variables affecting your variables is to make them**
- A. Moveable
 - B. **Manipulative**
 - C. Variable
 - D. Consonant

50. **In experimental design , we need**
- A. No groups
 - B. Two groups**
 - C. Half groups
 - D. One groups
51. **to make results clearer to our readers we use:**
- A. unexplained numbers
 - B. brief description
 - C. graphs, charts & tables**
 - D. mystery & ambiguity
52. **research is :**
- A. looking for new ideas & findings**
 - B. looking for previous studies
 - C. looking for data only
 - D. looking for knowledge only
53. **the references list is:**
- A. all the authors who share the same topic as yours
 - B. all the books, articles, website .. etc you consulted**
 - C. all the potential publishers of your research
 - D. all the terms you used in your research
54. **questionnaires in ELT are used to:**
- A. access the cognitive ability
 - B. interpt the results
 - C. design the research
 - D. gather information about people views, attitudes, perceptions**
55. **Variables that you want to exclude their effects are called:**
- A. Independent variables
 - B. Control variables**
 - C. Explanatory variables
 - D. Dependent variables
56. **The Independent variables is:**
- A. the variable that is thought to affect the hypothesis
 - B. the variable that is thought to affect the dependent variable**
 - C. the variable that is thought to affect the results
 - D. the variable that is thought to affect the abstract

57. **The methods section tells us about**

- A. How did we find literature review
- B. How to write-up the research
- C. **What did we do to get the results?**
- D. How to reference

58. **A hypothesis is**

- A. **A hypothesis is a statement that describes or explains a relationship a**
- B. A hypothesis is a statement about your research
- C. A hypothesis is a statement about the outcome of your research
- D. A hypothesis is a statement about the problems in your research

59. **The adequate level of certainty every research is always at**

- A. **95%**
- B. 100%
- C. 200%
- D. 5%

60. **plagiarism is**

- A. representing your own language and ideas as your own original work
- B. **representing other authors language and ideas as your own original work**
- C. representing other auuthor's language and ideas as their own original work
- D. representing other author's language and ideas as a plagiarism work

61. **Examples of where someone can find samples and administer research tools are ******

- A. Your own car
- B. Your own briefcase
- C. Your own head
- D. **Your own organization or others**

62. **If you want to compare the same groups at one point in time, then your design is**

- A. **Cross-sectional**
- B. Between groups
- C. Within groups
- D. Longitudinal

63. **In choosing a research topic is very important**

- A. Constructs
- B. **Time limit**
- C. Emotions
- D. Health

64. **Our literature review should include**

- A. Discussion of our results
- B. Results
- C. Previous studies
- D. Design of our research

65. **When we have two groups, we usually call one the experimental group and:**

- A. The control group
- B. The classical group
- C. The between group
- D. The within group

66. **good research should have**

- A. Novel data
- B. No data
- C. Repeated data
- D. Stolen data

67. **The technical term for the variance between scores is**

- A. Standard measures
- B. Standard features
- C. Standard tests
- D. Standard deviation

68. **statistics that are used to show differences or relationship are called**

- A. between groups
- B. one-way ANOVA
- C. repeated measures
- D. within groups

69. **we always look for our research results to be**

- A. focused only on our school
- B. limited only to our context
- C. having interests to few people
- D. having wider implication