



قائمة الاسئلة

البحث العلمي المستوى الأول - ماجستير (تقويم أسنان، التعويضات السنية، العلاج التحفظي والتجميلي، العلوم الأساسية، وطب أسنان الأطفال)

أ.م.د/عمر الدوسري

- 1) (.....) is a declarative sentence that predicts the results of a research study based on existing scientific knowledge and stated assumptions.
 - 1) - A proposal.
 - 2) - Research.
 - 3) A hypothesis.
- 2) (.....) is a research instrument that consists of a set of questions or other types of prompts that aims to collect information from a participants or respondents.
 - 1) - A thesis.
 - 2) A questionnaire.
 - 3) - A hypothesis.
- 3) In an introduction, the writer should create:
 - 1) - Reader interest in the topic.
 - 2) - Lay the broad foundation for the problem that leads to the study.
 - 3) All of the above.
- 4) When a slide page contains too many words for a presentation, making it difficult both for the audience to read and for a presenter to present each point, it looks much more complicated. This considers:
 - 1) - Good slide structure.
 - 2) Bad slide structure.
 - 3) - Time commitment.
- 5) The main difference between the proposal presentation and the written proposal, that the former need:
 - 1) - Self explainer.
 - 2) Require you to talk for allotted period of time.
 - 3) - All of the above.
- 6) All the follwongs consider a simple rules to build a presentation, except:
 - 1) - Keep the format clear.
 - 2) - Time commitment.
 - 3) Talk toward the slides, not to audience.
- 7) The slides font should be a standard font like Times New Roman or Arial, so all the followings are wrong except:
 - 1) Use different color to emphasize a point.
 - 2) - Use CAPITALIZE
 - 3) - Use same size fonts for main points and secondary points
- 8) How to finish your presentation:
 - 1) - Use an effective and strong closing.
 - 2) - Summarize the main points of your presentation.
 - 3) All of the above.
- 9) If you don't know the answer of question during presentation, what you will do:
 - 1) - Say "Good point; just wait some slides"
 - 2) - say "let's go on to other questions"
 - 3) Say "Interesting, I will look into that"
- 10) The main two points in Introduction writing (when be in a chapter alone) are:
 - 1) - Writing a known and unknown information from updated sources.
 - 2) Leading the reader from a general subject area to a particular field of research and to make a good first impression.
 - 3) - All of the above.





- 11) Higher the anterior overjet higher the chances of anterior teeth fracture, this hypothesis is:
- 1) Directional hypothesis.
 - 2) Complex hypothesis.
 - 3) Null hypothesis.
- 12) When there is no relationship between the independent variables (Age) and dependent variables (Dental caries), the hypothesis will be:
- 1) Directional hypothesis.
 - 2) Null hypothesis.
 - 3) Simple hypothesis.
- 13) It can predict a relationship between two or more independent variables or two or more dependent variables:
- 1) Null hypothesis.
 - 2) Complex hypothesis.
 - 3) Non directional hypothesis.
- 14) All the following types of questions are closed-ended (static) questionnaire, except:
- 1) Multiple choice (single or multiple responses).
 - 2) Rating scales.
 - 3) Adaptive conjoint.
- 15) A type of research question that does not restrict respondents to a set of predetermined answers. Used when you want to collect qualitative responses for your research:
- 1) Open-ended questions.
 - 2) Closed-ended (static or dynamics).
 - 3) Task based questions.
- 16) (.....) refers to the rationale for the research, or the reason why the research is being conducted, and you will need to conduct a thorough literature survey and identify gaps in the current literature. It is:
- 1) Statement of Problem.
 - 2) Justification.
 - 3) Limitation of the study.
- 17) The best way to write a conclusion in thesis:
- 1) New information that depend on a significant results and accomplished the objectives.
 - 2) New Insight that depend on a significant results and accomplished the objectives.
 - 3) Summarize the results and discussion.
- 18) (.....) usually in one paragraph of 300 words or less, that summarize the major aspects of the entire paper in a prescribed sequence:
- 1) An abstract.
 - 2) Thesis.
 - 3) Proposal.
- 19) The best word to describe this sentence: "Different restorative systems and materials are available for endodontically treated molar; however, no consensus exists regarding superiority for biomechanical behavior. Therefore, this will be selected as a theme of the study". Is:
- 1) Statement of Problem.
 - 2) Justification.
 - 3) Limitation of the study.
- 20) In (.....) the writing should be direct and precise and written in the past tense:
- 1) Methods section.
 - 2) Discussion.
 - 3) Conclusion.
- 21) For the Graphs or figures in the thesis or presentation:
- 1) Should be readable, understandable, uncluttered.
 - 2) Always have title and reference.





- 3) All the above.
- 22) During the presentation for get attention of your audience, one of the best things is:
- 1) Vary your tone.
 - 2) Speak quickly.
 - 3) Speak intermittent.
- 23) Are statements of actual expected relationships between variables (e.g., daily intake of refined sugars and DMFT score in children), which indicate researchers' true expectations:
- 1) Null hypothesis.
 - 2) Complex hypothesis.
 - 3) Research hypothesis.
- 24) One of important things during research that leads to successful results:
- 1) Developing uniform research questionnaire for all data type.
 - 2) A clear and organized study questionnaire design.
 - 3) Very long research questionnaire.
- 25) The most important characteristic of questionnaire:
- 1) It should be very brief.
 - 2) Prescribed wording and order of questions, to ensure that each respondent receives the same stimuli.
 - 3) Contain many questions, to enable slowly completion of the questionnaire during the interviewing process.
- 26) For description of toothache: 0=no pain, 1=mild pain, 2=moderate pain, 3= severe pain, 4=extra severe pain, which type of close-ended (static) questionnaire:
- 1) Multiple choice (single responses).
 - 2) Multiple choice (multiple responses).
 - 3) Rating scales.
- 27) Which type of question used when you want to collect qualitative responses for your research:
- 1) Close-ended questionnaire.
 - 2) Open-ended questionnaire.
 - 3) Task based questionnaire.
- 28) An adult patient younger than 20 years old came to dental clinic with chronic periapical pain (< 30 days) in lower 2nd left premolar, does the RCT reduce the risk of recurrence of pain within one year compare with Apicectomy? In (PICO) format for development of a specific research question:
- 1) The intervention (I): RCT, and the comparison (C): Apicectomy.
 - 2) The population (P): RCT, the outcome (O): Apicectomy.
 - 3) The intervention (I): RCT, and the outcome (O): Apicectomy.
- 29) Considerations to be kept in mind while conducting research:
- 1) If the subject has a dependent relationship to us, we can pressure or threat to complete the research.
 - 2) In any research on human beings, each subject must be adequately informed of the aim, methods, anticipated benefits and potential hazards of the study.
 - 3) Participants aren't free to abstain or to withdraw from participation at any time.
- 30) An abstract summarizes usually in one paragraph (occasionally more than one) of 300 words or less, the major aspects of the entire paper in a prescribed sequence that includes:
- 1) Purpose of the study, Materials and methods, results and conclusions.
 - 2) The research problem(s) and a brief summary of interpretations only.
 - 3) Introduction and major findings or trends found as a result of analysis.
- 31) Allows you to elaborate upon each major aspect of the paper and helps readers decide whether they want to read the rest of the paper:
- 1) An article.
 - 2) An abstract.
 - 3) Thesis.





- 32) During thesis writing, pages of (Abstract, Acknowledgment, Dedication, Table of Contents, Table of Tables, Table of Figures and List of abbreviations), took the numbers:
- 1) - 1, 2, 3, ...etc.
 - 2) + i, ii, iii, ... etc.
 - 3) - No difference.
- 33) When you have important results and limitations need for further studies, the best chapter you can write its in, is:
- 1) - Discussion.
 - 2) + Recommendation.
 - 3) - Conclusion.
- 34) A vague, disorganized, or error-filled introduction will create a negative impression, so you must be written:
- 1) - brief and focusing introduction toward the statement of problem.
 - 2) + A concise, engaging, and well-written introduction.
 - 3) - Answer the reader about the importance of your study.
- 35) In many studies, a well tooth brushing with good oral hygiene can reduce dental caries. In this hypothesis:
- 1) - Independent variables lead to dependent variable.
 - 2) + Independent variables influence on dependent variable.
 - 3) - Independent variables determine the dependent variable.
- 36) For the following statement: (We can concluded also, that there is a significant volume loss, linear surface area changes, and thinning/shortening of maxillary first molar and premolar roots were common findings with the use of tooth-borne RME therapy. And the severity of changes in root size and shape was highly individual-specific, and root resorption patterns were not uniform) what is appropriate:
- 1) + Conclusion with wrong past tense verb.
 - 2) - Discussion.
 - 3) - Results.
- 37) In thesis writing, pages numbering of an introduction chapter start with:
- 1) - (a).
 - 2) - (i).
 - 3) + (1).
- 38) The absence of universal parameters to investigate the relationship between the shape of the face and the labial aspect of maxillary permanent central incisor. Considering the indefiniteness of past studies, this study sought to investigate the relationship between the face contour and the shape of the permanent maxillary central incisor among Yemeni population in Sana'a city. Above sentence is:
- 1) - Limitation of the study.
 - 2) - Justification.
 - 3) + Statement of Problem.
- 39) The presence of gap under the box of CLII filling with time lead to secondary caries. In this hypothesis:
- 1) + An Independent variable cause the dependent variable.
 - 2) - An Independent variable determine the dependent variable.
 - 3) - An Independent variable influence on the dependent variable.
- 40) Limitation of any study include:
- 1) - A too wide area of investigation.
 - 2) - What a researcher hopes to accomplish.
 - 3) + State What Is Not Included.
- 41) What a researcher hopes to accomplish. consider:
- 1) + An aim and objectives.
 - 2) - Significant of study.
 - 3) - Research methodology.
- 42) By reviewing related literature, it will make the researcher:





- 1) Aware of other similar word which has been done, exposed to methodologies that have been adopted and provide sources of information.
 - 2) - providing a description, interpretation and conclusion for the results.
 - 3) - All of the above.
- 43) The purpose of a literature review is to:
- 1) - Identify new ways to interpret.
 - 2) - Shed light on any gaps in previous research.
 - 3) All of the above.
- 44) In thesis writing the methodology section answers:
- 1) - Interpretation of the results.
 - 2) How was the data collected or generated and how was it analyzed.
 - 3) - None of the above.
- 45) In (.....) of the research paper is where you report the findings of your study based upon the information gathered as a result of the methodology you applied:
- 1) The results section.
 - 2) - The discussion section.
 - 3) - The conclusion section.
- 46) The (.....) is often considered the most important part of a research thesis because it most effectively demonstrates your ability as a researcher to think critically about an issue, to develop creative solutions to problems based on the findings:
- 1) - The results section.
 - 2) The discussion section.
 - 3) - The conclusion section.
- 47) A (.....) is not merely a summary of your points or a re-statement of your research problem but a synthesis of key points:
- 1) - Introduction.
 - 2) - Result.
 - 3) Conclusion.
- 48) (Rapid maxillary expansion (RME) is a useful orthodontic technique for correction of posterior cross-bite of skeletal origin, but the root resorption is an undesirable complication of these orthodontic force. Respectively, 2 and 5% of adolescents and adults develop root resorption of 5 mm or more in at least one tooth during their active treatment. However, the incidence of resorption among orthodontically treated individuals differs between studies because of the variability and potential shortcomings of the evaluation techniques.) during slide preparation above paragraph consider:
- 1) - Good Slide Structure.
 - 2) Bad Slide Structure.
 - 3) - None of the above.
- 49) The (.....) offers a chance to leave a lasting impression, by highlighting key points in your analysis or findings:
- 1) Conclusion.
 - 2) - An abstract.
 - 3) - Summery.
- 50) What practical actions or scientific studies should be follow, must writing in:
- 1) - Conclusion.
 - 2) Recommendation.
 - 3) - Summery.

