



قائمة الاسئلة

امتحان نهاية الفصل الدراسي الثاني - للعام الجامعي 1446 هـ - الموافق 2025/2024م-كلية التربية-صنعاء :: مناهج بحث تربوي - المستوى
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- 1) A good researcher should be organized, replicable, and sympathetic.
 - 1) - TRUE.
 - 2) FALSE.
- 2) An operational definition is the definition stated by a researcher himself/herself and previous scholars.
 - 1) - TRUE.
 - 2) FALSE.
- 3) A study is considered to be doable when its time and safety are suitable and its findings help in developing the institution.
 - 1) - TRUE.
 - 2) FALSE.
- 4) When a researcher wants to identify a research problem, he/she is supposed to start first thinking of the steps of selecting the research topic ordered as: the field, area, subject, and aspect.
 - 1) - TRUE.
 - 2) FALSE.
- 5) Independent variable is the type of variable that is intended to make certain changes to the effects of the independent variable on dependent variable.
 - 1) - TRUE.
 - 2) FALSE.
- 6) Students' anxiety has a low effect on their performance in reading course. This hypotheses is a nondirectional hypothesis.
 - 1) - TRUE.
 - 2) FALSE.
- 7) Language has no effect on students' learning of language two. This hypothesis is a null hypothesis.
 - 1) TRUE.
 - 2) - FALSE.
- 8) Literature review is usually done after preparing the tools of study.
 - 1) - TRUE.
 - 2) FALSE.
- 9) Literature review helps the researcher to:
 - 1) - compare and contrast different sources and the opinions of experts.
 - 2) - discover new arguments and new ideas.
 - 3) - locate more sources of related information.
 - 4) All of them.
- 10) A literature review is not:
 - 1) - an annotated bibliography.
 - 2) - a presentation of your own opinion.
 - 3) - a position paper.
 - 4) All of them.
- 11) Inresearches, a researcher needs to have high level of reasoning that enables him/her to dive for meanings and relations from which he deduces rules and general conclusions.
 - 1) - quantitative
 - 2) qualitative.
 - 3) - experimental.
 - 4) - All of them
- 12) Zero has value in..... data.
 - 1) - Ordinal.





- 2) ratio.
- 3) interval.
- 4) interval and ratio.
- 13) All the data collection tools can be used in researches.
- 1) historical
- 2) experiemntal.
- 3) descriptive
- 4) All of them
- 14) A pre/post test can be adminstered in researches.
- 1) observational
- 2) descriptive.
- 3) experimental.
- 4) descriptive and experimental.
- 15) Random sampling means that all the participants in a study have the same chance of selection.
- 1) TRUE.
- 2) FALSE.
- 16) A study in which its population includes two levels and each level is divided into male and female, the best method of smpling is cluster random sampling.
- 1) TRUE.
- 2) FALSE.
- 17) The following are characteristics of simple random sampling except one:
- 1) homogeneous.
- 2) easy to calculate.
- 3) small.
- 4) sampling units are groups rather than individuals.
- 18) is an important factor that affects the representation of population when selecting a sample of a study..
- 1) A sample size.
- 2) Hetrogeniouty.
- 3) The number of population.
- 4) The level and type of sample.
- 19) One of the disadvantages of quantitative researches is that it:
- 1) is difficult to standaradize research.
- 2) doesn't require statistical training to analyze data.
- 3) requires large samples.
- 4) generates reproducible knowledge.
- 20) is the most common tool for collecting data in educational researches.
- 1) An interview.
- 2) A test.
- 3) An observation checklist.
- 4) A questionnaire.
- 21) In a study entitled "The Problems of Yemeni English Textbooks taught in Public Schools", the best data collection tools that can be used and can be ordered according to their importance from the most important to the least one as:
- 1) a close-ended questionnaire, an evaluation checklist, and an interview.
- 2) An evaluation checklist , a close-ended questionnaire, and an interview.
- 3) An obervation ckecklist, a close-ended questionnaire, and an interview.
- 4) An evaluation sheet, an observation checklist , and a close-ended questionnaire.
- 22) In a study entitled "The Suffixation problems faced by level four students at the English Department,





Faculty of Education Sana'a: Reasons and solutions". The best data collection tools that can be used and organized according to their importance are as follows:

- 1) - A close ended questionnaire, a test, and an interview.
 - 2) - An evaluation sheet, a test, and a close ended questionnaire.
 - 3) A tesst, a close ended questionnaire, and an interview.
 - 4) - A test, an observation checklist, and an evaluation sheet.
- 23) In a study as "The relationship between EFL Level two learners' Level of anxiety and their performance in Reading course". The data collection tool that is impossible to be used in such a study is:
- 1) - An interview.
 - 2) - A close-ended questionnaire.
 - 3) An evaluation sheet.
 - 4) - A test.
- 24) Some of the sample members may not provide true answers to the questions. This is in one of the cons of a/an:
- 1) A close ended questionnaire.
 - 2) - A test.
 - 3) - An interview.
 - 4) - An evaluation sheet.
- 25) validity is the least credit type of validity.
- 1) - trustees.
 - 2) face.
 - 3) - concurrent.
 - 4) - predicative.
- 26) The most important and common methods of checking reliability and validity are:
- 1) - test-retest and face validity..
 - 2) - Alternate-forms and Trustee validity..
 - 3) Test retest and Trustees validity..
 - 4) - Split-half and Concurrent validity.
- 27) The symbol "X" symbolizes:
- 1) - The mean.
 - 2) - The sum.
 - 3) The value.
 - 4) - The range.
- 28) It is clear that the mean of female students is (3.405) and that of male ones is (3.06). When we compare the means of female to male students, it is concluded that there is statistically significant difference between them. The difference here is for the sake of male.
- 1) - TRUE.
 - 2) FALSE.
- 29) The following result indicates that there is statistically significant difference between level the means of level one and level two students:
- 1) .02.
 - 2) - 3
 - 3) - 0.06
 - 4) - 0.054
- 30) In case we want to compare between the means of three groups to find out the statistically significant difference, the best method of analysis to be used is:
- 1) ANOVA
 - 2) - T-Test.
 - 3) - Chi- square.





- 4) - Standard deviation.
- 31) The personality of a reasearcher appears in chapter four when discussing the findings.
- 1) + TRUE.
 - 2) - FALSE.

