



قائمة الاسئلة

طرق البحث - المستوى الثالث - قسم جميع التخصصات - كلية الطب والعلوم الصحية - برامج العلوم الطبية التطبيقية - الفترة الثالثة - درجة الامتحان

د/ بثينة عبدالله علي هديان

- 1) General characteristics of the Science
 - 1) - Facts subject to modification or change
 - 2) - Science is self-correcting
 - 3) - Knowledge is cumulative construction
 - 4) + ALL of the above
- 2) types of sample
 - 1) - Random search
 - 2) - Random community
 - 3) + Random Samples
 - 4) - None of the above
- 3) Savings in efforts and costs.
 - 1) - Search Advantages
 - 2) + Samples Advantages
 - 3) - Title Advantages
 - 4) - None of the above
- 4) One of the motivations for conducting research and studies
 - 1) - The desire to find a solution to a specific problem in society.
 - 2) - Desire to obtain an academic degree.
 - 3) - The institution's orientations and conditions
 - 4) + ALL of the above
- 5) The researcher does not need to contact the respondents
 - 1) - Advantages of the Case study method.
 - 2) + Advantages of the content analysis method
 - 3) - Advantages of the Survey method
 - 4) - None of the above
- 6) Descriptive method tools
 - 1) - Observation.
 - 2) - Interview.
 - 3) - Tests.
 - 4) + ALL of the above
- 7) The independent variable
 - 1) + The researcher wants the factor to measure
 - 2) - The researcher the questionnaire to measure
 - 3) - He researcher wants the Interview to measure
 - 4) - ALL of the above
- 8) From the departments of Knowledge
 - 1) - Natural knowledge
 - 2) - Practical knowledge
 - 3) + Innate knowledge
 - 4) - ALL the above
- 9) It requires office effort on the part of the researcher.
 - 1) - Disadvantages of the Case study method.
 - 2) + Disadvantages of the content analysis method
 - 3) - Disadvantages of the Survey method
 - 4) - None of the above





- 10) Classification of research types according to their methods
- 1) - Documentary Research
 - 2) - Field Research
 - 3) - Experimental Research
 - 4) ALL of the above
- 11) Science objectives
- 1) - Description
 - 2) - Interpretation
 - 3) - Prediction
 - 4) ALL of the above
- 12) Sources of information for the historical method
- 1) - Interview resources.
 - 2) Human resources.
 - 3) - Questionnaire resources.
 - 4) - None of the above.
- 13) A partial group of the study population is Chosen in an appropriate manner
- 1) Research sample
 - 2) - Research community
 - 3) - Research Title
 - 4) - ALL of the above
- 14) That the test or instrument measures what it was designed to measure
- 1) - Note
 - 2) Validity (Honesty)
 - 3) - Interview
 - 4) - None of the above
- 15) Advantages of observation
- 1) - Her information is deeper.
 - 2) - Its information is more comprehensive and detailed.
 - 3) - Its information is more accurate.
 - 4) ALL of the above.
- 16) Types of assumptions
- 1) - Weak hypothesis
 - 2) - Middle hypothesis
 - 3) Direct hypothesis
 - 4) - ALL of the above
- 17) Sources of knowledge
- 1) - Revelation
 - 2) - Senses
 - 3) - Mind
 - 4) ALL of the above
- 18) Formulates the problem in a precise and specifically
- 1) - Objectives formulation
 - 2) Problem formulation
 - 3) - Importance formulation
 - 4) - None of the above
- 19) Research limits(border)
- 1) - Spatial - place
 - 2) - Time
 - 3) - Humans





- 4) ALL of the above
- 20) An intelligent guess or conclusion that a researcher makes
- 1) - Research Objectives
- 2) - Research Importance
- 3) Research hypotheses
- 4) - None of the above
- 21) Hypothesis Conditions
- 1) - Its brevity and clarity.
- 2) - Comprehensiveness and linkage.
- 3) - Testability
- 4) ALL of the above.
- 22) Sources of research problems
- 1) - Personal experience.
- 2) - Analytical critical reading.
- 3) - Previous studies and research
- 4) ALL of the above
- 23) Sources for choosing the address
- 1) - Master's and PhD theses.
- 2) - Reports and statistics.
- 3) - Books and references.
- 4) ALL of the above
- 24) To capture the researcher's interest and be commensurate with his capabilities
- 1) Good research problem
- 2) - Good research Title
- 3) - Good research Importance
- 4) - ALL of the above
- 25) Types of questionnaire
- 1) - Closed questionnaire
- 2) - Open questionnaire
- 3) - The closed-open questionnaire
- 4) ALL of the above
- 26) Scientific research characteristics
- 1) - Objectivity
- 2) - Testing ability
- 3) - The possibility of reproducing and generalizing the results
- 4) ALL of the above
- 27) Determine the required objectives of the questionnaire.
- 1) - Steps required completing the note
- 2) - Steps required completing the interview
- 3) Steps required completing the questionnaire
- 4) - None of the above
- 28) The statistical community on which the study is conducted
- 1) - Research sample
- 2) Research community
- 3) - Research Title
- 4) - ALL of the above
- 29) Descriptive Methods
- 1) - Survey method (Survey studies).
- 2) - Case study method.





- 3) - Content analysis method.
4) + ALL of the above
- 30) The error in selecting the sample affects the research results
1) - Title defects
2) - Search defects
3) + Sample defects
4) - None of the above
- 31) The first sources (Primary)
1) - Sources that recorded their data and information not directly.
2) + Sources that recorded their data and information directly
3) - Sources that recorded their data and information with a recorder
4) - ALL of the above.
- 32) It refers to the possibility of relying on the measurement tool
1) - Note
2) - Interview
3) + Stability means
4) - None of the above
- 33) It is the method chosen by the researcher for the research?
1) + Research Methodology.
2) - Research Importance
3) - Research Objectives
4) - None of the above
- 34) Types of experiments in experimental research
1) - Electrical
2) - Paper experiments
3) + Laboratory experiments
4) - None of the above
- 35) An activity aimed at increasing man's ability to control nature
1) - Definition of Senses
2) - Definition of mind
3) + Definition of Science
4) - None of the above

