## PREVIEW QUESTION BANK

Module Name : ntr24-ed15 English for Research Paper Writing-ENG Exam Date : 18-May-2024 Batch : 09:00-12:00

r. o.	Client Question ID	Question Body and Alternatives	Marks	Negativ Marks
ect	tive Question			
	15611001		1.0	0.00
		Which of the following is a key component of Academic English?		
		Which of the following is a key compensate or readonic English:		
		1. Slang language		
		2. Informal tone		
		3. Formal writing style		
		4. Casual vocabulary		
		A1:1		
		AI:I		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
		ANT T		
ect	tive Question		1.0	0.00
	15611002		1.0	0.00
		What does the MAP principle in academic writing represent?		
		4. Massage Audience Procentation		
		Message-Audience-Presentation     Medium-Audience-Persuasion		
		Message-Audience-Purpose     Meaning-Audience-Purpose		
		4. Meaning-Addience-Fulpose		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		12.2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
ect	tive Question			
	15611003	Which of the fellowing is NOT a constant of the fellowing in NOT a constant of the fel	1.0	0.00
		Which of the following is NOT a component of language proficiency for academic		
		writing?		
		Vocabulary knowledge		
		Grammatical accuracy		
		Creative writing skills		
		4. Summarising skills		
		A1:1		

		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
	ive Question			
4	15611004	Which aspect is NOT considered a key aspect of academic language?  1. Clarity and precision	1.0	0.00
		2. Objectivity 3. Formal tone		
		4. Use of idioms and slang		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Ohiecti	ive Question			
5	15611005	What should be avoided when striving for clarity in academic writing?  1. Using straightforward language 2. Providing clear definitions 3. Avoiding ambiguity	1.0	0.00
		Using figurative language		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Object	ive Question			
6	15611006	What does objectivity in academic writing involve?	1.0	0.00
		Expressing personal opinions and biases     Using emotional language to persuade the reader		
		Presenting information from a neutral, impartial perspective     Adopting a subjective stance		
		A1:1		

		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Object	ive Question			
7	15611007	Which of the following is a characteristic of a formal tone in academic writing?	1.0	0.00
		Using contractions     Avoiding informal language		
		Employing colloquial expressions		
		Using personal anecdotes		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A3.3		
		A4:4		
Object	ive Question			
8	15611008	Why is integrating references important in academic writing?	1.0	0.00
		To demonstrate personal opinions     To entertain the reader		
		To provide credibility and support claims		
		4. To fill word count requirements		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A3.3		
		A4:4		
Object	ive Question			
9	15611009	What is the primary purpose of following academic conventions in writing?	1.0	0.00
		To establish a unique writing style     To express personal creativity		
		To ensure consistency and meet scholarly standards		
		4. To entertain the reader		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		

		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Objecti 10	ive Question 15611010		1.0	0.00
10	13611010	Which of the following is a key aspect of clarity in academic writing?	1.0	0.00
		Using complex sentence structures		
		2. Employing ambiguous language		
		3. Defining key terms and concepts		
		Relying heavily on metaphors		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Object	ive Question			
11	15611011	What does alicativity is academic unities NOT involved	1.0	0.00
		What does objectivity in academic writing NOT involve?		
		Presenting information from a neutral perspective		
		Using emotional language to persuade the reader		
		Adopting a non-subjective stance based on personal experiences		
		Expressing ideas through impersonal language		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
	ive Question			
12	15611012	When integrating references in academic writing, what should be avoided?	1.0	0.00
		Properly citing and attributing sources		
		Relying solely on personal opinions and experiences		
		Paraphrasing without crediting the original source     Avoiding citations to maintain originality		
		4. Avoiding citations to maintain originality		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		

		A4:4		
Objecti	ive Question			
13	15611013	Why is following academic conventions important in writing?  1. To establish a new and unique writing style	1.0	0.00
		To ensure consistency and meet academic requirements     To express personal creativity without boundaries     To entertain the reader with unconventional approaches		
		A1:1 A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
	ive Question			
14	15611014	Which of the following is NOT a key aspect of a formal tone in academic writing?  1. Maintaining a scholarly register 2. Using precise terminology 3. Employing casual language 4. Avoiding informal expressions  A1:1  A2:2  A3:3  A4:4	1.0	0.00
Object	ive Question			
15	15611015	What is NOT a component of language proficiency for academic writing?  1. Vocabulary knowledge 2. Grammatical accuracy 3. Organizational skills 4. Use of slang and colloquialisms  A1:1  A2:2  A3:3	1.0	0.00
		A4:4		

Object	ive Question			
16	15611016	What should be avoided when striving for precision in academic writing?	1.0	0.00
		Using simple but direct language		
		Providing clear definitions		
		Employing figurative language     Relying on correct sentence structures		
		4. Relying on conect sentence structures		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Object	ive Question			
17	15611017		1.0	0.00
		What do the instructions for authors typically include?		
		1. Types of titles that are acceptable and the structure of the paper		
		Submission deadlines and fees     Guidelines fee and seed and fees		
		Guidelines for peer review     Citation styles		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Object	ive Question			
18	15611018	Which of the following is NOT recommended when analyzing papers for a literature	1.0	0.00
		review?		
		Noting the problem the research addresses		
		Identifying the methodology or procedure used		
		3. Summarizing the entire paper word-for-word		
		Recognizing the strengths and weaknesses of the research		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
	ive Question 15611019		1.0	0.00

		Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a purpose of writing for research?  1. Communication 2. Record-keeping 3. Entertainment		
		4. Education A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Objecti	ve Question			
20	15611020	Which of the following is NOT considered a form of writing?	1.0	0.00
		4 Dans		
		1. Prose		
		2. Poetry		
		3. Speeches		
		4. Essays		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Objecti	ve Question			
21	15611021		1.0	0.00
		Which of the following is NOT a habit of effective writers?		
		Organize and argue		
		Read what you wish to write		
		Use complex vocabulary		
		Write for a reader		
		4. Write for a reader		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A3.3		
		A4:4		
Objecti	ve Question			
22	15611022		1.0	0.00
11	1		·	

		Writing systems have evolved over time from:		
		Pictographs and ideograms to complex alphabets and scripts		
		Simple alphabets to complex scripts		
		Complex scripts to simple alphabets		
		4. Codes to diagrams		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		112.2		
		A3:3		
		10.0		
		A4:4		
Ohioati	ve Question			
23	15611023		1.0	0.00
	15011025	When identifying what the editor is looking for, which of the following is NOT	110	0.00
		considered?		
		1. The type of paper (e.g., original research, review)		
		The subject's relevance and innovation		
		3. The word count of the paper		
		4. The clarity of purpose and research objectives		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Objecti	ve Question			
24	15611024		1.0	0.00
		Which section of a research paper is typically written last?		
		1. Introduction		
		Abstract (final version)		
		3. Discussion		
		4. Conclusions		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Object	ve Question			
25	15611025		1.0	0.00

		When choosing a model paper, which aspect should NOT be noted?		
		How the author begins the paper		
		2. The points made in each section		
		How paragraphs are linked together		
		4. The number of references cited		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A3 : 3		
		A4:4		
	ve Question			
26	15611026	What is the purpose of skimming when reading academic texts?	1.0	0.00
		what is the pulpose of skilllining when reading academic texts?		
		To memorize every detail		
		2. To quickly grasp the main ideas		
		3. To analyze the data in depth		
		4. To identify the methodology used		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		N2.2		
		A3:3		
		A3 : 3		
		A4:4		
	ve Question			0.00
27	15611027	Which skill allows you to locate specific information within a text?	1.0	0.00
		1. Critical reading		
		2. Scanning		
		3. Skimming		
		4. Note-making		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
		т. ти		
L				
Objecti 28	ve Question		1.0	0.00
20	13011020		1.0	0.00

		What distinguishes primary research articles from review articles?  1. There is no difference 2. Primary research articles present original research, while review articles summarize existing research 3. Review articles are more important than primary research articles 4. They serve the same purpose  A1:1  A2:2  A3:3  A4:4		
Ohiecti	ive Question			
29	15611029	When reading an abstract, you should:  1. Skim over it quickly 2. Read it carefully as it holds the key to understanding the entire study 3. Ignore it and move directly to the introduction 4. Memorize it word for word  A1:1  A2:2  A3:3  A4:4	1.0	0.00
	ive Question			
30	15611030	Identifying the core arguments in an academic text is important for:  1. Understanding the scholarly conversation presented 2. Memorizing facts 3. Preparing for exams 4. Conducting experiments  A1:1  A2:2  A3:3  A4:4	1.0	0.00
	ive Question	1	1.0	0.00
31	15611031		1.0	0.00

		Which of the following is NOT a purpose of effective note-making?  1. Aiding comprehension 2. Serving as a valuable resource 3. Organizing information 4. Memorizing the entire text word for word		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Objecti	ive Question			
32	15611032		1.0	0.00
32	13011032	Critical reading strategies are essential for:	1.0	0.00
		Writing research papers		
		2. Conducting experiments		
		3. Engaging with scholarly content more deeply		
		4. Data analysis		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
01: (				
	ive Question		1.0	0.00
33	15611033	Skimming and scanning are valuable skills because they allow you to:	1.0	0.00
		Skillining and scalling are valuable skills because they allow you to.		
		Efficiently navigate large volumes of text		
		Memorize every detail		
		Conduct experiments		
		4. Analyze data		
		4. Allalyze data		
		A1:1		
		Al. I		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Object	ive Question			<u> </u>
34	15611034		1.0	0.00
134	13011034		1.0	0.00

		When reading an academic text, you should:  1. Accept all information at face value 2. Question, evaluate, and synthesize the information 3. Memorize the text verbatim 4. Ignore any contradictory or opposing viewpoints  A1:1  A2:2  A3:3  A4:4		
	ive Question			
35	15611035	Effective note-making strategies are important because they:  1. Help you prepare for exams  2. Serve as a personal roadmap through the academic landscape  3. Allow you to conduct experiments  4. Enable data analysis	1.0	0.00
		A1:1 A2:2		
		A3:3 A4:4		
Objecti	ive Question			
36	15611036	Reading and writing are:  1. Two separate activities 2. Two tightly connected parts of the same whole 3. Completely unrelated 4. Only relevant for academics  A1:1  A2:2  A3:3  A4:4	1.0	0.00
	ive Question		1.0	0.00
37	15611037		1.0	0.00

		Which of the following is NOT listed as a reason why reading skills are important?  1. Knowledge acquisition 2. Academic success		
		Critical thinking     Conducting experiments		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
	ive Question			
38	15611038	Strong reading skills are directly linked to:	1.0	0.00
		Academic achievement		
		2. Laboratory skills		
		3. Data collection		
		Experimental design		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Objecti	ive Question			
39	15611039		1.0	0.00
		What do advanced reading skills allow researchers to do?		
		Conduct experiments		
		2. Critically engage with academic texts and understand methodologies		
		3. Analyze data		
		Write research papers		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Object	ive Question			
40	15611040		1.0	0.00

		What is the definition of vocabulary?  1. The set of words used in a specific field 2. The body of words that a person, community, or language possesses and uses 3. The collection of words in a dictionary 4. The words used in a particular text  A1:1  A2:2  A3:3		
		A4:4		
Objecti	ive Question			
41	15611041	Which of the following is NOT a type of vocabulary mentioned?  1. Active vocabulary 2. Passive vocabulary 3. Technical vocabulary 4. Receptive vocabulary	1.0	0.00
		A1:1 A2:2 A3:3 A4:4		
Objecti	ive Question			
42	15611042	Receptive vocabulary refers to:  1. The words a person can actively use 2. The words a person can recognize and understand 3. The words used in a specific discipline 4. The words in a person's native language  A1:1  A2:2  A3:3  A4:4	1.0	0.00
	ive Question			
43	15611043		1.0	0.00

		Expressive vocabulary involves:  1. Understanding the meaning of words		
		The ability to choose and use words appropriately     Recognizing words in reading or listening     The words used in academic writing		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
	ve Question			
44	15611044	What is the first strategy suggested for building vocabulary?	1.0	0.00
		Use contextual learning		
		Create word lists and flashcards		
		3. Engage in conversations		
		Read widely and regularly		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
	ve Question			
45	15611045	Contextual learning involves:	1.0	0.00
		Memorizing word definitions		
		Understanding the meaning of a word from its context		
		3. Using flashcards		
		Playing word games		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
	ve Question			
46	15611046		1.0	0.00

		Which strategy involves active recall to reinforce vocabulary retention?  1. Reading widely 2. Engaging in conversations 3. Creating word lists and flashcards 4. Using contextual learning		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Objecti	ive Question			
47	15611047		1.0	0.00
7	13011047	Engaging in conversations helps with:	1.0	0.00
		Memorizing word definitions		
		Exposing you to different perspectives and vocabulary		
		Creating flashcards		
		4. Reading widely		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Objecti	ive Question			
48	15611048	Which activity is mentioned as an enjoyable way to reinforce vocabulary?	1.0	0.00
		1. Deading toythooks		
		Reading textbooks		
		2. Memorizing word lists		
		Playing word games and puzzles		
		Engaging in formal discussions		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
	ive Question			
49	15611049		1.0	0.00

		In academic contexts, a rich vocabulary is essential for:  1. Writing for general audiences 2. Expressing complex ideas and understanding specialized terminology 3. Engaging in casual conversations 4. Memorizing word lists  A1:1		
		A2:2 A3:3		
		A4:4		
	ve Question			
50	15611050	Formulaic expressions are:  1. Informal phrases used in casual conversation 2. Fixed, standardized, or commonly used phrases in academic writing 3. Technical terms used in specific disciplines 4. Commonly misused words  A1:1  A2:2  A3:3  A4:4	1.0	0.00
	ve Question			
51 Objecti	15611051	In academic writing, formulaic expressions contribute to:  1. Clarity, coherence, and formality 2. Informal and conversational tone 3. Personal expression and creativity 4. Use of slang and colloquialisms  A1:1  A2:2  A3:3  A4:4		0.00
52	15611052		1.0	0.00

		Where can formulaic expressions be found in a research paper?  1. Only in the introduction 2. In various sections, including introductions, literature reviews, methodologies, results, discussions, and conclusions 3. Only in the conclusion 4. Only in the abstract  A1:1  A2:2  A3:3  A4:4		
Object 53	ive Question		1.0	0.00
	ive Question	What does grammar refer to?  1. The study of the forms and structures of words 2. The rules for sounds and sound patterns in a language 3. The set of rules and principles that govern how words and phrases are combined to form sentences 4. The social rules for using language in different contexts  A1:1  A2:2  A3:3  A4:4	1.0	0.00
54	15611054		1.0	0.00
		Which aspect of grammar is concerned with the proper ordering and structuring of words in sentences?  1. Morphology 2. Semantics		
		Pragmatics     Syntax		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3 A4:4		
Ohiect	ive Question	A7.7		

55	15611055	0.00	1.0	0.00
		What does morphology study?		
		The meanings of words and sentences		
		The forms and structures of words		
		3. The social rules for using language		
		4. The rules for sounds and sound patterns		
		28-5-130-7-201-2-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-1-1-1-10-10-10-		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Objecti	ive Question			
56	15611056		1.0	0.00
		The meaning of words and how it connects to the overall meaning of a sentence is		
		studied under:		
		1. Pragmatics		
		2. Morphology		
		3. Semantics		
		4. Phonology		
		Honology		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Objecti	ive Question			
57	15611057		1.0	0.00
		What do the rules of grammar provide?		
		A shared framework for understanding and expressing meaning accurately		
		A shared framework for understanding and expressing meaning accurately     Guidelines for using language in different social contexts		
		Principles related to discourse and communication effectiveness		
		Both a and c		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Object	ive Question			
58	15611058		1.0	0.00
			-	
11	n I			

		Proper grammar, spelling, and punctuation in research writing allow for:  1. Smooth readability and comprehension of the content 2. Persuasive arguments 3. Conducting experiments 4. Collecting data		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Objecti	ive Question			
59	15611059		1.0	0.00
	13011037	Why is precision in writing important in research?	1.0	0.00
		To entertain readers		
		To convey complex concepts and results clearly		
		3. To increase word count		
		4. To demonstrate personal opinions		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
	ive Question			
60	15611060	Adhering to grammar conventions in research writing:	1.0	0.00
		Promotes creativity and personal expression		
		Promotes clarity and transparency of the scientific argument		
		Encourages the use of informal language		
		Allows for ambiguity and vagueness		
		4. Allows for diffugulty drid vagaciness		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Objecti	ive Question			
61	15611061		1.0	0.00

		Proper grammar in research writing denotes:  1. Personal opinions and biases 2. Casual and conversational writing style 3. Attention to detail, a key trait of good researchers 4. Lack of scientific rigor		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Obianti	ive Question			
62	15611062	Which of the following is NOT one of the purposes of punctuation mentioned?	1.0	0.00
		Which of the following is NOT one of the purposes of punctuation mentioned:		
		To indicate boundaries between words, phrases, clauses, and sentences		
		2. To denote different pauses, rhythms, and intonations in a sentence		
		3. To clarify meaning		
		4. To increase word count		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
01: 4				
63	ive Question 15611063		1.0	0.00
03	13011003	Which punctuation mark is used to point the reader to specific aspects of text?	1.0	0.00
		1. Comma		
		2. Semicolon		
		3. Exclamation point		
		4. Colon		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
	ive Question			
64	15611064		1.0	0.00

	13011000	What is the purpose of revising in the context of writing?  1. Fixing errors 2. Refining and enhancing the writing 3. Proofreading for spelling mistakes 4. Formatting the document  A1:1  A2:2  A3:3	1.0	0.00	
	13011000	1. Fixing errors 2. Refining and enhancing the writing 3. Proofreading for spelling mistakes 4. Formatting the document  A1:1	1.0	0.00	
	13011000	1. Fixing errors 2. Refining and enhancing the writing 3. Proofreading for spelling mistakes 4. Formatting the document	1.0	0.00	
	13011000	Fixing errors     Refining and enhancing the writing     Proofreading for spelling mistakes	1.0	0.00	
	13011000	Fixing errors     Refining and enhancing the writing	1.0	0.00	
	13011000	000-000-000-000-000-000-00-00-00-00-00-	1.0	0.00	
	15611066		1.0	0.00	
Objective Question					
		A4:4			
		A3:3			
		A2:2			
		A1:1			
		To express personal opinions and biases     To increase word count			
		To maintain a conversational tone     To accurately communicate complex information and ensure clarity for readers     To express passonal opinions and biases.			
	15611065	Why is punctuation important in research writing?	1.0	0.00	
Objecti	ive Question				
		A4:4			
		A3:3			
		A2:2			
		A1:1			
		3. Semicolon 4. Hyphen			
		Quotation marks     Apostrophe			
		Which punctuation mark is used to indicate connections between sentences and ideas?			

		Which of the following is NOT a reason for revising, editing, and proofreading in research?  1. Ensuring precision in research findings 2. Maintaining consistency in academic style 3. Generating new research data 4. Enhancing clarity for peer review and publication  A1:1  A2:2  A3:3  A4:4		
Objecti	ive Question			
68	15611068	What is the primary role of editing in the context of research writing?  1. Correcting spelling errors 2. Ensuring clarity, coherence, style, and overall effectiveness 3. Formatting citations 4. Restructuring paragraphs  A1:1  A2:2  A3:3  A4:4	1.0	0.00
	ive Question			
69	15611069	Which of the following is NOT a component of an ideal paragraph structure?  1. Topic Sentence 2. Supporting Sentences 3. Transitions 4. Counterargument  A1:1  A2:2  A3:3  A4:4	1.0	0.00
70	15611070		1.0	0.00
, 3	15011070		2.0	3.00

		What is the purpose of the concluding sentence in an ideal paragraph structure?  1. Introducing a new idea 2. Summarizing the main idea or providing a transition to the next paragraph 3. Presenting evidence 4. Defining key terms  A1:1  A2:2  A3:3  A4:4		
Objecti	ive Question			
71	15611071	Which type of paragraph is used to summarize and synthesize existing research on a topic?  1. Introduction Paragraphs 2. Literature Review Paragraphs 3. Methodology Paragraph 4. Results Paragraph  A1:1  A2:2  A3:3  A4:4	1.0	0.00
Ol-:4	i Oti			
72 Objecti	ive Question  15611072	What is the primary purpose of a Methodology Paragraph in a research paper?  1. Presenting the study's findings 2. Describing the research methods and procedures used 3. Interpreting the results 4. Introducing the research topic  A1:1  A2:2  A3:3  A4:4	1.0	0.00
73	15611073		1.0	0.00

		Which type of paragraph is used to explore the significance of the findings and compare them to existing literature?  1. Introduction Paragraph 2. Literature Review Paragraphs 3. Methodology Paragraph 4. Discussion Paragraphs  A1:1  A2:2  A3:3		
Objecti 74	15611074	In the revision process, what is the purpose of reading the paper aloud?  1. Correcting spelling errors 2. Identifying awkward phrasing, unclear sentences, and grammatical errors 3. Checking citation formatting 4. Evaluating the overall structure  A1:1  A2:2  A3:3  A4:4	1.0	0.00
Objecti	ive Question			
75	15611075	What should be done when revising the thesis statement in a research paper?  1. Remove the thesis statement entirely 2. Ensure it is clear, specific, and accurately reflects the focus of the research 3. Relocate the thesis statement to the conclusion 4. Rewrite the thesis statement using complex language  A1:1  A2:2  A3:3  A4:4	1.0	0.00
76	15611076		1.0	0.00

		Which of the following is NOT a step in the revision process for research papers?  1. Checking overall structure 2. Evaluating paragraph transitions 3. Examining sentence structure 4. Conducting primary research		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Objecti	ive Question			
77	15611077	What is the purpose of proofreading during the revision process?  1. Restructuring paragraphs 2. Correcting grammatical errors, punctuation mistakes, and typos 3. Strengthening the thesis statement 4. Evaluating the overall structure	1.0	0.00
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Object	ive Question			
78	15611078	Which section of a research paper should be reviewed during the revision process to ensure it effectively summarizes key points and reinforces the thesis?  1. Introduction 2. Literature Review 3. Conclusion 4. Methodology  A1:1  A2:2  A3:3  A4:4	1.0	0.00
79	15611079		1.0	0.00
13	150110/9		1.0	0.00

		What does the revision process in a research paper involve?  1. Generating new research data 2. A comprehensive review and enhancement of various components 3. Writing the initial draft 4. Conducting primary research		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Objecti	ive Question			
80	15611080	What is a MAIN REASON researchers attend conferences?	1.0	0.00
		To win awards for their research.		
		To share their findings and receive feedback.		
		To get a free vacation to the conference location.		
		4. To meet celebrities who might be attending the conference.		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
01: 4				
81	ive Question 15611081		1.0	0.00
01	13011081	What can researchers gain from networking at conferences?	1.0	0.00
		Free food and drinks at the conference receptions.		
		2. Collaborations on future projects, job opportunities, and access to resources and		
		funding.		
		3. The chance to win a raffle for a new laptop.		
		Early access to the latest research papers being presented.		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Objecti	ive Question			
82	15611082		1.0	0.00

		How do conferences help researchers stay up-to-date with their field?  1. By offering exclusive online forums for researchers.  2. By featuring presentations on the latest developments and trends.  3. By providing researchers with free subscriptions to academic journals.  4. By giving them access to a private social media network for researchers.		
		A2:2 A3:3		
		A4:4		
Object	ive Question			
83	15611083	What is an IMPORTANT SKILL for researchers to develop through presentations?  1. Typing quickly and accurately.  2. Presenting their work effectively.  3. Memorizing all the details of their research.  4. Designing visually appealing websites.	1.0	0.00
		A1:1 A2:2 A3:3 A4:4		
Objecti	ive Question			
84	15611084	How can presenting research at conferences help researchers increase their visibility?  1. By getting their research published in a prestigious academic journal. 2. By allowing them to showcase their expertise and establish themselves as thought leaders. 3. By guaranteeing them a job interview at a top university. 4. By making them famous within their local community.  A1:1  A2:2  A3:3  A4:4	1.0	0.00
85	15611085		1.0	0.00
II .	II I		1	

		What is a BENEFIT of attending conferences for researchers looking for new jobs?		
		They can meet potential employers in a relaxed and social setting.		
		They can meet potential employers in a relaxed and social setting.     They can get advice on how to write a strong CV.		
		They can learn about the latest interview techniques.		
		They can connect with representatives from academic institutions, government		
		agencies, and industry.		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
01: (				
86	ive Question 15611086		1.0	0.00
00	12011000	How can conferences help reignite a researcher's passion for their work?	1.0	0.00
		By providing them with free research equipment.		
		By offering them financial grants to support their research.		
		By allowing them to interact with like-minded individuals and exchange ideas.  A By giving them a break from their deily seconds a chivities.		
		By giving them a break from their daily research activities.		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
		ATT T		
01: (				
87	ive Question 15611087		1.0	0.00
07	13011087	Why is it important for researchers to effectively communicate their findings?	1.0	0.00
		So they can impress their colleagues with their knowledge.		
		So they can win grants for their research projects.		
		So that their research is understood and appreciated by the intended audience.		
		So they can avoid being criticized by other researchers.		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
01	O			
Object:	ive Question 15611088		1.0	0.00
	15011000		1.0	5.00

		What does presenting research at conferences allow researchers to do, according to the passage?  1. Earn extra income from conference fees. 2. Showcase their expertise and build their reputation within their field. 3. Take a break from their regular research duties. 4. Travel to different countries around the world.  A1:1  A2:2  A3:3  A4:4		
Objecti	ive Question			II.
89	15611089	How can strong presentation skills help researchers secure funding for their projects, according to the passage?  1. By making them appear more likeable and friendly. 2. By allowing them to tell jokes and stories during their presentations. 3. By enabling them to make a compelling case for why their research deserves financial support. 4. By giving them the confidence to ask for money directly from the audience.  A1:1  A2:2  A3:3  A4:4	1.0	0.00
Objecti	ive Question			
	15611090	Why is it important for researchers to focus on language skills specifically for presentations?  1. To learn how to speak multiple languages fluently. 2. To effectively convey information, engage the audience, and make a lasting impression. 3. To impress other researchers with their vocabulary knowledge. 4. To avoid using any slang or informal language during their presentations.  A1:1  A2:2  A3:3  A4:4	1.0	0.00

Objecti	ve Question			
91	15611091	What does using clear and concise language during presentations help ensure, according to the passage?  1. That the audience finds the presentation entertaining. 2. That the audience understands the content without confusion. 3. That the presenter appears confident and self-assured. 4. That the presentation is finished within the allocated time.  A1:1  A2:2  A3:3  A4:4	1.0	0.00
Ohioati	va Ovastian			
92	ve Question  15611092  ve Question	What is the main focus of "Digital Literacy and Critical Evaluation of Online Content"?  1. Learning how to code websites 2. Developing skills to evaluate information found online 3. Writing research papers in different citation styles 4. Understanding the history of the internet  A1:1  A2:2  A3:3  A4:4	1.0	0.00
93	15611093	Why is understanding how to differentiate between trustworthy sources and misinformation essential?  1. To impress other researchers with your knowledge. 2. To conduct rigorous research and produce high-quality academic writing. 3. To learn new vocabulary and improve your writing style. 4. To gain access to exclusive online communities.  A1:1  A2:2  A3:3	1.0	0.00

Objecti	ve Question			
94	15611094	What are Open Educational Resources (OERs)?	1.0	0.00
		Online subscriptions to academic journals.		
		Freely available educational materials.		
		Software programs specifically designed for research.		
		Online forums for researchers to discuss their work.		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Objecti	ve Question			
95	15611095		1.0	0.00
		What is the main purpose of using citation management tools?		
		To find relevant sources for your research.		
		To ensure accurate and consistent citations in your writing.		
		To paraphrase and summarize existing research.		
		To translate research papers into different languages.		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A2 . 2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Objecti	ve Question			
96	15611096		1.0	0.00
		What is plagiarism?		
		Using complex vocabulary in your writing.		
		Presenting someone else's work or ideas as your own without proper attribution.		
		Making grammatical errors in your research paper.		
		Failing to meet research deadlines.		
		4. I dilling to meet research deadlines.		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A2 . 2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Objecti	ve Question			

97	15611097	What is a SIGNIFICANT challenge for researchers writing in a non-native language?  1. Difficulty accessing the internet. 2. Limited proficiency can lead to unintentional plagiarism. 3. Lack of access to libraries and research materials. 4. Pressure to publish their research quickly.	1.0	0.00
		A2:2 A3:3		
		A4:4		
Objecti	ve Question			
98	15611098	How can language editing services help researchers overcome language barriers?  1. By providing them with access to online translation tools.  2. By ensuring clarity and accuracy in their writing.  3. By helping them find relevant research papers in their field.  4. By suggesting new research topics to explore.	1.0	0.00
		A1:1 A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Objecti	ve Question			
99 Objecti	15611099 ve Question	What is an IMPORTANT consideration when using AI tools for research writing?  1. Understanding the capabilities and limitations of the tools.  2. Relying solely on AI to generate content for your research paper.  3. Expecting AI to replace the need for human researchers.  4. Sharing your research data with the developers of the AI tool.  AI:1  A2:2  A3:3  A4:4		0.00
100	15611100		1.0	0.00

What is the MAIN BENEFIT of using Al-powered tools for data analysis in research?	
They can write research papers for you.	
2. They can help identify patterns in large datasets more efficiently.	
3. They can guarantee your research will be published in a top journal.	
They can provide emotional support during the research process.	
A1:1	
AI.I	
A2:2	
A3:3	
A4:4	