

Applied linguistics

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First lecture

<http://www.classmarker.com/onlinetest/start/?quiz=kag50e9cc0ad006b>

1. Linguistics is the discipline that studies of language.
 - a. The nature and use
 - b. The meaning and use
 - c. The nature and meaning
 - d. All true

2. When we apply theories and methods in linguistics, we are then talking about:
 - a. Linguistics
 - b. Applied lingual
 - c. Applied linguistics
 - d. A and C

3. Applied linguistics, as a term, is especially used with reference to the field oflanguage learning and teaching.
 - a. Human
 - b. Foreign
 - c. Local
 - d. A and C

4. Speakers' ability to produce and understand an unlimited number of utterances, including many that are novel and unfamiliar. This definition refers to:

- a. Linguistic competence
 - b. Linguistic formation
 - c. Linguistic challenge
 - d. All false
- 5. The gradual development of ability in a first or second language by using it naturally in communicative situations. This definition refers to:**
- a. Fluency
 - b. Linguistic competence
 - c. A and B
 - d. Acquisition
- 6. Learning is considered to beto acquisition.**
- a. Similar
 - b. Prior
 - c. In contrast
 - d. All false
- 7. Learning is the process of accumulating knowledge, in contrast to acquisition.**
- a. Conscious
 - b. Unconscious
 - c. Both A and B
 - d. Neither
- 8. Language is a/anbehavior.**
- a. Involuntary
 - b. Natural
 - c. Voluntary

- d. All true
- 9. Language is a set of habits, patterns that are to an entire group speaking the language and consistent to large degrees in individuals.**
- a. Important
 - b. Common
 - c. Uncommon
 - d. Strange
- 10. Language as a form of communication is entirelyin its relation to what is communicated.**
- a. Arbitrary
 - b. Flexible
 - c. Compatible
 - d. All false
- 11. The relation between language and society could be described as:**
- a. Weak
 - b. Strong
 - c. Natural
 - d. All false
- 12. Traditions areinvolved in language.**
- a. Not
 - b. Not necessarily
 - c. Really
 - d. All false

- 13. When talking about the relation between language and sound system, we mean thatis a constituent of language.**
- a. Phonetics
 - b. Phonology
 - c. Morphology
 - d. Listening
- 14. Morphology and syntax are both two other constituents of language. The difference between them is that syntax deals with:**
- a. The sentence structure of the language
 - b. The word structure of the language
 - c. The syllable structure
 - d. All false
- 15. are used to enable people to communicate meaningfully and consistently with each other.**
- a. Sentences
 - b. Grammar rules
 - c. Meanings
 - d. All false
- 16. Language teaching approaches are:**
- a. 5
 - b. 7
 - c. 9
 - d. 11
- 17. One of the language teaching approaches is Grammar-Translation Approach. In this approach, the use of target language is:**

- a. Greatly involved
 - b. Lightly involved
 - c. Not involved at all
 - d. All false
- 18. In Grammar-Translation Approach, instructions are given in:**
- a. The native language of the students.
 - b. Only the target language
 - c. Both the native and the target languages
 - d. The target language rather than the native one.
- 19. In Grammar-Translation Approach, teachers.....**
- a. Have to be able to speak the target language
 - b. Does not have to be able to speak the target language
 - c. Should avoid using the native language as much as possible
 - d. All false
- 20. In Grammar-Translation Approach, one of the following DOES NOT apply:**
- a. Focus is on grammatical parsing, i.e., the form and inflection of words.
 - b. There is a very late reading of difficult classical texts.
 - c. A typical exercise is to translate sentences from the target language into the mother tongue.
 - d. Both A and B
- 21. The result of Grammar-Translation Approach on the ability to communicate is usually:**
- a. Great
 - b. Considerable

- c. Not rated yet
 - d. Very little
- 22. One of the language teaching approaches is Direct Approach. In this approach, teacher**
- a. Have to to know the students' native language.
 - b. Does not have to to know the students' native language.
 - c. Must be a native speaker or have native-like proficiency in the target language.
 - d. B and C
- 23. In Direct Approach, actions and pictures are:**
- a. Used
 - b. Ignored
 - c. Lightly found
 - d. A and C
- 24. In Direct Approach, dealing with the literary texts.....**
- a. Involves an intensive grammatical analysis.
 - b. Reader reads for pleasure.
 - c. Reader reads for pleasure and grammatical analysis.
 - d. All false
- 25. In Direct approach, the target grammar and culture are taught:**
- a. Deductively
 - b. Inductively
 - c. Directly
 - d. Momentarily
- 26. Inductive learning means to:**

- a. Learn through direct explaining from a teacher.
 - b. Learn through noticing.
 - c. Learn through listening
 - d. All false
- 27. In Direct approach, lessons begin with dialogues and anecdotes inconversational style.**
- a. Modern
 - b. Old
 - c. Interesting
 - d. boring
- 28. One of the language teaching approaches is the Reading Approach. In this approach,**
- a. Only the grammar useful for reading comprehension is taught.
 - b. Vocabulary is controlled at first (based on frequency and usefulness) and then expanded.
 - c. Translation is not involved at all.
 - d. A and B
- 29. In the Reading Approach, the only language skill emphasized is:**
- a. Listening comprehension
 - b. Reading comprehension
 - c. Writing
 - d. Writing and reading
- 30. In the reading approach, the teacher's oral proficiency in the target language.....**
- a. Is of great importance.

- b. Is not of great importance.
 - c. Is highly recommended.
 - d. All true
- 31. In the Reading Approach,is a respectable classroom procedure.**
- a. Translation
 - b. Interpretation
 - c. Reading
 - d. Speaking
- 32. One of the language teaching approaches is Audiolingualism Approach. In this approach, dialogues are found....**
- a. At the end of lessons
 - b. At the beginning of lessons
 - c. At the middle of lessons
 - d. All possible
- 33. In Audiolingualism Approach, mimicry التقليد and memorization are used, based on the assumption that language is a/an.....**
- a. Habit formation
 - b. Inventive formation
 - c. Creative formation
 - d. All true
- 34. In Audiolingualism Approach, grammatical rules are:**
- a. Taught deductively
 - b. Taught inductively

- c. Ignored
 - d. All false
- 35. In Audiolingualism Approach, pronunciation isfrom the beginning.**
- a. Ignored
 - b. Lightly found
 - c. Stressed
 - d. postponed
- 36. In Audiolingualism Approach,is severely limited in initial stages.**
- a. Pronunciation
 - b. Dictation
 - c. Vocabulary
 - d. A and B
- 37. In Audiolingualism Approach, language is often manipulatedregard to meaning or context.**
- a. With
 - b. Without
 - c. In correspondence with
 - d. All false
- 38. No use of the mother tongue is permitted in:**
- a. The Direct approach
 - b. The Reading Approach
 - c. The Grammar-Translation Approach
 - d. The Audiolingualism Approach
- 39. There is early reading of difficult classical texts in:**

- a. The Direct approach
 - b. The Reading Approach
 - c. The Grammar-Translation Approach
 - d. The Audiolingualism Approach
- 40. Vocabulary is controlled at first (based on frequency and usefulness) and then expanded. This is found in:**
- a. The Direct approach
 - b. The Reading Approach
 - c. The Grammar-Translation Approach
 - d. The Audiolingualism Approach
- 41. Grammatical structures are sequenced and rules are taught inductively. This is found in:**
- a. The Direct approach
 - b. The Reading Approach
 - c. The Grammar-Translation Approach
 - d. The Audiolingualism Approach
- 42. The teacher does not have to be able to speak the target language. This is found in:**
- a. The Direct approach
 - b. The Reading Approach
 - c. The Grammar-Translation Approach
 - d. The Audiolingualism Approach
- 43. The teacher must be proficient only in the structures, vocabulary that he/she is teaching since learning activities are carefully controlled. This is found in:**
- a. The Direct approach
 - b. The Reading Approach

- c. The Grammar-Translation Approach
 - d. The Audiolingualism Approach
- 44. Lessons begin with dialogs. This is found in both:**
- a. Direct and Reading approaches.
 - b. Direct and The Audiolingualism approaches
 - c. Only in Reading approach
 - d. Grammar and Direct approaches
- 45. Both Grammar-translation approach and Don't require the teacher to be of great fluency in the target language.**
- a. The Direct approach
 - b. The Reading Approach
 - c. The Audiolingualism Approach
 - d. All false