

Applied Linguistics

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Second Lecture

<http://www.classmarker.com/online-test/>

1. **Continuing with the Language Teaching Approaches, we have the Situational Approach. In this one, all languages materials are practiced:**
 - a. In written form before presented orally.
 - b. In both written and oral form at the same time.
 - c. Orally before being presented in written form.
 - d. All false

2. **In Situational Approach, efforts are made to ensure that the mostlexical items are presented.**
 - a. General and useful
 - b. Specific and accurate
 - c. Complicated
 - d. All false

3. **In Situational Approach, New items (lexical and grammatical) are introduced and practiced insituations.**
 - a. Similar
 - b. Real
 - c. Virtual
 - d. A and C

4. **One of the teaching approaches is the Cognitive Approach. In this approach, language learning is viewed as:**
 - a. Habit formation.
 - b. Rule acquisition
 - c. Both

d. Neither

5. In Cognitive Approach, pronunciation:

- a. Is greatly emphasized and required.
- b. Is de-emphasized because perfection is viewed as unrealistic.
- c. Has to be learnt from the very beginning.
- d. All false

6. In Cognitive Approach, reading and writing are:

- a. As important as listening and speaking
- b. Less important than listening and speaking
- c. More important than listening and speaking
- d. All false

7. In Cognitive Approach, vocabulary instruction is important, especially atlevels.

- a. Intermediate and advanced
- b. Beginner and intermediate
- c. All
- d. Higher

8. In Cognitive Approach, errors are viewed as:

- a. Not permitted
- b. Allowed in very limited situations
- c. A big obstacle
- d. Inevitable

9. One of the teaching approaches is the Affective-Humanistic Approach. One of the following DOES NOT apply to this approach:

- a. Respect is emphasized for the individual and his feeling
- b. Communication that is meaningful to learner is emphasized.
- c. Instruction involves much work only in large groups.

- d. Class atmosphere is viewed as more important than materials or methods.

10. In the Affective-Humanistic Approach, the teacher is viewed as:

- a. Very necessary
- b. A counselor of facilitator
- c. Useless
- d. All false

11. In the Affective-Humanistic Approach, the teacher should be proficient in the target language and the student's native language because:

- a. Translation may be used heavily in the initial stages.
- b. The students will get confused by the two languages.
- c. He will be teaching students belonging to two languages.
- d. All false

12. One of the teaching approaches is the Comprehension-Based Approach. In this approach,is very important and is viewed as the basic skill that will allow speaking, reading, and writing to develop spontaneously over time given the right conditions.

- a. Grammar
- b. Vocabulary
- c. Listening comprehension
- d. All true

13. In the Comprehension-Based Approach, Learners should begin by listening to meaningful speech and by respondingin meaningful ways before they produce and language themselves.

- a. Verbally
- b. Nonverbally
- c. Both
- d. Neither

14. In the Comprehension-Based Approach, speaking is:

- a. Encouraged from the very beginning

- b. Not advised until the learner feels ready to do so.
- c. Not allowed at all.
- d. Always allowed.

15. Delaying speaking in the Comprehension-Based Approach leads to:

- a. Poor pronunciation
- b. Poor learning
- c. Better pronunciation
- d. Poor understanding

16. In the Comprehension-Based Approach, learners progress by being exposed to meaningful input that isbeyond their level of competence.

- a. Just one step
- b. Two steps
- c. Three steps
- d. All false

17. One of the following DOES NOT apply to Comprehension-Based Approach:

- a. Rule learning is very important
- b. Errors correction is seen as unnecessary.
- c. Learners should not speak until they feel ready to do so
- d. Audio/visual tapes could be used to provide the appropriate input for the learners.

18. One of the teaching approaches is the Communicative Approach. In this approach, the content of a language course will include:

- a. Semantic notions
- b. Social functions
- c. Linguistic structures
- d. All true

19. In the Communicative Approach, skills like reading and speaking are integrated.....

- a. From the beginning
- b. At the middle
- c. At the end
- d. All possible

20.....is rule-governed cognitive behavior (not habit formation).

- a. Communicative Approach
- b. Comprehension Approach
- c. Affective-Humanistic Approach
- d. Cognitive Approach

21. Inlearning a foreign language is a process of self-realization and of relating to other people

- a. Communicative Approach
- b. Comprehension Approach
- c. Affective-Humanistic Approach
- d. Cognitive Approach: Language

22. Inlanguage acquisition occurs if and only if the learner comprehends meaningful input.

- a. Communicative Approach
- b. Comprehension Approach
- c. Affective-Humanistic Approach
- d. Cognitive Approach

23. When we talk about the thing that reflects a certain model or theory in language teaching, we are talking about:

- a. Technique
- b. Approach
- c. Method

d. All true

24. When we talk about a set of procedures in language teaching, we are talking about:

- a. Technique
- b. Approach
- c. Method
- d. All true

25. When we talk about a classroom device or activity (e.g. imitation and repetition) in language teaching, we are talking about:

- a. Technique
- b. Approach
- c. Method
- d. All true

26. Historically, an approach or a method also tends to be used in conjunction with:

- a. A syllabus
- b. The help of the teacher
- c. Without the help of the teacher
- d. All false

27. Facing the abundance وفرة of approaches, the only way to make wise decision is by:

- a. Learning more about the specific approaches/methods/techniques available.
- b. Assessing students needs (why and for what purpose?)
- c. Examining instructional constraints (time, class size, and materials).
- d. All true