Applied Linguistics

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Lecture 9

1. **Understanding a piece of discourse involves:**
   a. A good knowledge about the language.
   b. A 'pre-existent knowledge of the world'.
   c. <u>Both together.</u>
   d. Neither

2. **'SCHEMA' (plural SCHEMATA) refers to:**
   a. A good knowledge about the language.
   b. <u>A 'pre-existent knowledge of the world'.</u>
   c. Both together.
   d. Neither

3. **We can divide reasons for reading and listening into two broad categories. One category is (Instrumental). The other one is:**
   a. Ideal
   b. Inductive
   c. <u>Pleasurable</u>
   d. Understanding

4. **When we read a road sign so that we know where to go or when we read the instructions on a ticket machine because we need to know how to operate it, here the reasons for reading are:**
   a. <u>Instrumental</u>
   b. Inductive
   c. Pleasurable
   d. Understanding

5. **In top –down processing, the reader or listener ……………………of the reading or listening passage by, in some way, absorbing the overall picture.**
   a. Focuses on specific view

b. <u>Gets a general view</u>
c. Both
d. Neither

6. **In……………….., the reader or listener focuses on individual words and phrases, and achieves understanding by stringing these detailed elements together to build a whole.**
   a. <u>Bottom-up processing</u>
   b. Top-down
   c. Both
   d. Neither

7. **The processes we go through when reading a novel or listening to a poem are likely to be ……………….those we use when we are looking for someone's number in a telephone directory,**
   a. Similar to
   b. <u>Different from</u>
   c. Exactly the same
   d. All false

8. **Good readers and listeners are able to pick up the topic of a written or spoken text very quickly. With the help of their own schemata, they quickly get an idea of what is being talked about. This skill is called:**
   a. Predicting and guessing
   b. Reading and listening for general understanding (SKIMMING)
   c. <u>Identifying the topic</u>
   d. Interpreting text

9. **Both readers and listeners sometimes guess in order to try and understand what is being written or talked about, especially if they have first identified the topic. This skill is called:**
   a. <u>Predicting and guessing</u>
   b. Reading and listening for general understanding (SKIMMING)
   c. Identifying the topic

d. Interpreting text

10. **Good readers and listeners are able to take in a stream of discourse and understand the GIST of it without worrying too much about the details. This skill is called:**
   a. Predicting and guessing
   b. (SKIMMING)
   c. Identifying the topic
   d. Interpreting text

11. **Going to written and spoken text because we want specific details is a skill called:**
   a. SCANNING
   b. (SKIMMING)
   c. Identifying the topic
   d. Interpreting text

12. **Readers and listeners are able to see beyond the literal meaning of words in a passage, using a variety of clues to understand what the writer or speaker is implying or suggesting. This skill is called:**
   a. SCANNING
   b. (SKIMMING)
   c. Reading and listening for detailed information
   d. Interpreting text

13. **Reading and listening in order to understand everything we are reading in detail is a skill called:**
   a. SCANNING
   b. (SKIMMING)
   c. Reading and listening for detailed information
   d. Interpreting text

14. **If we are in an airport and announcement starts, we listen in a concentrated way to everything that is said. Here, we use the skill called:**
   a. SCANNING
   b. (SKIMMING)
   c. Reading and listening for detailed information
   d. Interpreting text

15. **Pre-teaching vocabulary that is in the reading or listening text, extensive reading, and Authenticity are solutions for the problem of:**
   a. Topic and genre
   b. Comprehension tasks
   c. <u>Language and difficult texts</u>
   d. All true

16. **Choosing the right topics, creating interest, activate schemata, and vary topics are solutions for the problem of:**
   a. <u>Topic and genre</u>
   b. Comprehension tasks
   c. Language and difficult texts
   d. Negative expectation

17. **Testing and Teaching, and appropriate challenge are solutions for the problem of:**
   a. Topic and genre
   b. <u>Comprehension tasks</u>
   c. Language and difficult texts
   d. Negative expectation

18. **Manufacturing success and agreeing on a purpose are solutions for the problem of:**
   a. Topic and genre
   b. Comprehension tasks
   c. Language and difficult texts
   d. <u>Negative expectation</u>