

That hypothesis states that “ comprehensible input may not be utilized by second language learners/acquirers if there is a ‘mental block’ that prevents them from fully profiting from it”

- The Affective Filter Hypothesis

The part of the internal processing system that subconsciously screens incoming language is;

- Filter

Adult learners are likely to have because of the events that occur in Adolescence ?

- Higher Affective- Filter

According to the Affective Filter hypothesis, Children learners less inhibited, and are likely to have ?

- Low Affective – Filter

The main principles of Krashen’s ‘Monitor Model can be?

1. The goal is communicative skills
2. Comprehension precedes production
3. Production emerges when the learner is ready
4. Acquisition activities are central
5. The ‘Affective Filter’ needs to be kept low

is undoubtedly the best known theory of L2 acquisition ?

- Monitor Model

نهاية المحاضرة السابعة :

is the emotional side of human behavior, and it may be juxtaposed to the cognitive side ?

- The affective domain

the refers to emotion or feeling ?

- affective

It is a subjective experience, which the individual conveys to others be verbal reports and other overt expressive behaviors ?

- Self-esteem

the personal judgment of worthiness that is expressed in the attitudes that the individual holds towards himself ?

- Self-esteem

Human beings build sets of defenses to protect the ego ?

- Inhibition

has no concept of his/her The own self ?

- The newborn baby

the growing degrees of awareness and responding ?

- in Childhood

the physical, emotional, and cognitive changes of the preteenager and Teenager ?

- In adolescence

is an important characteristic of successful learning of second language learning ?

- Risk-taking

is almost impossible to define in a simple sentence. It is associated with feelings of uneasiness, frustration, selfdoubt, apprehension, or worry ?

- Anxiety

is the capacity for participation in another's feelings or ideas ?

- Empathy

is sociable, has many friends, needs to have people to talk to, and does not like studying by himself ?

- The typical extrovert

He craves excitement, takes chances, often sticks his neck out, acts on the spur of moment, and is generally impulsive individual ?

- Extroversion

He/she has ready answers, and generally likes change ?

- Extroversion

sociable, has many friends, takes chances, has ready answers, and likes change are characteristics of ?

- extrovert

is a quiet, retiring sort of person, fond of books rather than people; he is reserved and distant, except with intimate friends ?

- The typical introvert

He/she tends on to plan ahead and distrusts the impulse of the moment

- Introversion

He does not like excitement, takes matters of everyday life with proper seriousness, and likes a well-ordered mode of life ?

- Introversion

Quiet, fond of books rather than people, tends on to plan ahead ?

- Introvert

The four components of language aptitude ?

1. Phonemic coding ability
2. Grammatical sensitivity
3. Inductive language learning ability
4. Memory and learning

The ability to make a link between sound and symbol ?

- Phonemic coding ability

The ability to recognize the grammatical functions that words fulfill in sentences ?

- Grammatical sensitivity

The ability to examine language materials ?

- Inductive language learning ability

People vary in the efficiency with which they make such bonds, vary ,therefore; in speech, vocabulary growth ?

- Memory and learning

There are different forms of knowing ?

- Seven

that is the ability to find your way around environment ?

- Spatial intelligence

that is the ability to perceive and create pitch and rhythmic patterns ?

- Musical intelligence

that is the fine motor movement ?

- Bodily-kinesthetic intelligence

that is the ability to understand others, how they feel, what motivates them, how they interact with one another ?

- Interpersonal intelligence

that is the ability to see oneself, to develop a sense of self-identity

- Intrapersonal intelligence

is the inner drive, impulse, emotion, or desire that moves one to a particular action ?

- Motivation

There are types of motivation ?

- Three

What are types motivations ?

- Instrumental motivation

- Integrative motivation

- Assimilative motivation

refers to motivation to acquire a language as means for attaining instrumental goals (e.g. a career)

- Instrumental motivation

Is employed when learners wish to integrate themselves within the culture of the second language group, and become a part of that society

- Integrative motivation

is the drive to become an indistinguishable member of a speech community ?

- Assimilative motivation

Children much more successful than adults in acquiring the phonological system of the new language ?

- Age

Most Children are more successful than adults in learning a second language, but they are not always faster ?

- true

Adults appear to progress faster than children in the areas of syntax and morphology, at least in the early stages of learning ?

- true

In the process , the reader or listener gets a general view of the reading or listening passage by absorbing the overall picture ?

- Top – down

In the process , This is greatly helped if the reader or listener’s schemata allow them to have appropriate expectations of what they are going to come across ?

- Top – down

In the process , the reader or listener focuses on individual words and phrases, and achieves understanding by stringing these detailed elements together to build a whole ?

- Bottom - up

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 ?

- Skimming

Reading and listening for such ‘general’ comprehension means not stopping for every word, not analyzing everything that the writer or the speaker includes in the text ?

- Skimming

Reading and listening for general understanding is called ?

- Skimming

contrast to reading and listening for gist, we frequently go to written and spoken text because we want specific details ?

- Scanning

We may listen to the news, only concentrating when the particular item that interests us comes up ?

- Scanning

Reading and listening for specific information is called ?

- Scanning

Sometimes we read and listen in order to understand everything we are reading in detail ?

- Reading and listening for detailed information

نهاية المحاضرة التاسعة :

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