

The Scientific Goal of NLP identifies theneeded for an agent to exhibit forms of linguistic behavior.

- a) Living expenses
- b) Most appropriate time
- c) The best business company
- d) computational machinery

D

speech processing, machine translation, question answering and summarization are

- a) some applications of weapon industry
- b) recycling or reprocessing of used materials.
- c) psycholinguistic analysis
- d) natural language processing

D

3. The Of NLA designs, implements, and tests systems that process natural languages for practical applications

- a) Scientific goal
- b) Financial goal
- c) Engineering goal
- d) Indirect goal

C

4. BNC stands for the

- a) British National Companies
- b) The Brazilian National Corpus
- c) The Brazilian Network Corpus
- d) The British National Corpus

D

5. If you are using the *checklist approach*, some key things that you should not forget are

- a) To be explicit about where the list comes from.
- b) To be explicit about which existing list is being used/adapted.
- c) to have as many detailed subsections as possible.
- d) all the above.

D

6. According to (Long & Robinson 1998), previous research has proven that some techniques like *highlighting grammatical forms and writing them in italicized, bold letters* are

- a) useless
- b) not effective
- c) very effective
- d) partially useless

C

7. Chapelle argues that CALL software should have the ability to let studentsas this would help them in internalizing the new form.

- a) see their images
- b) notice their success
- c) notice their errors
- d) notice their progress

C

8. According to Borg (1999), error awareness helps students to

- a) use monitors and repeat the same errors
- b) monitor and self-correct their use of language
- c) monitor their teachers use of language
- d) monitor the errors that the software makes.

B

9. When all of the answers are correct, the software displays message in red at the top of the exercise.
- a) 'Incorrect answers'
 - b) a 'well done'
 - c) a 'poorly done'
 - d) a 'wrong answer'
10. In grammar, a 'tree bank' refers to
- a) A bank where you can deposit orange trees
 - b) A financial institution where you can deposit money
 - c) A collection of grammatical sentences
 - d) A collection of parsed sentences.
11. Natural language processing can best be applied in the field of
- a) Human rights
 - b) Computational linguistics
 - c) Photoshop
 - d) Painting
12. The coloured in a CALL software is of significance because it helps students focus on form and allows the computer to take on the role of the teacher.
- a) feedback
 - b) food bag
 - c) full bag
 - d) hardback
13. According to Skehan (cited in Chapelle 2001), CALL materials must suit the target learners, and accordingly its tasks should be set at a level that is.....
- a) neither too simple nor too difficult
 - b) too simple
 - c) too difficult
 - d) too simple and too difficult
14. Some users of corpora are
- a) Dictionary makers, computational linguists and descriptive grammarians.
 - b) Stylisticians and teachers making class tasks.
 - c) Sociolinguists, language learning researchers and writers of teaching syllabuses
 - d) All the above
15. The beginnings of a CALL checklist was inspired mainly by
- a) Odell (1986)
 - b) Chapelle (2001)
 - c) Al Fraidan (2013)
 - d) Odell (2013)
16. Specification (External pre-requisites of a CALL software) usually needs to be to any consideration of real pedagogical value.
- a) Prior
 - b) during
 - c) after
 - d) all the above
17. Some aspects of software that need to be looked at separately for evaluation are
- a) place, ventilation and electricity, etc.
 - b) price, platform and management required, prerequisite software, etc.
 - c) screen protectors, dust protecting covers and chat software like yahoo, skype, etc.
 - d) email account, connection to the internet and IP hiding software, etc.

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18. Some output features of a CALL software are
- a) Sound, graphics, video, written fonts, screen layout, etc.
 - b) syntax, linguistics, morphology, etc.
 - c) apples, oranges, vegetables, cheese and meat, etc.
 - d) hard disc, mouse, wires, television, keyboard, etc.
19. Instead of using global judgment, one can breakdown this into a
- a) Checklist
 - b) Recipe
 - c) Judgment
 - d) Software
20. Choose the sentence that exhibits ambiguity.
- a) I go fishing every Monday.
 - b) I like fishing in the river.
 - c) I can fish
 - d) Fishing in the river is interesting
21. We study Natural Language Processing because.....
- a) it helps in communication with computers
 - b) it helps in communication with people
 - c) it offers insights into language
 - d) All the above
22. According to Chapelle (2001 p52): 'Evaluation of CALL is a argument'
- a) situation-specific
 - b) animal-specific
 - c) Arabic-specific
 - d) English-specific
23. you cannot really evaluate a CALL software without also thinking of how this software will be used in the
- a) learning and teaching process
 - b) eating and digestion process
 - c) sleeping and thinking process
 - d) None of the above
24. Evaluation a CALL software after the program has been acquired and used with so learners, involves the question of.....
- a) whether this software was a success and the action is to use it or not with current or other learners.
 - b) whether to buy this software or not
 - c) what learners it would suit
 - d) All the above
25. Evaluation of CALL materials prior to purchasing them will
- a) help you decide whether to buy them or not
 - b) help you decide whether this software was a success and therefore can again.
 - c) help you decide what to eat for breakfast
 - d) help you give the software to your learners

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26. In the realm of CALL, it is especially necessary for teachers to be good at because there is a lot of poor materials/software about.
- a) evasion
 - b) evaluating
 - c) evacuation
 - d) invitation
27. Curriculum designers who evaluate to choose a suitable coursebooks for a course are less likely to extend this activity to CALL, so this job is
- a) left to the teacher to do.
 - b) left to the students to do.
 - c) left to the parents to do.
 - d) left to the lazy students to do.
28. means relying on one's own judgment/experience, and maybe published consensus on what should be there, what is good or bad, or AL theory.
- a) Introspection
 - b) inspection
 - c) friction
 - d) fiction
29. According to Chapelle (2001), refers to the degree of 'beneficial' focus on software that the software provides to its learners.
- a) Language Learning Potential
 - b) Travelling abroad
 - c) buying a new car
 - d) completing your Master degree
30. contribute to 'input enhancement' of a CALL software.
- a) Food and drink
 - b) Colourful, animated pictures and the quizzes
 - c) Colourless and bad-looking pictures
 - d) Coffee and cakes
31. The criteria of Chapelle's (2001) evaluation scheme include.....
- a) language learning potential
 - b) learner fit, meaning focus, and positive impact.
 - c) authenticity and practicality.
 - d) All the above
32. A 'CALL software' can involve any software or programs potentially usable by
- a) Soldiers in the battlefield.
 - b) language learners in connection with learning/teaching
 - c) news presenters.
 - d) All the above.
33. CALL software is often analogous to
- a) an individual exercise or task in a book
 - b) musical instrument
 - c) delicious food at a restaurant
 - d) short story

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34. Unlike a program which can usually give some response to the users dependent on what they click or type in, a book
- a) is not typically dynamic or interactive
 - b) is typically dynamic and interactive
 - c) typically has video clips and animated graphics
 - d) all the above
35. A book compared to a CALL software which can involve sound as well as pictures, diagrams and text all in the same package.
- a) is full of multimedia items
 - b) is limited in its media capability
 - c) has various interactive exercises and media capability
 - d) limitless in its media capability
36. The use of written materials such as eyes and a desk to put them on; CALL, by contrast, requires computers, network access etc.
- a) requires a lot of prerequisites
 - b) a large number of prerequisites
 - c) few technological prerequisites
 - d) None of the above
37. The language content of material in a is essentially unalterable, while some CALL software allows 'authoring': i.e. the teacher can put in his/her own choice of text, words etc.
- a) Coursebook
 - b) CALL software
 - c) Laptop
 - d) None of the above
38. The three key aspects of CALL that need consideration are
- a) Money, guns and house.
 - b) Development, Usage and Evaluation.
 - c) Water, soil and air.
 - d) Light, sand and water.
39. When evaluating a CALL program, it is especially useful to make to see how the program responds - e.g. give wrong answers and press the wrong keys etc.
- a) deliberate mistakes
 - b) unconscious mistakes
 - c) no mistakes
 - d) all the above
40. 'CALL' stand for.....
- a) Case application language learning
 - b) Computer assisted language learning
 - c) Communication aided language learning
 - d) Cable assessment language learning
41. Development, usage and evaluation are
- a) important stages in the CALL process.
 - b) Expensive types of drinks
 - c) Necessary tools for travelling abroad
 - d) All the above

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42. Thinking about Designing CALL materials is similar to thinking about.....

- a) Designing a car
- b) Designing a house
- c) Designing textbooks
- d) Designing clothes

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43. The history of CALL goes back to.....

- a) The era of Dinosaurs
- b) The era of Ice Age
- c) The era of Powerful Macs and PCs
- d) The Age of stones

C

44. UUEG is an example of CALL software. It mainly facilitates learning.....

- a) Meaning of words
- b) Part of speech
- c) Synonyms
- d) Grammar and structures

D

45. Chapelle (2001) argues that CALL evaluation should be carried out using.....

- a) SLA theories
- b) FLA theories
- c) All LA theories
- d) Third LA theories

A

46. There are two stages in Chapelle's (2001) evaluation. These are.....

- a) Usage and evaluation
- b) Implementation and assessment
- c) Judgmental and empirical
- d) Subjective and objective

C

47. CALL software can be defined as.....

- a) Any software available in the market accessible to all
- b) Any anti-virus software that is free or shareware
- c) Any potential software usable by language learners in connection with learning
- d) Any multimedia software that is free or shareware

C

48. Evaluation can be defined as.....

- a) Using an application for learning purposes
- b) Judging the price of an application
- c) Deciding on the fitness of something for certain purposes
- d) Assigning the availability of an application

C

49. A corpus is.....

- a) Stored information
- b) Stored images and videos
- c) Stored collection of language data
- d) Stored files and folders

C

50. When a teacher subjectively judges an application this is called.....

- a) Empirical judgment
- b) Experimental judgment
- c) Process judgment
- d) Expert judgment

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