

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