

Applied Linguistics

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Lecture 7

1. The third hypotheses of Krashen's theory is The Affective Filter Hypothesis. In this theory, Krashen Argued that " comprehensible input may not be utilized by second language learners if there is:
 - a. No translation
 - b. A mental block
 - c. A psychological block
 - d. All false

2. **LAD stands for:**
 - a. Language Audio Detectors
 - b. Language Acquisition Device
 - c. Lingual Audio Device
 - d. All false

3. **The Affective Filter Hypothesis supposes that if the ' Affective Filter' is down, the inputthe LAD and becomes acquired competence.**
 - a. Reaches
 - b. Misses
 - c. Informs
 - d. All false

4. **If the 'Affective Filter' is up, the input is**
 - a. Allowed

- b. Blocked
 - c. Permitted
 - d. ignored
5. **One of the following is NOT one of the situations when the 'Affective Filter' is up:**
- a. The acquirer is unmotivated
 - b. The acquirer is lacking confidence
 - c. The acquirer has an intent on becoming a member of the group speaking the target language.
 - d. The acquirer is uncomfortable with the teacher's attitude toward him.
6. **Filter is anprocessing system.**
- a. External
 - b. Internal
 - c. Both
 - d. Neither
7. **Filterscreens incoming language.**
- a. Subconsciously
 - b. Consciously
 - c. Both
 - d. Neither
8. **The Filter hasfunctions.**
- a. Three
 - b. Four

- c. Five
 - d. Six
- 9. One of the filter's functions is that It determines which language models thewill select.**
- a. The teacher
 - b. The learner
 - c. Krashen
 - d. All true
- 10. One of the filter's functions is that It determines which part of the language will be attended to.....**
- a. At the middle
 - b. At the beginning
 - c. At the end
 - d. All true
- 11. One of the filter's functions is that It determines when the language acquisition efforts should.....**
- a. Start
 - b. Develop
 - c. Review
 - d. Cease
- 12. One of the filter's functions is that it determines howa learner can acquire.**
- a. Strong
 - b. Weak
 - c. Slow

d. Fast

13. **Adult learners are likely to have‘Affective Filter’.**

a. Clearer

b. easier

c. Higher

d. Lower

14. **Affective Filter is higher in adults because of the events that occur in.....**

a. Adolescence

b. Childhood

c. Both

d. Neither

15. **Due to Krashen's view of class room language learning, the principal goal of language teaching is to supplyinput in order to facilitate ‘acquisition’.**

a. A lot of

b. Comprehensible

e

c. The maximum

d. All false

16. **Due to Krashen, a good teacher is someone who can make input comprehensible to a non-native speaker,his competence in the target language.**

a. Regardless

- b. Considering
- c. Taking into account
- d. All false

17. Due to Krashen, optimal input is supplied when the teacher engages the learner in real communication which the learner finds

- a. Boring
- b. Affordable
- c. Interesting
- d. Understandabl
- e.

18. Due to Krashen's view of class room language learning, teaching should be seen asin the wider world.

- a. A preparation for acquisition
- b. A complete acquisition
- c. An interaction
- d. All false

19. Krashen argues that it isthe classroom can supply sufficient comprehensible input to ensure successful L2 acquisition.

- a. Sure that
- b. Doubtful
- c. Clear

d. All false

20. Due to Krashen's view of class room language learning, the teacher must ensure that learners do not feel anxious or are put on the defensive. One of the following does NOT apply to this principle:

a. The learner has to feel relaxed.

b. The learner has to feel confident.

c. Insisting on learner's production too soon.

d. Avoiding correcting errors in communicative activities.

21. Due to Krashen's view of class room language learning, grammar teaching should be:

a. Including complicated forms

b. Restricted to simple forms

c. Intensive

d. All false

22. Due to Krashen, Grammar teaching (inductive or deductive) is of limited value because it can only contribute to:

a. Acquisition

b. Learning

c. Both

- d. Neither
- 23. Due to Krashen's view of class room language learning, errors should not be corrected when the goal is:**
- a. Learning
- b. Acquisition
- c. Both
- d. Neither
- 24. Due to Krashen's 'Monitor Model', The goal is:**
- a. Learning skills.
- b. LAD
- c. Communicative skills.
- d. All false
- 25. Due to Krashen's 'Monitor Model', comprehensionproduction.**
- a. Precedes
- b. Follows
- c. Goes together
- d. All false
- 26. Due to Krashen's 'Monitor Model', activities are central.**
- a. Error correcting
- b. Grammar

c. A and B

d. Acquisition

27. Many scholars

critiqued the following EXCEPT:

a. It is not clear how Krashen's claim that 'learnt' knowledge does not contribute to the development of 'acquired' knowledge.

b. It is easy to see how the 'input hypothesis' can be properly tested.

c. The 'monitor hypothesis' has been criticized on the grounds that it is far too restricting

d. Learners are capable of learning and using metalingual knowledge to a far greater extent than Krashen allows for.