

Applied Linguistics

- a) It is a set of procedures (A system that spells out rather precisely how to tonguage).
 - A method >
 - b. A technique
 - c. An approach
 - d. A theory
- 7) To make a good decision concerning the choice of an approach or teachers need to:
- Teach more vocabulary
 - Know how to use dictionaries
 - Know how to make the best use of the library
- ssess their students' needs (why and for what purpose?)

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Teach more vocabulary Know how to use dictionaries Know how to make the best use of the library d. Assess their students' needs (why and for what purpose) 8) In that process, there is no explicit concern with error Intralanguage Acquisition Interlanguage d. Learning 9) In that process, errors detection and correction Learning b. Language transfer c. Acquisition d. Fossilization 10) The three conditions for the Monitor use a Setting, rule and age Time, place and participants b. Time, focus on form, and know the rule O Participants, age and rules

- a. Who use the monitor when it is appropriate and when it doesn't interfers with communication
- Who attempt to monitor all the time
- c. Who prefer not to use their monitor even if they have all the conditions
- d. Who prefer not to use their monitor even if they have all the conditions
- a. Who prefer not to use their monitor even if they have all the conditions
- Who use the monitor when it is appropriate and when it doesn't interfere w communication
- d. Who rarely use their monitor
- 13) Children are likely to have:
- Low Affective-Filter
- b. No Affective-Filter
- c. High Affective-Filter
- d. Extremely high Affective-Filter
- 14) In Krashen's Monitor Model, the main goal is to:
- a. Teach morphology and syntax
- Teach phonetics and phonology
- Prepare learners for acquisition in the wider world
- d. To make learners more inhibited
- 15) The Affective domain is:
- a. Personal judgment of worthiness
- motional side of human behavior, and it may juxtapos

el. Who rarely use their me 13) Children are likely to have: b. No Affective-Filter d. Extremely high Affective-Filter 14) In Krashen's Monitor Model, the main goal is a. Teach morphology and syntax Teach phonetics and phonology c. Prepare learners for acquisition in the wide d. To make learners more inhibited) The Affective domain is: Personal judgment of worthiness he emotional side of human behavior, at tolerance of possible incorrectness in u ar of negative social evaluation 13) Children are likely to have:
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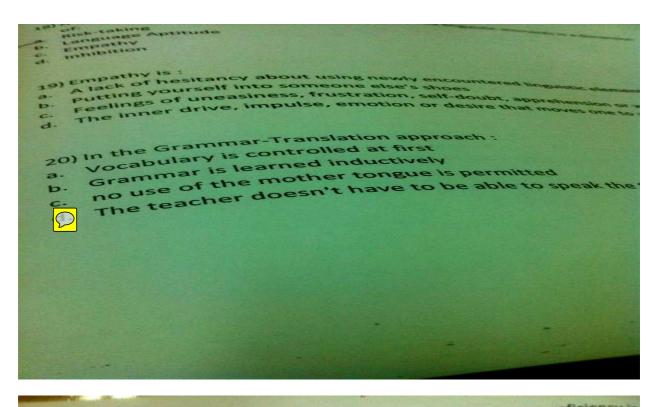
I. Fear of 15) The Affective domain is: d. Fear of negative social evaluation

Risk-Taking Empathy 18) A lack of hesitancy about using newly encountered of: Risk-taking Language Aptitude Empathy Inhibition

19) Empathy is:

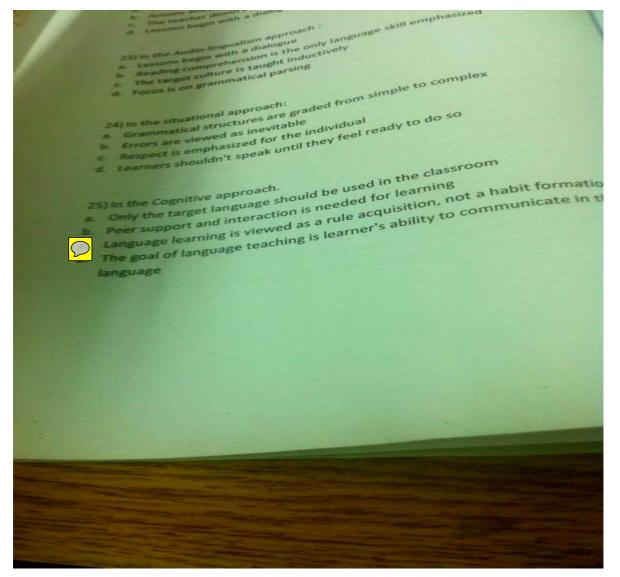
- A lack of hesitancy about using newly enco
- Putting yourself into someone else's shoe
- Feelings of uneasiness, frustration, self-d
- The inner drive, impulse, emotion or de

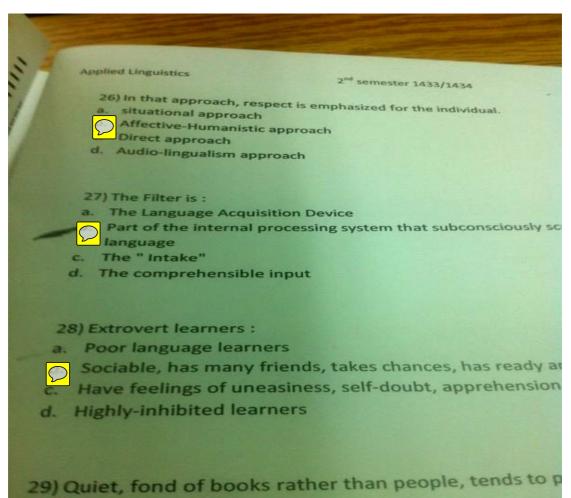
0) In the Grammar-Translation approach Vocabulary is controlled at first Grammar is learned inductively



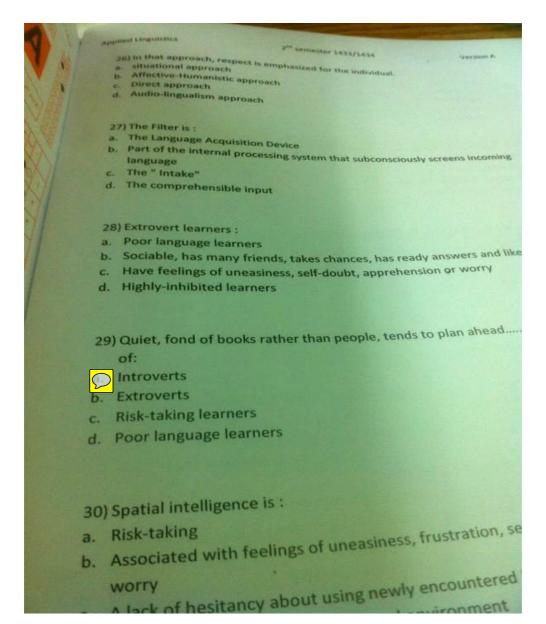
- The teacher must be a native speaker or have native-like proficiency in language Applied Linguistics
 - b. Pronunciation is stressed from the beginning
- c. Translation is a respectable classroom procedure
- d. A great effort is to present learners errors

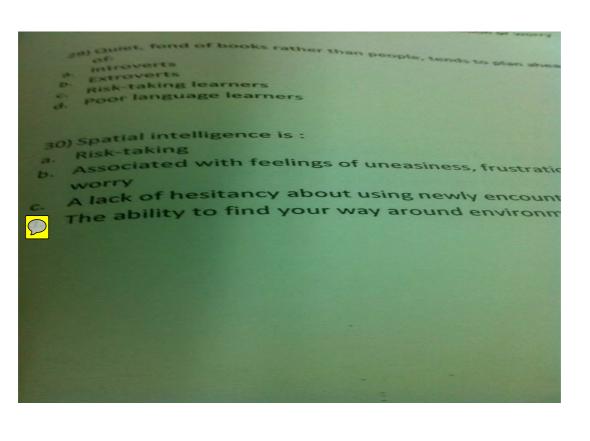
- a. There is a little use of the target language b. Actions and pictures are used to make meanings clear
- The teacher doesn't need to have good oral proficiency in the ta
- d. Lessons begin with a dialogue
- 23) In the Audio-lingualism approach:
- b. Reading comprehension is the only language skill emphasize
- c. The target culture is taught inductively
- d. Focus is on grammatical parsing
- 24) In the situational approach:
- Grammatical structures are graded from simple to compl
- b. Errors are viewed as inevitable
- c. Respect is emphasized for the individual
- d. Learners shouldn't speak until they feel ready to do so

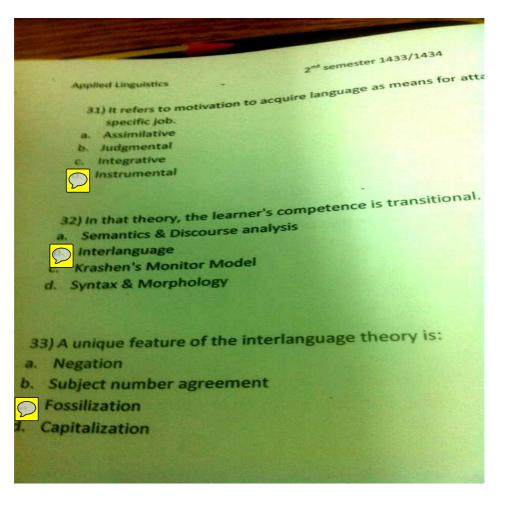


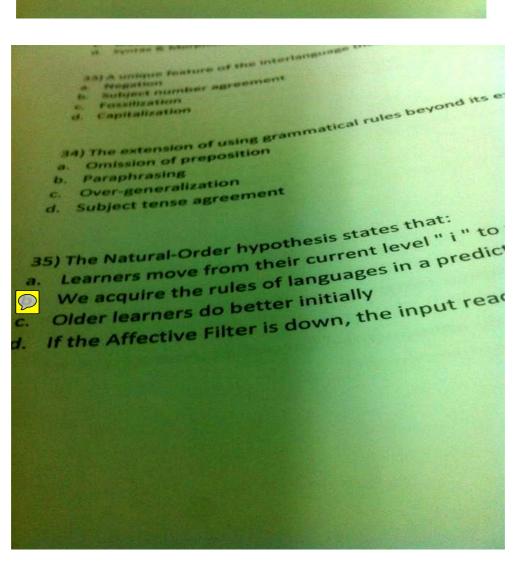


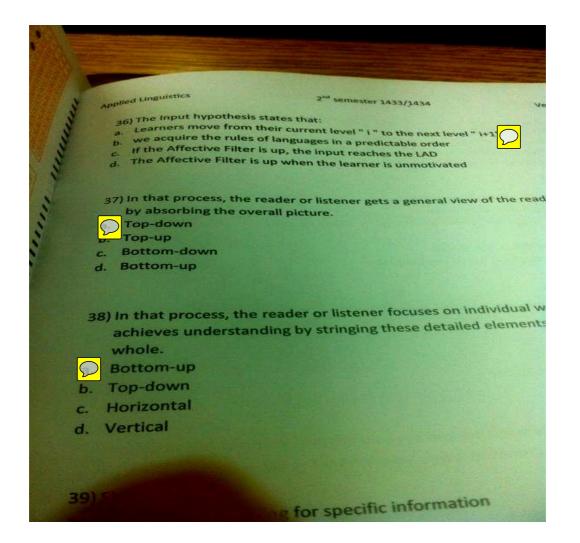
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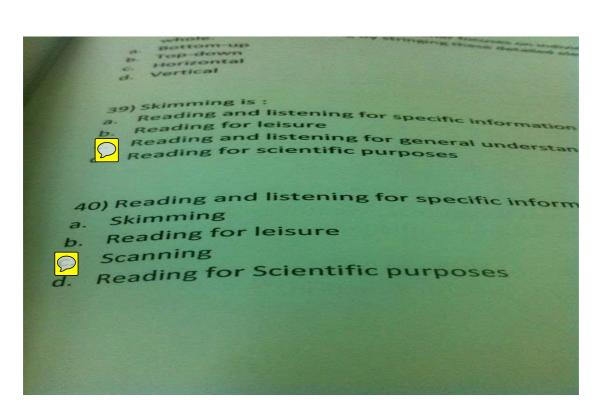


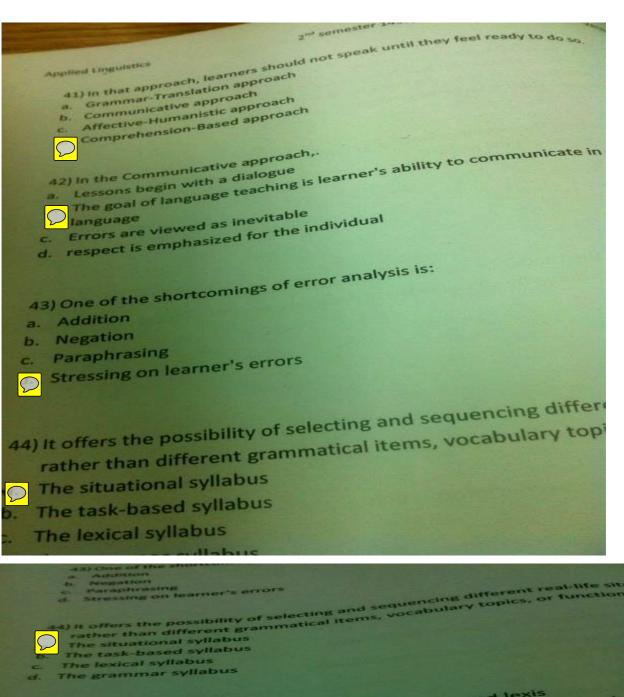








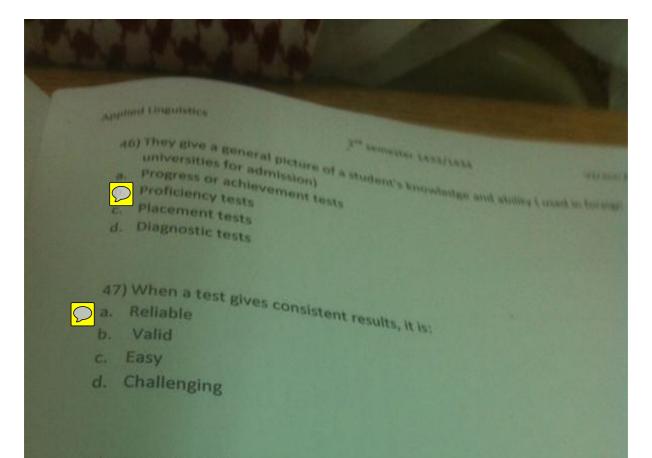




Organizes a syllabus on the basis of vocabulary and lexis 45) The task-based syllabus:

Organizes a syllabus on the basis of vocabulary and lexis
Organizes a syllabus on the basis of different topics (e.g., weather
lists a sories lists a series of tasks, and may later list some or all of the language those tasks.

offers the possibility of selecting and sequencing different real than different grammatical items, vocabulary topics, or function



- 48) The type of language produced by second language learners w
- a. Subject tense agreement
- b. Mother tongue
- Interlanguage
- d. Use of 'me' as a subject

49) In the silent period:

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- h The Affective Filter is down
- Once competence has been built up, speech eme
- d. Learners are less inhibited

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50) On these tests, students work against time like typing.
a. Criterion-referenced
b. Formative evaluation
c. Global testing
Speed and power tests