

- 1- The scientific goal of NLP identifies the needed for an agent to ex???
Forms of linguistic behavior
 - a- Living expenses
 - b- most appropriate time
 - c- the best business company
 - d- computational machinery
- 2- speech processing, machine translation, question answering and summarization are
 - a- some application of weapon industry
 - b- recycling or reprocessing of used materials
 - c- psycholinguistics analysis
 - d- natural language processing
- 3- the of NLA designs, implements, and tests systems that process natural language for practical applications
 - a- Scientific goal
 - b- Financial goal
 - c- Engineering goal
 - d- Indirect goal
- 4- BNC stands for the
 - a-British National Companies
 - b-the Brazilian National Corpus
 - c-the Brazilian Network Corpus
 - d-The British National Corpus
- 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
- 6- According to (Long & Robinson 1998), previous research has proven that some techniques that highlighting grammatical forms and writing them in italicized, bold letters are
 - a- useless
 - b- not effective
 - c- very effective
 - d- partially effective

- 7- Chapelle argues that CALL software should have the ability to let students as 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
- 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
- 9- when all of the answers are correct, the software displays message in red at the top of the exercise.
- a- Incorrect answer
 - b- a "well done"
 - b- a "poorly done"
 - e- 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 be best applied in the field of
- a- Human rights
 - b- Computational linguistics
 - c- Photoshop
 - d- Painting
- 12- The coloured in 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 of 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 consedration of real pedagogical value
a- Prior
b- during
c- after
d- all of 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
- 18-Some output features of Call software are
a- sound, graphics, video, written font, 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- Cheeklist
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 the river is interesting

- 21-We study Natural Language Processing because
- a-it helps in communication with computers
 - b-it helps communication with people
 - c-it offers insights into language
 - d-all of 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 same 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 of 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 be bought again
 - c- help you decide what to eat for breakfast
 - d- help you give the software to your learners
- 26- I n the 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 course book for a course are less likely to extend this activity to CALL, so the job is
- a- left to the teacher to do
 - b- left to the student 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 may be buplished cause???? 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???? 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 drinks
 - b- colourful, animated pictures and 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 of 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 of 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
- 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 of 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 number of prerequisites
 - d- none of the above
- 37-The language content of material in a is essentially unalterable, while some CALL software allows authoring: ie the teacher can put his / her own choice of text, words etc.
- a- Course book
 - b- CALL software
 - c- Laptop
 - d- none of the above
- 38-The three key aspect 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 of the above
- 40-CALL stands 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 of the above

- 42- thinking about Designing CALL materials is similar to thinking about
- a- Designing a car
 - b- Designing a house
 - c- Designing textbook
 - d- Designing cloths
- 43- The History of CALL goes back to
- a- The era Dinosaurs
 - b- The era of Ice Age
 - c- The era of Powerful Macs and PCs
 - d- the Age of stones
- 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
- 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
- 46- There are two stages in Chapelle's (2001) evaluation. These are
- a- usage and evaluation
 - b- implementation and assessment
 - c- Judgment and empirical
 - d- Subjective and objective
- 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
- 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
- 49- A corpus is
- a- Stored information
 - b- Stored images and videos
 - c- Stored collection of language data
 - d- Stored files and folders

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

- a- Empirical Judgment
- b- Experimental judgment
- c- process judgment
- d- expert judgment