1-understanding input containing i+1
The input hypothesis

2-building up their competence lead to speak
Silent period

3-it is the emotional side of human behavior and it may juxtaposed to the cognitive side
The affective domain

4-it is seen as personal judgment of worthiness
Self-esteem

5- lackof hesitancy about using newly encountered linguistic elements
Risk –taking

6-fear of negative social evalution arising from learner need to make positive social impression on other
Anxiety

7—putting yourself into someone else shoes
Empathy

8—he is sociable has many friend need to have people to talk
Extrovert

9—on the other hand is a quiet ,retiring sort of person,fond of book rather than people
Introvert

10—the ability to find your way around environment
Intelligence

11=refers to motivation to acquire a language as means for attaining career
Instrumental

12==processing , the reader or listener gets a general view
In top –down

13==processing, the reader or listener focuses on individual words and phrase
In bottom-up

14==reading and listening for general understanding
Skimming

15==reading or listening for specific information
Scanning

16==it is subconscious process identical in all important ways to the process children utilize in acquiring their first language
Acquisition

17==speaker are not concentrate with form but with meaning
Acquisition

18== a conscious process that result in knowing about language
Learning

19==tne degree which monitor is used depend on
Learner age

20==it is the mental editor
Minotor

21==learning has only one function and that is monitor
The minotor hypotheses

22==tree conditions for monitor use
Time +form+know the rule

23==those are people who attempt to monitor all the time and constantly checking their output
Over-users

24==those are people who have not learned who prefer not to use their monitor even if they have all condition
Under- user

25==the discipline that studies the nature and use of language
Linguistic

26==the speaker ability to produce and understand an unlimited number of utterances
Linguistic competenc

27==a language learned subsequent to speaker native language
Second-foreign language

28=the gradual development of ability in a first or second language by using it naturallyin communicative situation
Acquisition

29==the conscious process og accumulating knowllege in contrast to acquisition
Learning

30==the study of the meanings communicated through language
Semantics

31=a typical exercise is to translate the sentences from the target language into the mother tongue
Grammar-translation approach

32==no use of the mother tongue is permitted
Direct approach

33=vocabulary is controlled at first (based on frequency and usefulness)and then expanded
Reading approach

34==pronunciation is stressed from the beginning
Audiolingualism approach

35=new items (lexical and grammatical) are introduced and practiced in real situation
Situational approach

36==errors are viewed as inevitable
Cognitive approach

37==respect is emphasizing for individual
Affective-humanistic approach

38==errors correction is seen as unnecessary
Comprehension –based approach

39==the goal of language teachingis learners ability to communicate in the target language
Communicative approach

40== a set of procedures ex(spelling+imitation)
Method or technique(?)

41==The choice of an approach or method by ESL/EFL teacher determine:
Determine needs ,attitudes and aptitudes of individual students to the extent that is possible

42==one of second language learners grammatical error is
Overgeneralization

43=one of the shortcomings of error analysis is
Stressing on learners errors

44=there is a mental block that prevents them from fully profiting from it
Filter

45==affective filter is down when the
The acquirer is not anxious and has intent on becoming a member of the group speaking the target language

46==children learners are less inhibited
Low affective filter

47==knowledge about the native language
Interlanguage source

48==knowledge about life , human beings and cultures
Interlanguage source

49==the learner competence is transitional
Interlanguage

50==it referto the tendency of many learners to stop developing their interlanguage grammar
Fossilization

51==student makes some errors because of a misleading explanation from the teacher
Trabsfer of training

52==that's my building.. I live there > instead of that's the building where I live
Communication strategies

53== the extension of using grammatical rules beyond its expected uses
Overgeneralization

54==they give general picture of a student knowledge and ability(admitting to a foreign university)
Proficiency test

55== a good test should give consistent results
Reliability

56==offers the possibility of selecting and sequencing different real –life situation rather than different grammatical unites
The situational syllabus

57==based on list of tasks
The task-based syllabus

58== it is announced in advanced and covers a specific unit

Test

59==student works against time

Speed and power test

60😊 to 70(11 questions have been foregotten OPP SORRY)

مع العلم ان الاسئله ممكن تتغير ادا تغير الدكتور

دعواتكم

ممكن ارض زراعيه سلف ؟

😜مرحبا😜