1) The mental editor is:
a. Learning
b. Language transfer
c. Monitor
d. Intralanguage

2) The personal judgment of worthiness that is expressed in the attitudes the individual holds towards himself/herself is:
a. Risk-taking
b. Motivation
c. Self-esteem
d. Spatial intelligence

3) Reading and listening for general understanding is:
a. Scanning
b. Planning
c. Skimming
d. Reviewing

4) Reading and listening for specific information is:
a. Skimming
b. Paraphrasing
c. Memorizing
d. Scanning

5) A unique feature of the interlanguage theory is:
a. Capitalization
b. Punctuation
c. Pronunciation
d. Fossilization

6) In that approach, respect is emphasized for the individual.
   a. Grammar-Translation approach
   b. Communicative approach
   c. Comprehension-based approach
   d. Affective-Humanistic approach

7) In Krashen's Monitor Model, the main goal is to:
   a. Teach grammar
   b. Teach phonetics
   c. Teach semantics
   d. Supply comprehensible input in order to facilitate acquisition

8) The gradual development of ability in a first or second language naturally in communicative situations is :
   a. Learning
   b. Applied linguistics
   c. Acquisition
   d. Syntax

9) To make a good decision concerning the choice of an approach ESL/EFL teachers need to:
   a. Study abroad
   b. Use dictionaries
   c. Assess their students' needs (why and for what purpose?)
   d. Live in USA

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   ESL/EFL teachers need to:
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10) Among causes of errors in ESL/EF
   a. Class size
   b. Poor class conditions
   c. Reading approach
   d. Language transfer

11) That hypothesis states that " we acquire the rules of languages in a predictable order".
a. The affective-Filter hypothesis
b. The Input hypothesis
c. The Natural-Order hypothesis
d. Acquisition-Learning hypothesis

12) " i + 1 " refers to that hypothesis.
a. The Natural-Order hypothesis
b. The Affective-Filter hypothesis
c. The Input hypothesis
d. Acquisition-Learning hypothesis

13) In that approach, new items (lexical and grammatical) are introduced and practiced in real situations (e.g. at the bank)
a. Reading approach
b. Grammar- Translation approach
c. Situational approach
d. Cognitive approach

14) In that approach, language learning is viewed as rule acquisition, not habit formation.
a. Cognitive approach
b. Reading approach
c. Direct approach
d. Affective-Humanistic approach

15) The part of the internal processing system that subconsciously screen incoming language is:
a. Output filter
b. Input
c. Monitor

language learning and teaching is :

a. Semantics

b. Applied linguistics

c. Syntax

d. Morphology

17) The discipline that studies the nature and use of language is :

a. Semantics

b. Mother tongue

c. Linguistics

d. Syntax

18) In that approach, a typical exercise is to translate sentences from the target language into the mother tongue.

a. Reading approach

b. Situational approach

c. Grammar-Translation approach

d. Communicative approach

19) In that approach, no use of the mother tongue is permitted.

a. Direct approach

b. Reading approach

c. Situational approach

d. Grammar-Translation approach

20) In that approach, learners should not speak until they feel ready to do so.

a. Situational approach

b. Reading approach

c. Comprehension-based approach

d. Cognitive approach

21) In that approach, the teacher's role is primarily to facilitate communication.
   a. Audio-lingualism approach
   b. Communicative approach
   c. Reading approach
   d. Affective-Humanistic approach

22) Children are likely to have:
   a. Low Affective-Filter
   b. No Affective-Filter
   c. High Affective-Filter
   d. Extremely high Affective-Filter

23) The ability to find your way around environment is:
   a. Risk-taking
   b. Empathy
   c. Introverts
   d. Spatial intelligence

24) In that process, the reader or listener gets a general view of the reading or listening by absorbing the overall picture.
   a. Top-down
   b. Vertical
   c. Horizontal
   d. Bottom-up

25) The conscious process of accumulating knowledge is :
   a. Learning
   b. Linguistic competence
   c. Acquisition
   d. Morphology

26) A classroom device or activity (e.g. imitation and repetition) is :
   a. A technique
   b. A method
   c. An approach
   d. A theory

27) Sociable, has many friends, takes chances, has ready answers and likes change.....are characteristics of:
   a. Poor language learners
   b. Introverts
   c. Extroverts
   d. Dedicated learners

28) The extension of using grammatical rules beyond its expected use is:
   a. Spelling
   b. Paraphrasing
   c. Over-generalization
   d. Code switching

29) In that process, there is no explicit concern with error detection and correction.
   a. Intralanguage
   b. Learning
   c. Communication strategies
   d. Acquisition

30) It is announced in advance and covers a specific unit of instruction, be it part of a lesson or several lessons.
   a. Quiz
   b. Test
   c. TOEFL
   d. IELTS

31) In that period, once competence has been built up, speech emerges.
   a. The critical period
   b. The silent period
   c. The pre-history period
   d. The up-coming period

32) In that approach, only the grammar useful for reading comprehension is taught.
   a. Audio-lingualism approach
   b. Reading approach
   c. Communicative approach
   d. Cognitive approach

33) In that approach, lessons begin with a dialogue.
   a. Communicative approach
   b. Situational approach
   c. Affective-Humanistic approach
   d. Audio-lingualism approach

34) They give a general picture of a student's knowledge and ability (used in foreign universities for admission)
   a. Quizzes
   b. Proficiency tests
   c. Placement tests
   d. Diagnostic tests

35) In that process, the reader or listener focuses on individual words and phrases, and achieves understanding by stringing these detailed elements together to build a whole.
   a. Bottom-up
   b. Top-down
   c. Horizontal
   d. Vertical

36) Monitor optimal-users are:
a. Who prefer not to use their monitor even if they have all the conditions
b. Who attempt to monitor all the time
c. Who use the monitor when it is appropriate and when it doesn't interfere with communication
d. Who rarely use their monitor

37) A conscious process that results in (knowing about) language is:
a. Learning
b. Acquisition
c. Language transfer
d. Interlanguage

38) It is the emotional side of human behavior, and it may juxtapose to the cognitive side.
a. Language transfer
b. Intralanguage
c. The affective domain
d. Empathy

39) One of the shortcomings of error analysis is:
a. Punctuation
b. Addition
c. Substitution
d. Stressing on learner's errors

40) Speakers' ability to produce and understand an unlimited number of utterances, including many that are novel and unfamiliar is :
a. Linguistic competence
b. Second language
c. Morphology
d. Informal language

41) It refers to a system that has an intermediate status between native language and the target language.
a. Interlanguage
b. Applied linguistics
c. Linguistic competence
d. Error analysis

42) Saying: " That's my house. I live here" instead of " That's the house where I live" is an example of:
a. Language transfer
b. Communication strategies
c. Addition
d. Code switching

43) When a test gives consistent results, it is:
a. Valid
b. Poor test
c. Reliable
d. Tough

44) It offers the possibility of selecting and sequencing different real-life situations rather than different grammatical items, vocabulary topics, or functions.
a. The functional syllabus
b. The task-based syllabus
c. The topic-based syllabus
d. The situational syllabus

45) It lists a series of tasks, and may later list some or all of the language to be used in those tasks.
a. The topic-based syllabus
b. The functional syllabus
c. The task-based syllabus
d. The situational syllabus

46) In that theory, the learner's competence is transitional.
a. Error analysis
b. Intralanguage
c. Krashen's Monitor Model
d. Interlanguage

47) A lack of hesitancy about using newly encountered linguistic elements is a dimension of:
a. Monitor over-users
b. High Affective-Filter
c. Risk-taking
d. Empathy

48) The process of " putting yourself into someone else's shoes" is:
a. Risk-taking
b. Motivation
c. Empathy
d. Self-esteem

49) It is a set of procedures (a system that spells out how to teach language).
a. An approach
b. A method
c. A technique
d. A lesson

50) When students make some errors because of misleading explanation, it is the cause of:
a. Communication strategies
b. Language transfer
c. Transfer of training
d. Over-generalization