1-According to the Affective Filter hypothesis, Children learners are likely to have:
1-Extremely high Affective- Filter.
2-Low Affective - Filter.

2-I n that approach, Actions and pictures are used to make meanings clear:
Direct Approach
Affective-Humanistic Approach

3-I n that approach, Skills are integrated from the beginning:
-Communicative Approach
-Affective-Humanistic Approach

4-Knowledge about life, human beings, and cultures
1-Interlanguage
2-Intarlanguage

5-I n that approach, The goal of language teaching is learner's ability to communicate in the target language:
1- Affective-Humanistic Approach
2- Communicative Approach

6- I n that approach, Pronunciation is de-emphasized:
-- Affective-Humanistic Approach
-Cognitive Approach

7- I n that process , There is no explicit concern with error detection and correction:
1-Learning
2-Acquisition

8- One of the Shortcomings or Error Analysis is :
1-Omission

9-Quiet, fond of books rather than people, tends on to plan ahead……
1-Introvert
2-Extroversion

10-Those are people who prefer not to use their monitor even if they have all the conditions:
1-Monitor under-users
2-Monitor excellent-users

11-The conscious process of accumulating
knowledge is:
1-Learning
2-Foreign language

12-They give a general picture of a student's knowledge and ability (used in admittion to foreign
university:
1-Progress tests
2-Proficiency tests

13-It refer to the tendency of many learners to stop developing their interlanguage
grammar:
1-Fossilization
2-Phonetics

14-Communication apprehension and Fear of negative social evaluation are impression of
foreign language:
-Anxiety
-The affective domain

15-the type of language produced by second language learners who are in the process of
learning language is:
-Interlanguage
-Mother tongue

16-In that approach , Peer support and interaction is
needed for learning:
1-Affective-Humanistic Approach
2-Reading Approach

17-In that process ,Speakers are not concerned with
form, but with meaning.
-Acquisition
- Language transfer

18--In that approach , Lessons begin with a dialogue.
1-Audio-lingualism Approach.
2-Cognitive Approach.

19- In that approach , Errors correction is seen as unnecessary:
- Comprehension-Based Approach
-Communicative Approach

20-In that theory, Typical communication strategies are paraphrase and code-switching:

1- Krashen's Monitor Model

2-Interlanguage

21- In that approach , Errors are viewed as inevitable:

1- Cognitive Approach

2- Direct Approach

22- Reading and listening for general understanding is called:

1- Skimming

2-Planning

23- Monitor is used depends on:

1- Learner's age

2- Monitor under-users

24-the process of " putting yourself into someone else's shoes",is:

1-Age

2-Empathy

25-It is a set of procedures(a system that spells out
rather precisely how to teach a language.)

1-Amethod

2-Atechnique

26-In that approach, The spoken language is primary:

1-Grammar-Translation Approach

2-Situational Approach

27-When speakers or writers of their own or of a foreign language do not know a word,they may:

1-Paraphrase

2-Repeat

28-In that approach, Pronunciation is stressed from the
beginning.

-Audiolingualism Approach

-Reading Approach

29-When a test should give consistent results is called:
-Reliabile
-Hard

30-Fossilization is a unique feature of that theory.
-Theory of syntax
-Interlanguage

31-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.
-Top- down
-Bottom-up

32- In that approach, No use of the mother tongue is permitted.
1- Grammar-Translation Approach
2- Direct Approach

33- Three conditions for Monitor use are:
1- Syntax, Morphology ,and Semantics
2- Time, Focus on form, and Know the rule

34- In that approach, Only the grammar useful for reading comprehension is taught.
3- Reading Approach
4-Direct Approach

35-The ability to find your way around environment is called:
1-Spatial intelligence
2-Musical intelligence

36- In that approach, A typical exercise is to translate sentences from the target language into the mother tongue:
1- Situational Approach.
2- Grammar-Translation Approach

37-It refers to motivation to acquire a language as means for attaining certain goals….like a career
- Assimilative
- Instrumental

38- The personal judgment of worthiness that is expressed in the attitudes that the individual holds towards himself:
1- Self-esteem
2- Risk-taking

39-In Krashen's Monitor Model, the main goal is to :
1-Supply comprehensible input in order to facilitate "acquisition"
2-Teach Vocabulary befor grammar

40-It refers to a system that has a intermediate status between the native language and the target language.
1-Interlanguage
2-Morphology

41-a language subsequent to a speaker's native language is.
-Second language
-Mother tongue

42-The two functions of the Monitor are:
1-In reception and production
2-Time and place

43- A lack of hesitancy about using newly encountered linguistic elements is a dimension of:
-Risk-taking
-Motivation

44-In that approach, Respect is emphasized for the individual:
- Affective-Humanistic Approach
- Grammar-Translation Approach

45-One of Interlanguage Sources is:
- Knowledge about Lingua-france
- Knowledge about the native language

46- Interlingual transfer from the first language refers to:
- Language transfer
- Communication strategies

47-In that approach , Learners should not speak until they feel ready to do so:
- Comprehension-Based Approach
- Grammar-Translation Approach

48- Reading and listening for specific information is called:
-Plinning
-Scanning

49- It is the emotion or feeling. The affective domain is the emotional side of human behavior, and it may be juxtaposed to the cognitive side.
- Language aptitude
- The affective domain

50- A conscious process that results in (knowing about) language:
-Learning
-Acquisition

51-In that theory ,the learner's competence is transitional:
-Theory of syntax
- Interlanguage

52- The discipline that studies the nature and use of language is:
1-Grammar
2- Linguistics

53- The extension of using grammatical rules beyond its expected uses is called:
- Over-generalization
- Language transfer

54-the mental editor
-monitor
-intralanguage

55-saying:" That's my building. I live there' instead of 'That's the building where I live'.is an example of :
-omission

-communication strategies

56-it is a subconscious process identical in all important ways to the process children utilize in acquiring their first language:
-Acquisition
- Intralanguage

57-It offers the possibility of selecting and sequencing different real-life situations rather than different grammatical units, vocabulary topics, or functions.
1- The situational Syllabus
2- The task-based syllabus

58-It lists a series of tasks, and may later list some or all of the language to be used in those tasks:
1- The functional Syllabus
2- The task-based syllabus

59-In the period, Once competence has been built up, speech emerges:
1-Intralanguage
2-The silent period

60-In that process, errors detection and correction are central:
- Acquisition
-learning

61-In the process ,the reader or listener gets a general view of the reading or listening passage by absorbing the overall picture:
-Top –down
-Horizontal

62-Tha part of the internal processing system that subconsciously screens incoming language is;
1-Filter
2-Input

63-To make a good decision concerning the choice of an approach or method (or a combination of both) ESL/EFL teacher need to:
-Assess their students needs
-Teach more grammar

64-Those are people who use the monitor when it is appropriate and when it does not interfere with communication:
1-Monitor poor-users
-Monitor optimal- users

65-" i + 1" refers to that Hypothesis:
1-The Input Hypothesis
2-Acquisition-Learning Hypothesis

66-sociable, has many friends, takes chances, has ready answers, and likes change……are characteristics of:
1-Serious
4-extrovert

67-Among Causes of errors is:
1-Teaching too much grammar
4-Language transfer

68-Those are people who attempt to monitor all the time:
1-Monitor over-users
2-Monitor under-users

69-When students make some errors because of amisleading explanation the cause of:
1- Transfer of training
2- Communication strategies

70-That hypothesis states that " we acquire the rules of language in a predictable order,
1- The Natural Order Hypothesis
2- The Input Hypothesis