- CALL stand for Computer assisted language learning
- CASLA stand for Computer assisted language acquisition
- CALT stand for Computer aided language testing
- MALL stand for Mobil aided Language Learning
- NLP stand for Natural Language Processing
- UUEG stand for Understanding &using English Grammar
- BNC stands for British National Corpus.
- NLP stands for Natural Language Processing
- The three key aspect of CALL that need consideration are Development, Usage and Evaluation
- Development/creation :The principles and processes of writing software or authoring new materials within some existing software, for concepts rather than practicalities.
- Three important stages in the CALL process are Development/ usage/ evaluation
- Thinking about Designing CALL materials is the same like thinking of Designing textbooks
- The way of how teachers use CALL materials （software） with their learners or how the learners use the software. Is called Use or implementation
- Example of learner use of CALL materials the Use of Dictionaries
- The way of how to decide what is good or bad of software including inevitably considering what is a good or bad use of the software. Is called CALL Evaluation
- The history of CALL goes back to The era of Powerful Macs and PCs
- CALL software can be defined as Any potential software usable by language learners in connection with learning.
- Evaluation can be defined as Deciding on the fitness of something to certain purposes
- Professionalisation of software writing but lack of transfer of much software from earlier platforms The era of Powerful Macs and PCs
- Software out of the hands of teachers, largely audio-lingual in mode. The era of PC + CD, multimedia.
- UUEG is an example of CALL software. It mainly facilitates learning of Grammar and structures.
- According to Ur's, the framework for teaching grammar needs Presentation explanation, practice, and test.
- According to Chappelle's Scheme （2001） CALL evaluation should be carried out using The theories of second language acquisition.
- Chappelle （2001） argues that CALL evaluation should be carried out using SLA theories
- According to Chappelle's Scheme （2001） There are two stages to do evaluation.
- There are two stages in Chappelle's （2001） evaluation. These are Judgmental and empirical
- the judgmental stage has two levels to analyses the software which are program and the teacher

- According to Chappelle's Scheme (2001), she consider what learning conditions are set out by the software and what the teacher plans to do with the program respectively. Is called the judgmental stage to analyses the software.
- According to Chappelle (2001), by addresses question of what the learner actually does with the software. This is called An empirical evaluation.
- According to Chappelle's Scheme (2001), In evaluation she focuses on different questions in each stage and she uses the same criteria in both
- According to Chappelle's Scheme (2001), The criteria of evaluation are language learning potential , learner fit , meaning focus , positive impact , authenticity ,and practicality.
- A CALL software can involve any software or programs potentially usable by language learners in connection with learning/ teaching.
- CALL software can involve any software or programs potentially usable by language (EFL. English as foreign language /ESL. English as second language).
- CALL software can be defined as any potential software usable by language learners in connection with learning and teaching .
- Any software or programs potentially usable by language learners in connection with learning/teaching is called CALL software
- Any software comes with hard copy support materials and booklet.
- CALL software is often analogous to an individual exercise or task in a book
- The matter of judging the fitness of something for a particular purpose is called Evaluation
- Implies an activity where something is declared suitable or not and consequent decisions are to be made or action taken. Evaluation
- Evaluating something is not the same as researching it.
- Evaluation is a matter of judgment and action
- CALL software is Quite similar to general teaching materials and tasks.
- CALL software is Parallel to general teaching materials and tasks.
- CALL programs have often been seen as replacing a teacher.
- Unlike a program which can usually give some response to the users dependent on what they click or type in, a book is not typically dynamic or interactive.
- CALL can involve Sound as well as pictures, diagrams and text all in the same package.
- A book, is limited in its media capability.
- The language content of material is essentially unalterable in a course book
- The teacher can put his/her own choice of text, words in CALL software not in Coursebook.
- One of three key aspects of CALL that need consideration is Evaluation.
- CALL software and teaching materials and tasks shares one important thing in general which is Evaluation
- Mostly evaluation cannot be done in the abstract (√).

- According to Chappelle(2001) " Evaluation of CALL is a situation – specific argument"
- The important aspects of evaluation are to establish the specific users, situation and purpose.
- The things that you think about when use Software and materials evaluation in ELT (English language teaching) are the nature of the materials/software, the nature of the T/L situation ,and a rating or judgment to make of suitability of one of the above for the other.
- Evaluation of materials prior to purchasing them or creating access to them for any learners. Is a Judgment evaluation.
- Evaluation after purchase or otherwise acquiring availability of software, but before use is Judgement evaluation
- Evaluation after the program has been acquired and used with some learners for a bit is empirical evaluation
- Introspection means relying on one's own judgment / experience, and may be published consensus what should be there, what is good or bad, or AL theory.
- When evaluating a CALL program, it is especially useful to make deliberate mistakes to see how the program responds- e.g. give wrong answers and press the wrong keys...etc
  a- Checklists generally take the form of sets of headings to be considered and questions to ask oneself.
- The evaluation still remains individual, introspective and maybe pretty subjective When don't use Checklists.
- Chappelle has a set of 6 points formed from an SLA research perspective (2001).
- The Methods of evaluation that require much more work, and for the materials to have been used for some time by learners/in actual classes. Is called An empirical evaluation.
- The beginnings of a CALL checklist was inspired mainly by Odell (1986).
- Every A Checklist for Judgmental CALL Evaluation cannot include all the Possible criteria.
- CALL evaluation should have these two stages to be Checked : External & Internal.
- The external stages in evaluation is relevance to particular needs of particular learners (e.g. specific level, specific syllabus).
- The Internal stages in evaluation is quality of the work per se in meeting its declared specification/ aims.
- Specification (External pre- requisites of a CALL software) usually needs to be Prior to any consideration of real pedagogical value.
- Some aspects of software that need to be looked at separately for evaluation are price, platform , management required, prerequisite software.
- price is one aspects of software that need to be looked at separately for evaluation is it free, is it for multiple or single users? Is it for sale? Is it for Shareware? Is it for Freeware? Is it Licensed? Is it readily available? Is it Homemade?

- platform is one aspects of software that need to be looked what is required for evaluation ; type of computer PC/Macintosh , speed of processor, amount of memory, type of CD/disk drive , type of graphics screen capability, and type of printer.
- The other aspects of software that need to be looked for needed as prerequisite are Windows, Soundblaster, particular fonts , Does it have restricted compatibility with operating systems (e.g. Windows NT) or networks, Does it allow multiple use, and backups?
- According to Chappelle (2001) Language Learning Potential refers to the degree of " beneficial" focus on form that the software provides to its learners.
- It corresponds to the following questions: does the software present students with opportunities to learn the language or just to use it? To what extent does the software shift the learners' attention towards beneficial focus on form? It is Language Learning Potential.
- According to Chappelle (1998) if the input has been made salient it will help with language learning.
- According to Chappelle (1998) the input saliency by highlighting these forms and writing them in italicized, bold letters will Promotes learners.
- According to (Long& Robinson 1998), previous research has proven that some techniques that highlighting grammatical forms and writing them in italicized, bold letters are very effective .
- According to Sharwood Smith (1993),the colourful, animated pictures and the quizzes contribute to ' input enhancement ' .
- During the speaking task the focus is entirely on the contracted forms.
- In the listening and reading tasks, learners are tested on their comprehension of both the dialogue and text respectively.
- According to Skehan (1998 in Chappelle 2001) suggest some conditions which might characterise a task that draws learners' attention to the form which modified interaction and modified input.
- According to Chappelle (1998), when using UUEG an interactional modification between the learners and the computer is to be expected. He suggests this to be a key element in developing a CALL task .
- Chappelle argues that CALL software should have the ability to let students 'notice' their errors as this would help them to shift to 'a syntactic mode' that aids in internalizing the new form (1998). this will Modified output.
- According to Borg (1999) , that error awareness helps students to 'monitor and self-correct their use of language'.
- In UUEG, the feedback is very appropriate and one of the potential strengths of the software.
- The coloured feedback 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.

- in CALL software, By pressing the 'check answer' button that is found at the bottom of every page that has exercises, errors are crossed with a red line.
- in CALL software, In the case of more than two errors being made, the computer will advise learners to go back to the previous charts and check their information.
- in CALL software , the test sections in the program has feedback.
- According to Chappelle's description (2001), learner fit takes account of both the language level and its learners' characteristics.
- According to Skehan (cited in Chappelle 2001), CALL materials must suit the target learners and accordingly its tasks should be set at a level that is neither too simple nor too difficult.
- UUEG is designed specifically for those who want to improve their grammar in an innovative way.
- According to Heaton (1991): error recognition is not an adequate way of helping students to learn.
- According to(Krashen 1982 in Chappelle et al. 1996) All in all, the software presents the students with materials that are new to them, and this enhances SLA .
- If CALL software filled with colours, different cartoon characters, animated visuals, games, drag and drop quizzes, record and compare exercises, and the author considered. UUEG to be very appealing and joyful.
- students can monitor their progress from one section to another within a single chapter by 'report' option.
- Characteristics and controls such as these demonstrate that UUEG makes a provision for self-study.
- when all of the answers are correct, the software displays " well done" message in red at the top of the exercise.
- A corpus is Stored collection of language data
- linguists have access to a corpus to help describe language, and test theories.
- teachers have access to a corpus to aid language learning (i.e. a form of CALL)
- To perform any electronic corpus-based task directly you need a corpus and a search engine.
- A corpus itself is just text or transcribed speech.
- Corpora are stored in the different format .
- To use a corpus for any task you have to access it by using a search engine and a program which generally runs through the text
- In the " Use of corpora" Dictionary makers help you to find out how words are actually used, and how often, and improve dictionary entries.
- In the " Use of corpora " Descriptive grammarians help you to improve their descriptions to fit the facts of actual use of constructions.

- In the " Use of corpora" Stylisticians help you to see what differences there are in how frequently different authors use certain words.
- In the " Use of corpora " Sociolinguists help you to see how frequent certain constructions are in conversation.
- In the " Use of corpora " Computational linguists help you to see if their grammatical parsing programs will work on naturally occurring language.
- In the " Use of corpora " Language learning researchers help you to see how often learners with a particular L1 get something wrong.
- In the " Use of corpora " Writers of teaching syllabuses help you to see how often the passive really occurs in academic English.
- In the "Use of corpora " Writers of teaching course materials help you to incorporate authentic examples into their material.
- Some users of corpora are Dictionary makers, computational linguists , descriptive grammarians , stylisticians , teachers making class tasks, Sociolinguists, language learning researchers , writers of teaching syllabuses , and Writers of teaching course materials

- The written part of the BNC is 90%
  a- The spoken part of the BNC is 10%
- Computers use (analyze, understand, generate) natural language.
- the Goals of NLP are Scientific Goal and Engineering Goal
- The scientific goal of NLP identifies the computational machinery needed for an agent to exhibit forms of linguistic behavior
- The Engineering Goal of NLP identifies Design, Implement, and test systems that process natural languages for practical applications.
- the Engineering goal of NLA designs, implements, and tests systems that process natural language for practical applications
- speech processing , machine translation, question answering and summarization are natural language processing.
- the Applications of NLP are speech processing ,information extraction, machine translation, question answering, and summarization
- get flight information or book a hotel over the phone ; this is example of speech processing
- discover names of people and events they participate in, from a document ; this is example of information extraction.
- find answers to natural language questions in a text collection or database; this is example of question answering.
- generate a short biography of Noam Chomsky from one or more news articles; this is example of summarization.
- Ambiguity of Language in NLP can be Phonetic, Lexical, Structural or Semantic

- We study Natural Language Processing because it helps in communication with computers, it helps communication with people, and it offers insights into language.
- In grammar, a " tree bank" refers to a collection of parsed sentences.
- Natural Language Processing can be best applied in the field of Computational linguistics.