

1. Thinking about Designing CALL materials is similar to thinking about.....
 - a) Designing a car
 - b) Designing a house
 - c) Designing textbooks
 - d) Designing clothes
3. The history of CALL goes back to.....
 - a) The era of Dinosaurs
 - b) The era of Ice Age
 - c) The era of Powerful Macs and PCs
 - d) The Age of stones
4. 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
5. 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
6. There are two stages in Chapelle's (2001) evaluation. These are.....
 - a) Usage and evaluation
 - b) Implementation and assessment
 - c) Judgmental and empirical
 - d) Subjective and objective
7. 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 learn
 - d) Any multimedia software that is free or shareware
8. 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
9. A corpus is.....
 - a) Stored information
 - b) Stored images and videos
 - c) Stored collection of language data
 - d) Stored files and folders
10. When a teacher subjectively judges an application this is called.....
 - a) Empirical judgment
 - b) Experimental judgment

When all of the answers are correct, the software displays message in red at the top of the exercise.

- a) 'Incorrect answers'
- b) a 'well done'
- c) a 'poorly done'
- d) a 'wrong answer'

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.

Natural language processing can best be applied in the field of

- a) Human rights
- b) Computational linguistics
- c) Photoshop
- d) Painting

The coloured in a 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) handback

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

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 the above

The beginnings of a CALL checklist was inspired mainly by

- a) Odell (1986)
- b) Chapelle (2001)
- c) Al Fraidan (2013)
- d) Odell (2013)

Specification (External pre-requisites of a CALL software) usually needs to be to any consideration of real pedagogical value.

- a) Prior
- b) during
- c) after
- d) all the above

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.

Some output features of a CALL software are

- a) Sound, graphics, video, written fonts, screen layout, etc.
- b) syntax, linguistics, morphology, etc.
- c) apples, oranges, vegetables, cheese and meat, etc.
- d) hard disc, mouse, wires, television, keyboard, etc.

Instead of using global judgment, one can breakdown this into a

- a) Checklist
- b) Recipe
- c) Judgment
- d) Software

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 in the river is interesting

We study Natural Language Processing because.....

- a) it helps in communication with computers
- b) it helps in communication with people
- c) it offers insights into language
- d) All the above

According to Chapelle (2001 p52): 'Evaluation of CALL is a argument'

- a) situation-specific
- b) animal-specific
- c) Arabic-specific
- d) English-specific

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

Evaluation a CALL software after the program has been acquired and used with so many 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 the above

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 used again.

In the realm 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

Curriculum designers who evaluate to choose a suitable coursebooks for a course are less likely to extend this activity to CALL, so this job is

- a) left to the teacher to do.
- b) left to the students to do.
- c) left to the parents to do.
- d) left to the lazy students to do.

..... means relying on one's own judgment/experience, and maybe published consensus on what should be there, what is good or bad, or AL theory.

- a) Introspection
- b) inspection
- c) friction
- d) fiction

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

..... contribute to 'input enhancement' of a CALL software.

- a) Food and drink
- b) Colourful, animated pictures and the quizzes
- c) Colourless and bad-looking pictures
- d) Coffee and cakes

..... 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 the above

'ALL 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 the above.

..... software is often analogous to

- a) an individual exercise or task in a book
- b) musical instrument
- c) delicious food at a restaurant

Scientific Goal of NLP identifies theneeded for an agent to exhibit linguistic behavior.

- a) Living expenses
- b) Most appropriate time
- c) The best business company
- d) computational machinery

Which of the following applications of NLP are used in natural language processing, machine translation, question answering and summarization are

- a) some applications of weapon industry
- b) recycling or reprocessing of used materials.
- c) psycholinguistic analysis
- d) natural language processing

Which of the following is not a goal of NLP designs, implements, and tests systems that process natural languages for practical applications

- a) Scientific goal
- b) Financial goal
- c) Engineering goal
- d) Indirect goal

Which of the following is not a goal of NLP designs, implements, and tests systems that process natural languages for practical applications

- a) British National Companies
- b) The Brazilian National Corpus
- c) The Brazilian Network Corpus
- d) The British National Corpus

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.

According to (Long & Robinson 1998), previous research has proven that some techniques like highlighting grammatical forms and writing them in italicized, bold letters are

- a) useless
- b) not effective
- c) very effective
- d) partially useless

Chapelle argues that CALL software should have the ability to let studentsas 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

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

34. 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
 - is typically dynamic or interactive
 - typically has video clips and animated graphics
 - all 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.
- is full of multimedia items
 - is limited in its media capability
 - has various interactive exercises and media capability
 - 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.
- requires a lot of prerequisites
 - a large number of prerequisites
 - few technological prerequisites
 - None of the above
37. The language content of material in a is essentially unalterable, while some CALL software allows 'authoring': i.e. the teacher can put in his/her own choice of text, words etc.
- Coursebook
 - CALL software
 - Laptop
 - None of the above
38. The three key aspects of CALL that need consideration are
- Money, guns and house.
 - Development, Usage and Evaluation.
 - Water, soil and air.
 - 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.
- deliberate mistakes
 - unconscious mistakes
 - no mistakes
 - all the above
40. 'CALL' stand for.....
- Case application language learning
 - Computer assisted language learning
 - Communication aided language learning
 - Cable assessment language learning
- Development, usage and evaluation are
- important stages in the CALL process.
 - Expensive types of drinks
 - Necessary tools for travelling abroad