

For each of the following multiple-choice questions, identify the best choice:

1. Some aspects of softwares that should be looked at separately for evaluation are.....
 a) price, platform, management, prerequisite software, etc.
 b) place, ventilation and electricity, etc.
 c) screen protectors, dust protecting covers and chat software like yahoo.
 d) email account, connection to the internet and IP hiding software, etc.
2. Some are sound, graphics, video, written fonts, screen layout, etc:
 a) input features of a CALL software
 b) output feathers of a CALL hardware
 c) output features of a CALL software
 d) output teacher of a CALL software
3. In CALL, it is especially necessary for teachers to be
 a) good at negotiating because there is a lot of poor materials about.
 b) good at buying because there is a lot of great materials about.
 c) good at evaluating because there is a lot of poor materials about.
 d) good at programming because there is a lot of poor materials about.
4. Theusually needs to be prior to any consideration of real pedagogical value.
 a) specification (Internal pre-requisites of a CALL software)
 b) specification (External post-requisites of a CALL software)
 c) petrification (External pre-requisites of a lacking software)
 d) specification (External pre-requisites of a CALL software)
5. Speech processing, summarization, machine translation, and question answering are
 a) some applications of unnatural language processing
 b) some applications of natural luggage processing
 c) some applications of natural language processing
 d) some applications of natural lasagna possessing
6. BNC stands for the
 a) The Brazilian National Copious
 b) The British National Corpus
 c) The Bromwich Network Corpus
 d) Bullish National Companies
7. CALL checklist was first inspired mainly by
 a) Odell (1968)
 b) Odell (2001)
 c) Odell (1986)
 d) Odell (2014)
8. The abbreviation 'CALL' stands for.....
 a) Commuter Assets Lasagna Leaning.
 b) Computer Assisted Luggage Loaning.
 c) Consumer Assisted Logging Loaming.

9. *NLP Scientific Goal* identifies the computational machinery
- a) needed for an agent to exhibit a single form of linguistic behavior.
 - b) needed for an agent to exhibit various forms of linguistic behavior.
 - c) needed for an agent to conceal all forms of linguistic behavior.
 - d) needed for an agent to exhibit vigorous forms of lingering behavior.
10. Thinking about designing CALL materials is similar to thinking about.....
- a) designing textbooks.
 - b) designing textbacks.
 - c) designing textrooks.
 - d) designing tripletbooks.
11. The history of Computer assisted language learning shows that CALL goes back to.....
- a) they are Powerful Men and PCs.
 - b) the era of Powerful Macs and PCs.
 - c) the era of bar that is full of Macs and PCs.
 - d) the era of Powerless Macs and CDs.
12. The UUEG software can mainly be used to
- a) facilitate learning garments and textures
 - b) frustrate learning grammar or structures
 - c) facilitate learning grammar and structures
 - d) facsimile of learning grammar and structures
13. "Development, usage and evaluation" represent.....
- a) unimportant stages in the CALL braces.
 - b) import stagers in the CAR process.
 - c) important sages in the CALL recess.
 - d) None of the above
14. Chapelle (2001) shows that
- a) CALL evolution should be cried by using SLA theories
 - b) CALL evaluation should be carried out using SLA theories
 - c) CALL evaluation should not be carried out using any SLA theories
 - d) CALL evaluation should be carried out using conspiracy theories
15. The two stages in Chapelle's (2001) evaluation are.....
- a) nonjudgmental and unempirical
 - b) jurisprudence and comical
 - c) judgmental and empirical
 - d) juridical and epical
16. The term refers to stored collection of language data
- a) copious
 - b) cohras

17. The situation when expert judgment
a) a judge objectively decides on an application is called
b) a teacher objectively judges an application is called
c) a trader subjectively judges an application is called
d) a teacher subjectively judges an application is called

18. Instead of using *global judgment*, one
a) can breakdown this into a checklist
b) can never breakdown this into 'chalk and mist'
c) may breakdown this into a check-in
d) will breakdown this into a shopping list

19. A 'tree bank' refers to
a) A tree with different fruits
b) A collection of parsed sentences
c) A tree close to the bank
d) A collection of grammatical sentences

20. A corpora user can be
a) sociolinguists, language learning researchers and writers of teaching syllabuses
b) stylists and teachers making class tasks
c) dictionary makers, computational linguists and descriptive grammarians
d) all the above

21. The evaluation of a CALL software after the program is acquired and used
a) involves the question of whether this software was a success
b) involves the question of whether this software was hacked
c) involves the question of whether this software was expensive
d) involves the process of selling this software to more than one company

22. CALL materials Evaluation *prior* to purchasing them
a) will not help you decide whether to buy them or not.
b) will help you decide whether to buy them or not
c) will make you unsure whether to buy them or not.
d) will help you design a similar software.

23. The Engineering goal of NLA systems that process natural language
practical applications.
a) designs,
b) implements,
c) tests
d) All the above

24. According to Chapelle (2001) refers to the degree of 'beneficial' for
form that the software provides to its learners.
a) language learning potential
b) luggage carrying potential
c) language teaching potential

- a) Cupful , coffee, cakes and the quizzes
b) Colourful, animated pictures and the quizzes
c) Food, drink and the quizzes
d) Colourless, bad-looking pictures and the quizzes
26. Chapelle's (2001) evaluation scheme involves.....
a) authenticity and practicality.
b) language learning potential.
c) learner fit, meaning focus, and positive impact.
d) all the above.
27. A coloured focus on form and allows computers to take on the role of teachers
a) feedback in a CALL software is of significance because it helps students
b) feedback in a book is of significance because it does not help students
c) feedback in a CALL is of no significance at all because it helps students
d) feedback in a marketplace is of significance because it helps no students
28. Skehan points out that CALL materials must suit the target learners, and accordingly its tasks should be set at a level that is.....
a) neither too simple or too difficult
b) too simple and too difficult
c) neither too simple nor too difficult
d) neither too complicated nor too easy
29. A 'CALL software' can involve any software/programs that can be usable by
a) language learners in connection with learning/teaching
b) language calling in disconnection with learning/teaching
c) luggage firming in connection with lingering/singing
d) language teachers in connection with salary and payments
30. CALL softwares are usually analogous to
a) collective exercises or tasks in a book
b) an individual exercise or task in a book
c) an individual exercise or task in a computer
d) an individual training or coaching of a porker
31. Unlike a program, a book.....
a) is not typically die manic or enter a captive
b) typically has video clips and animated graphics
c) is not typically dynamic or interactive
d) is typically dynamic and interactive
32. Compared to a CALL software, a book
a) is limited in its media capability
b) is full of multimedia items
c) has various interactive exercises and media capability
d) limitless in its media capability

33. Using written materials requires few technological prerequisites such as eyes and a desk to put them on; CALL, by contrast, requires

- a) commutators and work access
- b) computers and network access
- c) computers and network denial
- d) consumer and network access

34. Language content of material in a coursebook is essentially

- a) alterable, while some CALL software does not allow 'authoring'
- b) unbearable, while some CALL software prevents 'authoring'
- c) unalterable, while some CALL software allows 'authoring'
- d) learnable, while some CALL software allows 'ordering'

35. The three key aspects of CALL that need consideration are

- a) light, sand and water.
- b) refutation, sugar and revolution.
- c) destruction, sewerage, and validation.
- d) development, usage and evaluation.

36. According to Chapelle (2001 P: 52)

- a) 'Evaluation of CALL is not a situation-specific argument'
- b) 'Evaluation of CALL is a situation-specific argument'
- c) 'Evaluation of CALL is a situation-specific garment'
- d) 'Evaluation of CALL is a situation-specific grammar'

37. A CALL software is evaluated with thinking of how this software will be

- a) used in the sleeping and thinking process
- b) used in the eating and digestion process
- c) used in the learning and teaching process
- d) None of the above

38. When all the answers are correct, the software displays

- a) a 'well done' message
- b) a 'will do' message
- c) a 'well cooked' message
- d) none of the above

39. We study *Natural Language Processing* because

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

40. The curriculum designers who evaluate to choose a suitable coursebooks for a course are

- a) more likely to extend this activity to CALL, so this job is left to the teacher
- b) likely to extend this activity at all and job is to do by those designers

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41. The field in which can best be applied is computational linguistics.
a) Natural Language Processing
b) Unnatural Language Processing
c) Natural Luggage Processing
d) Natural lasagna Possessing
42. While using the *checklist approach*, some key things you shouldn't forget are to
a) be explicit about where the list comes from.
b) have as many detailed subsections as possible.
c) be explicit about which existing list is being used/adapted.
d) all the above.
43. Borg (1999) points out that error awareness
a) discourages students from monitoring and self-correcting their use of language
b) helps students to neglect self-correction of their use of language
c) can never help students to monitor and self-correct their use of language
d) helps students to monitor and self-correct their use of language
44. means relying on one's own judgment/experience, and maybe published consensus on what should be there, etc.
a) Infraction
b) Inspection
c) Introspection
d) Introduction
45. In the evaluation of a CALL program, it is useful to make like pressing the wrong keys and giving wrong answers etc.
a) deliberate mistakes
b) deliverable mistakes
c) unconscious mistakes
d) no mistakes
46. Long & Robinson 1998 show that previous research has proven that some techniques like *highlighting grammatical forms* and *writing them in italicized bold letters* are
a) vary efferent.
b) very effective.
c) very ineffective.
d) not effective.
47. Chapelle points out that CALL software as this would help them in internalizing the new form.
a) should not have the ability to let students notice their correct answers
b) should have the ability to let programmers notice their errors disabled
c) should have the ability to let students notice their errors
d) should have the ability to let other designers copy users' errors

48. Which of the following sentences involves ambiguity?

- a) Fishing in the river is interesting
- b) They go fishing every Monday.
- c) He likes fishing in the river.
- d) None of the above

49. A CALL software is.....

- a) any plantain software usable by language teachers in connection with learning.
- b) any potential software confusable by luggage learners in connection with leaning.
- c) any potential summer ware usable by lotion leakers in connection with learning.
- d) any potential software usable by language learners in connection with learning.

50. The definition of 'Evaluation' is.....

- a) deciding on the fitness of something for certain purposes
- b) deciding on the thickness of something for certain purposes
- c) deciding on the fitness of something for uncertain purposes
- d) dividing the fitness of something for certain purposes

Good Luck

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