

foreign universities for admission)

- a. Speed and power tests
- b. Proficiency tests
- c. Pure and hybrid tests
- d. Diagnostic tests

2) When a test gives consistent results, it is:

- a. Valid
- b. Poor test
- c. Reliable
- d. Tough

3) It is announced in advance and covers a specific unit of instruction, be it of a lesson or several lessons.

- a. Quiz
- b. Test
- c. IELTS
- d. TOEFL

4) On these tests, students work against time like typing and translation.

- a. Criterion-referenced
- b. Formative evaluation
- c. Global testing
- d. Speed and power tests

5) In that process, errors detection and correction is central.

- a. Acquisition

Learning

16) When students make some errors because of:

- a. Communication strategies
- b. Language transfer
- c. Transfer of training
- d. Over-generalization

17) A conscious process that results in (knowing about) language is:

- a. Learning
- b. Acquisition
- c. Language transfer
- d. Interlanguage

18) To make a good decision concerning the choice of an approach or method, ESL/EFL teachers need to:

- a. Teach more grammar
- b. Use dictionaries
- c. Assess their students' needs (why and for what purpose?)
- d. Study Chemistry

19) One of the shortcomings of error analysis is:

- a. Word order
- b. Omission
- c. Compounding
- d. Stressing on learner's errors

20) It refers to a system that has an intermediate status between native language and the target language.

- a. Intralanguage
- b. Interlanguage

- Human beings and cultures are sources for:
- a. Phonology
 - b. Morphology
 - c. Sociology
 - d. Interlanguage

22) The term that is especially used with reference to the field of foreign language learning and teaching is :

- a. Semantics
- b. Applied linguistics
- c. Syntax
- d. Morphology

23) A language subsequent to a speaker's native language is :

- a. Mother tongue
- b. Formal language
- c. BBC English
- d. Second/Foreign language

24) In that period, once competence has been built up, speech emerges.

- a. The silent period
- b. The critical period
- c. Monitor over-users
- d. Risk taking

25) 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

26) Those are people who attempt to monitor all the time.

- a. Monitor over-users
- b. Monitor poor-users
- c. Monitor under-users
- d. Monitor excellent-users

27) Those are people who prefer not to use their monitor even if they have all the conditions.

- a. Monitor excellent-users
- b. Monitor over-users
- c. Monitor under-users
- d. Monitor good-users

28) 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

29) " i + 1 " refers to that hypothesis.

- a. The Natural-Order hypothesis
- b. The Affective-Filter hypothesis
- c. The Input hypothesis
- d. Acquisition-Learning hypothesis

30) The extension of using grammatical rules beyond its expected use is:

- a. Fossilization
- b. Communication
- c. Over-generalization

ashen's Monitor Model, the main goal is to:

ch grammar

ch phonetics

ch semantics

ply comprehensible input in order to facilitate acquisition ✓

s the emotional side of human behavior, and it may juxtaposed to the
gnitive side.

nguage transfer

ralanguage

e affective domain ✓

npathy

ne personal judgment of worthiness that is expressed in the attitudes that
e individual holds towards himself/herself is:

isk-taking

motivation

Monitor

elf-esteem ✓

It refers to motivation to acquire language as means for attaining certain
goals like a specific job.

Assimilative

Judgmental

Integrative

Instrumental ✓

12) In that process, the reader or listener focuses on individual phrases, and achieves understanding by stringing them together to build a whole.

- a. Bottom-up
- b. Top-down
- c. Horizontal
- d. Vertical

13) Reading and listening for general understanding is:

- a. Scanning
- b. Planning
- c. Skimming
- d. Reviewing

14) Reading and listening for specific information is:

- a. Skimming
- b. Paraphrasing
- c. Memorizing
- d. Scanning