

The application of linguistic theories, methods and findings to the elucidation of language problems that have arisen in other domains. The term is especially used with reference to the field of foreign language learning and teaching is :

- a. Linguistics
- b. Applied linguistics
- c. Linguistic competence
- d. phonology

2) Acquisition is:

- a. The gradual development of ability in a first or second language by using it naturally in communicative situations
- b. The conscious process of accumulating knowledge
- c. A language subsequent to a speaker's native language
- d. The discipline that studies the nature and use of language

3) Linguistics is :

- a. A language subsequent to a speaker's native language
- b. The discipline that studies the nature and use of language
- c. The conscious process of accumulating knowledge
- d. The first language learned by a child, usually the language of his/her home

4) Learning is :

- a. A language subsequent to a speaker's native language
- b. Speakers' ability to produce and understand an unlimited number of utterances including many that are novel and unfamiliar
- c. The conscious process of accumulating knowledge
- d. Linguistic competence

It reflects a certain model or research paradigm (a theory).

- a. method
- b. technique
- c. approach
- d. proach

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5) It reflects a certain model or research paradigm

- a. A method
- b. A technique
- c. An approach
- d. A theory

- 6) It is a set of procedures (A system that spells out rather precisely how to
language).
- a. A method ✓
 - b. A technique
 - c. An approach
 - d. A theory

- 7) To make a good decision concerning the choice of an approach or
teachers need to:
- a. Teach more vocabulary
 - b. Know how to use dictionaries
 - c. Know how to make the best use of the library
 - d. Assess their students' needs (why and for what purpose?)

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8) In that process, there is no explicit concern with error

- a. Intralanguage
- b. Acquisition
- c. Interlanguage
- d. Learning

9) In that process, errors detection and correction is

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

10) The three conditions for the Monitor use are

- a. Setting, rule and age
- b. Time, place and participants
- c. Time, focus on form, and know the rule
- d. Participants, age and rules

- 11) Monitor over-users are:
- Who use the monitor when it is appropriate and when it doesn't interfere with communication
 - Who attempt to monitor all the time
 - Who prefer not to use their monitor even if they have all the conditions
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- 12) Monitor optimal-users are:
- Who prefer not to use their monitor even if they have all the conditions
 - Who attempt to monitor all the time
 - Who use the monitor when it is appropriate and when it doesn't interfere with communication
 - Who rarely use their monitor
- 13) Children are likely to have:
- Low Affective-Filter
 - No Affective-Filter
 - High Affective-Filter
 - Extremely high Affective-Filter
- 14) In Krashen's Monitor Model, the main goal is to:
- Teach morphology and syntax
 - Teach phonetics and phonology
 - Prepare learners for acquisition in the wider world
 - To make learners more inhibited
- 15) The Affective domain is :
- Personal judgment of worthiness
 - the emotional side of human behavior, and it may juxtapose the language

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 - c. A tolerance of possible incorrectness in using the langu
 - d. Fear of negative social evaluation

- 16) The personal judgment of worthiness that is expressed in individual holds towards himself/herself is:
- a. The affective domain
 - b. The Filter
 - c. Self-esteem
 - d. Risk-taking

17) It is associated with feelings of uneasiness, frustration, worry.

- Self-esteem
- Anxiety
- Risk-taking
- Empathy

18) A lack of hesitancy about using newly encountered

- c. Risk-taking
 - d. Empathy
- 18) A lack of hesitancy about using newly encountered
- of:
- a. Risk-taking
 - b. Language Aptitude
 - c. Empathy
 - d. Inhibition

- 19) Empathy is :
- a. A lack of hesitancy about using newly encountered
 - b. Putting yourself into someone else's shoes
 - c. Feelings of uneasiness, frustration, self-doubt
 - d. The inner drive, impulse, emotion or desire

20) In the Grammar-Translation approach

Vocabulary is controlled at first

Grammar is learned inductively

- 18) OF
a. Risk-taking
b. Language Aptitude
c. Empathy
d. Inhibition

19) Empathy is :
a. A lack of hesitancy about using newly encountered linguistic elements
b. Putting yourself into someone else's shoes
c. Feelings of uneasiness, frustration, self-doubt, apprehension or
d. The inner drive, impulse, emotion or desire that moves one to

20) In the Grammar-Translation approach :
a. Vocabulary is controlled at first
b. Grammar is learned inductively
c. no use of the mother tongue is permitted
d. The teacher doesn't have to be able to speak the

Applied Linguistics

21) In the Direct approach :
a. The teacher must be a native speaker or have native-like proficiency in
language
b. Pronunciation is stressed from the beginning
c. Translation is a respectable classroom procedure
d. A great effort is to present learners errors

22) In the Reading approach :
a. There is a little use of the target language
b. Actions and pictures are used to make meanings clear
c. The teacher doesn't need to have good oral proficiency in the ta
d. Lessons begin with a dialogue

23) In the Audio-lingualism approach :
a. Lessons begin with a dialogue
b. Reading comprehension is the only language skill emphasize
c. The target culture is taught inductively
d. Focus is on grammatical parsing

24) In the situational approach:
a. Grammatical structures are graded from simple to compl
b. Errors are viewed as inevitable
c. Respect is emphasized for the individual
d. Learners shouldn't speak until they feel ready to do so

- b. Actions are...
 - c. The teacher doesn't...
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- 25) In the Cognitive approach.
- a. Only the target language should be used in the classroom
 - b. Peer support and interaction is needed for learning
 - c. Language learning is viewed as a rule acquisition, not a habit formation
 - d. The goal of language teaching is learner's ability to communicate in the language

- 26) In that approach, respect is emphasized for the individual.
- a. situational approach
 - b. Affective-Humanistic approach
 - c. Direct approach
 - d. Audio-lingualism approach

27) The Filter is :

- a. The Language Acquisition Device
- b. Part of the internal processing system that subconsciously screens language
- c. The " Intake "
- d. The comprehensible input

28) Extrovert learners :

- a. Poor language learners
- b. Sociable, has many friends, takes chances, has ready access to language
- c. Have feelings of uneasiness, self-doubt, apprehension
- d. Highly-inhibited learners

29) Quiet, fond of books rather than people, tends to prefer:
of:

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29) Quiet, fond of books rather than people, tends to plan ahead.....
of:

- Introverts
- Extroverts
- Risk-taking learners
- Poor language learners

30) Spatial intelligence is :

- Risk-taking
- Associated with feelings of uneasiness, frustration, self-doubt, and worry
- A lack of hesitancy about using newly encountered environment
- The ability to find your way around environment

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31) It refers to motivation to acquire language as means for attaining a specific job.

- a. Assimilative
- b. Judgmental
- c. Integrative
- d. Instrumental

32) In that theory, the learner's competence is transitional.

- a. Semantics & Discourse analysis
- b. Interlanguage
- c. Krashen's Monitor Model
- d. Syntax & Morphology

33) A unique feature of the interlanguage theory is:

- a. Negation
- b. Subject number agreement
- c. Fossilization
- d. Capitalization

33) A unique feature of the interlanguage theory is:

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- b. Subject number agreement
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34) The extension of using grammatical rules beyond its original context is:

- a. Omission of preposition
- b. Paraphrasing
- c. Over-generalization
- d. Subject tense agreement

35) The Natural-Order hypothesis states that:

- a. Learners move from their current level "i" to "i+1"
- b. We acquire the rules of languages in a predictable order
- c. Older learners do better initially
- d. If the Affective Filter is down, the input reaches the language acquisition device

- 36) The input hypothesis states that:
- a. Learners move from their current level " i " to the next level " i+1"
 - b. we acquire the rules of languages in a predictable order
 - c. If the Affective Filter is up, the input reaches the LAD
 - d. The Affective Filter is up when the learner is unmotivated

- 37) In that process, the reader or listener gets a general view of the read by absorbing the overall picture.
- a. Top-down
 - b. Top-up
 - c. Bottom-down
 - d. Bottom-up

- 38) In that process, the reader or listener focuses on individual w achieves understanding by stringing these detailed elements whole.
- a. Bottom-up
 - b. Top-down
 - c. Horizontal
 - d. Vertical

- 39) Skimming is :
Reading for specific information

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

- 39) Skimming is :
- a. Reading and listening for specific information
 - b. Reading for leisure
 - c. Reading and listening for general understand
 - d. Reading for scientific purposes

- 40) Reading and listening for specific inform
- a. Skimming
 - b. Reading for leisure
 - c. Scanning
 - d. Reading for Scientific purposes

41) In that approach, learners should not speak until they feel ready to do so.

- a. Grammar-Translation approach
- b. Communicative approach
- c. Affective-Humanistic approach
- d. Comprehension-Based approach

42) In the Communicative approach,

- a. Lessons begin with a dialogue
- b. The goal of language teaching is learner's ability to communicate in language
- c. Errors are viewed as inevitable
- d. respect is emphasized for the individual

43) One of the shortcomings of error analysis is:

- a. Addition
- b. Negation
- c. Paraphrasing
- d. Stressing on learner's errors

44) It offers the possibility of selecting and sequencing different rather than different grammatical items, vocabulary topics

- a. The situational syllabus
- b. The task-based syllabus
- c. The lexical syllabus
- d. The grammar syllabus

43) One of the shortcomings of error analysis is:

- a. Addition
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44) It offers the possibility of selecting and sequencing different real-life situations rather than different grammatical items, vocabulary topics, or functions.

- a. The situational syllabus
- b. The task-based syllabus
- c. The lexical syllabus
- d. The grammar syllabus

45) The task-based syllabus :

- a. Organizes a syllabus on the basis of vocabulary and lexis
- b. Organizes a syllabus on the basis of different topics (e.g., weather, sports, etc.)
- c. lists a series of tasks, and may later list some or all of the language those tasks
- d. offers the possibility of selecting and sequencing different real-life situations rather than different grammatical items, vocabulary topics, or functions

- 46) They give a general picture of a student's knowledge and ability (used in foreign universities for admission)
- Progress or achievement tests
 - Proficiency tests
 - Placement tests
 - Diagnostic tests
- 47) When a test gives consistent results, it is:
- Reliable
 - Valid
 - Easy
 - Challenging
- 48) The type of language produced by second language learners w
of learning language is:
- Subject tense agreement
 - Mother tongue
 - Interlanguage
 - Use of 'me' as a subject
- 49) In the silent period :
- The Affective Filter is up
 - The Affective Filter is down
 - Once competence has been built up, speech emerges
 - Learners are less inhibited

d. Use of 'me' as a subject

49) In the silent period :

- a. The Affective Filter is up
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- c. Once competence has been built up, speech emerges
- d. Learners are less inhibited

50) On these tests, students work against time like typing

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

1	b	11	b	21	a	31	d	41	d
2	a	12	c	22	c	32	b	42	b
3	b	13	a	23	a	33	c	43	d
4	c	14	c	24	a	34	c	44	a
5	c	15	b	25	c	35	b	45	c
6	a	16	c	26	b	36	a	46	b
7	d	17	b	27	b	37	a	47	a
8	b	18	a	28	b	38	a	48	c
9	a	19	b	29	a	39	c	49	c
10	c	20	d	30	d	40	c	50	d

شكرا للأخ / ابو ريماس على الأسئلة

حل / سعد الليل - اب