

زبدة المحاضرات لـ جرح سيهات،، لاتحزني

اسئلةzhz

%تعريف وراح يجي بالاختبار ٢٠٠

CALL = Computer Assisted/Aided Language Learning

الأختصارات

computer aided language acquisition (CASLA)

CALL = Computer Assisted/Aided Language Learning

Computer aided language testing (CALT)

AL =

applied linguistic

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ELT= enalish language teacher

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computers in AL and ELT research in general (CASLR),

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CALL 'tasks

games, exercises, activities, materials, even tests

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The Power of

CALL for a fuller exposition, attempting

to relate this to the *Richards* and *Rodgers* framework for analysing teaching methods

Development/creation

. I.e. the principles and processes of writing software or authoring new materials

2) *Use/implementa?on*. I.e. how teachers use software with their learners

Evalua?on. I.e. how to decide what is good or bad software

خطوات جدا مهمه وراح تجي بالاختبار ٢٠٠% وهي عباره عن الخطوه الأول تصميم الثلاث
وثاني شي أستخدامه وثالث شي تقييمه البرنامج

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الكول تاريخ

HISTORY OF CALL

The computer-as-big-as-a-room era. Entire courses like that of PLATO organised

The arrival of the home/school computer (Sinclair, Apple, BBC

The era of the powerful PC (and Mac

PC + CD, multimedia

The era of the Internet

راح تجي بالاختبار

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الأولى انتهت المحاضرة

1- Computer Assisted/Aided Language Learning. longhand for

a- callt

b- call

c-casla

2- For the purposes of this course we take CALL to embrace any computer software that is usable in some way to help....

a- student

b-teachers

c- language learners

3- CALL 'tasks' include what may be otherwise referred to as.....

a-games, exercises

b- activities, materials

c- games, exercises, activities, materials, even tests

4-with call there areelements or area

a-3

b-4

c-5

5- I.e. the principles and processes of writing software or authoring new materials within some existing software ...

a- evaluation

b- Development/creation

c-Use/implementation

6- I.e. how teachers use software with their learners

a- Evaluation

b- Development/creation

c-Use/implementation

7- I.e. how to decide what is good or bad software

a- evaluation

b- Development/creation

c-Use/implementation

8- The computer-as-big-as-a-room era. Entire courses like that of organized at a few universities.

a- Dell

b- PLATO

c- Apple

اختصار

UUEG

understanding use english grammer

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UUEG Software (Azar Interactive)

is based on

BeMy Azar's book (2009).

=====

The analysed chapter is divided into four parts

tenses: the present perfect, the present perfect progressive, the past perfect, and the past perfect progressive

=====

he chapter follows Ur's framework (1988) for teaching grammar: presentation, explanation, practice, and test

=====

tenses – a method that is claimed to be effective by Walker

=====

Chapelle argues that CALL evaluation should be carried out using the theories of second language acquisition.

بالأختبار راح تجي

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There are two stages in her scheme: judgmental and empirical

بالأختبار راح تجي

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In the judgmental stage, Chapelle (2001)

analyses the software using two levels: the program and the teacher

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للمحاضرة (zhz) انتهت المحاضرة الثانية الاسئلة

lecture (2)

9- Mobile Aided Language Learning. Longhand for ..

a- mall

b- malal

c- mail

10- understanding and using English grammar. Longhand for...

a- UAUEG

b-UUEG

c- none of them

11- Ur's framework (1988) for teaching grammar are

a- presentation, explanation

b- practice, and test

c- presentation, explanation, practice, and test

12- Chapelle argues that CALL evaluation should be carried out using the theories of....

a- first language

b- second language acquisition

c- none of them

13- There are two stages in Chapelle scheme

a- judgmental and empirical

b- Judgmental and experimental

c- none of them

14- In the judgmental stage, Chapelle (2001) analyses the software using two levels

a- the program and the learner

b- the program and the teacher

c- A&B

15- the criteria of evaluation software are

a- language learning potential, learner fit

b- language learning potential, learner fit, meaning focus, positive impact, authenticity, and practicality

c- meaning focus, positive impact

المحاضرة الثالثة

التعاريف راح تجي بالاختبار

CALL software'

here can involve any software or programs potentially usable by language learners in connection with **learning/teaching or use of language**

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Evaluation is a matter of judging the fitness of something for a particular purpose

=====

الكوول الفروقات بين ادوات التعليم العامه وبرنامج

CALL software and general teaching materials and tasks - a parallel?

Firstly, a book is not typically dynamic or interactive

Secondly, a book is more limited in its media capability

Thirdly, use of written materials has few technological prerequisites

Fourthly, the language content of material in a coursebook is essentially unalterable

Fifthly, the activities to be done with each section of a coursebook are usually heavily constrained by the book itself

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Evaluation is one of three key aspects of CALL that need consideration: Creation, Use and Evaluation

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evaluation **cannot** be done in the **abstract**

=====

Software and materials evaluation in ELT, then, can be seen as an activity where you match materials to

teaching/learning situations. I.e. there are three things to think about

the nature of the materials/software

the nature of the T/L situation

a rating or judgement to make of suitability of one of the above for the other

=====

When the evaluation is done

Evaluation of materials **prior** to purchasing them or creating access to them for any learners

Evaluation **after** purchase or otherwise acquiring availability of software

تحت الأول والثاني يندرج

يستخدم قبل اطلاق البرنامج وبعد اطلاق البرنامج ولم يندرج

اما الثالث فهو

Evaluation **after** the program has been **acquired** and **used** with some learners for a bit

تم اطلاقه وأستخدامه ايضا يندرج تحت

empirical.

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Who evaluates

The evaluators we are thinking of here are primarily language teachers

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للمحاضرة zhz انتهت المحاضرة الثالثة الاسئلة

lecture 3

16- involve any software or programs potentially usable by language learners in connection with learning/teaching or use of language this a basic definition for

a- Call software

b- windows software

c- none of them

17- is a matter of judging the fitness of something for a particular purpose

a- judgmental

b- evaluation

c- none of them

18- selecting call software can be as hard as selecting normal teaching materials

a- true

b- false

19- CALL programs have often been seen as replacing a teacher

a- true

b- false

20- one of differences between normal teaching materials and call software is

a- normal teaching materials needs network while call software doesn't need

b- a book is more limited in its media capability. CALL can involve sound as well as pictures, diagrams and text all in the same package

c- none of them

21- there is a borderline between evaluating software itself and evaluating the use of software

a- true

b- false

22- Evaluation of CALL is

a- a situation-universal argument

b- a situation-specific argument

c- none of them

23- you cannot really evaluate without also thinking of how the material will be used in the learning and teaching process

a-true

b- false

24- judgmental evaluation is done.....

a- after using

b- before using

c- none of them

25- empirical evaluation is done.....

a- after using

b- before using

c- none of them

المحاضرة الرابعة

شرح عام وراج نحدد اهم النقاط فيها

Introspection 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

=====

the global 'expert judgment' method of evaluation

=====

This is where 'checklists' come in. These are written records of the sort of 'breakdowns' just described

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Checklists

generally take the form of sets of headings to be considered or sets of questions to ask oneself.

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Recently Chapelle has a set of 6 points formed from an SLA research perspective (2001 p54ff).

John Roberts has a much bigger collection of such checklist used in general materials evaluation

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للمحاضرة zhz انتهت المحاضرة الاسئلة

lecture 4

26- 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- empirical

b- evaluation

c- Introspection

27- When trying out a CALL program it is especially useful often to make deliberate mistakes to see how the program responds

a-true

b- false

28- you will get some advantage when you use checklist some of these advantages are

a- you would ensure that you did not forget any thing

b- it would be consistent and reliable every time you use

c- A&B

29- Recently Chapelle has a set of points formed from an SLA research perspective

a- 5

b- 6

c- 7

30- thinking about Designing Call materials is the same thinking of....

a- designing a car

B- designing a text books

c- designing a house

المحاضرة الخامسة

The beginnings of a CALL checklist follow, inspired mainly by Odell 1986 'Evaluating CALL software'

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Chapelle 2001 ch3, from an SLA perspective

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Some suggest evaluation should

have these two stages - **External**: Relevance to particular needs of particular learners (e.g. specific level, ESP,

syllabus). **Internal**: quality of the work per se in meeting its declared specification/ aims

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للمحاضرة الخامسة الاسئلة

lecture 5

31- every single a checklist include all the possible criteria

a- can

b- can not

c- none of them

32- you can add to a checklist whatever you see suitable and reasonable to be added

a- true

b- false

33- Evaluation can be defined as

a- Using an application for learning purposes

b- Deciding on the fitness of something to certain purposes

c- none of them

34- CALL software can be defined as

a- Any potential software usable by language learners in connection with learning

b- Any software available in the market accessible to all

c- Any multimedia software that is free or shareware

المحاضرة السادسة

بهاذي المحاضرة بالمحاضرة الثانية اخذنا عاملين والحين راح يتم شرحهم

Chapelle's criteria: language learning potential, and learner fit.

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Language Learning Potential

Chapelle (2001) describes this criterion as the degree of 'beneficial' focus on form that the software provides to its learners

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Chapelle (1998) also argues that if the input has been made salient it will help with language learning

=====

UUEG focuses : intensively on the forms of the perfect tense

=====

It promotes input saliency by highlighting these forms and writing them in italicized, bold letters

=====

Chapelle (2001) and Skehan (1998 in Chapelle 2001) suggest some conditions which might characterise a task that draws learners' attention to the form. I will focus on two of them – namely, 'modified interaction' and 'modified input'.

=====

that when using UUEG an interactional modification between the learners and the computer is to be expected,

=====

students are shown the hyperlinked words. These students were expected to obtain help by clicking on each word to get its meaning.

=====

Modified output

Chapelle 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

=====

In UUEG, the feedback is very appropriate and one of the potential strengths of the software

=====

Chapelle (1998) also argues that learners should be given the chance to correct their errors

=====

Learner fit

In Chapelle's description (2001), learner fit takes account of both the language level and its learners' characteristics.

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للمحاضرة zhz والاسئلة انتهت المحاضرة السادسة

lecture 6

35- beneficial focus on form : mean

a- the software let you focus on the form of the language benefit from that focus and you start produce

b-- the software let you focus on the program

c- none of them

36- Chapelle (1998) also argues that if the input has been made it will help with language learning.

a- unclear

b- salient

c- none of them

37- Chapelle likes to relate Call evaluation to.....

a- SLA

b- FLA

c-TLA

38- UUEG focuses intensively on the forms of the perfect tense. It promotes input saliency by

a- highlighting these forms

b- writing them in italicized

c- highlighting these forms and writing them in italicized, bold letters

39- There is different ways to enhance output for example by color, animation, picture.

a- true

b- false

40- Chapelle (2001) and Skehan (1998 in Chapelle 2001) suggest some conditions which might characterize a task that draws learners' attention to the form.

a- modified input

b- modified interaction

c- modified interaction' and 'modified input'

41- in the speaking task the students are asked to log into the chat rooms to compare their pronunciations (after they have compared their recordings with those of the model) author expected to take place

a- an interactional modification

b- an input modification

c- none of them

42- Chapelle 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.

a- true

b- false

43- In UUEG, the is very appropriate and one of the potential strengths of the software

a- planning

b- feedback

c- none of them

44- Chapelle (1998) also argues that learners should be given the chance to correct their errors

a- true

b- false

45- in the demo version of program there is no

a- information about program

b- orientation' page

c- none of them

المحاضرة السابعة مأفيا شي من وجهه نظري

شرحتها الله يجزاها الف خير المحاضرة الثامنة الاخت لاتحزني

zhz وهادي الاسئلة للمحاضرة الثامنة

lecture 8

46- a collection of language material, made in some principled way either on tape or written in hard copy or in electronic form

a- word

b- google

c- corpus

47- one of the biggest evidence of corpus.....

a- google

b- windows

c- word

48- we use corpus by teachers and learners to

a- aid language learning

b- help describe language, and test theories

c- none of them

49- we use corpus by linguists to

a- aid language learning

b- help describe language, and test theories

c- none of them

50- To perform any electronic corpus-based task directly you need two things.....

a- a corpus and a search engine

b- a corpus and a windows

c- none of them

51- some of CORPORA users try to find out how words are actually used, and how often, and improve dictionary entries.

a- Descriptive grammarians

b- Dictionary makers

c- Stylisticians

52- some of CORPORA users try to improve their descriptions to fit the facts of actual use of constructions

a- Descriptive grammarians

b- Dictionary makers

c- Stylisticians

53- some of CORPORA users try to see what differences there are in how frequently different authors use certain words

a- Descriptive grammarians

b- Dictionary makers

c- Stylisticians

54- some of CORPORA users try to see how frequent certain constructions are in conversation

a- Computational linguists

b- Language learning researchers

c- Sociolinguists

55- some of CORPORA users try to see if their grammatical parsing programs will work on naturally occurring language.

a- Computational linguists

b- Language learning researchers

c- Sociolinguists

56- some of CORPORA users try to see how often learners with a particular L1 get something wrong

a- Computational linguists

b- Language learning researchers

c- Sociolinguists

57- some of CORPORA users try to see how often the passive really occurs in academic English

a- Writers of teaching syllabuses

b- Writers of teaching course materials

c- Dictionary makers

58- some of CORPORA users try to incorporate authentic examples into their material

a- Writers of teaching syllabuses

b- Writers of teaching course materials

c- Dictionary makers

الثامنة

تعريف الكوربس وهو مجمع لغوي

a corpus is a collection of language material, made in some principled way (not haphazardly), either on tape or written in hard copy (e.g. Books, student essays) or in electronic form. We are concerned only with the last type.

.....

اغراض استخدام الكوريس ومن يستخدمه

1) by linguists to help describe language, and test theories

2) by teachers and learners to aid language learning (i.e. A form of call).

.....

للاستفاده من او استخدام أي كوريس لا بد من تواجد شيئين مهمين: كوريس – سيرتش انجين

to perform any electronic corpus-based task directly you need two things - a corpus and a search engine.

.....

طبيعة الكوريس انه مجرد نص (قاعدة بيانات) مجموعه من المفردات اللغويه ..

a corpus itself is just text (a form of data), which may have been originally written, or be transcribed speech.

.....

المجاميع " كوربورا " مجموع كوربوس ليست مخزنه جميعا بنفس الصيغه:

corpora are not all stored in the same format (though often they are in the plainest of dos or ascii text),

.....

المجاميع اللغويه قد تحتوي على معلومات مرمزه داخل او خارج النص:

and they may have coded information (tags) added in and out of the text

.....
لتستطيع استخدام الكوربس لابد لك من الدخول الى محرك بحث

to use a corpus for any task you have to access it by using a search engine

.....
مستخدمي الكوربورا " مجاميع اللغة:"

users of corpora

معدّي القواميس : ليعرفوا كيف بالفعل تستخدم الكلمات والشكل الذي تستخدم به غالبا ، واطافة مدخلا تجديده الى القواميس.

dictionary makers - e.g. To find out how words are actually used, and how often, and improve dictionary entries

.....
النحويون الذين يتهجون المنهج الوصفي : لتحسين وتطوير وصفهم ليتناسب مع الاستخدام الحقيقي للبنية النحويه للكلمه.

descriptive grammarians - e.g. To improve their descriptions to fit the facts of actual use of constructions

.....
لمعرفة الاختلافات بين استخدامات الكتاب المختلفين لنفس الكلمه:

stylisticians - e.g. To see what differences there are in how frequently different authors use certain words

.....
علماء اللغة الاجتماعيين : لمعرفة كيف تتكرر بنيه محدده في المحادثات.

sociolinguists - e.g. To see how frequent certain constructions are in conversation

.....

...لمعرفة ما اذا كان برنامج التحليل القواعدي سوف يحدث بشكل طبيعي

computational linguists - e.g. To see if their grammatical parsing programs will work on naturally occurring language

.....

- language learning researchers - e.g. To see how often learners with a particular l1 get something wrong

-writers of teaching syllabuses - e.g. To see how often the passive really occurs in academic english

-writers of teaching course materials - e.g. To incorporate authentic examples into their material

-teachers making class tasks, or even learners directly themselves - e.g.

to supply additional clues for context guessing word meaning

-for guidance on how to use word when writing to help prompt self-correction

-for word study

for 'language awareness' work on grammar

التاسعة..

التاسعة:

مسائل تتعلق بالكوريس..

: Let the data speak for itself? العباره لسينكلير

: I-language versus E-language العباره لشومسكي

*: Missing context, intention, 'ethnographic' information. Third person not لويديسون
1st person view*

.....

من عيوب او نقاط الضعف في الكوريس :لايمكن للكوربوس ان تظهر مالن يحدث او اللذي ممكن ان يحدث:

Corpus can't show what doesn't occur, or all that can occur

.....
Introspection may be surprised by what does occur

.....
من عيوب الكوربورا انها لا تستطيع تغطية جميع جوانب اللغة ومجالاتها.
Areas of language that corpora don't illumine

.....
من الاسئلة المتعلقة بالكوربس ماهو الحجم المفترض له ..؟؟
Size of corpus and individual word frequency. How big should it be?

.....
مكلف نوعا ما احيانا الحصول على الكوربوس ,
Cost effectiveness - more running words doesn't give more different words
proportionally

.....
احيانا ممكن ان تحتاج الى ١٠-٢٠ ساعه للاطلاع الى ٢٠٠٠ كلمة
10-20 hours to process 2000 words of speech (prosodic tagging)

.....
لايعني كثافة السكان انه من الضروري ان يكون هناك ايضا تضخم وكثافة في الكوربوس.
Just because a population is vast does not mean samples have to be vast to be
representative, as some think... Depends on feature of interest and variability. Word
frequency problem

.....
هل الكوربورا جامد ام من الممكن التعامل معه بالاضافه والتعديل عليه..
Static or dynamic (monitor) corpora?

.....
Sampling and how to be representative e.g. of general English? Any collection of texts is
not a useful (principled) corpus. Problems...

.....
يتبع... معليش سوري ع التأخير بس التاسعه طويله جدا..

.....
الانحياز الى الشكل المكتوب في الكوربس..
Opportunistic - biased to written, accessible varieties?

.....
يجب ان يكون تقديم الكوربوس بشكل ممنهج ومتوازن
Systematic- balanced and representative: a corpus of corpora

.....
هل يجب استبعاد اللغات الغير رسميه كلغة العامه او لغة الشوارع؟؟
Exclude non-standard?

.....
هل يجب التنوع في الكوربوس بضم مصطلحات الاقطار المختلفه؟
What national varieties?

.....
من أي زمن يجب البدء بادراج لغوياته في الكوربوس..
How far back?

.....
ماهي نسب التنوع؟؟
What proportions of varieties?

.....
عامل المتحدث والكاتب .تكون المشكله اكبر مع المكتوب اكثر من المتحدث..
Speaker/writer factors as well (demographics)? Problem more with written than
spoken (L1 from name?). Addressee

.....
الاختيار العشوائي يقول الدكتور انه الافضل..
Then: Random selection?

.....
اختيار العينه على اساس معين ؟؟

Stratified sampling? What varieties?

.....
الاختيار على حسب كم مره قرأت الكلمه او بمدى تأثيرها ؟؟

Weighting by how much read or by 'influence'? Expert judgment

.....
ماهو حجم العينه التي نأخذها من نص معين ؟؟ حقوق المؤلف..

How to sample each text, and sample size again? Copyright issues

.....
ماهي طبيعة الداتا التي تريدها .. محكيه .. الخ ؟

Spoken? how natural are speeches, TV etc.?

.....
مثلا الحاجه الى اخذ اذن الاشخاص لتدوين معلومات شخصيه عنهم يجعل الامر اقل طبيعيه ؟؟

Fully natural: observer's paradox and how to be ethical? Permission. Labov's tricks

.....
مسألة النسخ : مالذي يجب نسخه ومن الذي يجب ان يفعل ذلك ؟؟

Transcription issues: what to transcribe and who does it (expert or not)

.....
اخذ العينات العشوائيه مره اخرى : مشكلة اللغات واللهجات.

Random sampling again; problem of accents and dialects

.....
التحليل : كيفية استخراج المعلومه المفيده بشكل تلقائي ؟؟

Analysis - how to extract useful information automatically?

.....
التكرار والاشتقاق..

frequency and its derivatives:

.....
يتبع ٩

lecture 10

63- it is possible sometimes to merge your own corpus with a readymade corpus

a- true

b- false

64- one of these you cannot obtain from corpus...

a- Frequency of types of lexical error

b- Details of meaning of vocabulary items and collocation

c- Mobile numbers to the American people

65- how people use the language in their daily live .. that's mean..

a- isolation

b- pragmatics

c- none of them

66- What kind of corpus information is needed..

a- more concordance-type information

b- more frequency information about words

c- A&B

What is BNC?

The British National Corpus (BNC) is a 100 million word collection of samples of **written and spoken** language from a wide range of sources, designed to represent a wide cross-section of British English from the later part of the 20th century, both spoken and written. The latest edition is the *BNC XML Edition*, released in 2007

The written part of the BNC (90%) includes

==

The spoken part (10%)

ture 11

67- BNC is a shorthand for

a- **British National Corpus**

b- British National Cars

c- none of them

68- What is BNC

a- **the British National Corpus (BNC) is a 100 million word collection of samples of written and spoken language from a wide range of sources.**

b- the British National Corpus is the biggest car factory

c- none of them

69- The spoken part of BNC (10%) consists of orthographic transcriptions of unscripted informal conversations (recorded by volunteers selected from different age, region and social classes in a demographically balanced way)

a- **true**

b- false

70- if you want benefit from corpus you should have a background of

.....

a- **linguistic**

b- math

c- none of them

71- if you want to choose a corpus task for yourself or your students

a- choose randomly

b- **think in something you are already strong in**

c- none of them

What is NLP?

Natural Language Processing (NLP)

Computational Linguistics (CL) اختصار

Why Study NLP?

Human language interesting & challenging

NLP offers insights into language

Language is the medium of the web

Interdisciplinary: Ling, CS, psych, math

Help in communication

With computers (ASR, TTS)

With other humans (MT)

Ambitious yet practical

Goals of NLP

Scientific Goal

Identify the computational machinery needed for an agent to exhibit various forms of linguistic behavior .

Engineering Goal

Design, implement, and test systems that process natural languages for practical applications

Applications

speech processing: *get flight information or book a hotel over the phone .*

information extraction: *discover names of people and events they participate in, from a document .*

machine translation: *translate a document from one human language into another .*

question answering: *find answers to natural language questions in a text collection or database .*

summarization: *generate a short biography of Noam Chomsky from one or more news articles .*

General Themes

Ambiguity of Language

Language as a formal system

Rule-based vs. Statistical Methods

The need for efficiency

Rule-based: model system with linguistic rules

Statistical: model system with probabilities of what normally happens

lecture 12

72- NLP shorthand for

a- National Language Processing

b- Natural Language Processing

c- none of them

73- NLP is Computers use (analyze, understand, generate) natural language

a- true

b- false

74- NLP is a somewhat....

a- more Theoretical

b- more applied

c- none of them

75- NLP has a.....goals

a- Scientific

b- Engineering

c- all of them

76- a Scientific goal of LNP means....

a- Identify the computational machinery needed for an agent to exhibit various forms of linguistic behavior

b- Design, implement, and test systems that process natural languages for practical applications .

c- none of them

77- an Engineering goal of LNP means....

a- Identify the computational machinery needed for an agent to exhibit various forms of linguistic behavior

b- Design, implement, and test systems that process natural languages for practical applications .

c- none of them

according to NLP applications

78- get flight information or book a hotel over the phone

a- speech processing

b- information extraction

c- machine translation

79- discover names of people and events they participate in, from a document

a- speech processing

b- information extraction

c- machine translation

80- translate a document from one human language into another

a- speech processing

b- information extraction

c- machine translation

81- find answers to natural language questions in a text collection or database .

a- machine translation

b- question answering

c- summarization

82- generate a short biography of Noam Chomsky from one or more news articles .

a- machine translation

b- question answering

c- summarization

lecture 14

83- What does CALL stand for?

a- Case application language learning

b- Computer assisted language learning

c- Communication aided language learning

- d- Cable assessment language learning
- 84- Three important stages in the CALL process. These are
- a- Development / usage / evaluation
 - b- Purchase / assessment / selling out
 - c- Trail/ evaluation/replacement
 - d- Trail/ evaluation/ usage
- 85- Thinking about Designing CALL materials is the same like thinking of
- a- Designing a car
 - b- Designing a house
 - c- Designing textbooks
 - d- Designing clothes
- 86- 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 era of stones
- 87- 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
- 88- Chapelle (2001) argues that CALL evaluation should be carried out using
- a- SLA theories
 - b- FLA theories
 - b- First LA theories
 - c- Third LA theories
- 89- 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
- 90- CALL software can be defined as
- a- Any potential software usable by language learners in connection with leaning
 - b- Any software available in the market accessible to all
 - c- Any anti-virus software that is free or shareware
 - d- Any multimedia software that is free or shareware
- 91- 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 to certain purposes
 - d- Assigning the availability of an application
- 92- A corpus Is
- a- Stored information
 - b- Stored images and videos
 - c- Stored collection of language data
 - d- Stored files and folders