

أسئلة اختبار اللغويات التطبيقية للفصل الأول 1435-1436 هـ مصححه . د. التركي

2-Example of the linguistic choices that are analysed in critical discourse analysis :

A-vocabulary of judgment

B-referring to a country by its name residents

C-all of the above

D-None of the above

3-choose the correct statement from the following :

A-critical discourse analysis is confined to politics

B-critical discourse analysis is confined to media

C-critical discourse analysis is confined to politics and media

D-None of the above

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لان تحليل الخطاب النقدي ليس محصور ب مجال معين

4-the language acquisition device by Chomsky includes :

A-acquisition strategies and Universal grammar

B-language grammar and phonology

C-universal grammar and experience with language in the environment

D-all above

5-the providers of -----include parent , caretakers and siblings

fill in the gap with one of the following options :

C-positive evidence

6-An example of decision making in the real world and language and work is :

A-first language education

B-Forensic linguistics

C-lexicography

D-Conversation linguistics

8-By the _____ trimester ,the fetus responds to auditory stimulation :

C- third

9-One of the uses of corpus linguistics in critical discourse analysis is :

- A-Finding collocations
- B-finding concordance patterns
- C-finding Keywords patterns

D-all of the above

10-children produce their First Word ...the age of :

A- 10-12 months

B- 12-18 months

C- 18-24 months

D- 18-20 months

12. Based on the definition of applied linguistics, one of the linguistic decisions that we can make concerns:

a. Where to build schools

b. The number of teachers in each school

c. What language skills should children attain beyond basic litera*

d. None of the above.

14. In syllabus design, it is wiser to :

a. Include items that are less frequent first

b. Include items that are not frequent first

c. Include items that are more frequent first

d. None of the above

15. Some of the criteria to be considered in selecting items in syllables design include :

a. Learnability

b. Frequency

c. Coverage

d. All of the above

16. Children are sensitive to regularities such as prefixes and suffixes . This is an example of :

a. Universal Grammar.

b. Acquisition strategies

c. All of the above

d. None of the above

18. The definition of applied linguistics is the academic discipline that is concerned with the :

a. The relation of knowledge about language to decision making in the real world.

b. The relation of language to decision making in language teaching schools.

c. The teaching of English , language testing , corpus linguistics and language acquisition

19. Lexicography is :

a. The planning and compiling of both monolingual and bilingual dictionaries, and other language reference works such as thesauri

b. The planning and compiling of monolingual dictionaries, and other reference works such as corpus linguistics.

c. The planning and compiling of monolingual dictionaries, and other reference works such as computational linguistics.

d. None of the above.

20. Corpora can be divided according to 'source' into:

a. Synchronic and diachronic.

b. Plain and annotated.

c. Native and learner.

d. None of the above.

21. Some linguists favor language description and argue that :

a. Language change is inevitable and this means languages deviate from the standard.

b. We can't progress in areas such as speech therapy without a notion of correctness.

c. Criteria of correctness may change

d. All of the above .

22. One of the currently popular language teaching methods\approches is :

a. The audio-lingual method.

b. The grammar translation method.

c. Task-based language teaching.

d. None of the above.

23. Examples of the syllabus types include

a. The situational syllabus.

b. The functional syllabus.

c. The grammar syllabus.

d. All of the above.

24. In second language acquisition, we can ask questions about learner characteristics. One of these questions is :

a. What is learners' level of education.

b. How similar\different is the first language to the target language

c. All of the above

d. None of the above.

25. _____ is when a child acquires a word for a particular thing and fails to extend it to other subjects in the same category. Fill in the gap with one of the following options :

a. Overextension.

b. Underextension.

c. Overgeneralization.

d. Underrepresentation.

26. One of the problems of critical discourse analysis is that :

A. It attributes too much intentionality to the writer.

b. It attributes too much passivity to the reader.

c. All of the above

d. None of the above.

27. Negative evidence is :

a. Negatively talking to children.

b. Grammatical language .

c. Ungrammatical language.

d. None of the above .

28. An example of 'decision making in the real world' and 'language, information and effect' is :

a. Additional language education.

b. Language testing.

c. Workplace communication.

d. Critical discourse analysis.

29. The best way to teach children language is to use the :

A. Direct method

b. Grammar translation method.

c. Audiolingual method.

d. None of the above.

30. 'Regional and social class varieties of the language which differ from the standard in pronunciation, grammar , and vocabulary, and are seldom written down at all' is the definition of :

a. social class varieties

b. Dialects

c. Standard

d. All of the above.

31-the functional description of the linguistic choices that a person/organisation makes to construct a text.

this definition of :

D-critical discourse analysis

32-In language acquisition morphemes gradually emerge at the age of :

B- three years

33-the analysis of language and its effects is called :

B-critical linguistics

34-Babbling consist of :

A-single syllables

35-An example of English corpora includes :

B-the corpus of contemporary American English

36-syllabus design concerns :

B-the selection of items to be learnt and the grading of those items into an appropriate sequence

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37. Children start to coo and gargle within :

a. The second half of the first year

b. The first half of the first year

c. The second year

d. Before the end of the first year

38. All biological-based system require _____ to stimulate development.

A. Linguistic input.

b. Environmental input

c. Sociolinguistic input

d. None of the above.

39. Language acquisition is not possible without:

a. A biological predisposition to acquire languages

b. Experience with language in the environment

c. Brains

d. All of the above.

40. Language planning is :

a. Making decisions about planning for language classes including class activities.

b. Making decisions about the official status of languages and their institutional use.

c. Making decisions about the use of languages in schools including the dialects.

d. None of the above.

41. The primary purpose of the child's linguistic environment is to :

a. Help people teach the language the child is learning

b. Provide information about the language the child is acquiring

c. Give evidence that is positive

d. All of the above. (I'm not sure my friends)

42. An example of " decision-making in the real world " and 'language education' is:

A. Language testing

- b. Language planning
- c. Critical linguistics.
- d. All of the above.

43-According to Chomsky ,linguistic competence is :

C-the representation of language performance in the mind

D-the representation of language in the mind

44-Corpus linguistics is :

A-the use of computers to study language as used by people

B-the study of language based on real life examples

C-the study of language based on examples of real life language use

D-all above

45. Choose the correct statement from the following :

- a. Placement tests are taken during the language course.
- b. Placement tests are taken at the end of the language course.

c. Placement tests are taken before the start of the language course.

d. Placement tests can be taken any time to determine language proficiency.

46. The uses and functions of corpora include :

- a. Computing
- b. Linguistics

c. Language teaching

d. All of the above.

47. An example of 'decision making in the real world' and ' language, information and effect' is :

a. Language planning

b. Forensic linguistics

c. Translation and interpretation

d. Applied linguistics

48. In _____ , much vocabulary is taught in the form of lists of isolated words, Fill in the gap with one of the following options:

A. The direct method

b. The grammar translation method

c. The audio-lingual method

d. None of the above.

49. The first developmental stage in language acquisition is :

A. Babbling.

b. Cooing

c. Pre-birth sensitivity to language.

تمت بعون الله * دعواتكم *

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