

English language and information technology questions

المحاضرة - 1 -

Computer Assisted/Aided Language Learning. longhand for

a- calt

b- call

c-casla

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

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

with call there areelements or area

a-3

b-4

c-5

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

CALL 'tasks' include what may be otherwise referred to as

- a-games, exercises
- b- activities, materials

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

CALL is the abbreviation of

- a-Computer Accommodated Linguistic Learning
- B -Computerized Analysis of Language Learning
- c.-Computer Advanced Language Learning

d.-Computer Assisted/Aided Language Learning

CALL is studied to embrace anythat is usable in some way to help language learners, whether intended for that purpose or not, and whether directly used by them, or used by someone else to create a conventional .material (e.g. a course book) which learners use

a.Computer software

- b.Computer hardware
- c.Computer software and hardware
- d.Computer skills

CASLA is the abbreviation of

- a.Computer aided language acquiring

b.Computer aided language acquisition

- c.Computerized and advanced systematic language avulsion

d.All false

CALT is the abbreviation of

a.Computer aided language teaching

b.Computerized analysis of language testing

c.Computer aided language testing

d.Computer acquired language teaching

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

- 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

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

a- Evaluation

b- Development/creation

c-Use/implementation

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

a- evaluation

b- Development/creation

c-Use/implementation

What does CALL stand for?

Computer assisted language learning

Three important stages in the CALL process. These are

Development / usage / evaluation

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

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

a- Dell

b- PLATO

c- Apple

how teachers use software with their learners and how the learners use the software

- a. Use/implementation
- b. Development/creation
- c. Evaluation
- d. Analysis
- e.

the principles and processes of writing software or authoring new materials within some existing software.

- f. Use/implementation
- g. Development/creation**
- h. Evaluation
- i. Analysis

المحاضره - 2 -

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

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

a- UAUEG

b-UUEG

c- none of them

Mobile Aided Language Learning. Longhand for ..

a- mall

b- malal

c- mail

understanding and using English grammar. Longhand for...

a- UAUEG

b-UUEG

c- none of them

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

- a- presentation, explanation
- b- practice, and test

c- presentation, explanation, practice, and test

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

a- first language

b- second language acquisition

c- none of them

- There are two stages in Chapelle scheme

a- judgmental and empirical

- b- Judgmental and experimental
- c- none of them

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

- 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

Chapelle (2001) argues that CALL evaluation should be carried out using

a) SLA theories

- b) FLA theories
- c) First LA theories
- d) Third LA theories

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

**A brief description of UUEG Software software is based on
(2009)**

- a. Betty Azar's book
- b. Microsoft magazine
- c. Best Buy magazine
- d. All false

A chapter of the above mentioned book focusses on tenses and includes quizzes that are followed by.....

- e. A research

- f. A reading passage
- g. [A test](#)
- h. All false

Each section includes [several quizzes](#), [exercises](#) and [one crossword game](#)

and these are followed by three main tasks covering [listening](#), [speaking](#) and [reading comprehension](#)

Within the program there are five main buttons located at the top of every page. These are made up of

[‘outline’](#) (which outlines the whole chapter in detail),
[‘report’](#) (enabling students to check their progress after each step),
[‘glossary’](#),
[‘help’](#) (where learners find help topics),
 and [‘contents’](#).

In the speaking task, there isfunction that enables learners to listen to a prompt before reiterating the sentences whilst recording their speech.

- i. A "record"
- j. A "compare"
- k. A "listen"
- l. [A "record and compare"](#)

The "record and compare" function enables students to.....

- m. Compare their recordings to other students' recordings
- n. [Compare their recordings to those of the model](#)
- o. Read what they have recorded
- p. All false

The reading task comes in the form of a passage that includes some difficultwords. By clicking on each, there appears a pop-up window that is linked to the glossary page.

- q. [Hyperlinked](#)
- r. Underlined
- s. Missed
- t. Misspelled

Chapelle argues that CALL evaluation should be carried out using.....

- u. [The theories of second language acquisition](#)
- v. Native speakers' experiences
- w. Linguistic competence
- x. All false

There are two stages in Chapelle's scheme: judgmental and empirical. In the judgmental stage, Chapelle analyses the software using two levels which are....

- y. The teacher and the student
- z. The environment of teaching and the teacher

aa. The program and the teacher

bb. All true

According to Chapelle (2001), however, this is not enough. She also addresses the question of what the learner actually does with the software by conducting a/anevaluation.

cc. Empirical

dd. Reasonable

ee. Open

ff. Logical

UUEG is an example of CALL software. It mainly facilitates learning

A. Meaning of word

B. Part of speech

C. Synonyms

D. Grammar and structure

Betty Azar addresses the question of what the learner actually does with the software by conducting an empirical evaluation

she focuses on different questions in each stage, she uses the same criteria in both

المحاضرة – 3 –

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

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

a- judgmental

b- evaluation

c- none of them

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

a- true

b- false

CALL programs have often been seen as replacing a teacher

a- true

b- false

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 anti-virus software that is free or shareware

d) Any multimedia software that is free or shareware

- 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

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

A book, unlike a program,

- a. Typically has video clips and animated graphics
- b. Is not typically dynamic or interactive**
- c. Is typically dynamic and interactive
- d. All of the above
- A bookcompared to a CALL software.**
- e. Is full of multimedia items
- f. Is limited in its media capability**
- g. Has various interactive exercises and media capability
- h. Limitless in its media capability

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

a- true

b- false

Evaluation of CALL is

a- a situation-universal argument

b- a situation-specific argument

c- none of them

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

a-true

b- false

judgmental evaluation is done.....

a- after using

b- before using

c- none of them

empirical evaluation is done.....

a- after using

b- before using

c- none of them

The criteria of Chapelle's (2001) evaluation scheme include.....

- a) Language learning potential.
- b) Learner fit, meaning focus, and positive impact.
- c) Authenticity and practicality.

d) All the above.

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

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

- a. Light, sand and water
- b. Destruction, sewerage, and validation
- c. Refutation, sugar and revolution
- d. Development, usage and education**

Chapelle (2001) showed that "Evaluation of CALL is a.....argument"

e. Situation- specific

- f. Animal- specific
- g. Arabic- specific
- h. English-specific

We cannot evaluate a CALL software without also thinking of how this software will be used in.....

a-The sleeping and thinking process

b-The learning and teaching process

c-The eating and digestion process

d-All false

**Software and materials evaluation in ELT, then, can be seen as an activity where you match materials to teaching/learning situations.
There are things to think about.....**

a-The nature of the materials/software

b-The nature of the T/L situation, the learners and their needs, uses etc

c-A rating or judgement to make of suitability of one of the above for the other, with due attention to relevant universal principles of good teaching/learning; explain how this is going to be done

d-All of the above mentioned

Evaluation of CALL material prior to purchasing them will

- a) Help you decide whether to buy or not.
- b) Help you decide whether this software was a success and therefore can again.
- c) Help you decide what to eat for breakfast.
- d) Help you give the software to your learners.

Evaluation a CALL software after the program had been acquired and used with learners, involves the question of

- a) Whether this software was a success and the action is to use it or not with current or other learners.
- b) Whether to buy this software or not.
- c) What learners it would suit.

Evaluation after purchase or otherwise acquiring availability of software, but before use. Here usually the question is.....

- a-How expensive is the software?
- b-How complicated is the software?
- c-How many students have benefited from it?
- d- Which learners it would suit?

In the realm of CALL, it is especially necessary for teachers to be good at.....

- a-Negotiating
- b-Bargaining
- c-Evaluating
- d-Purchasing

CALL shares one important thing with teaching materials and tasks in general which is.....

- a-All these are over-priced
- b-All these are affordable
- c-All these are under-evaluated
- d-All these are over-evaluated

The problem, when teachers evaluate the materials they use, is that.....

- a-It remains within their personal teaching process
- b-It is not published
- c-Both
- d-Neither

To achieve a good evaluation of a material,

- a-You have to think of the cost
- b-You have to think of how the material will be used
- c-You have to think of how appealing it is
- d-You have to think of the factor of time

It is quite possible for a specific program to seem 'good' when it is used in one way with a class. This

- a-Is also true if it is used in another way or with a different class
- b-Might not be true if it is used in another way, or with a different class
- c-All false
- d-I don't know

Software and materials evaluation in ELT, then, can be seen as an activity where you match materials to teaching/learning situations.

There are things to think about.....

- a-The nature of the materials/software
- b-The nature of the T/L situation, the learners and their needs, uses etc
- c-A rating or judgement to make of suitability of one of the above for the other, with due attention to relevant universal principles of good teaching/learning; explain how this is going to be done
- d-All of the above mentioned

It is easier to evaluate.....

- a-One piece of software at any one time
- b-Two or more programs of the same type together
- c-It is debatable
- d-All false

Evaluation of teaching materials takes place.....

- a-Prior purchasing them
- b-After purchase
- c-After acquiring and using them
- d-All possible

In CALL, it is especially necessary 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.

المحاضره - ٤ -

- 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

- 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

- 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

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

- a- 5

b- 6

- c- 7

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

a- designing a car

B- designing a text books

c- designing a house

There are two broad types of way of actually executing evaluation studies (A and B here). In many ways....

- a. A suits situation 1, while B suits situations 2 and 3
- b. A suits situations 1 and 2 above, while B suits situation 3
- c. Both possible
- d. Neither

Introspection means relying on....., and maybe published consensus on what should be there, what is good or bad, or AL theory.

a-One's own judgment/experience

b-Others' judgment/experience

c-Nothing at all

d-All false

(A1) Evaluation can be done purely individually, subjectively, globally and introspectively. For instance, the teacher simplyand comes to an overall intuitive judgment about whether it would suit their class or what class it would suit.

- a-Tries out the program
- b-Reads the blurb about it in a catalogue

c-Neither

d-Neither

When teachers evaluate in this way, it may be helpful to.....

- a-Avoid playing the role of some types of learners
- b-Try to place themselves in the role of some type of learner
- c-Try to ask other teachers to evaluate it
- d-All false

When trying out a CALL program it is especially useful often toto see how the program responds.

- a-Work on it for a very long time
- b-Work on it in different environments

c-Make deliberate mistakes

d-Read the manual

This could be described as the global 'expert judgment' method of evaluation. The evaluator introspects and somehow accesses an unanalyzed notion of some users of the software, an unanalyzed impression of the software, and matches the two using oftencriteria.

a-Inexplicit

b-Explicit

c-Reasonable

d-Affordable

In the (A2) evaluation, the teacher (or anyone else) acting alone as evaluator should break down the into parts.

a-Global judgment

b-Learning process

c-Software

dTeaching materials

Breaking down the global judgment means....

- j. Looking carefully at different aspects of the materials separately
- k. Thinking of all the relevant different aspects of the learning situation, learners, potential use etc. etc.
- l. Judging aspects of (a) in respect of (b), broken down into points.

m. All together

Another general principle of language testing also applies here: it is known that.....

- n. Tests with more items are more reliable than shorter ones
- o. A set of agree/disagree items circling round some issue is more reliable than a single one targeting it

p. Both

q. Neither

So here, the summary of a whole series of introspective judgments of specific aspects isthan one global one.

r. More reliable

s. Less reliable

t. More expensive

u. Less expensive

To ensure that important aspects do not get forgotten and that there is some consistency if the same person evaluates several things, evaluators have to use.....

a-Checks

b-Abbreviations lists

c-Checklists

d-Tables of contents

Some of checklists used in evaluation process are.....

- a-The list of points in Jones and Fortescue
- b-A framework by Odell.
- c-Overall Evaluation Checklist
- d-Both A and B**

Recently Chapelle has a set of 6 points formed from an SLA research perspective while John Roberts hascollection of such checklist used in general materials evaluation.

- a-A smaller
- b-A much bigger**
- c-A more accurate
- d-A less accurate

The problem of many published checklists is that....

- a-They strike one as a rather miscellaneous collection of points or questions
- b-They do not clearly distinguishing between (a) and (b) and (c) above
- c-They not obviously exhausting the types of point that should be considered, or organising them in a motivated way
- d-All true**

2.For teachers, often the checklist-based evaluation just described is the only one feasible, since it is.....

- a. The one that can be done quickly and easily
- b. The one that can be done before the materials have been extensively used or even bought
- c. Both**
- d. Neither

3.Checklist-based evaluation could be made less individual by.....

- a. The teacher can get other teachers to do the same sort of evaluation
- b. The teacher can read reviews in journals etc.
- c. Either**
- d. Neither

4.In the (A3) evaluation, the teacher may enhance the checklist approach by doing things that in a loose sense could be called '.....'

- a. Questionnaire
- b. Research**
- c. Study
- d. Consultation

5.Using the 'research' method to enhance the checklist approach means lookingwith some analytic techniques etc. at aspects under the (a) or (b)

- a. Systematically**
- b. Realistically
- c. Exclusively
- d. Authentically

6.If you are using the checklist approach, there are some key things not to forget. You have to be explicit about where the list comes from, which existing one is being used/adapted, and have as many detailed subsections as possible. Make sure that the list you use.....

- a. Is approved by your boss
- b. Covers all three of the (a) (b) and (c) aspects
- c. Has been used before
- d. All of the above mentioned

7.To cover the (a) aspect, the list has to.....

- a. Have a description of detailed aspects of how the program works, with examples of actual items, screens etc., and what it does
- b. Be incorporated, since the reader cannot be assumed to be familiar with the software.
- c. Both
- d. Neither

8.To cover the (b) aspect, giveof (imagined or real) target learners in a situation in a particular country at a particular level etc. Evaluation for some generalized 'learner' is not very convincing.

- a. A brief account
- b. A full account
- c. An initial concept
- d. All false

9.To cover the (c) aspect, you have to provideof how each feature of the program (a) does or doesn't fit (b).

- a. An explanation
- b. A question
- c. A previous experiment
- d. All false

10. The other method of evaluation is called (Empirical evaluation). These are the ones that incorporate activities that are just like those we would otherwise regard as typical of regular empirical 'research' - measurement, surveys etc. In themselves these 'research' type activities are non-evaluative, in the sense considered here (except action research). They are best seen asof gathering facts and testing hypotheses which can then either remain as cold statements of fact about what the effectiveness of the materials is or what people's opinions about them are, or be exploited for practical ends as part of an evaluation exercise - i.e. to make decisions like those described at the start.

- a. Regular ways
- b. Scientific means
- c. Historical records
- d. Supporting details

.... Means relying on one's own judgment/experience, and maybe

published on what should be there, what is good or bad, or all theory.

- a) Introspection.

- b) Inspection.
- c) Friction.
- d) Fiction.

المحاضره-5 -

every single a checklist include all the possible criteria

a- can

b- can not

c- none of them

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

a- true

b- false

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

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

CALL checklist was first inspired mainly by

- a) Odell (1968)
- b) Odell (2001)
- c) Odell (1986)
- d) Odell (2014)

evaluation should have these two stages –

External: Relevance to particular needs of particular learners

Internal: quality of the work per se in meeting its declared specification/ aims

The usually needs to be prior to any consideration of real pedagogical value.

- e) Specification (Internal per-requisites of a CALL software)
- f) Specification (External post-requisites of a CALL, software)
- g) Petrification (External per-requisites of a lacking software)

h) Specification (External per-requisites of a CALL, software)

Specification (External per-requisites of a CALL software) usually needs

to be To any consideration of real pedagogical value.

a) Prior.

b) During.

c) After.

All the above

Some expects of software's that should be looked at separately for evaluation are....

- a) Place, platform, management, prerequisite, software, etc.
- b) Place, ventilation and electricity, ect.
- c) Screen protectors, dust protecting covers and chat software like yahoo
- d) Email account, connection to the internet and IP hiding software, etc.

Some are sound, graphics, video, written fonts, screen layout, etc.

- i) Input features of a CALL software
- j) Output feathers of a CALL hardware
- k) Output features of a CALL software
- l) Output teacher of a CALL software

المحاضره - ٦ -

- 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

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

Chapelle likes to relate Call evaluation to.....

a- SLA

b- FLA

c-TLA

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

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

a- true

b- false

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'

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

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

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

a- planning

b- feedback

c- none of them

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

a- true

b- false

in the demo version of program there is no

a- information about program

b- orientation' page

c- none of them

According to Chapelle (2001) Refers to the degree of

"beneficial" focus on that the software provides to its learners.

a) Language Learning Potential.

- b) Traveling aboard.
- c) Buying a new car.
- d) Completing your master degree.

According to Shchan (cited in Chapelle 2001). CALL material must the target learners, and accordingly its takes should be set at a level that is

.....

a) Neither too simple nor too difficult.

b) Too simple. Style

c) Too difficult.

d) Too simple and too difficult.

5. Chapelle (2001) describes this criterion as the degree of 'beneficial' focus on form that the software provides to its learners. It corresponds to questions like.....

- a. Does the software present students with opportunities to learn the language or just to use it?
- b. To what extent does the software shift the learners' attention towards beneficial focus on form?
- c. Both
- d. Neither

6. Chapelle (1998) also argues that if the input has been made salient, it

- a. Will help with language learning.
- b. Will not help with language learning
- c. Both
- d. Neither

7. During thetask, the focus is entirely on the contracted forms.

- a. Learning
- b. Writing
- c. Listening
- d. Speaking

8. In thetasks, learners are tested on their comprehension of both the dialogue and text respectively, with a moderate focus on the forms.

- a. Writing
- b. Reading
- c. Listening
- d. B and C

9. It is suggested that some conditions, when applied, might draw the learners' attention. One of these conditions is called 'modified interaction'. Here, we are talking about the activities done by the learner in which he interacts with them. This might be used in....

- a. Reading task
- b. Listening task
- c. Writing task
- d. All possible

10. When the reading task contains some words which are hard to understand and the students have no way to get help with them, the author suggests....

- a. Switching to another task
- b. Using a printed dictionary
- c. A link to an online dictionary was a solution for this
- d. Asking other colleagues

11. Another condition to attract the attention of the learners is called (Modified output). Chapelle argues that CALL software should have the ability to.....

- a. Consult other students
- b. Let students notice their errors
- c. Refer to the teacher
- d. All false

12. The benefit of letting the students to notice their errors is....

- a. It would help them to shift to 'a syntactic mode' that aids in internalizing the new
- b. Awareness helps students to 'monitor and self-correct their use of language'
- c. Both

- d. Neither
13. **In UUEG, the feedback is.....**
- a. Very appropriate and one of the potential strengths of the software
- b. Inappropriate and shows a sever weakness of the software
- c. Not recommended at all
- d. All false

المحاضرة - ٨ -

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

one of the biggest evidence of corpus.....

a- google

b- windows

c- word

we use corpus by teachers and learners to

a- aid language learning

b- help describe language, and test theories

c- none of them

we use corpus by linguists to

a- aid language learning

b- help describe language, and test theories

c- none of them

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

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

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

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

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

a- Computational linguists

b- Language learning researchers

c- Sociolinguists

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

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

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

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

A corpus is

a) Stored information

b) Stored images and videos

c) Stored collection of language data

d) Stored files and folders

Some users of corpora are

a) Dictionary makers, computational linguistic and descriptive grammarians.

b) Stylsticians and teachers making class takes.

c) Sociolinguists, language learning researches and writers of teaching syllabuses.

d) All the above.

A corpus is....., made in some principled way either on tape , written in hard copy, or in electronic form.

a. The specific method

- b. A collection of interactive tests
- c. A collection of language material
- d. A collection of linguistic rules
- In principled way means.....**
- e. Designed by the principal of the school
- f. Designed only for the principal not the teachers
- g. Haphazardly
- h. Not haphazardly

Such collections are used in many different ways by different people. One of these uses takes place by to help describe language, and test theories.

- i. Advanced students
- j. Linguists
- k. Teachers
- l. Computers

Another use is by to aid language learning (i.e. a form of CALL).

- m. Learners

- b. Linguists
- c. Teachers
- d. A and C

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

- a. A corpus
- b. A search engine
- c. A specialized computer language programmer
- d. Only A and B

A corpus itself is just text (a form of data), which may have been originally

- e. Written
- f. Transcribed speech
- g. Either
- h. Neither

Corpora are.....

- i. All stored in the same format
- j. Not all stored in the same format
- k. Often in the plainest of DOS or ASCII text)
- l. B and C

Corpora, when they are in the plainest of DOS or ASCII text, may have coded information. Coded information are called

- m. Confidential
- n. Tags
- o. Scripts
- p. All false

(Tags) are added in and out of the text, to show e.g.....

- q. Who was speaking
- r. The register of the text
- s. The part of speech of each word
- t. All true

To use a corpus for any task you have to access it by using.....

- u. A decoder
- v. A code key
- w. An expert in computer codes

d. A search engine

A search engine iswhich generally runs through the text (or a precompiled index to the text).

- a. An individual
- b. An expert
- c. A program
- d. A robot

The plural form of the word (CORPUS) is.....

- e. Corpuses
- f. Corpusies
- g. Corpora
- h. Corps

One category of corpora users iswhich, for instance, use it to to improve their descriptions to fit the facts of actual use of constructions

- i. Dictionary makers
- j. Descriptive grammarians
- k. Stylisticians
- l. Sociolinguists

One category of corpora users iswhich, for instance, use it to to see what differences there are in how frequently different authors use certain words

- m. Dictionary makers
- n. Descriptive grammarians
- o. Stylisticians
- p. Sociolinguists

One category of corpora users iswhich, for instance, use it to find out how words are actually used, and how often, and improve dictionary entries

- q. Dictionary makers
- r. Descriptive grammarians
- s. Stylisticians
- t. Sociolinguists

One category of corpora users is

.....which, for instance, use it to see how frequent certain constructions are in conversation

Dictionary makers

Descriptive grammarians

Stylisticians

Sociolinguists

One category of corpora users is

.....which, for instance, use it to incorporate authentic examples into their material

Computational linguists

Language learning researchers

Writers of teaching syllabuses

Writers of teaching course materials

One category of corpora users is

.....which, for instance, use it to see how often learners with a particular L1 get something wrong

Computational linguists

Language learning researchers

Writers of teaching syllabuses

Writers of teaching course materials

One category of corpora users is

.....which, for instance, use it to see if their grammatical parsing programs will work on naturally occurring language

Computational linguists

Language learning researchers

Writers of teaching syllabuses

Writers of teaching course materials

One category of corpora users is

.....which, for instance, use it to see how often the passive really occurs in academic English

Computational linguists

Language learning researchers

Writers of teaching syllabuses

Writers of teaching course materials

One category of corpora users is

.....which, for instance, use it to supply additional clues for context guessing word meaning

Computational linguists

Language learning researchers

Writers of teaching syllabuses

Supply additional clues for context guessing word meaning

المحاضرة - ٩ -

the difference between introspection and corpus is ..introspection to navigate different ideas and issues while corpus collect all these data and store them in one place

a- true

b- false

who says Let the data speak for itself

a- Sinclair

b- Chomsky

c- Widdowson

the sentences coming from your corpus called....

a- concordance

b- lemmatization

c- none of them

one of corpus linguistics use is to do error analysis task

a- true

b- false

I-language versus E-language (Chomsky)

Introspection means that you try to investigate different ideas while in corpus youdata and store them in one place.

a. Collect

b. Analyze

c. Investigate

d. All false

A corpus is a good representation oflife of people.

a-Virtual

b-Secret

c-Daily

d-Another

One of the limitation of using corpus is that it

.....

- a-Can cover all what can occur
- b-Can't cover all what can occur
- c-Both
- d-Neither

It is very important when you want to design your own corpus is to take into consideration the cost of.....data.

- a-Collecting
- b-Storing
- c-Analyzing
- d-All true

If a population is vast, samples have to be vast to be representative.

- a-This is true
- B-This is debatable
- c-This is a wrong belief

To be opportunistic when you design a corpus means.....

- a. To look for good profit
- b. To look for good results

To benefit from available resources like media and internet

- c. To avoid being copied by others

How to relate *go*, *goes* and *went*? This is one of the considerations when preparing a corpus. It is called....

a-Limitation

b-Lemmatisation

c-Innotation

d-Collocation

المحاضره - ١٠ -

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

a- true

b- false

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

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

a- isolation

b- pragmatics

c- none of them

What kind of corpus information is needed..

a- more concordance-type information

b- more frequency information about words

c- A&B

المحاضرة - ١١ -

BNC is a shorthand for

a- British National Corpus

b- British National Cars

c- none of them

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

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

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

a- linguistic

b- math

c- none of them

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

BNC stands for the

a) The Brazilian National Copious

b) The British National Corpus

c) The Bromwich Network Corpus

d) Bullish National Companies

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

The written part of the BNC (90%) includes, for example, extracts from regional and national newspapers, specialist periodicals and journals for all ages and interests, academic books and popular fiction, published and unpublished letters and memoranda, school and university essays, among many other kinds of text.

المحاضرة - ١٢ -

NLP shorthand for.....

a- National Language Processing

b- Natural Language Processing

c- none of them

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

a- true

b- false

NLP is a somewhat....

a- more Theoretical

b- more applied

c- none of them

NLP has a.....goals

a- Scientific

b- Engineering

c- all of them

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

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

The Engineering goal of NLA System that process natural languages for practical applications.

- a) **Designs,**
- b) Implements,
- c) Tests
- d) All the above

NLP Scientific Goal identifies the computational machinery.....

a-Needed for an auger 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.

according to NLP applications

get flight information or book a hotel over the phone

a- speech processing

b- information extraction

c- machine translation

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

a- speech processing

b- information extraction

c- machine translation

translate a document from one human language into another

a- speech processing

b- information extraction

c- machine translation

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

a- machine translation

b- question answering

c- summarization

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

a- machine translation

b- question answering

c- summarization

Speech processing, summarization, machine translation, and question answering are

- a) Some applications of unnatural language processing
- b) Some applications of natural language processing
- c) Some applications of natural language processing**
- d) Some applications of natural language processing

المحاضرة - ١٤ -

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

Three important stages in the CALL process. These are

- a- Development / usage / evaluation**
- b- Purchase / assessment / selling out
- c- Trial/ evaluation/replacement
- d- Trial/ evaluation/ usage

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A corpus Is

a- Stored information

b- Stored images and videos

c- Stored collection of language data

d- Stored files and folders

تم بحمد الله

مع تمنياتي لكم بالنجاح

اختكم

Another day

18. Some output features of a CALL software are
a) Sound, graphics, video, written fonts, screen layout, etc. ✓
b) syntax, linguistics, morphology, etc.
c) apples, oranges, vegetables, cheese and meat, etc.
d) hard disc, mouse, wires, television, keyboard, etc.
19. Instead of using global judgment, one can breakdown this into a
a) Checklist
b) Recipe
c) Judgment ✓
d) Software
20. Choose the sentence that exhibits ambiguity.
a) I go fishing every Monday ✓
b) I like fishing in the river.
c) I can fish
d) Fishing in the river is interesting
21. We study Natural Language Processing because.....
a) it helps in communication with computers
b) it helps in communication with people
c) it offers insights into language
d) All the above ✓
22. According to Chapelle (2001 p52): 'Evaluation of CALL is a argument'
a) situation-specific ✓
b) animal-specific
c) Arabic-specific
d) English-specific
23. you cannot really evaluate a CALL software without also thinking of how this software will be used in the
a) learning and teaching process ✓
b) eating and digestion process
c) sleeping and thinking process
d) None of the above
24. Evaluation a CALL software after the program has been acquired and used with so learners, involves the question of.....
a) whether this software was a success and the action is to use it or not with current or other learners. ✓
b) whether to buy this software or not
c) what learners it would suit
d) All the above
25. Evaluation of CALL materials prior to purchasing them will
a) help you decide whether to buy them or not ✓
b) help you decide whether this software was a success and therefore can again.
c) help you decide what to eat for breakfast
d) help you give the software to your learners

26. In the realm of CALL, it is especially necessary for teachers to be good at because there is a lot of poor materials/software about.
- a) evasion
 - b) evaluating ✓
 - c) evacuation
 - d) invitation
27. Curriculum designers who evaluate to choose a suitable coursebooks for a course are less likely to extend this activity to CALL, so this job is
- a) left to the teacher to do. ✓
 - b) left to the students to do.
 - c) left to the parents to do.
 - d) left to the lazy students to do.
28. 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) Introspection ✓
 - b) inspection
 - c) friction
 - d) fiction
29. According to Chapelle (2001), refers to the degree of 'beneficial' focus on that the software provides to its learners.
- a) Language Learning Potential ✓
 - b) Travelling abroad
 - c) buying a new car
 - d) completing your Master degree
30. contribute to 'input enhancement' of a CALL software.
- a) Food and drink
 - b) Colourful, animated pictures and the quizzes ✓
 - c) Colourless and bad-looking pictures
 - d) Coffee and cakes
31. The criteria of Chapelle's (2001) evaluation scheme include.....
- a) language learning potential
 - b) learner fit, meaning focus, and positive impact.
 - c) authenticity and practicality.
 - d) All the above ✓
32. A 'CALL software' can involve any software or programs potentially usable by
- a) Soldiers in the battlefield.
 - b) language learners in connection with learning/teaching ✓
 - c) news presenters.
 - d) All the above.
33. CALL software is often analogous to
- a) an individual exercise or task in a book ✓
 - b) musical instrument
 - c) delicious food at a restaurant
 - d) short story

The Scientific Goal of NLP identifies theneeded for an agent to exhibit forms of linguistic behavior.

- a) Living expenses
- b) Most appropriate time
- c) The best business company
- d) computational machinery ✓

speech processing, machine translation, question answering and summarization are

- a) some applications of weapon industry ✓
- b) recycling or reprocessing of used materials.
- c) psycholinguistic analysis
- d) natural language processing

3. The Of NLA designs, implements, and tests systems that process natural languages for practical applications

- a) Scientific goal
- b) Financial goal
- c) Engineering goal
- d) Indirect goal

4. BNC stands for the

- a) British National Companies
- b) The Brazilian National Corpus
- c) The Brazilian Network Corpus
- d) The British National Corpus ✓

5. If you are using the *checklist approach*, some key things that you should not forget are

- a) To be explicit about where the list comes from.
- b) To be explicit about which existing list is being used/adapted.
- c) to have as many detailed subsections as possible.
- d) all the above. ✓

6. According to (Long & Robinson 1998), previous research has proven that some techniques like *highlighting grammatical forms and writing them in italicized, bold letters* are

- a) useless
- b) not effective
- c) very effective ✓
- d) partially useless

7. Chapelle argues that CALL software should have the ability to let studentsas this would help them in internalizing the new form.

- a) see their images
- b) notice their success
- c) notice their errors ✓
- d) notice their progress

8. According to Borg (1999), error awareness helps students to

- a) use monitors and repeat the same errors
- b) monitor and self-correct their use of language ✓
- c) monitor their teachers use of language
- d) monitor the errors that the software makes.

34. Unlike a program which can usually give some response to the users dependent on what they click or type in, a book

- a) is not typically dynamic or interactive ✓
- b) is typically dynamic and interactive
- c) typically has video clips and animated graphics
- d) all the above

35. A book compared to a CALL software which can involve sound as well as pictures, diagrams and text all in the same package.

- a) is full of multimedia items ✓
- b) is limited in its media capability
- c) has various interactive exercises and media capability
- d) limitless in its media capability

36. The use of written materials such as eyes and a desk to put them on; CALL, by contrast, requires computers, network access etc.

- a) requires a lot of prerequisites
- b) a large number of prerequisites
- c) few technological prerequisites ✓
- d) None of the above

37. The language content of material in a is essentially unalterable, while some CALL software allows 'authoring': i.e. the teacher can put in his/her own choice of text, words etc.

- a) Coursebook ✓
- b) CALL software
- c) Laptop
- d) None of the above

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

- a) Money, guns and house.
- b) Development, Usage and Evaluation. ✓
- c) Water, soil and air.
- d) Light, sand and water.

39. When evaluating a CALL program, it is especially useful to make to see how the program responds - e.g. give wrong answers and press the wrong keys etc.

- a) deliberate mistakes ✓
- b) unconscious mistakes
- c) no mistakes
- d) all the above

40. 'CALL' stand for.....

- a) Case application language learning
- b) Computer assisted language learning ✓
- c) Communication aided language learning
- d) Cable assessment language learning

41. Development, usage and evaluation are

- a) important stages in the CALL process. ✓
- b) Expensive types of drinks
- c) Necessary tools for travelling abroad
- d) All the above

42. Thinking about Designing CALL materials is similar to thinking about.....
- a) Designing a car
 - b) Designing a house
 - c) Designing textbooks ✓
 - d) Designing clothes
43. 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 Age of stones
44. 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 ✓
45. Chapelle (2001) argues that CALL evaluation should be carried out using.....
- a) SLA theories ✓
 - b) FLA theories
 - c) All LA theories
 - d) Third LA theories
46. 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
47. CALL software can be defined as.....
- a) Any software available in the market accessible to all
 - b) Any anti-virus software that is free or shareware
 - c) Any potential software usable by language learners in connection with learning ✓
 - d) Any multimedia software that is free or shareware
48. 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 for certain purposes ✓
 - d) Assigning the availability of an application
49. A corpus is.....
- a) Stored information
 - b) Stored images and videos
 - c) Stored collection of language data ✓
 - d) Stored files and folders
50. When a teacher subjectively judges an application this is called.....
- a) Empirical judgment ✓
 - b) Experimental judgment
 - c) Process judgment
 - d) Expert judgment

نموذج E

الفصل الثاني ١٤٣٤/١٤٣٣ هـ

المعلومات

9. When all of the answers are correct, the software displays message in red at the top of the exercise.
- a) 'Incorrect answers'
 - b) a 'well done' ✓
 - c) a 'poorly done'
 - d) a 'wrong answer'
10. In grammar, a 'tree bank' refers to
- a) A bank where you can deposit orange trees
 - b) A financial institution where you can deposit money
 - c) A collection of grammatical sentences
 - d) A collection of parsed sentences. ✓
11. Natural language processing can best be applied in the field of
- a) Human rights
 - b) Computational linguistics ✓
 - c) Photoshop
 - d) Painting
12. The coloured in a CALL software is of significance because it helps students focus on form and allows the computer to take on the role of the teacher.
- a) feedback ✓
 - b) food bag
 - c) full bag
 - d) hardback
13. According to Skehan (cited in Chapelle 2001), CALL materials must suit the target learners, and accordingly its tasks should be set at a level that is
- a) neither too simple nor too difficult ✓
 - b) too simple
 - c) too difficult
 - d) too simple and too difficult
14. Some users of corpora are
- a) Dictionary makers, computational linguists and descriptive grammarians.
 - b) Stylisticians and teachers making class tasks.
 - c) Sociolinguists, language learning researchers and writers of teaching syllabuses
 - d) All the above ✓
15. The beginnings of a CALL checklist was inspired mainly by
- a) Odell (1986) ✓
 - b) Chapelle (2001)
 - c) Al Fraidan (2013)
 - d) Odell (2013)
16. Specification (External pre-requisites of a CALL software) usually needs to be to any consideration of real pedagogical value.
- a) Prior ✓
 - b) during
 - c) after
 - d) all the above
17. Some aspects of software that need to be looked at separately for evaluation are
- a) place, ventilation and electricity, etc.
 - b) price, platform and management required, prerequisite software, etc. ✓
 - c) screen protectors, dust protecting covers and chat software like yahoo, skype, etc.
 - d) email account, connection to the internet and IP hiding software, etc.

أسئلة اختبار مادة اللغة وتقنية المعلومات للعام الدراسي 1434-1435 هـ الفصل الثاني (50) سؤال
للدكتور عبد الله الفريدان

1. **Some expects of software's that should be looked at separately for evaluation are....**
 - a) Place, platform, management, prerequisite, software, etc.
 - b) Place, ventilation and electricity, ect.
 - 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 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. **The usually needs to be prior to any consideration of real pedagogical value.**
 - a) Specification (Internal per-requisites of a CALL software)
 - b) Specification (External post-requisites of a CALL, software)
 - c) Petrification (External per-requisites of a lacking software)
 - d) Specification (External per-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.
- d) None of the above

9. **NLP Scientific Goal identifies the computational machinery.....**

- a) Needed for an auger 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 Man 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 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.Chappelle (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) Cobras
- c) Corpus
- d) Crocus

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 abdication 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 researches 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 as 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 compare

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 or not.
- c) Will make you unsure whether to buy or not.
- d) Will help you design a similar software.

23. **The Engineering goal of NLA System that process natural languages for practical applications.**

- a) Designs,
- b) Implements,
- c) Tests
- d) All the above

24. According to Chappelle (2001) refers to the degree of 'beneficial' focus on form that the software provides.

- a) Language learning potential
- b) Luggage carrying potential
- c) Language teaching potential
- d) Language teaching rotational

25. can contribute is 'input enhancement' of a CALL software.

- a) Cupful, coffee, cakes and quizzes
- b) Colorful, animated pictures and the quizzes
- c) Food, drink and the quizzes
- d) Colourless, bad-looking pictures and the quizzes

26. Chappelle'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 colored..... focus on form and allows computers to take on the role of teachers.

- a) Feedback in a CALL software is of significances because it helps students
- b) Feedback in a book is of significances because it does not help students
- c) Feedback in a CALL is of no significances at all because it helps students
- d) Feedback in a marketplace is of significances 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 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 software are usually analogous to

- a) Collective exercises or tasks in book
- b) An individual exercise or task in a book
- c) An individual exercises or tasks a computer
- d) An individual training or coaching of 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) Commuters 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 course book 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 '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 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. When 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 course books for a course are

- a) The more likely to extend this activity to CALL, so this job is left to the teacher to do
- b) Likely to extend this activity at all and job is to do by those designers
- c) Less likely to extend this activity to CALL, so this job is left to the teacher to do
- d) Unlikely to extend this activity to CALL, so this job to be done by students

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 thing 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- correcting 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 CALL program, it is useful to make like pressing to 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 in *highlighting grammatical forms and written them in italicized, bold letters* are.....

- a) Vary efferent.
- b) Very effective.
- c) Very ineffective.
- d) Not effective.

47. **Chappelle** 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 error disabled
- c) Should have the ability to let students notice their errors
- d) Should have the disability to let other designers copy user's errors

48. **Which of the following sentences involves ambiguity?**

- a) Fishing in the river is interesting
- b) They go fishing every day 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 learning.
- 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 purples.

الفصل الأول 1435/1436 هـ

نموذج A

For each of the following multiple-choice question, identify the best choice.

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

- a. CALL evolution
- b. CALL evolution
- c. CALL evasion
- d. None of the above

2. There are two stages in Chapelle's (2001) scheme which are.....

- a. the metal stage and imperial stage
- b. the jurisprudence stage and principal stage
- c. the adjudicator stage and imperious
- d. the judgmental stage and empirical stage

3. Choose the incorrect sentence.

- a. The criteria of Chapelle's evaluation scheme includes language learning potential and practicality.
- b. The criteria of Chapelle's evaluation scheme includes learner fit, meaning focus and authenticity.
- c. The criteria of Chapelle's evaluation scheme includes focus, positive impact and practicality.
- d. The criteria of Chapelle's evaluation scheme includes negative impact, and invalidity.

4. The purpose of the investigation in Corpus Linguistics can be

- a. to describe an aspect of language or compare different styles or authors etc.
- b. to do more exploratory research.
- c. to check on past finding or a theory-based prediction in some area of language study.
- d. all the above.

5. A is a collection of language material, made in some principled way, either on tape or written in hard copy (e.g. books, student essays) or in electronic form.

- a. Computer software
- b. CALL
- c. Corpus
- d. Judgemental stage

6. In the, Chapelle (2001) analyses the software using two levels: the program and the teacher

- a. judgmental stage
- b. empirical stage
- c. designing stage
- d. teaching stage

7. is a program which generally runs through the text (or a precompiled index)

- A. Search corpora
- B. A search engineer
- C. A search dentine
- D. A search engine

لغة وتقنية المعلومات

الفصل الأول 1436/1435 هـ

الصفحة رقم (٣)

Second Language

نموذج A

8. Users of corpora can be

- dictionary makers and descriptive grammarians
- stylisticians and sociolinguists
- computational linguists and language learning researchers
- all the above**

9. Choose the correct sentence:

- Descriptive grammarians improve their prescriptions to fit the facts of how we should use constructions.
- Descriptive grammarians disapprove their prescriptions to mismatch the facts of actual use of constructions.
- Descriptive stylisticians improve their descriptions to fit the facts of actual use of constructions.
- Descriptive grammarians improve their descriptions to fit the facts of actual use of constructions.**

10. Computational linguists can show

- if their grammatical parsing programs will work on unnaturally occurring luggage
- if their descriptions will fit the facts of actual use of constructions.
- if their grammatical parsing programs will work on naturally occurring language**
- if their words are actually used, and how often, and how to improve dictionary entries.

11. Chapelle argues that CALL software should have the ability to let students 'notice' their errors as this would help them to

- shift to 'a semantic mode' that aids in internalizing the new form
- shift to 'a syntactic mode' that aids in forgetting the new form
- shift to 'a syntactic mode' that aids in internalizing the new form**
- shift to 'a pragmatic mode' that aids in internalizing the old form

12. Chapelle (2001) and Skehan (1998) suggest some conditions which might characterise a task that draws learners' attention to the form; these conditions are

- 'modified action' and 'modified output'
- 'modified interaction' and 'modified input'**
- 'mortified interaction' and 'notified input'
- 'codified interaction' and 'modified inlet'

13. Usage, development, and evaluation are

- unimportant stages in the CALL process.
- designing textbooks softwares
- necessary tools for travelling abroad
- none of the above**

14. The CALL history goes back to.....

- They are Powerpoint Machines and PCs
- The era of Powerpoint slides and PCs
- The era of Powerful Man's PCs
- The era of Powerful Macs and PCs**

تحياقي أبو نوال

نموذج A

15. The UUEG software mainly facilitates learning.....

- a) Gamma and stricture
- b) Gamma and alpha
- c) Gamma and scriptures
- d) Grammar and structure

16. A CALL software is.....

- a) Any potential software unusable by language learners in connection with teaching
- b) Any potential software usable by luggage carriers in connection with leaning
- c) Any potential software usable by language learners in connection with learning
- d) Any potential software usable by lasagna eaters in connection with feeding

17. Evaluation can be defined as.....

- a) Making no Decision on the fitness of something for certain purposes
- b) Using an application for learning purposes
- c) Judging the price of an application
- d) Deciding on the fitness of something for certain purposes

18. We call a judgment in which a teacher subjectively judges an application an.....

- a) Excerpt judgment
- b) Except judgment
- c) Expert judgment
- d) Expect judgment

19. In grammar, a 'tree bank' refers to

- a) A bank where you can deposit orange trees
- b) A collection of parsed sentences.
- c) A financial institution where you can deposit money
- d) A collection of grammatical sentences

20. Natural language processing can best be applied in the field of

- a) communal linguistics
- b) consumer linguistics
- c) computational lug gauges
- d) computational linguistics

21. Choose the incorrect sentence.

- a) NLP is studied because it does not help in communication at all
- b) NLP is studied because helps in communication with computers
- c) NLP is studied because it helps in communication with people
- d) NLP is studied because it offers insights into language

The NLP Scientific Goal identifies theneeded for an agent to exhibit various forms linguistic behavior.

- a) communal machinery
- b) most appropriate time
- c) computational machinery
- d) the best business company

الفصل الأول 1436/1435

اللغة وتقنية المعلومات

نموذج A

23. Machine translation, speech processing, question answering and summarization are
 a) some applications of weapon industry
 b) some applications of recycling or reprocessing of used materials.
 c) some applications of psycholinguistic analysis
 d) some applications of natural language processing

24. According to Skehan, CALL materials must at a level that is neither too simple nor too difficult
 a) suit the source learners, and accordingly its meaning should be set
 b) suit the target teacher, and accordingly its tasks should not be set
 c) suit the target learners, and accordingly its tasks should be set
 d) suit the target average person, and accordingly its tasks should be set

25. The Engineering goal of NLA designs, implements, and tests systems that
 a. process natural languages for practical applications
 b. possess natural languages forms in practical applications
 c. process unnatural languages for practical applicants
 d. process unnatural languages for theoretical applications

26. The CALL checklist was inspired mainly by
 a) Chapelle (2001)
 b) Odell (1986)
 c) Al Fraidan (2013)
 d) Odell (2013)

27. External pre-requisites of a CALL software usually needs to be
 a) prior to any consideration of unreal pedagogical value
 b) prior to any consideration of areal theoretical value
 c) prior to any consideration of real pedagogical value.
 d) after any consideration of real pedagogical value

28. Some aspects of software that need to be looked at separately for evaluation are
 a) place, ventilation and electricity, etc.
 b) screen protectors, dust protecting covers and chat software like yahoo, skype
 c) price, platform and management required, prerequisite software, etc.
 d) email account, connection to the internet and IP hiding software, etc.

29. Some output features of a CALL software are
 a) Sound, graphics, video, written fonts, screen layout, etc.
 b) syntax, linguistics, morphology, etc.
 c) apples, oranges, vegetables, cheese and meat, etc.
 d) hard disc, mouse, wires, television, keyboard, etc.

نموذج A

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30. Chapelle (2001) points out that refers to the degree of 'beneficial' focus on form that the software provides to its learners.

- a) Language Learning Potential
- b) Travelling abroad
- c) buying a new car
- d) completing your Master degree

31. The contribute to 'input enhancement' of a CALL software.

- a) Food and drink
- b) Colourful green ideas
- c) Colourless and bad-looking pictures
- d) None of the above

32. What we call a 'CALL software' can involve any software or programs that is

- a) potentially unusable by language leaders in connection with learning/teaching
- b) Personally usable by soldiers in connection with killing/bombing.
- c) potently useless for language teachers in connection with reading/feeding
- d) potentially usable by language learners in connection with learning/teaching

33. The CALL software can often be analogous to.....

- a) an individual exercise or task in a book
- b) delicious food at a restaurant
- c) musical instrument
- d) short story

34. Unlike a CALL software or a program which can usually give some response to the users, a book

- a) is also dynamic and interactive
- b) is similarly dynamic and interactive
- c) is not typically seismic or deductive
- d) is not typically dynamic or interactive

35. Books when they are compared to a CALL software.

- a) are full of multimedia items
- b) are limited in its media capability
- c) have various interactive exercises and media capability
- d) are limitless in its media capability

Some CALL softwares allow 'authoring': i.e.

- a. the teacher can put in his/her own choice of food, drinks etc.
- b. the teacher can not put in his/her own choice of text, words etc.
- c. the football player can put in his/her own choice of goals, matches etc.
- d. the teacher can put in his/her own choice of text, words etc.

- اللغة وتقنية المعلومات
us on form
- نموذج A
- الفصل الأول 1436/1435 هـ
- اللغة وتقنية المعلومات
37. Chapelle shows that 'Evaluation of CALL is a
 a) situation-general argument
 b) citation-specific argument
 c) situation-specific document
☒ d) situation-specific argument ✓
38. You cannot really evaluate a CALL software without also thinking of how this software will be used in the
 a) eating and digestion process
 b) sleeping and thinking process
☒ c) learning and teaching process
 d) None of the above
39. The software displays..... message in red at the top of the exercise when all of the answers are correct.
 a) an 'Incorrect answer'
 b) a 'poorly done'
☒ c) a 'well done' ✓
 d) a 'will done'
40. The in a CALL software is of significance because it helps students focus on form.
 a) coloured facebook
 b) colourless full bag
 c) colourless feedback
☒ d) coloured feedback ✓
41. The evaluation of CALL materials prior to purchasing them will
☒ a) help you decide whether to buy them or not ✓
 b) help you decide whether this software was a success or not.
 c) help you decide what to eat for breakfast
 d) help you give the software to your learners
42. Teachers should be good at CALL softwares because there is a lot of poor materials/software about.
 a) evading
 b) evacuating
☒ c) evaluating
 d) invading
43. Curriculum designersare less likely to extend this activity to CALL, so this to the teachers to do.
 a) who evaluate to choose an irrelevant course books for a course
 b) who immaculate to lose a suitable coursebooks for a course
 c) who evaluate to choose an unsuitable coursebooks for a course
☒ d) who evaluate to choose a suitable coursebooks for a course

44. 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) introduction
- ☐ b) inspection
- ☐ c) friction
- ☐ d) None of the above

45. It can be useful to make when evaluating a CALL program, to see how the program responds.

- ☐ a) Deliverance mistakes
- ☐ b) unconscious mistakes
- ☐ c) no mistakes
- ☒ d) deliberate mistakes

46. Some key things that should not be forgotten when using the checklist approach are

- ☐ a) to have as many detailed subsections as possible.
- ☐ b) To be explicit about where the list comes from.
- ☐ c) To be explicit about which existing list is being used/adapted.
- ☒ d) all the above.

47. Previous research, Long & Robinson 1998 shows, has proven that highlighting grammatical forms and writing them in italicized, bold letters are

- ☒ a) very effective
- ☐ b) varied in effectiveness
- ☐ c) not effective
- ☐ d) partially useless

48. Borg (1999) points out that error awareness helps students to

- ☐ a) monitor the errors that the software makes.
- ☐ b) use monitors and repeat the same errors
- ☒ c) monitor and self-correct their use of language
- ☐ d) monitor their teachers use of language

49. find out how words are actually used and improve dictionary entries.

- ☒ a. Dictionary makers
- ☐ b. Descriptive grammarians and Stylisticians
- ☐ c. Sociolinguists
- ☐ d. Computational linguists

50. Rather than using global judgment, one can breakdown this into a

- ☒ a) checklist
- ☐ b) checking
- ☐ c) checkup lasts
- ☐ d) chick list

Good Luck

تحياي أبو نوال

1–Scientific Goal of NLP Identifies the needed for an agent to exhibit various forms of linguistic behavior .

- a) Living expenses.
- b) Most appropriate time.
- c) The best business company.
- d) computational machinery.

2– Speech processing , machine translation , question answering and summarization are :

- a) Some Applications of weapon industry.
- b) Recycling or reprocessing of used material.
- c) Psycholinguistic analysis.
- d) **Natural language processing.**

3– The of NLA designs, implements, and tests systems that process nature language for practical applications.

- a) Scientific goal.
- b) Financial goal.
- c) Engineering goal.
- d) Indirect goal.

4– BNC Stand for the

- a) British national companies.
- b) The Brazilin national corpus.
- c) The Brazilin Network corpus.
- d) The British national corpus.

5- If you using the checklist approach, some key things that you should not forget are

- a) To be explicit about where the list come from.
- b) To be explicit about which exiting list is being uses/adapted.
- c) To have as many detailed subsections as possible.
- d) All the above.

6- According to (Long & Robinson 1998), pervious research has proven that some techniques in highlighting grammatical forms and writing them in italicized, bold letters are

- a) Useless.
- b) Not effective.
- c) Very effective.
- d) Partially useless.

7- Chapelle argues that CALL software should have the ability to let students as this would help them in internalizing the new forms.

- a) See their image.
- b) Notice their success.
- c) Notice their errors.
- d) Notice their progress.

8- According to Borg (1999), error awareness helps students to

- a) Use monitors and repeat the same errors.
- b) Monitors and self-correct their use of language.
- c) Monitors their teachers use of language.
- d) Monitors the errors that the software makes.

**9- When all of the answers are correct, the software displays
message in red at the top of the exercise.**

- a) "Incorrect answers".
- b) A "well done".
- c) A "poorly done".
- d) A :wrong answer".

10- In grammar, a " tree bank" refers to

- a) A bank where can deposit orange trees.
- b) A financial institution where you can deposit money.
- c) A collocation of grammatical sentences.
- d) A collocation of parsed sentences.

11- Natural language processing can best be applied in the field of ..

- a) Human rights.
- b) Computational linguistics.
- c) Photoshop.
- d) Painting.

12- The colored in a CALL software is of significance because it helps students form and allows the computer to take on the role of the teacher.

- a) Feedback.
- b) Food bag.
- c) Full bag.
- d) Hardback.

13- According to Shchan (cited in Chapelle 2001). CALL material must the target learners, and accordingly its takes should be set at a level that is

- a) Neither too simple nor too difficult.
- b) Too simple. Style
- c) Too difficult.
- d) Too simple and too difficult.

14- Some users of corpora are

- a) Dictionary makers, computational linguistic and descriptive grammarians.
- b) Syllsticians and teachers making class takes.
- c) Sociolinguists, language learning researches and writers of teaching syllabuses.
- d) All the above.

15- The beginning of a CALL checklist was inspired mainly by

- a) Odell (1986).
- b) Chapelle (2001).
- c) Al Fraidan (2013).
- d) Odel (2013).

16- Specification (External per-requisites of a CALL software) usually needs to be To any consideration of real pedagogical value.

- a) Prior.
- b) During.
- c) After.
- d) All the above.

17- Some aspects of software that need to be looked as separately for evaluation are

- a) Place, ventilation and electricity, etc.
- b) Place, platform and management required, prerequisite software, etc.
- c) Screen protectors, dust protecting covers and chat software like Yahoo, Skype, etc.
- d) Email account, connection to the internet and IP hiding software, etc.

18- Some output of a CALL software are

- a) Sound, graphics, video, written fonts, screen layout, etc.
- b) Syntax, linguistic, morphology, etc.
- c) Apples, oranges, vegetables, chase and meat, etc.
- d) Hard dies, mouse, wires, television, keyboard, etc.

19- Instead of using global judgment, one can breakdown this into a

- a) Checklist.
- b) Recipe.
- c) Judgment.
- d) Software.

20- Choose the sentence that exhibits ambiguity.

- a) I go fishing every Monday.
- b) I like fishing in the river.
- c) I can fish.
- d) Fishing in the river is interesting.

21- We study Natural Language Processing because

- a) It helps in commutation with computer.
- b) It helps in commutation with people.
- c) It offers insights into language.
- d) All the above.

22–According to Chapelle (2001–p52). Evaluation of CALL is a argument.

- a) Situation – Specific.
- b) Animal – specific.
- c) Arabic – specific.
- d) English – specific.

23– You cannot really evaluate a CALL software without also thinking of how this software will be used in the

- a) Learning and teaching process.
- b) Eating and digestion process.
- c) Sleeping and thinking process.
- d) None of the above.

24– Evaluation a CALL software after the program had been acquired and used with learners, involves the question of

- a) Whether this software was a success and the action is to use it or not with current or other learners.
- b) Whether to buy this software or not.
- c) What learners it would suit.
- d) All the above.

25– Evaluation of CALL material prior to purchasing them will

- a) Help you decide whether to buy or not.
- b) Help you decide whether this software was a success and therefore can again.

- c) Help you decide what to eat for breakfast.
- d) Help you give the software to your learners.

26- In the of CALL, it is especially necessary for teachers to be good at Because there is a lot of poor material/software about.

- a) Evasion.
- b) Evaluating.
- c) Evacuation.
- d) Invitation.

27- Curriculum designers who evaluate to choose a suitable course books for courses less likely to extend this acetify to CALL, so this job

- a) Left to teacher to do.
- b) Left to students to do.
- c) Left to parents to do.
- d) Left to lazy students to do.

28- Means relying on one's own judgment/experience, and maybe published on what should be there, what is good or bad, or all theory.

- a) Introspection.
- b) Inspection.
- c) Friction.
- d) Fiction.

29- According to Chapelle (2001) Refers to the degree of "beneficial" focus on that the software provides to its learners.

- a) Language Learning Potential.
- b) Traveling aboard.
- c) Buying a new car.
- d) Completing your master degree.

30- Contribute to " input enhancemnt" of the CALL software.

- a) Food and drink.
- b) Colorful, animated pictures and the quizzes.
- c) Colorless and bad-looking pictures.
- d) Coffee and cakes.

31- The criteria of Chapelle's (2001) evaluation scheme include.....

- a) Language learning potential.
- b) Leaner fit, meaning focus, and positive impact.
- c) Authenticity and practicality.
- d) All the above.

32- A CALL software can involve any software pr programs potentially usable by

- a) Soldiers in the battlefield.
- b) Language learners in connection with learning/teaching.
- c) News presenters.
- d) All the above.

33- CALL software is often analogous to

- a) An individual exercise or task in a book.
- b) Musical instrument.
- c) Delicious food at a restaurant.
- d) Short story.

34- Unlike a program which can usually give some response to the users dependent on what they click or type in , a book

- a) Is not typically dynamic or interactive.
- b) Is typically dynamic and interactive.
- c) Typically has video chips animated graphics.
- d) All the above.

35- A book compared to a CALL software which can involve sound as well as pictures, diagram and test all in the same package.

- a) Is full of multimedia items.
- b) Is limited in its media capability.
- c) Has various interactive exercises and media capability.
- d) Limitless is its media capability.

36- The use of written material Such as eyes and a desk to put them on: CALL, by contrast, requires computers, network access etc.

- a) Requires a lot of perquisites.
- b) A large number of perquisites.
- c) Few technological perquisites.

d) None of the above.

37- The Language contact of material in a Is essentially unalterable, while some CALL software allows authoring i.e. the teacher can put in his/her own choice of text, words, etc.

a) Course book.

b) CALL software.

c) Laptop.

d) None of the above.

38- The three key aspects of CALL that need consideration are.....

a) Money, guns and houses.

b) Development, usage and Evaluation.

c) Water, soil and air.

d) Light, sand and water.

39- When evaluation a CALL program it is especially useful to make to see the program responds e.g. give wrong answers and press the wrong keys etc.

a) Deliberate mistakes.

b) Unconscious mistakes.

c) No mistakes.

d) All the above.

40- CALL stand for

a- Case application language learning.

b- Computer assisted language learning.

c- Communication aided language learning.

d- Cable assessment language learning.

41- Development, usage and evaluation are

a) Important stages in the CALL process.

b) Expensive types of drinks.

c) Necessary tools for traveling abroad.

d) All the above.

42-Thanking About Designing CALL materials is similar to thinking About

A. Designing car

B. Designing house

C. Designing textbooks

D. Designing clothes

43-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 age of stones

44-UUEG is an example of CALL software. It mainly facilities learning

A. Meaning of word

B. Part of speech

C. Synonyms

D. Grammar and structure

45–Chapelle (2001) argues that CALL evaluation should be carried out
using

- A. SLA theories
- B. FLA theories
- C. All LA theories
- D. Third LA theories

46–There are two stages in Chapelle (2001) evaluation . There are
.....

- A. Usage and evaluation
- B. Implemental and assessment
- C. Judgmental and empirical
- D. Subjective and objective

47–CALL software can be defined as

- A. Any software available in the market accessible to all
- B. Any anti –virus software that is free or shareware
- C. Any potential software usable by language learning in connection with learning
- D. Any multimedia software that is free or shareware

48–Evaluation can be defined as

- A. Using an application for the learning purposes
- B. Judging the price of an application
- C. Deciding on the fitness of something for certain purposes
- D. Assigning the availability of an application

49–A corpus is

- A. Stored information
- B. Stored images and videos
- C. Stored collection of language data
- D. Stored files and folders

50-When a teacher subjectively judges an application this is called

.....

- A. Empirical judgment
- B. Experimental judgment
- C. Process judgment
- D. Expert judgment

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
اللغة وتقنية المعلومات (((((((الإختصارات))))))
[أسئلة مراجعة مجهود شخصي - Technology Information & Language]

1) computer assisted language learning , Longhand

- **CALL**

- AI

2) computer aided language acquisition , Longhand

- **CASLA**

- TL

3) computer aided language testing , Longhand

- TL

- **CALT**

4) computer in al and elt research in general , Longhand

- CALT

- **CASLR**

5) applied linguistic , Longhand

- **AI**

- CALT

6) English language teacher , Longhand

- **ELT**

- AI

7) understanding use English grammar , Longhand

- **UEEG**

- ELT

8) target language , Longhand

- **TL**

- BNC

9) British national corpus , Longhand

- **BNC**

- TL

10) natural language processing , Longhand

- **NLP**

- TL

11) second language acquisition , Longhand

- **SLA**

- NLP

12) non native speaker , Longhand

- **NNS**

- SLA

13) native speaker , Longhand

- **NS**

- NLP

14) Natural Language Processing ,Longhand.....

- **NLP**

- NgP

15) collect all data and store them in one place

- **corpus**

- CASLR

16) Mobile Aided Language Learning. Longhand for ..

- **mall**

- call

1) Chapelle (2001) argues that CALL evaluation should be carried out using

- a- **SLA theories**
- b- FLA theories

2) There are two stages in Chapelle's (2001) evaluation. These are

- a- Usage and evaluation
- b- Implementation and assessment
- c- **Judgmental and empirical**

3) 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

4) Evaluation can be defined as

- a- Using an application for learning purposes
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- c- **Deciding on the fitness of something to certain purposes**

5) A corpus Is

- a- Stored information
- b- Stored images and videos
- c- **Stored collection of language data**

6) Computer Assisted/Aided Language Learning. longhand for

- a- calt
- **call -b**

7) CALL stand for

- Case application language learning
- **Computer assisted language learning**

8) with call there areelements or area

- 1
- **3**

9) Three important stages in the CALL process. These are

- a) **Development/ usage/ evaluation**
- b) Purchase/assessment/selling out

10) CALL 'tasks' include what may be otherwise referred to as

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

11) CALL is the abbreviation of

- c.-Computer Advanced Language Learning
- **d.-Computer Assisted/Aided Language Learning**

12) - I.e. how teachers use software with their learners

- a- Evaluation
- b- Development/creation
- **c-Use/implementation**

13) I.e. how to decide what is good or bad software

- **a- evaluation**
- b- Development/creation

14) 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**

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

- a- Dell
- **b- PLATO**

16) UUEG is an example of CALL software. It mainly facilitates learning

- Synonyms
- **Grammar and structures**

17) Mobile Aided Language Learning. Longhand for ..

- **a- mall**
- b- moll

18) - There are two stages in Chapelle scheme

- **a- judgmental and empirical**
- b- Judgmental and experimental

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

- the program and the learner
- **- the program and the teacher**

20) - 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**

21) There are two stages in Chapelle's (2001) evaluation. These are

- a) Usage and evaluation
- b) Implementation and assessment
- **c) Judgmental and empirical**

22) UUEG is an example of CALL software. It mainly facilities learning

- Synonyms
- **Grammar and structure**

23) -..... is a matter of judging the fitness of something for a particular purpose

- evolution
- **evaluation**

24) Evaluation can be defined as

- Using an application for learning purposes
- **Deciding on the fitness of something to certain purposes**

25) A bookcompared to a CALL software.

- Is full of multimedia items
- **Is limited in its media capability**

26) The criteria of Chapelle's (2001) evaluation scheme include.....

- Language learning potential
- Learner fit, meaning focus, and positive impact.
- Authenticity and practicality

- **All the above**

27) Chapelle (2001) showed that “Evaluation of CALL is a.....argument”

- . Animal- specific

- **Situation- specific**

28) Evaluation a CALL software after the program had been acquired and used with learners, involves the question of

- **Whether this software was a success and the action is to use it or not with current or other learners.**

- b) Whether to buy this software or not.

29) In CALL, it is especially necessary 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.**

30) - 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.

- **Introspection**

- evaluation

31) - thinking about Designing Call materials is the same thinking of....

- a- designing a car

- **B- designing a text books**

32) When trying out a CALL program it is especially useful often toto see how the program responds.

- Work on it in different environments

- **Make deliberate mistakes**

33) 5. Using the ‘research’ method to enhance the checklist approach means lookingwith some analytic techniques etc. at aspects under the (a) or (b)

- **Systematically**

- Realistically

34) CALL checklist was first inspired mainly by

- a) Odell (1968)

- b) Odell (2001)
- **c) Odell (1986)**

35) Specification (**External per-requisites** of a CALL software) usually needs to be To any consideration of real pedagogical value.

- **Prior**
- During

36) Chapelle likes to relate Call evaluation to.....

- **SLA**
- QLA

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

- modified input
- modified interaction
- **modified interaction' and 'modified input'**

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

- **feedback**
- planning

39) according to Shchan (cited in Chapelle 2001). CALL material must the target learners, and accordingly its takes should be set at a level that is

- **Neither too simple nor too difficult**
- Too simple

40) . Chapelle (1998) also argues that if the input has been made salient, it

- Will not help with language learning
- **Will help with language learning**

41) one of the biggest evidence of corpus.....

- **google**
- windows

42) we use corpus by teachers and learners to

- help describe language, and test theories

- **aid language learning**

43) corpus is

- Stored information

- **Stored collection of language data**

44) Some users of corpora are

- a) Dictionary makers, computational linguistic and descriptive grammarians.

- b) Syllsticians and teachers making class takes.

- c) Sociolinguists, language learning researches and writers of teaching syllabuses.

- **d) All the above.**

45) BNC stands for the

- a) The Brazilian National Copious

- **b) The British National Corpus**

46) an Engineering goal of LNP means....

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

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

47) NLP Scientific Goal identifies the computational machinery.....

- a-Needed for an auger to exhibit a single form of linguistic behavior.

- **b-Needed for an agent to exhibit various forms of linguistic behavior.**

48) Speech processing, summarization, machine translation, and question answering are

- a) Some applications of unnatural languageprocessing

- b) Some applications of natural luggage processing

- **c) Some applications of natural language processing**

49) Three important stages in the CALL process. These are

- **a- Development / usage / evaluation**

- b- Purchase / assessment / selling out

50) A 'tree bank' refers to

- a) a tree with different fruits.

- **b) a collection of parsed sentences.**

51) The Engineering goal of NLA System that process natural languages for practical applications.

- a) **Designs, ,**
- b) Implements

52) According to Chappelle (2001) refers to the degree of 'beneficial' focus on form that the software provides.

- a) **Language learning potential**
- b) Luggage carrying potential

53) Unlike a program, a book.....

- Is not typically die manic or enter a captive
- Typically has video clips and animated graphics
- **Is not typically dynamic or interactive**

English Language and IT

Thirty questions from a previous final exam

Retyped by: Abu Bakr

1. Language content of material in a course book is essentially unalterable, while some CALL software allows.....
 - a. Favoring
 - b. Writing on papers
 - c. Authoring
 - d. Oaths
2. The three key aspects of CALL that need consideration are.....
 - a. Light, sand and water
 - b. Destruction, sewerage, and validation
 - c. Refutation, sugar and revolution
 - d. Development, usage and education
3. Chapelle (2001) showed that "Evaluation of CALL is a.....argument"
 - a. Situation- specific
 - b. Animal- specific
 - c. Arabic- specific
 - d. English-specific
4. We cannot evaluate a CALL software without also thinking of how this software will be used in.....
 - a. The sleeping and thinking process
 - b. The learning and teaching process
 - c. The eating and digestion process
 - d. All false
5. Chapelle shows that.....refers to the degree of beneficial focus on form that the software provides to its learners.
 - a. Completing your master degree
 - b. Language hearing potential

- c. Luggage carrying potential
 - d. Lingering lozenge potential
6.can contribute to 'input enhancement' of a CALL software.
- a. Cream, coffee and cakes
 - b. Food and drink
 - c. Colorful, animated pictures and the quizzes
 - d. Colorless and bad-looking pictures
7. The criteria of Chapelle evaluation scheme include
- a. Language learning potential
 - b. Learner fir, meaning focus, and positive impact
 - c. Authenticity and practicality
 - d. All of the above
8. A CALL software can involve any software programs that can be usable by.....
- a. Language calling in disconnection with learning/ teaching
 - b. Luggage firming in connection with lingering/ singing
 - c. News presenters
 - d. Language learners in connection with learning/ teaching.
9. CALL is usually analogous to.....
- a. Collective exercises or tasks in a book
 - b. An individual training or coaching of a porker
 - c. An individual exercise or task in a computer
 - d. An individual exercise or task in a book
10. A book, unlike a program,
- a. Typically has video clips and animated graphics
 - b. Is not typically dynamic or interactive
 - c. Is typically dynamic and interactive
 - d. All of the above
11. A bookcompared to a CALL software.
- a. Is full of multimedia items
 - b. Is limited in its media capability
 - c. Has various interactive exercises and media capability
 - d. Limitless in its media capability

12. **Using written materialssuch as eyes and a desk to put them on; Call, by contrast, requires computers and network access.**
- a. Requires a lot of prerequisites
 - b. A large number of prerequisites
 - c. Few technological prerequisites
 - d. None of the above
13. **The evaluation a CALL software after the program has been acquired and used involves.....**
- a. The question of what type of learners it would suit
 - b. The question of whether this software was a success and the action is not to use it at all with current learners.
 - c. The question of whether this software was a success and the action is to use it or not with current or other learners.
 - d. All of the above
14. **The evaluation of CALL materials prior to purchasing them.....**
- a. Will help you give the software to your learners
 - b. Will help you decide whether to buy them or not
 - c. Will help you decide whether this software was a success or not
 - d. Will help you decide what to eat for breakfast
15. **In CALL, it is especially necessary for teachers to be good atbecause there is a lot of poor materials /software about.**
- a. Evasion
 - b. Evaluating
 - c. Evacuation
 - d. Invitation
16. **The curriculum designers who evaluate to choose a suitable course book for a course are less likely to extend this activity to CALL, so this job is.....**
- a. Left to the teacher to do
 - b. Left to the students to do
 - c. Left to the parents to do

- d. Left to the lazy students to do
- 17.means relying on one's own judgment /experience, and may be published consensus on what should be there, etc.
 - a. Friction
 - b. Introspection
 - c. Inspection
 - d. Introduction
- 18. When evaluating a CALL program, it is especially useful to makee.g. give wrong answers and press the wrong keys etc.
 - a. Deliverable mistakes
 - b. Unconscious mistakes
 - c. Deliberate mistakes
 - d. No mistakes
- 19. If you are using the checklist approach, some key things you shouldn't forget are.....
 - a. Be explicit about where the list comes from
 - b. Be explicit about which existing list is being used/adapted
 - c. Have as many detailed subsections as possible
 - d. All of the above
- 20. According to (Long and Robinson), previous research has proven that some techniques like highlighting grammatical forms and writing them in italicized bold letters are.....
 - a. Very efferent
 - b. Not effective
 - c. Partially useless
 - d. Very effective
- 21. According to Chapelle, CALL software should have the ability to let studentsas this would help them in internalizing the new form.
 - a. Notice their horrors
 - b. Notice their success
 - c. Notice their errors

- d. Notice their progress
- 22. **According to Borg, error awareness helps students to.....**
 - a. Use monitors and repeat the same errors
 - b. Monitor the errors that the software makes
 - c. Monitor and self-correct their use of language
 - d. Monitor their teachers use of language
- 23. **When all the answers are correct, the software displaysmeanings.**
 - a. "I will do"
 - b. "Incorrect answers"
 - c. A "well done"
 - d. A "wrong answer"
- 24. **The coloredin a CALL software is of significance because it helps students focus on form and allows the computer to take the role of the teacher.**
 - a. Hardback
 - b. Feedback
 - c. Food bag
 - d. Full bag
- 25. **Skehan points out that CALL materials must suit the target learners, and accordingly its task should be set at a level that is.....**
 - a. Neither too simple nor too difficult
 - b. Either too simple and too difficult
 - c. Neither too easy nor too difficult
 - d. Neither too simple nor too difficult
- 26. **Corpora users can be.....**
 - a. Sociolinguists, language learning researchers and writers of teaching syllabuses
 - b. Dictionary makers, computational linguists and descriptive grammarians
 - c. Stylists and teachers making class tasks
 - d. All of the above
- 27. **The abbreviation CALL stands for.....**

- a. Case Application Language Learning
- b. Cable Assessment Language Learning
- c. Computer Assisted Language Learning
- d. Communication Aided Language Learning

28. The following terms: (Development, usage and evaluation) represent.....

- a. Important stages in the call process
- b. Expensive types of drinks
- c. Necessary tools for travelling abroad
- d. All of the above

29. Thinking about designing CALL materials is similar to thinking about.....

- a. Designing a textile
- b. Designing clothes
- c. Designing a house
- d. Designing textbooks

30. The history of Computer assisted language learning shows that 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 Age of stones