



اللغة الإنجليزية وتقنية المعلومات

اسئلة اختبارات سابقة لمقرر (اللغة الإنجليزية وتقنية المعلومات)

- تم إفراد اسئلة كل محاضرة بجدول منفصل -

د. عبدالله الفريدان

الفصل الثاني ١٤٣٦-١٤٣٧ هـ

نسخة محلولة (مصغرة)

- تحوي فقط الأسئلة من دون تكرار -

ملاحظات:

- الأسئلة التي تم حلها هي من اسئلة الفصل الثاني لعام ١٤٣٣-١٤٣٤ هـ حتى الفصل الأول لعام ١٤٣٥-١٤٣٦ هـ، من نفس الدكتور.
 - لعدم وجود تصوير للفصلين الماضيين (الفصل الثاني ١٤٣٥-١٤٣٦ هـ، والفصل الأول ١٤٣٦-١٤٣٧ هـ)، جلبت ما وجدت من اسئلة من موضوع الانطباع عن الاختبار.
- النجوم الثلاثة (***) تعني أن هذا الجزء مفقود سواء من عدم وضوحه بالتصوير أو لم يكن بحدود إطار التصوير.

Lecture 01

001. 'CALL' stand for _____
- Case application language learning
 - Computer assisted language learning**
 - Communication aided language learning
 - Cable assessment language learning
002. Development, usage and evaluation are _____
- important stage in the CALL process**
 - Expensive types of drinks
 - Necessary tools for travelling abroad
 - All the above
003. Thinking about designing CALL materials is similar to thinking about _____
- designing textbooks.**
 - designing textbacks.
 - designing textrooks.
 - designing tripletbooks.
004. The CALL history goes back to _____
- The era of 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**

Lecture 02

005. 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**
006. Choose the incorrect sentence.
- The criteria of Chapelle's evaluation scheme includes language learning potential and practicality.
 - The criteria of Chapelle's evaluation scheme includes learner fit, meaning focus and authenticity
 - The criteria of Chapelle's evaluation scheme includes focus, positive impact and practicality.
 - The criteria of Chapelle's evaluation scheme includes negative impact, and invalidity.**
007. Chapelle's (2001) evaluation scheme involves _____
- language learning potential.
 - learner fit, meaning focus, and positive impact.
 - authenticity and practicality.

السؤال جاء بأسئلة الفصل الثاني لعام ١٤٣٥ -
 ١٤٣٦ هـ، وكذلك للفصل الأول لعام ١٤٣٦-١٤٣٧ هـ.
 صيغة السؤال خطأ، فما فيه إجابة صحيحة.
 لكن إن جاء بنختار D



D. teaching different language.

008. The UUEG software mainly facilitates learning _____

- A. Gamma and stricture
- B. Gamma and alpha
- C. Gamma and scriptures
- D. **Grammar and structure**

009. 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

010. 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

011. 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

Lecture 03

012. Chapelle shows that 'Evaluation of CALL is a _____

- A. situation-general argument
- B. citation-specific argument
- C. situation-specific document
- D. **situation-specific argument**

013. 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

014. The evaluation of a CALL software after the program is acquired and used _____

- A. **involves the question of whether this software was a 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 company



015. 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 them or not.**
 - C. will make you unsure whether to buy them or not.
 - D. will help you design a similar software.
016. 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
017. The curriculum designers who evaluate to choose a suitable coursebooks for a course are _____
- A. 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 the students
018. '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
019. A CALL software is usually analogous to _____
- A. collective exercises or tasks in a book
 - B. an individual training or coaching in a porker
 - C. an individual exercise or task in a computer
 - D. **an individual exercise or task in a book**
020. 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
021. 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



022. Using written materials requires few technological prerequisites such as *eyes* and *a desk* to put them on; CALL, by contrast, requires _____
- commuters and work access
 - computers and network access**
 - computers and network denial
 - consumer and network access
023. Language content of material in a coursebook is essentially _____
- alterable, while some CALL software does not allow 'authoring'
 - unbearable, while some CALL software prevents 'authoring'
 - unalterable, while some CALL software allows 'authoring'**
 - learnable, while some CALL software allows 'ordering'
024. Some CALL softwares allow 'authoring': i.e. _____
- the teacher can put in his/her own choice of food, drinks etc.
 - the teacher can not put in his/her own choice of text, words etc.
 - the football player can put in his/her own choice of goals, matches etc.
 - the teacher can put in his/her own choice of text, words etc.**
025. The three key aspects of CALL that need consideration are _____
- light, sand and water.
 - destruction, sewerage, and validation
 - refutation, sugar and revolution.
 - development, usage and evaluation.**
026. A CALL software is _____
- any plantain software unusable by language learners in connection with teaching
 - any potential software usable by luggage carriers in connection with leaning
 - any potential software usable by language learners in connection with learning**
 - any potential software usable by lasagna eaters in connection with feeding
027. The definition of 'Evaluation' is _____
- deciding on the fitness of something for certain purposes**
 - deciding on the thickness of something for certain purposes
 - deciding on the fitness of something for uncertain purposes
 - dividing the fitness of something for certain purposes

Lecture 04

028. If you are using the *checklist approach*, some key things that you should not forget are _____
- To be explicit about where the list comes from.
 - To be explicit about which existing list is being used/adapted.
 - To have as many detailed subsections as possible.
 - All the above.**
029. Rather than using global judgment, one can breakdown this into a _____



- A. **checklist**
- B. checking
- C. checkup lasts
- D. chick list

030. _____ 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

031. When evaluating a CALL program, it is especially useful to make _____ e.g. give wrong answer and press the wrong keys etc.

- A. deliverable mistakes
- B. unconscious mistakes
- C. **deliberate mistakes**
- D. no mistakes

032. 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**

033. 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

Lecture 05

034. *CALL* checklist was first inspired mainly by _____

- A. Odell (1968)
- B. Odell (2001)
- C. **Odell (1986)**
- D. Odell (2014)

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

- A. specification (Internal pre-requisites of a CALL software)
- B. specification (External post-requisites of a CALL software)
- C. petrification (External pre-requisites of a lacking software)
- D. **specification (External pre-requisites of a CALL software)**

036. 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.
037. 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

Lecture 06

038. Long & Robinson 1998 show that previous research has proven that some techniques like *highlighting grammatical forms* and *written them in italicized, bold letters* are _____
- A. vary efferent
 - B. **very effective**
 - C. very ineffective
 - D. not effective
039. According to Chapelle, CALL software should have the ability to let students _____ as 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
040. Chapelle argues that CALL software should have the ability to let students 'notice' their errors as this would help them to _____
- A. shift to 'a semantic mode' that aids in internalizing the new form
 - B. shift to 'a syntactic mode' that aids in forgetting the new form
 - C. **shift to 'a syntactic mode' that aids in internalizing the new form**
 - D. shift to 'a pragmatic mode' that aids in internalizing the old form
041. 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.
042. The software displays _____ message in red at the top of the exercise when all of the answers are correct.
- A. an 'Incorrect answers'
 - B. a 'poorly done'
 - C. **a 'well done'**
 - D. a 'will done'



043. 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

044. 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 to simple nor too deaf cult
- B. either too simple and too difficult
- C. neither too cymbal nor two difficulties
- D. **neither too simple nor too difficult**

045. According to Chappelle (2001) _____ refers to the degree of 'beneficial' focus on form that the software provides to its learners.

- A. **language learning potential**
- B. luggage carrying potential
- C. language teaching potential
- D. lasagne teaching rotational

046. _____ 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

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

- A. 'modified action and 'modified output'
- B. **'modified interaction' and 'modified input'**
- C. 'mortified interaction' and 'notified input'
- D. 'codified interaction' and 'modified inlet'

048. Chapelle (1998) argues that if the input has been made salient _____

- A. **it will help with language learning.**

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Lecture 08

049. 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**



050. The term _____ refers to stored collection of language data
- A. copious
 - B. cobras
 - C. **corpus**
 - D. crocus
051. 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
052. _____ is a program which generally runs through the text (or a precompiled index to the text)
- A. Search corpora
 - B. A search engineer
 - C. A search dentine
 - D. **A search engine**
053. Choose the correct sentence:
- A. Descriptive grammarians improve their prescriptions to fit the facts of how we should use constructions.
 - B. Descriptive grammarians disapprove their prescriptions to mismatch the facts of actual use of constructions.
 - C. Descriptive stylisticians improve their descriptions to fit the facts of actual use of constructions.
 - D. **Descriptive grammarians improve their descriptions to fit the facts of actual use of constructions.**
054. Computational linguists can show _____
- A. if their grammatical parsing programs will work on unnaturally occurring luggage
 - B. if their descriptions will fit the facts of actual use of constructions.
 - C. **if their grammatical parsing programs will work on naturally occurring language**
 - D. if their words are actually used, and how often, and how to improve dictionary entries.
055. _____ find out how words are actually used and improve dictionary entries.
- A. **Dictionary makers**
 - B. Descriptive grammarians and Stylisticians
 - C. Sociolinguists
 - D. Computational linguists

Lecture 10

056. 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.**



Lecture 11

057. BNC stands for the _____
- A. British National Companies
 - B. The Brazilian network Corpus
 - C. The Brazilian National Corpus
 - D. **The British National Corpus**
058. The British National Corpus (BNC) is a _____ word collection of samples of written and spoken language from a wide range of sources
- A. 500 million
 - B. **100 million**
 - C. 400 million
 - D. 600 million

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Lecture 12

059. *NLP Scientific Goal* identifies the computational machinery _____
- A. needed for an agent 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.
060. 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
061. The Engineering goal of NLA designs, implements, and tests system 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
062. Natural language processing can best be applied in the field of _____
- A. Human rights
 - B. **Computational linguistics**
 - C. Photoshop
 - D. Painting
063. 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**

064. 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

Lecture 13

065. 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

066. 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

067. Which of the following sentences involves ambiguity?

- A. **I saw the elephant in my pajamas**

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لذلك الفصل.
(نسخت نفس صيغة السؤال السابق له؛ لعدم توفره بالموضوع).

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