

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
المحاضرة الاولى - اللغويات التطبيقية - د احمد السقوفي
[أسئلة مراجعة - اللغويات التطبيقية - د احمد السقوفي]

1) Is the academic discipline concerned with the relation of knowledge about language to decision-making in the real world . It is mean

- **Applied linguistics**
- Language applied

2) Language is at the..... of human life.

- **heart**
- hand

3) Language use is in many ways a natural phenomenon..... conscious control.

- **beyond**
- with

4) First language education, when a child studies their..... language or languages

- school
- **home**

5) additional language education, often divided into.... language education, when someone studies their society's majority or official language which is <u>not</u> their home language, and foreign language education when someone studies the language of another country.

- First
- **second**

6) Is the study and treatment of speech and communication impairments , Whether hereditary, developmental, or acquired (through injury, stroke, illness, or age

- **clinical linguistics.**
- communication form

7) is the assessment and evaluation of language achievements and proficiency, Both in first and additional languages, and for both General and specific purposes

- **language testing**
- language tresting

8) is the study of how language is used in the workplace, and how it contributes to the nature and power relations of different types of work.

- worker mind

- **workplace communication.**

9) language planning is

- **the making of decisions, often supported by legislation, about the official status of languages and their institutional use, including their use in education**

- the assessment and evaluation of language achievements

10)the deployment of linguistic evidence in criminal and other legal investigations, for example to establish the authorship of the document, or profile of a speaker from a tape-recording

- **forensic linguistics.**

- applied linguistics

11) the study of the relationship between linguistic choices and effects on literature..

- modern stylistics

- **literary stylistics**

12) Critical discourse analysis -CDA- is ...

- **the study of the relationship between linguistic choices and effects in persuasive use of language**

- the study of the relationship between linguistic choices and effects on literature..

13) Translation and interpretation is

- **the formulation of principles underlying the perceived equivalence between a stretch of language and its translation, and the practice of translating written texts and interpreting spoken language**

- the making of decisions, often supported by legislation, about the official status of languages and their institutional use, including their use in education

14) The arrangements and presentation of written language, including issue relating to typography and to layout, choices of medium, and effective combination of language with other means of communication such as pictures and diagrams

- interpretation

- **Information design**

15) lexicography is

- **the planning and compiling of both monolingual and bilingual dictionary and other language reference works such as thesaur**

- language with other means of communication .

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1) linguistics.....

- **is the academic discipline concerned with the study of language in general it is bound to represent an abstract idealization of language rather than the way it is experienced in the real world**

- real world with one language

2) Introduced by in his view , the proper subject matter of linguistics should be the representation of language in the mind (competence) ,rather than the way in which people actually use language in everyday lif

- Dimond rose 1980s onward

- **Noam Chomsky 1950s onward.**

3) sociolinguistics...

- **the focus is very much upon the relation between language and society**

- the representation of language in the in mind

4) The concern is with language as a means of communication , the purpose it fulfils, and how people actually use their language

- sociolinguistics

- **functional linguistics**

5) vast databanks containing millions of words of actual language in use can be searched within seconds to yield extensive information about word frequencies and combinations which is not revealed by intuition

- **corpus linguistics.**

- functional linguistics.

6) these approaches to linguistic study seem much closer of the reality of experience than Chomsky's , and therefore more relevant to the concerns of applied linguistics .yet, they are that they detach language from the experience of its use

.....sociolinguistics & functional linguistics & corpus linguistc

- Mind maps

- **abstract in the sense.**

7) linguistics concern is..... as an end in itself rather than with action based upon that

knowledge

- **knowledge.**

- test knowledge

8) Prescriptio....

- an action and more

- **a social phenomenon.**

9) 400 million or so first-language speakers and over a billion where it is(.....
business)

- **the official languageeducation**

- No longer internationally.....games

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1) Native speakers and are considered to be people who acquired the language.....

- **naturally and effortlessly in childhood.**
- by school nationality

2) Native speakers are seen as people who use the language, or variety of it, correctly, and have.....

- Do not have correctly.
- **Insight into what is or is not acceptable**

3) Being a native speaker, it is assumed, entails knowledge of, and loyalty to, a community that uses the language. However, there are some aspects of language proficiency that this traditional definition of the native speaker does not include

- **proficiency.**
- acquired by hard way.

4) It says nothing about proficient see in writing , but only about proficiency in....

- Writing
- **Speech**

5) the native speakers knowledge of the language is..... rather than explicit . (using the rules correctly without being able to explain them

- **implicit.**
- using the rules by explain only

6) Traditional native speakerness implies nothing about size of vocabulary, range of style, or ability to communicate across diverse communities..

- not implies nothing about size of vocabulary
- **implies nothing about size of vocabulary.**

7) Speaking and new variety of English which depends neither on childhood acquisition nor on cultural Identity and is often used in communication in which No native speaker is involved

- **often used.**

- never used

8) The spread of English has generated intense interest in the study of language pedagogy and of ...

- First -language FLA

- **Second-language acquisition (SLA)**

9) the most active of applied linguistics enquiry has been in these areas Indeed, in the early days of the discipline, applied linguistics and the study of Teaching English as a foreign language (TEFL)

- **historically.**

- The modern time

10) Grammar translation language teaching In the schoolrooms of Europe in the..... century, the teaching of modern foreign languages was influenced by the dead classical languages, Latin and ancient Greek.

- **20th.**

- 19th.

11) The way into the new languages was always through the student's own.... language

- **first.**

- third

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1) new types of students-immigrants , business people , and tourists-created a new kind of....

- **classroom population.**
- classroom popcorn

2) Students did not necessarily share the same first language, so , first language explanation and translation were....

- possible.
- **not possible.**

3) The was advocated in which the student's own languages were banished and everything was to be done through the language under instruction

- Indirectly
- **direct method.**

4) An approach in which an adult learner can to proficiency of the native speaking child .

- **repeat the route.**
- not repeat the route.

5) learning would take place without explanation or grading , and without correction of errors, but simply by...

- **exposure to meaningful input.**
- mainstream linguistics.

6) Its view os SLA was derived directly from mainstream linguistics research into child firstlanguage acquisition

- child second language
- **child first language.**

7) The emphasis was on meaning-focused activities and the focus was primarily and necessarily social for the.....

- **The purpose of achieving a successful communication.**
- The purpose of loost a successful communication.

8) There was a shift of attention from..... as an end in itself to the successful use of that system in context (from form to communication)

- The language style
- **The language system.**

9) language learning success is to be assessed neither in terms of accurate grammar and pronunciation for their own sake,nor in terms of explicit knowledge of the rules, but by the..... , appropriately ,fluently ,and effectively .

- ability to do things withuot the language
- **ability to do things with the language.**

10) teachers and materials designers were urged to identify things learners need to do with language (I.e. conduct a needs analysis)and.....

- **Simulate these in the classroom.**
- System in context Only.

11) This shift of emphasis had Consequences both. at the and curriculum design and at the micro level of a classroom activity

- **macro level of syllabus**
- macro level of letters

12) At -----l, there has been the development of English for specific purposes (ESP) which tries to develop the language and discourse skills which will be needed for practical jobs (English for occupational purposes (EOP)) or for practical fields of study (English for academic purpose (EAP))

- the micro level.
- **the macro leve.**

13) At----- there has been the development of task-based instruction (TBI) in which learning is organized around task related to real-world activities, focusing on the student's attention upon meaning and upon successful task completion

- **the micro level.**
- the macro leve..

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1) Isolating the formal system of language (I.e. it's pronunciation, grammar, and vocabulary) either for learning or for analysis, is a useful first step.

- **Linguistic competence**

- Linguistic grammatical system

2) According to Noam Chomsky.His idea is that the human capacity for language, as illustrated by a child's acquisition of the language around them, is not-----, but an innate genetically determined feature of the human species

- not possible.and ability is not able to do that lonely.

- **not the product of general intelligence or learning ability.**

3) In Chomsky's view, the ----- brain already contains a universal grammar (UG) which forms the basis of competence in the particular language of the child goes on to speak

- **newborn infant.**

- adult

4) If we except Chomsky's view, language, as -----enquiry , becomes something more biological than social, the similarities between languages outweigh differences

- function businesses field

- **an object of academic .**

5) ----- offered communicative competence in the late 1960s

- **Hymes .**

- Chomsky.

6) As Hymes observed, a person who had only linguistic competence would be quite---- to communicate

- able

- **unable.**

7) we need for successful communication, Hymes suggested, it's----- types of knowledge

.

- **four**

- fife

8) the knowledge is : possibility , -----, appropriateness , and attestedness.

- phyiscall

- **feasibility** .

9) A communicatively competent speaker knows what is formally possible in a language, I.e, whether an instance conforms to the rules of grammar and pronunciation.They know, for example, that “me go sleep now “ transgresses these rules while “I'm going to go to sleep now” does not.knowledge of possibility is not sufficient in itself for communication. it is a --

- **possibility** .

- attestedness .

10) A communicatively competent person knows what is feasible.this is a psychological concept concerned with limitation to what can be processed by the mind

- **feasibility**

- possibility .

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1) The relationship of language or behavior to context. is a ---

- **Appropriateness.**

- apporpriteness

2) Attestedness is ---

- **something is done.**

- something is not clear

3) In order to give a systematic description of context, ----- has drawn upon, and also developed.

- **Applied linguistics.**

- applied comptence

4) The study of how stretches of language in context are perceived as meaningful and unified by their users.

- Description of context by voice

- **Discourse analysis.**

5) Three areas of study which contribute to this field are paralanguage, pragmatics, and.

- **genre studies.**

- human studies

6) When we speak we do not only communicate through words. A good deal is conveyed by tone of voice-whether we shout or whisper for example, and by the use of our bodies-whether we smile, wave our hands, touch people, make eye contact, and so on. ti is a

- **Paralanguage.**

- Pragmatics.

7) Is the discipline which studies the knowledge and procedures which enable people to understand each other's words. Its main concern is not the literal meaning, but what speakers intend to do with their words and what it is which makes this intention clear. How are you? (asking about someone's health or a greeting

- Paralanguage.

- **Pragmatics..**

8) A term defined by the applied linguist John Swales as a class of communicative events which share some set of communicative purposes. Other Possible examples of genres include conversations, consultations, lessons, emails, Web pages, brochures, prayers, news bulletins, stories, and jokes.

- **Genre.**

- workplace.

9) A term defined by the applied linguist ----- as a class of communicative events which share some set of communicative purposes.

- Naomy.

- **John Swales.**

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1) Language-- ----- is the practice and study of evaluating the proficiency of an individual in using a particular language effectively

- **Testing.**

- teaching

2) There are many kinds of tests; each test has specific purpose and a particular criterion to be measured

- 1-proficiency test,2- diagnostic test,.

- 3- placement test,4 -achievement test,5- language aptitude test

- **all above**

3) The purpose of ----- is to test global competence in a language. It tests overall ability regardless of any training they previously had in the language.

- **Proficiency Test.**

- writing test

4) The purpose is to diagnose specific aspects of a language. These tests offer a checklist of features for the teacher to use in discovering difficulties.

- Proficiency Test..

- **Diagnostic Test.**

5) In Diagnostic Test the purpose is to diagnose----- of a language

- **specific aspects.**

- unspecific aspects

6) The purpose of placement test is to ----- curriculum or school.

- to test and place a student in any level

- **place a student into a particular level or section of a language.**

7) Placement tests come in many varieties: assessing comprehension and production, responding through -----, multiple choice, and gap filling formats.

- **Written and oral performance.**

- Listening test

8) The purpose of -----is to determine whether course objectives have been met with skills acquired by the end of a period of instruction

- **achievement tests**

- test reading

9) Achievement test should be----- in a curriculum within a particular time frame

- **limited to particular material addressed .**

- Unlimited to particular material addressed

10) Achievement tests belong to----- because they are administered at the end on a unit/term of study. It analyzes the extent to which students have acquired language that have already been taught

- extenden

- **summative**

11) One of the examples of Placement tests is the English as a Second Language Placement Test(*****) at San Francisco State University.

- **ESLPT**

- ESPLT

12) The purpose of language aptitude test is to predict a person's success to exposure to the foreign language.

- **Language Aptitude test.**

- placement test

13) According to----- and Stanley Sapon (the authors of MLAT), language aptitude tests does not refer to whether or not an individual can learn a foreign language; but it refers to how well an individual can learn a foreign language in a given amount of time and under given conditions

- **John Carrol**

- john steven

14) The Modern Language Aptitude Test called a

- MTT

- **MLAT**

15) The Pimsleur Language Aptitude Battery called a

- **PLAB.**

- PABL

16) this test is done to determine how **quickly and easily** a learner learn language in language course or language training program

- **Language Aptitude test.**

- achievement tests