

1. Identify things learners need to do with the language (i.e. analysis) and simulate these in the classroom.
- a- Grammar Translation Approach
 - b- Direct Method
 - c- Natural Language Learning
 - d- Communicative Method
2. In Task-Based Instruction (TBI), is organized around tasks related to real-world activities.
- a- learning
 - b- acquisition
 - c- development
 - d- evaluation
3. According to....., we are born with considerable pre-programmed knowledge of how language works.
- a- Applied Linguistics
 - b- Theoretical Linguistics
 - c- Language Testing
 - d- Forensic Linguistics
4. Possibility means whether an instance conforms to the rules of grammar and.....
- a- pronunciation
 - b- phonology
 - c- syntax
 - d- pragmatics
5. Feasibility is aconcept concerned with limitations to what can be processed by the mind.
- a- sociological
 - b- psychological
 - c- biological
 - d- historical
6.observes that a person who had only linguistic competence would be quite unable to communicate.
- a- Dell Hymes
 - b- Noam Chomsky
 - c- Henry Sweet
 - d- John Swales
7. A communicatively.....speaker may know the rules, be capable of following them, but nevertheless break them deliberately.
- a- competent
 - b- discontent
 - c- consistent
 - d- component

8.concerns the relationship of language or behavior to context.

- a- Attestedness
- b- Possibility
- c- Feasibility
- d- Appropriateness



9. Paralanguage means that when we speak we do not only communicate through.....

- a- words
- b- minds
- c- souls
- d- shapes



10.is term introduced by John Swales.

- a- Interference
- b- Conversation Analysis
- c- Discourse Analysis
- d- Genre



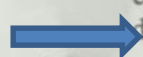
11. Placement tests are examples of tests which are based on.....

- a- purposes
- b- orientation and the way to test
- c- score interpretation
- d- response



12. Subjective & Objective tests are tests which are based on.....

- a- purposes
- b- orientation and the way to test
- c- score interpretation
- d- response



13. offer a checklist of features for the teacher to use in discovering difficulties.

- a- Achievement tests
- b- Placement tests
- c- Diagnostic tests
- d- Proficiency tests



14. Objective test refers to how well an individual can learn a foreign language in a given amount ofand under given conditions.

- a- time
- b- scale
- c- formula
- d- curriculum



15. The purpose of achievement tests is to determine whether course objectives have been met with skills acquired by the end of a period of.....

- a- instruction
- b- hypothesis
- c- theory
- d- approach



16. **Multiple-choice tests** are an example of
- a- Objective tests
 - b- Subjective tests
 - c- Language Aptitude tests
 - d- Speed tests
17. **True or False questions** are limited primarily to testing of information and they are easy to guess correctly on many items.
- a- activity
 - b- knowledge
 - c- phenomenon
 - d- prescription
18. **Essay questions** are time consuming to administer and score, difficult to identify reliable criteria for scoring, and only a limited range of can be sampled during any one testing period.
- a- format
 - b- style
 - c- content
 - d- answer sheet
19. and **performance language tests** are examples of tests which are based on orientation and the way to test.
- a- Proficiency tests
 - b- Language competence tests
 - c- Placement tests
 - d- Diagnostic tests
20. **Direct testing** is a test that the process to elicit students uses basic skill.
- a- persistences
 - b- existences
 - c- consistences
 - d- competences
21. **Criterion-referenced tests** determine what test takers can do and what they know, not how they others.
- a- see each
 - b- deal with each
 - c- understand each
 - d- compare to
22. A test which consisted of only three multiple choice items would not convince students of its face.....
- a- reliability
 - b- validity
 - c- practicality
 - d- generalizability

30. Classical and operant conditioning, rote verbal learning, discrimination learning are examples of

- a- behavioral psychology
- b- cognitivism
- c- constructivism
- d- structural linguistics

31. In the decade of the 1960s, emerged through the influence of Noam Chomsky and a number of his followers.

- a- generative transformational linguistics
- b- cognitive psychology
- c- structuralism
- d- behaviorism

32. Instead of focusing rather mechanistically on stimulus-response connections, cognitivists tried to discover principles of organization and functioning.

- a- sociological
- b- psychological
- c- biological
- d- historical

33. A refreshing characteristic of is its integration of linguistic, psychological, and sociological paradigms.

- a- behaviorism
- b- cognitive psychology
- c- structuralism
- d- constructivism

34. One of the most popular concepts advanced by was the notion of a zone of proximal development (ZPD) in every learner

- a- Noam Chomsky
- b- Vygotsky
- c- Henry Sweet
- d- John Swales

35. L: I lost my road.

T: Oh, yeah, I see, you lost your way. And then what happened?

This type of feedback is referred to as.....

- a- metalinguistic feedback
- b- elicitation
- c- clarification request
- d- recast

6. Applied Linguistics is the academic discipline concerned with the relation of knowledge about language to in the real world.

- a- decision making
- b- recruitment
- c- speech
- d- writing

37.is in many ways a natural phenomenon beyond conscious control.
- a- Teaching
 - b- Language use
 - c- Studying
 - d- Description
38. First-language education, when a child studies their homeor languages
- a- language
 - b- country
 - c- land
 - d- society
39.is the study and treatment of speech and communication impairments, whether hereditary, developmental, or acquired (through injury, stroke, illness, or age).
- a- Sociolinguistics
 - b- Lexicography
 - c- Corpus linguistics
 - d- Clinical linguistics
40.is the study of the relationship between linguistic choices and effects on literature.
- a- Genre
 - b- Literary stylistics
 - c- Error Analysis
 - d- Discourse Analysis
41.is the planning and compiling of both monolingual and bilingual dictionaries and other language reference works such as thesauri.
- a- Corpus Linguistics
 - b- Theoretical Linguistics
 - c- Lexicography
 - d- Discourse Analysis
42. Noam Chomsky introduced the termin 1950s onward.
- a- Generative Linguistics
 - b- Lexicography
 - c- Psycholinguistics
 - d- Forensic Linguistics
43.is bound to represent an abstract idealization of language rather than the way it is experienced in the real world.
- a- Pragmatics
 - b- Forensic Linguistics
 - c- Linguistics
 - d- Ethnography

44. Linguists' concern is as an end in itself rather than with action based upon that knowledge.
- a- knowledge
 - b- activity
 - c- prescription
 - d- phenomenon
45. Native speakers are considered to be people who acquired the languageand effortlessly in childhood.
- a- similarly
 - b- manually
 - c- naturally
 - d- verbally
46. Linguists favor(saying what does happen) over, prescription (saying what ought to happen).
- a- demonstration
 - b- application
 - c- description
 - d- prediction
47. English as a Lingua Franca is speaking a new variety of English which depends neither on childhood acquisition nor on cultural....., and is often used in communication in which no native speaker is involved.
- a- authority
 - b- affinity
 - c- identity
 - d- ambiguity
48. The way into the newin the Grammar Translation Approach was always through the student's own first language.
- a- learning
 - b- language
 - c- competence
 - d- teaching
49. The Direct Method was advocated in which the students' own languages wereand everything was to be done through the language under instruction.
- a- taught
 - b- encouraged
 - c- allowed
 - d- banished
50. In the Natural Language learning an adult learner can repeat the route toof the native speaking child.
- a- deficiency
 - b- agency
 - c- proficiency
 - d- occupancy