English language and information technology	Dr. Abdullah Al Fraidan	Questions for Review

Lecture 1

1- **What is CALL stand for?**

a- Case application language learning

b- Computer assisted language learning

c- Communication aided language learning

d- Cable assessment language learning

2- **What is CASLA stand for?**

a- Computer assisted language acquisition

b- Communication aided language learning

c- Computer aided language translation.

d- Computer assisted language learning

3- **What is CALT stand for?**

a- Computer assisted language acquisition

b- Communication aided language learning

c- Computer aided language testing

d- Computer assisted language Traditions.

4- **What is NLP stand for?**

a- National Language Production.

b- Natural Language Processing

c- National Language Processing

d- Natural Language Produced.

5- **The three key aspect 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

6- **The principles and processes of writing software or authoring new materials within some existing software, for concepts rather than practicalities. Is ……**

a- Evaluation

b- Use/implementation

c- Natural Language Processing

d- Development/creation

7- **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

8- **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

9- **The way of how teachers use CALL materials (software) with their learners or how the learners use the software. Is called……**

a- Evaluation

b- Use or implementation

c- Natural Language Processing

d- Development or creation

10- **Example of learner use of CALL materials ……..**

a- Use Dictionaries

b- Use A car

c- Designing a house

d- Designing textbooks

11- **The way of how to decide what is good or bad software…. including inevitably considering what is a good or bad use of the software. Is called…….**

a- Evaluation

b- implementation

c- Language Processing

d- Development or creation

12- **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

13- **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

14- **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

15- **Professionalisation of software writing but lack of transfer of much software from earlier platforms**

a- The era of the Internet

b- The era of Ice Age

c- The era of Powerful Macs and PCs

d- The era of the computer-as-big-as-a room

16- **Software out of the hands of teachers, largely audio-lingual in mode.**

a- The era of PC + CD, multimedia.

b- The era of Ice Age

c- The era of Powerful Macs and PCs

d- The era of the computer-as-big-as-a room

Lecture 2

17- **What is MALL stand for?**

a- Mobil acceptable for Language

b- Mobil aided Language Learning

c- Mobil add Language Learning

d- Modal aides Language Learning

18- **What is UUEG stand for?**

a- Understanding &using English Grammar .

b- Understanding using Early learning.

c- Understand united English learning.

d- Understanding and use English.

19- **UUEG is an example of CALL software. It mainly facilitates learning of …….**

a- Meaning of words

b- Part of speech

c- Synonyms

d- Grammar and structures

20- **According to Ur's, the framework for teaching grammar needs……**

a- Presentation and test

b- Presentation explanation and test

c- Presentation explanation, practice, and test.

d- practice, and test

21- **According to Chapelle's Scheme (2001) CALL evaluation should be carried out using**

a- The theories of second language acquisition.

b- The theories of first language acquisition.

c- The theories of native language acquisition.

d- None of all

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

a- SLA theories

b- FLA theories

c- First LA theories

d- Third LA theroies

23- **According to Chapelle's Scheme (2001) There are ..... to do evaluation.**

a- two stages

b- three stages

c- four stages

d- five stages

24- **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

25- **According to Chapelle's Scheme (2001) the judgmental stage has two levels to analyses the software which are.....**

a- Students and teachers

b- Curriculum and teachers

c- Program, Students and Curriculum

d- program and the teacher

26- **According to Chapelle's Scheme (2001), she consider what learning conditions are set out by the software and what the teacher plans to do with the program respectively. Is called.....**

a- the empirical stage to analyses the software

b- the judgmental stage to analyses the software

c- the last stage to analyses the software

d- the worst stage to analyses the software

27- **According to Chapelle (2001), by addresses question of what the learner actually does with the software. This is called.....**

a- Efficiency Evaluation .

b- Experience Evaluation .

c- An empirical evaluation.

d- Judgmental evaluation.

28- **According to Chapelle's Scheme (2001), In evaluation she focuses on different questions in each stage and she uses .....**

a- different criteria in both.

b- the similar criteria in both.

c- the same criteria in both

d- little difference criteria in both.

29- **According to Chapelle's Scheme (2001), The criteria of evaluation are …….**

a- language learning potential and learner fit

b- meaning focus and positive impact

c- authenticity and practicality

d- all of the above.

Lecture 3

30- **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 of the above

31- **CALL software can involve any software or programs potentially usable by …….**

a- language (EFL. English as foreign language /ESL. English as second language).

b- Soldiers in the battlefield

c- news presenters

d- all of the above

32- **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

33- **Any software or programs potentially usable by language learners in connection with learning/teaching is called ……..**

a- CALLED software

b- CAL software

c- CALL software

d- COLL software

34- **Any software comes with ……..support materials, booklet etc.**

a- soft copy

b- hard copy

c- extra copy

d- no

35- **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

36- **The matter of judging the fitness of something for a particular purpose is called…**

a- Examination

b- Evaluation

c- Checkup

d- Inspection

37- **Implies an activity where something is declared suitable or not and consequent decisions are to be made or action taken.**

a- Examination

b- Evaluation

c- Checkup

d- Inspection

38- **Evaluating something is…….**

a- the same as researching it.

b- not the same as researching it.

c- being developed by you.

d- the same as you Discover new things.

39- **Evaluation is a matter of…….**

a- not judgment and action

b- judgment and action

c- Checkup and Inspection

d- Inspection only

40- **CALL software is…… general teaching materials and tasks.**

a- Quite similar to

b- Differs from

c- Non-conforming as

d- Differs little from

41- **CALL software is ……. general teaching materials and tasks.**

a- Parallel to

b- Differs from

c- Nonconforming as

d- Differs little from

42- **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.

43- **CALL programs have often been seen as replacing ……**

a- teaching materials only.

b- teaching method only.

c- Supervisor .

d- a teacher.

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

a- is typically dynamic and interactive

b- is not typically dynamic or interactive

c- typically has video clips and animated graphics

d- all of the above

45- **CALL can involve …… all in the same package.**

a- No sound as well as pictures, diagrams and text

b- No sound but pictures, diagrams and text

c- Sound as well as pictures, diagrams and text

d- Only pictures, diagrams and text.

46- **It is limited in its media capability.**

a- CALL

b- A book

c- All software

d- Some CALL

47- **The language content of material is essentially unalterable in…….**

a- a course book

b- CALL software

c- App store

d- MALL

48- **The teacher can put his/her own choice of text, words ….. etc.**

a- Coursebook

b- CALL software

c- Laptop

d- none of the above

49- **One of three key aspects of CALL that need consideration is…….**

a- Checkup

b- Inspection

c- Correction

d- Evaluation.

50- **CALL software and teaching materials and tasks shares one important thing in general which is.....**

a- Syntax checking

b- Evaluation

c- Grammar checking

d- Spell checking

51- **Which of the following cannot be true ?**

a- Mostly evaluation can be done in the abstract.

b- Mostly evaluation cannot be done in the abstract.

c- most features may be good for one type of person, situation.

d- Software and materials evaluation in ELT.

52- **According to chapelle(2001 p52): " Evaluation of CALL is a .....argument"**

a- situation –specific

b- animal- specific

c- Arabic- specific

d- English- specific

53- **One important aspect of evaluation is to establish the specific .....**

a- Users only.

b- users, situation and purpose.

c- Teachers and students.

d- Situation and purpose

54- **The things that you think about when use Software and materials evaluation in ELT (English language teaching) .....**

a- the nature of the materials/software

b- the nature of the T/L situation

c- a rating or judgment to make of suitability of one of the above for the other.

d- All of the above

55- **Evaluation of materials prior to purchasing them or creating access to them for any learners.**

a- Judgement evaluation

b- empirical evaluation

c- Efficiency Evaluation .

d- Experience Evaluation .

56- **Evaluation after purchase or otherwise acquiring availability of software, but before use.**

a- Judgement evaluation

b- empirical evaluation

c- Efficiency Evaluation .

d- Experience Evaluation .

57- **Evaluation after the program has been acquired and used with some learners for a bit.**

a- Judgement evaluation

b- empirical evaluation

c- Efficiency Evaluation .

d- Experience Evaluation .

Lecture 4

58- **..... means relying on one's own judgment / experience, and may be published consensus what should be there, what is good or bad, or AL theory**

a- Introspection

b- inspection

c- friction

d- fiction

59- 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- unconscious mistakes

b- deliberate mistakes

c- no mistakes

d- all of the above

60- **Checklists generally take the form of sets of .....**

a- headings to be considered

b- questions to ask oneself

c- a message to remember

d- only a & b

61- **The evaluation still remains individual, introspective and maybe pretty subjective.**

a- When don't use Checklists

b- When use Checklists

c- When use questions

d- When use hiding information

62- Chapelle has a set of ..... points formed from an SLA research perspective (2001).

a- 4

b- 5

c- 6

d- 7

63- **The Methods of evaluation that require much more work, and for the materials to have been used for some time by learners/in actual classes. Is called.....**

a- Efficiency Evaluation .

b- Experience Evaluation .

c- An empirical evaluation.

d- Judgmental evaluation.

Lecture 5

64- **The beginnings of a CALL checklist was inspired mainly by.....**

a- Odell (1986)

b- Chapelle (2001)

c- Al fraidan (2013)

d- Odell (2013)

65- **Every A Checklist for Judgmental CALL Evaluation .....all the Possible criteria.**

a- cannot include

b- can include

c- can cancel

d- can involve

66- **CALL evaluation should have these two stages to be Checked :**

a- Variable and fixed

b- High-and lower gear

c- Precious and cheap

d- External & Internal

67- **The external stages in evaluation is.....**

a- Relevance to particular needs of particular learners (e.g. specific level, ESP, syllabus).

b- quality of the work per se in meeting its declared specification/ aims.

c- Cultural value in the evaluation

d- The cost Value of Evaluation

68- **The Internal stages in evaluation is.....**

a- Relevance to particular needs of particular learners (e.g. specific level, ESP, syllabus).

b- quality of the work per se in meeting its declared specification/ aims.

c- Cultural value in the evaluation

d- The cost Value of Evaluation

69- **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 of the above

70- **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

71- **price is one aspects of software that need to be looked at separately for evaluation.....**

a- is it free, is it for multiple or single users?

b- Is it for sale? Is it for Shareware? Is it for Freeware?

c- Is it Licensed? Is it readily available? Is it Homemade?

d- All of the above

72- **platform is one aspects of software that need to be looked what is required for evaluation.... ...**

a- type of computer PC/Macintosh and speed of processor

b- amount of memory, type of CD/disk drive and type of graphics screen capability

c- type of printer.

d- All of the above .

73- **What other aspects of software that need to be looked for needed as prerequisite?**

a- Windows, Soundblaster, particular fonts.

b- Does it have restricted compatibility with operating systems (e.g. Windows NT) or networks?

c- Does it allow multiple use, backups?

d- All of the above .

74- **..... (A lot of these points broadly relate to 'userfriendliness' of the software, or the 'computer-user interface', largely independently of any pedagogical value, but overlapping a bit)**

a- All Aspects of software

b- Specification

c- Program design

d- Good evaluation

Lecture 6

75- **According to chapelle (2001),.....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

76- **It corresponds to the following questions: does the software present students with opportunities to learn the language or just to use it? To what extent does the software shift the learners' attention towards beneficial focus on form?**

a- Language Learning Potential

b- Travelling abroad

c- Buying a new car

d- completing your Master degree

77- **According to Chapelle (1998) if the input has been made salient it will help with…**

a- language teaching.

b- language speaking.

c- language learning.

d- language listening

78- **According to Chapelle (1998) the input saliency by highlighting these forms and writing them in italicized, bold letters will ..... learners.**

a- Promotes

b- Impromptus

c- unprompted

d- not promotes

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

a- useless

b- not effective

c- very effective

d- partially effective

80- **According to.....,the colourful, animated pictures and the quizzes contribute to 'input enhancement' .**

a- Sharwood Smith (1993)

b- Long& Robinson(1998)

c- Chapelle (1998)

d- Chapelle (2001)

81- **During the speaking task the focus is entirely on the .....**

a- contracted forms

b- Forms of verbs

c- Forms easier

d- Simple forms

82- **In the listening and reading tasks, learners are tested on their comprehension of both the .....**

a- dialogue and hearing respectively

b- Speech and language respectively

c- dialogue and text respectively

d- Tone and rules respectively

83- **According to Chapelle (2001) and Skehan (1998 in Chapelle 2001) suggest some conditions which might characterise a task that draws learners' attention to the form which .....**

a- Dictation errors and mistakes .

b- modified interaction and modified input.

c- Output interaction And outputs Language

d- the alphabet and how to pronounce them

84- **According to Chapelle (1998), when using UUEG an interactional modification between the learners and the computer is to be expected.** He s**uggests this to be .....**

a- a key element in developing a UUEG task

b- a key element in developing a CALL task

c- a key element in developing a FLT task

d- a key element in developing a SLT task

85- **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 (1998) . this will ……**

a- Modified Knowledge of pronoun.

b- Modified interaction

c- Modified output

d- Modified input

86- **According to Borg (1999) , that error awareness helps students to……..**

a- 'monitored by teacher -correct their use of language'

b- 'monitor by Parents -correct their use of language'

c- 'School monitor will correct their use of language'

d- 'monitor and self-correct their use of language' .

87- **In UUEG, the …….. is very appropriate and one of the potential strengths of the software**

a- hardback

b- feedback

c- food bag

d- full bag

88- **The coloured .....in 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

89- **in CALL software, By pressing the 'check answer' button that is found at the bottom of every page that has exercises, errors are crossed with……**

a- a green line

b- Slanting

c- Bold

d- a red line

90- **in CALL software, In the case of more than two errors being made, the computer will advise learners to go back to the previous charts and check their……..**

a- answers

b- Mistakes

c- Reservation

d- information

91- **in CALL software , the test sections in the program has ……..**

a- on feedback

b- feedback

c- Mistakes

d- Reservation

92- **According to Chapelle's description (2001), learner fit takes account of both the……**

a- language level and its learners' characteristics

b- The number of learners and the number of languages

c- The level of language and the number of learners

d- All of the above

93- **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

94- **it is designed specifically for those who want to improve their grammar in an innovative way.**

a- PON

b- UUEG

c- UCALL

d- UNOP

95- **According to Heaton (1991): error recognition ……..an adequate way of helping students to learn.**

a- is not

b- is

c- both maybe , maybe not

d- none of all

96- **According to(Krashen 1982 in Chapelle et al. 1996) All in all, the software presents the students with materials that are new to them, and this enhances ……..**

a- SLA

b- SLT

c- FLA

d- FLT

97- **IF CALL software filled with colours, different cartoon characters, animated visuals, games, drag and drop quizzes, and record and compare exercises, the author considered.**

a- UUEG to be long and short

b- UUEG to be filled with rules

c- UUEG to be boring and worried

d- UUEG to be very appealing and joyful.

98- **students can monitor their progress from one section to another within a single chapter in ……**

a- 'report' option

b- 'e-mail' address

c- 'correction ' option

d- 'layout ' option

99- **Characteristics and controls such as these demonstrate that UUEG makes a provision for ……**

a- section -study.

b- score -study.

c- self-study.

d- e-study.

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

a- Incorrect answer

b- a " well done"

c- a " poorly done"

d- a " wrong answer"

Lecture 8

101- **A corpus is .....**

a- Stored information

b- Stored images and videos

c- Stored collection of language data

d- Stored files and folders

102- **linguists have access to a corpus to** .....

a- To perform any electronic corpus

b- help describe language, and test theories.

c- aid language learning (i.e. a form of CALL)

d- To store language in the same format

103- **teachers have access to a corpus to.....**

a- To perform any electronic corpus

b- help describe language, and test theories.

c- aid language learning (i.e. a form of CALL)

d- To store language in the same format

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

a- a corpus and a search engine.

b- a corpus and good computer

c- a corpus and information on language

d- a corpus and information about programs.

105- **A corpus itself is just ..... or .....**

a- text or PowerPoint

b- information of language or Display

c- a search engine or good computer

d- text or transcribed speech.

106- **Corpora are stored in the ..... format .**

a- essay

b- different

c- same

d- small

107- **To use a corpus for any task you have to access it by.....**

a- using a search engine

b- a program which generally runs through the text

c- broadly does one of two things Users of corpora or history of corpora

d- all of the above

108- **In the "Use of corpora" Dictionary makers help you to……**

a- find out how words are actually used, and how often, and improve dictionary entries

b- improve their descriptions to fit the facts of actual use of constructions

c- see what differences there are in how frequently different authors use certain words

d- see if their grammatical parsing programs will work on naturally occurring language

109- **In the ""Use of corpora" Descriptive grammarians help you to……**

a- find out how words are actually used, and how often, and improve dictionary entries

b- improve their descriptions to fit the facts of actual use of constructions

c- see what differences there are in how frequently different authors use certain words

d- see if their grammatical parsing programs will work on naturally occurring language

110- **In the "Use of corpora" Stylisticians help you to……**

a- find out how words are actually used, and how often, and improve dictionary entries

b- improve their descriptions to fit the facts of actual use of constructions

c- see what differences there are in how frequently different authors use certain words

d- see if their grammatical parsing programs will work on naturally occurring language

111- **In the "Use of corpora" Sociolinguists help you to……**

a- find out how words are actually used, and how often, and improve dictionary entries

b- improve their descriptions to fit the facts of actual use of constructions

c- see what differences there are in how frequently different authors use certain words

d- see if their grammatical parsing programs will work on naturally occurring language

112- **In the "Use of corpora" Computational linguists help you to……**

a- see if their grammatical parsing programs will work on naturally occurring language

b- see how often learners with a particular L1 get something wrong

c- see how often the passive really occurs in academic English

d- incorporate authentic examples into their material

113- **In the "Use of corpora" Language learning researchers help you to……**

a- see if their grammatical parsing programs will work on naturally occurring language

b- see how often learners with a particular L1 get something wrong

c- see how often the passive really occurs in academic English

d- incorporate authentic examples into their material

114- **In the "Use of corpora" Writers of teaching syllabuses help you to……**

a- see if their grammatical parsing programs will work on naturally occurring language

b- see how often learners with a particular L1 get something wrong

c- see how often the passive really occurs in academic English

d- incorporate authentic examples into their material

115- **In the "Use of corpora" Writers of teaching course materials help you to……**

a- see if their grammatical parsing programs will work on naturally occurring language

b- see how often learners with a particular L1 get something wrong

c- see how often the passive really occurs in academic English

d- incorporate authentic examples into their material

116- **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 of the above

x Lecture 9 - Lecture 10 x

Lecture 11

117- **BNC stands for the.....**

a- British National Companies

b- the Brazilian National Corpus

c- the Brazilian Network Corpus

d- The British National Corpus

118- **The written part of the BNC is .....**

a- 10%

b- 50%

c- 90%

d- 100%

119- **The spoken part of the BNC is .....**

a- 10%

b- 50%

c- 90%

d- 100%

Lecture 12

120- **NLP stands for the.....**

a- Natural Language Processing

b- National language Brazilian Corpus

c- Network Language Processing

d- National British Processing

121- **Computers use ..... natural language.**

a- (analyze, misunderstand, general)

b- (analyze, understand, generate)

c- (analyzing , misunderstand, generation)

d- (analyze, understand, generation)

122- **the Goals of NLP are .....**

a- Scientific Goal and Computational Goal

b- Scientific Goal and communication Goal

c- Scientific Goal and computers Goal

d- Scientific Goal and Engineering Goal

123- **The scientific goal of NLP identifies the.....needed for an agent to exhibit forms of linguistic behavior**

a- Living expenses

b- most appropriate time

c- the best business company

d- computational machinery

124- **The Engineering Goal of NLP identifies .....that process natural languages for practical applications**

a- Design

b- Implement

c- test systems

d- all of the above

125- **the .....of NLA designs, implements, and tests systems that process natural language for practical applications**

a- Scientific goal

b- Financial goal

c- Engineering goal

d- Indirect goal

126- **speech processing , machine translation, question answering and summarization are.....**

a- some application of weapon industry

b- recycling or reprocessing of used materials

c- psycholingusitics analysis

d- natural language processing

127- **the Applications of NLP are .....**

a- speech processing ,information extraction

b- machine translation

c- question answering and summarization

d- all of the above

128- **get flight information or book a hotel over the phone ; this is example of .....**

a- speech processing

b- information extraction

c- machine translation

d- question answering

129- **discover names of people and events they participate in, from a document ; this is example of.....**

a- speech processing

b- information extraction

c- machine translation

d- question answering

130- **find answers to natural language questions in a text collection or database; this is example of.....**

a- speech processing

b- information extraction

c- machine translation

d- question answering

131- **generate a short biography of Noam Chomsky from one or more news articles; this is example of.....**

a- speech processing

b- information extraction

c- summarization

d- question answering

132- **Ambiguity of Language in NLP can be .....**

a- Phonetic

b- Lexical

c- Structural or Semantic

d- All of the above

133- **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 the river is interesting

134- **We study Natural Language Processing because…….**

a- it helps in communication with computers

b- it helps communication with people

c- it offers insights into language

d- all of the above

135- **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

136- **Natural Language Processing can be best applied in the field of.....**

a- Human rights

b- Computational linguistics

c- Photoshop

d- Painting