

For each of the multiple-choice questions , identify the best choice

1. Some expects of software's that should be looked at separately for evaluation are
 - a) price, platform, management, prerequisite, software, etc.
 - b) place, ventilation and electricity, etc.
 - 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 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)

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
- Commuter Assets Lasagna Leaning.
 - Computer Assisted Luggage Loaning.
 - Consumer Assisted Logging Loaming.
 - None of the above
9. NLP Scientific Goal identifies the computational machinery.....
- needed for an auger to exhibit a single form of linguistic behavior.
 - needed for an agent to exhibit various forms of linguistic behavior.
 - needed for an agent to conceal all forms of linguistic behavior.
 - needed for an agent to exhibit vigorous forms of lingering behavior.
10. Thinking about designing CALL materials is similar to thinking about.....
- designing textbooks.
 - designing textbacks.
 - designing textrooks.
 - designing tripletbooks.
11. The history of Computer assisted language learning shows that CALL goes back to
- they are powerful Man and PCs.
 - the era of powerful Macs and PCs.
 - the era of bar that is full of Macs and PCs.
 - the era Powerless Macs and CDs.
12. The UUEG software can mainly be used to
- facilitate learning garments and textures
 - frustrate learning grammar or structures
 - facilitate learning grammar and structures
 - facsimile of learning grammar and structures
13. "*Development, usage and evaluation*" represent.....
- unimportant stages in the CALL braces.
 - import stagers in the CAR process.
 - important sages in the CALL recess.
 - None of the above.
14. Chappelle (2001) shows that
- CALL evolution should be cried by using SLA theories
 - CALL evaluation should be carried out using SLA theories
 - CALL evaluation should not be carried out using any SLA theories
 - CALL evaluation should be carried out using conspiracy theories

15. The two stages in Chapelle's (2001) evaluation are
- nonjudgmental and unempirical
 - jurisprudence and comical
 - judgmental and empirical**
 - juridical and epical
16. The term refers to stored collection of language data
- Copious
 - Cobras
 - Corpus**
 - Crocus
17. The situation when expert judgment
- a judge objectively decides on an application is called
 - a teacher objectively judges an application is called
 - a trader subjectively judges an abdication is called
 - a teacher subjectively judges an application is called**
18. Instead of using *global judgment*, one
- can breakdown this into a checklist**
 - can never breakdown this into Chalk and mist
 - may breakdown this into a check-in
 - will breakdown this into a shopping list
19. A 'tree bank' refers to
- A tree with different fruits.
 - A collection of parsed sentences.**
 - A tree close to the bank.
 - A collection of grammatical sentences.
20. A corpora user can be
- sociolinguists, language learning researches and writers of teaching syllabuses
 - stylists and teachers making class tasks.
 - dictionary makers, computational linguists and descriptive grammarians.
 - all the above**
21. The evaluation of a CALL software after the program is acquired and used
- Involves the question of whether this software was as success**
 - Involves the question of whether this software was hacked
 - Involves the question of whether this software was expensive
 - Involves the process of selling this software to more than one company

22. CALL materials Evaluation *prior* to purchasing them
- will not help you decide whether to buy them or not.
 - will help you decide whether to buy or not.**
 - will make you unsure whether to buy them or not.
 - will help you design a similar software.
23. The Engineering goal of NLA systems that process natural languages for practical applications.
- designs,**
 - implements,
 - tests
 - All the above
24. According to Chappelle (2001) refers to the degree of 'beneficial' focus on form that the software provides to its learners .
- language learning potential**
 - luggage carrying potential
 - language teaching potential
 - language teaching rotational
25. can contribute is 'input enhancement' of a CALL software.
- Cupful, coffee, cakes and quizzes
 - Colorful, animated pictures and the quizzes**
 - Food, drink and the quizzes
 - Colourless, bad-looking pictures and the quizzes
26. Chapelle's (2001) evaluation scheme involves.....
- authenticity and practicality.**
 - language learning potential.
 - learner fit, meaning focus, and positive impact.
 - all the above.
27. A colored focus on form and allows computers to take on the role of teachers.
- feedback in a CALL software is of significances because it helps students**
 - feedback in a book is of significances because it does not help students
 - feedback in a CALL is of no significances at all because it helps students
 - 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
- neither too simple or too difficult
 - too simple and too difficult
 - neither too simple nor too difficult**
 - neither too complicated nor too easy
29. A 'CALL software' can involve any software/programs that can usable by
- language learners in connection with learning/teaching**
 - language calling in disconnection with learning/teaching
 - luggage firming in connection with lingering/singing
 - language teachers in connection with salary and payments
30. CALL softwares are usually analogous to
- Collective exercises or tasks in book
 - an individual exercise or task in a book**
 - an individual exercises or tasks a computer
 - an individual training or coaching of porker
31. 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**
 - is typically dynamic and interactive
32. Compared to a CALL software, a book
- is limited in its media capability**
 - is full of multimedia items
 - has various interactive exercises and media capability
 - 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
- commuters and work access
 - computers and network access**
 - computers and network denial
 - consumer and network access
34. 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'

35. The three key aspects of CALL that need consideration are
- light, sand and water.
 - refutation, sugar and revolution.
 - destruction, sewerage, and validation.
 - development, usage and evaluation.**
36. According to Chapelle (2001 P: 52)
- 'Evaluation of CALL is not a situation-specific argument'
 - 'Evaluation of CALL is a situation-specific argument'**
 - 'Evaluation of CALL is a situation-specific garment'
 - 'Evaluation of CALL is a situation-specific grammar'
37. A CALL software is evaluated with thinking of how this software will be
- used in the sleeping and thinking process
 - used in the eating and digestion process
 - used in the learning and teaching process**
 - None of the above
38. When all the answers are correct, the software displays
- a 'well done' message
 - a 'will do' message
 - a 'well cooked' message
 - None of the above**
39. We study *Natural Language Processing* because.....
- it offers insights into language.
 - it helps in communication with computers.
 - it helps in communication with people
 - all the above.**
40. The curriculum designers who evaluate to choose a suitable coursebooks for a course are
- more likely to extend this activity to CALL, so this job is left to the teacher to do
 - likely to extend this activity at all and job is to do by those designers
 - less likely to extend this activity to CALL, so this job is left to the teacher to do**
 - 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.
- Natural Language Processing.**
 - Unnatural Language Processing.
 - Natural Luggage Processing.
 - Natural Lasagna Possessing.

42. While using the *checklist approach*, some key things you shouldn't forget are to.....
- be explicit about where the list comes from.
 - have as many detailed subsections as possible.
 - be explicit about which existing list is being used /dapted.
 - all the above.**
43. Borg (1999) points out that error awareness.....
- discourages students from monitoring and self-correcting their use of language
 - helps students to neglect self- correcting of their use of language.
 - can never help students to monitor and self-correct their use of language
 - 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.
- Infraction.
 - Inspection
 - Introspection**
 - Introduction
45. In the evaluation of CALL program, it is useful to make like pressing to wrong keys and giving wrong answers etc.
- deliberate mistakes**
 - deliverable mistakes
 - unconscious mistakes
 - 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.....
- vary efferent.
 - very effective.**
 - very ineffective.
 - not effective.
47. Chappelle points out that CALL software as this would help them in internalizing the new form.
- should not have the ability to let students notice their correct answers
 - should have the ability to let programmers notice their error disabled
 - should have the ability to let students notice their errors**
 - 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 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.

مع التمنيات الطيبة بالتوفيق