

For each of the following multiple choice questions ,identify the best choice .

1. **Chapelle argues that should be carried out using the theories of second language acquisition.**
 - a. CALL evolution
 - b. CALL evection
 - c. CALL evasion
 - d. None of the above

2. **There are two stages in Chapelle's (2001) scheme which are**
 - a. the metal stage and imperial stage
 - b. the jurisprudence stage and principal stage
 - c. the adjudicator stage and imperious
 - d. the judgmental stage and empirical stage

3. **Choose the incorrect sentence.**
 - a. The criteria of Chapelle's evaluation scheme includes language learning potential and practicality.
 - b. The criteria of Chapelle's evaluation scheme includes learner fit, meaning focus and authenticity
 - c. The criteria of Chapelle's evaluation scheme includes focus, positive impact and practicality.
 - d. The criteria of Chapelle's evaluation scheme includes negative impact, and invalidity.

4. **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.

5. **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

6. **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

7. **..... 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

8. **Users of corpora can be**
- dictionary makers and descriptive grammarians
 - stylisticians and sociolinguists
 - computational linguists and language learning researchers
 - d. all the above**
9. **Choose the correct sentence:**
- Descriptive grammarians improve their prescriptions to fit the facts of how we should use constructions
 - Descriptive grammarians disapprove their prescriptions to mismatch the facts of actual use of constructions.
 - 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.**
10. **Computational linguists can show**
- if their grammatical parsing programs will work on unnaturally occurring luggage
 - if their descriptions will fit the facts of actual use of constructions.
 - c. if their grammatical parsing programs will work on naturally occurring language**
 - if their words are actually used, and how often, and how to improve dictionary entries.
11. **Chapelle argues that CALL software should have the ability to let students ‘notice’ their errors as this would help them to**
- shift to ‘*a semantic mode*’ that aids in internalizing the new form
 - 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**
 - shift to ‘*a pragmatic mode*’ that aids in internalizing the old form
12. **Chapelle (2001) and Skehan (1998) suggest some conditions which might characterise a task that draws learners' attention to the form; these conditions are**
- ‘modified action and ‘modified output’
 - b. ‘modified interaction’ and ‘modified input’**
 - ‘mortified interaction’ and ‘notified input’
 - ‘codified interaction’ and ‘modified inlet’
13. **Usage, development, and evaluation are**
- unimportant stage in the CALL process.
 - designing textbooks software
 - necessary tools for travelling abroad
 - d. none of the above**
14. **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
 - d. The era of Powerful Macs and PCs**

15. **The UUEG software mainly facilitates learning**
- Gamma and stricture
 - Gamma and alpha
 - Gamma and scriptures
 - Grammar and structure**
16. **A CALL software is**
- Any potential 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
17. **Evaluation can be defined as**
- Making no Decision on the fitness of something for certain purposes
 - Using an application for learning purposes
 - Judging the price of an application
 - Deciding on the fitness of something for certain purposes**
18. **We call a judgment in which a teacher subjectively judges an application an**
- Excerpt judgment
 - Except judgment
 - Expert judgment**
 - Expect judgment
19. **In grammar, a 'tree bank' refers to**
- A bank where you can deposit orange trees
 - A collection of parsed sentences**
 - A financial institution where you can deposit money
 - A collection of grammatical sentences
20. **Natural language processing can best be applied in the field of**
- communal linguistics
 - consumer linguistics
 - computational lug gauges
 - computational linguistics**
21. **Choose the incorrect sentence.**
- NLP is studied because it does not help in communication at all**
 - NLP is studied because helps in communication with computers
 - NLP is studied because it helps in communication with people
 - NLP is studied because it offers insights into language

22. **The NLP Scientific Goal identifies the needed for an agent to exhibit various forms of linguistic behavior.**
- communal machinery
 - most appropriate time
 - computational machinery**
 - the best business company
23. **Machine translation, speech processing, question answering and summarization are**
- some applications of weapon industry
 - some applications of recycling or reprocessing of used materials.
 - some applications of psycholinguistic analysis
 - some applications of natural language processing**
24. **According to Skehan, CALL materials must at a level that is neither too simple nor too difficult**
- suit the source learners, and accordingly its meaning should be set
 - suit the target teacher, and accordingly its tasks should not be set
 - suit the target learners, and accordingly its tasks should be set**
 - suit the target average person, and accordingly its tasks should be set
25. **The Engineering goal of NLA designs, implements, and tests system that**
- process natural languages for practical applications**
 - possess natural languages forms in practical applications
 - process unnatural languages for practical applicants
 - process unnatural languages for theoretical applications
26. **The CALL checklist was inspired mainly by**
- Chapelle (2001)
 - Odell (1986)**
 - Al Fraidan (2013)
 - Odell (2013)
27. **External pre-requisites of a CALL software usually needs to be**
- prior to any consideration of unreal pedagogical value
 - prior to any consideration of areal theoretical value
 - prior to any consideration of real pedagogical value.**
 - after any consideration of real pedagogical value
28. **Some aspects of software that need to be looked at separately for evaluation are**
- place, ventilation and electricity, etc.
 - screen protectors, dust protecting covers and chat software like yahoo, skype, etc.
 - price, platform and management required, prerequisite software, etc.**
 - email account, connection to the internet and IP hiding software, etc.

29. **Some output features of a CALL software are**
- Sound, graphics, video, written fonts, screen layout, etc.
 - syntax, linguistics, morphology, etc.
 - apples, oranges, vegetables, cheese and meal, etc.
 - hard disc, mouse, wires, television, keyboard, etc.
30. **Chapelle (2001), points out that refers to the degree of 'beneficial' focus on form that the software provides to its learners.**
- Language Learning Potential
 - Travelling abroad
 - buying a new car
 - completing your Master degree
31. **The contribute to 'input enhancement' of a CALL software.**
- Food and drink
 - Colourful green ideas
 - Colourless and bad-looking pictures
 - None of the above
32. **What we call a 'CALL software' can involve any software or programs that is**
- potentially unusable by language leaders in connection with learning/teaching
 - Personally usable by soldiers in connection with killing/bombing.
 - potently useless for language teachers in connection with reading/feeding
 - potentially usable by language learners in connection with learning/teaching
33. **The CALL software can often be analogous to**
- an individual exercise or task in a book
 - delicious food at a restaurant
 - musical instrument
 - short story
34. **Unlike a CALL software or a program which can usually give some response to the users, a book**
- is also dynamic and interactive
 - is similarly dynamic or interactive
 - is not typically seismic or deductive
 - is not typically dynamic or interactive
35. **books when they are compared to a CALL software.**
- are full of multimedia items
 - are limited in its media capability
 - have various interactive exercises and media capability
 - are limitless in its media capability

36. **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.**
37. **Chapelle shows that ‘Evaluation of CALL is a**
- situation-general argument
 - citation-specific argument
 - situation-specific document
 - situation-specific argument**
38. **you cannot really evaluate a CALL software without also thinking of how this software will be used in the**
- eating and digestion process
 - sleeping and thinking process
 - learning and teaching process**
 - None of the above
39. **The software displays message in red at the top of the exercise when all of the answers are correct.**
- an ‘Incorrect answers’
 - a ‘poorly done’
 - a ‘well done’**
 - a ‘will done’
40. **The in a CALL software is of significance because it helps students focus on form.**
- coloured facebook
 - colourless full bag
 - colourless feedback
 - coloured feedback**
41. **The Evaluation of CALL materials prior to purchasing them will**
- help you decide whether to buy them or not**
 - help you decide whether this software was a success or not
 - help you decide what to eat for breakfast
 - help you give the software to your learners
42. **Teachers should be good at CALL software because there is a lot of poor materials/software about.**
- evading
 - evacuating
 - evaluating**
 - invading

43. **Curriculum designers are less likely to extend this activity to CALL, so this job is left to the teacher to do.**
- who evaluate to choose an irrelevant course books for a horse
 - who immaculate to lose a suitable coursebooks for a course
 - who evaluate to choose an unsuitable coursebooks for a course
 - who evaluate to choose a suitable coursebooks for a course**
44. **..... means relying on one's own judgment/experience, and maybe published consensus on what should be there, what is good or bad, or AL theory.**
- introduction
 - inspection
 - friction
 - None of the above**
45. **It can be useful to make when evaluating a CALL program , to see how the program responds.**
- Deliverance mistakes
 - unconscious mistakes
 - no mistakes
 - deliberate mistakes**
46. **Some key things that you should not be forgotten when using the checklist approach are**
- to have as many detailed subsections as possible.
 - to be explicit about where the list comes from.
 - to be explicit about which existing list is being used/adapted.
 - all the above.**
47. **Previous research, Long & Robinson 1998 shows, has proven that highlighting grammatical forms and writing them in italicized, bold letters are**
- very effective**
 - varied in effectiveness
 - not effective
 - partially useless
48. **Borg (1999),point out that error awareness helps students to**
- monitor the errors that the software makes.
 - use monitors and repeat the same errors
 - monitor and self-correct their use of language**
 - monitor their teachers use of language

49. find out how words are actually used and improve dictionary entries.
- Dictionary makers
 - Descriptive grammarians and Stylisticians
 - Sociolinguists
 - Computational linguists
50. Rather than using global judgment, one can breakdown this into a
- checklist
 - checking
 - checkup lasts
 - chick list

مع التمنيات الطيبة بالتوفيق