

1. The spread of English has generated intense interest in the study ofand of second language acquisition.

- (a) language assessment
- (b) neurolinguistics
- (c) lexicography
- (d) language pedagogy

D

2. Success was measured in the Grammar Translation Approach in terms of the accurate use of grammar and.....

- (a) morphology
- (b) vocabulary
- (c) listening
- (d) communication

B

3. First-language explanation andwere not possible in the Direct Method.

- a) communication
- b) articulation
- c) translation
- d) assimilation

C

4. The Natural Language Learning believed that neither explnor conscious learning had any effect.

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

C

5. In the Communicative Method language learning success is assessed by the ability to do things with the..... appropriately, fluently, and effectively.

- (a) purpose
- (b) language
- (c) practice
- (d) teaching

B

6. English for Specific Purposes (ESP) tries to develop the languskills

- a) discourse
- b) paralinguage
- c) development
- d) grammar

A

Pronunciation, grammar and..... are called systems of language.

- (a) speaking & listening
- (b) vocabulary
- (c) reading & writing
- (d) translation and literature

B

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15. The phrase 'bread and butter' is an example of
 (a) feasibility
 (b) possibility
 (c) appropriateness
 (d) attestedness
16. In order to give a systematic description of..... Applied Linguistics has drawn upon, and also developed discourse analysis.
 (a) society
 (b) context
 (c) paralinguistics
 (d) language
17. Three areas of study which contribute to discourse analysis are paralinguistics, pragmatics and.....
 (a) genre studies
 (b) translation
 (c) literature
 (d) stylistics
18. Brochures, prayers, news bulletins, stories, conversation consultations, lessons, emails, Web pages, and jokes are examples of.....
 (a) paralinguistics
 (b) pragmatics
 (c) genre
 (d) linguistics
- Language Testing is the practice and study of evaluatingof an individual in using a particular language effectively.
 (a) consistency
 (b) proficiency
 (c) deficiency
 (d) frequency

The purpose of proficiency test is to test global
 language.
 (a) persistence
 (b) existence
 (c) consistence
 (d) competence

..... tests should elicit information on what
 to work in the future.
 Achievement
 Language Aptitude
 Proficiency
 Diagnostic

D

B

A

C

B

D

D

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22. Achievement tests should be limited to particular material addressed in a within a particular time frame.

- (a) curriculum
- (b) scale
- (c) language
- (d) formula

A

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

- (a) Achievement
- (b) Language Aptitude
- (c) Proficiency
- (d) Diagnostic

B

24. In subjective tests the learners ability or performance are judged by opinion and judgment.

- (a) principals'
- (b) invigilators'
- (c) candidates'
- (d) examiners'

D

25. questions are moderately easy to write and easily scored.

- (a) Essay
- (b) Multiple-choice
- (c) True or false
- (d) WH

C

26. Essay questions can be used to measure order cogn skills.

- (a) higher
- (b) lower
- (c) alphabetical
- (d) moderate

A

27. Language competence test is a test that involves of lang

- * (a) attempts
- (b) components
- (c) choices
- (d) effects

B

28. The selected in norm-referenced tests is chosen by h it discriminates among students.

- (a) format
- (b) style
- (c) content
- (d) answer sheet

C

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30. A test is valid if it tests what it is supposed to test.
 (a) test
 (b) share
 (c) mark
 (d) master

31. If a test gives results it is reliable.
 (a) persistent
 (b) consistent
 (c) different
 (d) new

A- test

B- consistent

32. Literary Stylistics raises of how there is far more at stake in the use of language than the literal meaning of the words.
 (a) interests
 (b) awareness
 (c) spirits
 (d) funds

B- awareness

33. If a glass is described as either 'half full' or 'half empty' this is an example related to
 (a) Semantics
 (b) Pragmatics
 (c) Critical Discourse Analysis
 (d) Linguistics

C

34. research concerned itself with both explaining and describing the process of acquiring a second language.
 (a) Genre Analysis
 (b) Corpus Linguistics
 (c) Pragmatics
 (d) Second Language Acquisition

D

35. In Structural Linguistics, only "publically observable responses" be subject to.....
 (a) information
 (b) investigation
 (c) simulation
 (d) standardization

B

35. The was interested not only in describing language but also in arriving at an explanatory level of adequacy in the language.
 (a) generative linguist
 (b) psycholinguist
 (c) sociolinguist
 (d) behavioral psychologist

A

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36. Social constructivism emphasizes the importance of social interaction and in constructing both cognitive and emotional images of reality.

- a) evaluation
- b) cooperative learning
- c) acquisition
- d) development

B

37. Tabula rasa is a clean slate bearing no preconceived notions of the world or about.....

- a) society
- b) language
- c) paralinguistics
- d) context

B

38. The underlying of the system of a language is competence.

- a) behavior
- b) interaction
- c) knowledge
- d) pattern

C

39. Cognitive information is usually conveyed by means of devices.

- a) affective
- b) linguistic
- c) positive
- d) assertive

B

40. The relatively permanent incorporation of incorrect forms into a person's second language competence has been called.....

- a) Stabilization
- b) Imitation
- c) Realization
- d) Fossilization

D

41. Applied Linguistics is the academic discipline that studies the relation of knowledge about language to in the real world.

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

A

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42.is in many ways a natural phenomenon

- (a) Teaching
- (b) Language use
- (c) Studying
- (d) Description

B

43. First-language education is when a child studies theor languages

- (a) language
- (b) country
- (c) land
- (d) society

A

44.is the study and treatment of communication impairments, whether hereditary, developmental (through injury, stroke, illness, or age).

- a) Sociolinguistics
- b) Lexicography
- c) Corpus linguistics
- d) Clinical linguistics

D

45.is the study of the relationship between choices and effects on literature.

- a) Genre
- b) Literary stylistics
- c) Error Analysis
- d) Discourse Analysis

B

46.is the planning and compiling of both bilingual dictionaries and other language reference thesauri.

- a) Corpus Linguistics
- (b) Theoretical Linguistics
- (c) Lexicography
- (d) Discourse Analysis

C

47. Noam Chomsky introduced the term onward.

- (a) Generative Linguistics
- (b) Lexicography
- (c) Psycholinguistics
- (d) Forensic Linguistics

A

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