

1) An example of focusing on the software in CALL research

- Text chat as rehearsal
- Asking for help
- looking up words
- **Subtitles for listening**

2) An example Focus on the Learner on CALL research

- **Participant in tele-collaboration**
- Text chat as rehearsal
- Subtitles for listening
- Intelligent feedback for grammar

3) How did information technology has changed English language teaching

- New Invention
- less gatekeeper
- **The study of language**
- variety of speaking

4) Synchronous means

- **that the communication is taking place in real time**
- can be spread out across hours, days, weeks, or months
- that the communication is taking place in past time
- that the communication is taking place in future time

5) New forms of assessments

- Excellent
- **A double-edged sword**
- has no negative effect
- A double-edged gun

6) comprehensible input," language comprehended..... the learner knowing all of the linguistic forms in the message.

- were
- and

- with
- **without**

7) Moreover, the likelihood of learners' acquiring linguistic inputif their attention is drawn to salient linguistic features

- down
- decreased
- **increases**
- little

8) one of The benefits to be obtained through interaction among learners from the three theoretical perspectives is

- **co-constructing meaning**
- ambiguity meaning
- individual construct
- personal content

9) Who can perform a move

- no one
- computer
- Person
- **Person or computer**

10) A move can consist of

- A cation
- **Language or behavior**
- language or speak
- behavior or speak

11) functional description of the linguistic choices and moves that the participants make to construct a text

- interaction analysis
- **Discourse analysis**
- Conversation analysis
- poetry analysis

12) is used to document the particular moves that the learner makes while working with technology

- poetry analysis
- Conversation analysis
- **interaction analysis**
- pottery analysts

13) on The approaches have been used for evaluation of such task is :

- **outcomes**
- incomes
- inputs
- writing

14) Corpus linguistics “ CL “is

- ia a list of all of the occurrences of a particular search term in a corpus, presented within the context that they occur in.
- is used to document the particular moves that the learner makes while working with technology
- **“the study of language based on examples of ‘real life’ language use**
- functional description of the linguistic choices and moves that the participants make to construct a text

15) ia a list of all of the occurrences of a particular search term in a corpus, presented within the context that they occur in.

- collocation
- Keyword pattern
- Negotiation of meaning
- **concordance pattern**

input enhanced of types the are What (16

- Language
- **Elaboration**
- speech

17) who is interested in research about using technology in teaching :

- **language teacher, administrators, and commercial publishers**
- teacher
- administrators
- commercial publishers

18) one of the things technology changed in english teaching is “reasearch on learning”

as an example if that is

- New forms of assessments
- Tasks for language learning
- **a chat conversation**
- The English language itself is changing

19) Motivation

- **Is seen as essential for making the cognitive effort to engage the processes of comprehension**
- The key to development the study of social process

20) The key to development the study of social process

- Uncooperative
- **collaboration between learners**
- Individually
- selfishly

21) An example of natural language process studies of speech recognition is

- PhotoMath
- Ads
- google
- **Siri**

22) The last stage of the task based language learning

- **post task activity**
- pre task condition
- Task feature
- Task

learning language based task of stages..... are There? (23)

- **Three stages**
- Four stages
- Two stages
- Five stages

24) If the comprehensiblemuch of the computer using time learners spend might indeed result in L2 development

- input alone were insufficient for L2 development
- inadequate

- **input alone were sufficient for L2 development**

- decreased

25) as an example of process data interpretation we can use the inference of

- meaning

- life

- deal

- **Task**

26) a process which involves interpretation of the data in a way that makes them meaningful and useful for research

- Notation for the data

- Interaction analysis

- Implementing process

- **process data interpretation**

27) is attempts to capture the language users ' utterances and intentions and describe how the language in discourse is used to communicative intent

- **Conversation analysis**

- interaction analysis

- Porter analysis

- Discourse analysis

28) one of the questions on interaction analysis is

- **How frequently do learners consult the internal lexicon and the external dictionary**

- How frequently do learners consult the internal lexicon

- How frequently do learners consult the external lexicon

29) An area of natural language in which has challenges are quite hard ?

- Sentimental analysis

- Information extraction

- **Question answering**

- word disambiguation

30) in "text chat rehearsal" the study showed that

- student's willingness to communicate through writing language classroom.

- **student's willingness to communicate through oral language classroom.**

- student's willingness to communicate through write essay in classroom.

- student's willingness to communicate through sign language classroom.

is modification of example an: (31

- **L2 definitions**

- Marked input

- Repetition

- zooming

32) the benefits of producing language may be enhanced when learners have the opportunity to.....before speaking or writing.

- writing

- speaking

- drawing

- **Planning**

33) Technology-based language teaching and research is not a departure from applied linguistics. It is

- a collaboration

- interesting

- assessment

- **a continuation**

34) An example of computer interaction?

- email

- **hypermedia**

- chat

- draw

35) An example of computer- mediated communication ?

- **email**

- hypermedia

- sing

- draw

36) The kinds of computer mediated communication ?

- touchable and untouchable

- funny and unfunny

- **Synchronous and asynchronous**

- easy and difficult

37) It allows learners to read/speak and write/hear electronic messages, which are stored on a server to be produced and accessed any time across hours, days, weeks, or months.

- Synchronous

- **Asynchronous**

- Assessment

- Assistant

38) How can we do critical discourse analysis ?

- content

- Communication

- Collaboration

- **Collocations**

39) When learning authentic video in a multimedia environment having the opportunity to see subtitles results in.....use of the foreign language."fill the gap “

- **both better comprehension and subsequent better**

- better comprehension

- better subsequent

- none of the above

40) The specific methodology is ultimately guided more.....investigated “Fill the gap

- strongly by the task

- **strongly by the research questions**

- weakly by the research questions

41) One of the important uses of corpus linguistics

- editing a book

- writing a book

- **making a frequency list (of words)**

42) One of the following is an example of language changing:

- **Net speak , new invitation, less gate keeping, language contact**

- Language grammar, language error

43) One of the following is an example of the study of language:

- **Speech representation and synthesis**

- Speech loud

44) Language computer- handed without the learner knowing all of the linguistic form in the message

- Grammar input
- **Comprehensible input**
- Comprehensible output

45) Gap noticing is also prompted by:

- Produce the sign language
- produce the source language
- **Produce the target language**

46) Input can be made silent by:

- **color the text**
- Small

47) The benefits to be obtained through interaction among learners from the three theoretical perspective are

- Language teacher
- **Co -constructing meaning**

48) The most critical question to be addressed about CALL are following

- **What kind of language does the learner engage in during a CALI activity?**
- How many language divisions?
- What kinds of language?

49) Give an example of Excellent progress

- Realism
- **Part of speech tagging**

50) Type of processes natural language:

- **Text and speech**
- time and story