بعض من اسئلة اختبار اللغويات

من بعد ما رجعت من الاختبار و رجعت ذاكرت المقرر ههه لا قصدي راجعت الأسئلة جبت ما اتذكره 🤍 (بالتوفيق و يارب تجيبوا الأحسن إن شاء الله (مثلنا يارب درجات تهبل

يا أصحاب الخط باللون الأحمر هو الخيار الصحيح الذي كان بالإختبار



1- The discipline that studies the nature and use of language Linguistics

2- a language learned subsequent to a speaker's native

language

Second/foreign language

3- the conscious process of accumulating knowledge Learning

4- A typical exercise is to translate sentences from the target language into the mother tongue

Grammar-Translation Approach

5- No use of the mother tongue is permitted

Direct Approach

6- Actions and pictures are used to make meanings clear Direct Approach

-7Only the grammar useful for reading comprehension is taught

Reading Approach

8-Reading comprehension is the only language skill emphasized **Reading Approach** 9-Lessons begin with a dialogue. Audiolingualism Approach 10-Pronunciation is stressed from the beginning Audiolingualism Approach 11-The spoken language is primary. Situational Approach 12-Pronunciation is de-emphasized **Cognitive Approach** 13-Errors are viewed as inevitable **Cognitive Approach** 14-Respect is emphasized for the individual Affective-Humanistic Approach 15-Peer support and interaction is needed for learning Affective-Humanistic Approach 16-Learners should not speak until they feel ready to do so **Comprehension-Based Approach**

17-The goal of language teaching is learner's ability to communicate in the target language Communicative Approach

18-Skills are integrated from the beginning

Communicative Approach

19-is a set of procedures

Method:

20-What is the solution for ESL/EFL teacher Assess students needs

21-Causes of errors

Language transfer

22-is the type of language produced by second language learners who are in the process of learning language Interlanguage

23-It refers to a system that has a structurally intermediate status between the native language and the target language Interlanguage

24-Knowledge about life, human beings, and cultures Interlanguage Sources

25-Knowledge about the native language

Interlanguage Sources

26-The learner's competence is transitional

Interlanguage Theory

27-refer to the tendency of many learners to stop developing their interlanguage grammar in the direction of the target language

Fossilization

28-using 'That's my building. I live there' instead of 'That's the building where I live

Communication strategies

29-The extension of using grammatical rules beyond its expected uses

Overgeneralization

30-it is a subconscious process identical in all important ways to the process children utilize in acquiring their first language. Acquisition

31-Speakers are not concerned with form, but with meaning Acquisition

32-There is no explicit concern with error detection and correction

Acquisition

33-A conscious process that results in (knowing about)

language

Learning

34-Error detection and correction are central

Learning

35-is the mental editor

Monitor

36-two functions of the Monitor

In reception AND production:

37-conditions for Monitor use

Time ,Know the rule , Focus on form

38-Those are people who attempt to monitor all the time and constantly checking their output

Monitor over-users

39-Those are people who have not learned, who prefer not to use their monitor even if they have all the conditions (time, focus on form, knowing rules.

Monitor under-users

40-Those are people who use the monitor when it is appropriate and when it does not interfere with communication

The optimal Monitor users:

41-we acquire the rules of language in a predictable order The Natural Order Hypothesis <>> مقهوره عليه الحمد لله بس A مقهوره عليه الحمد لله بس A

42-i = our current level, to i + 1 = the next level

The Input Hypothesis

43-learners are making use of the comprehensible input they receive. Once competence has been built up, speech emerges. The silent period

44-is that part of the internal processing system that subconsciously screens incoming language

Filter

45-The affective domain is the emotional side of human behavior, and it may be juxtaposed to the cognitive side The affective domain

46-personal judgment of worthiness that is expressed in the attitudes that the individual holds towards himself.

Self-esteem

47-lack of hesitancy about using newly encountered linguistic elements

Risk-taking

48-" putting yourself into someone else's shoes" Empathy 49-sociable, has many friends, needs to have people to talk to extrovert

50-is a quiet, retiring sort of person, fond of books rather introvert

51-that is the ability to find your way around environment Spatial intelligence

52-refers to motivation to acquire a language as means for attaining instrumental goals(e.g. a career)

Instrumental

53-the reader or listener gets a general view of the reading or listening passage by, in some way, absorbing the overall picture

top –down

54-focuses on individual words and phrases, and achieves understanding by stringing these detailed elements together to build a whole

bottom-up

55-offers the possibility of selecting and sequencing different real-life situations rather than different grammatical units, vocabulary topics, or functions

The situational Syllabus

56-lists a series of tasks, and may later list some or all of the language to be used in those tasks

The task-based syllabus

57-They give a general picture of a student's knowledge and ability (rather than measure progress) Proficiency tests 58-good test should give consistent results Reliability 59-ONE OF SHORTCOMINGS OR ERROR ANALYSIS : Omission word-order addition Stressing on learner's errors

انا تخربطت اشوي

في instrumenal جابها تعريف

motivation refers to motivation to acquire a language as means for attaining instrumental goals

هالسوال احترت في اجابته جدا

Interlanguageکثر منها بالاختبار

شکر اکومي بسکثر منAcquisition

مين يتذكر سؤال الIntralanguage

personal factors و دروس المناهج و الإختبارات اذكر جاب منهم سؤالين او 3 ما احس انه كثر منها