

1) The application of linguistic theories, methods, and findings to the elucidation of language problems that have arisen in other domains. The term is especially used with reference to the field of foreign language learning and teaching.

- - **Applied linguistics:**

- LINGUISTICS

2) - Acquisition:

- **the gradual development of ability in a first or second language by using it naturally in communicative situations.**

- The discipline that studies the nature and use of language.

3) - Linguistics:

- **The discipline that studies the nature and use of language.**

- The application of linguistic theories, methods, and findings to the elucidation of language problems that have arisen in other domains. The term is especially used with reference to the field of foreign language learning and teaching.

4) - Learning:

- **the conscious process of accumulating knowledge, in contrast to acquisition.**

- Speakers' ability to produce and understand an unlimited number of utterances, including many that are novel and unfamiliar.

5) in reflects a certain model or research paradigm- a theory if you like.

- a method

- - **Approach:**

6) is a set of procedures, i.e., a system that spells out rather precisely how to teach a language.

- a theory

- - **Method:**

7) to make a good decision concerning the choice of an approach or method (or a combination of both):

- **Assess students needs (why and for what purpose?)**

- teach more vocabulary

8) In that process, error detection and correction.

- **ACQUISITION**

- LEARNING

9) In that process, there is no explicit concern with error detection and correction.

- **ACQUISITION**

- learning

10) - the Three conditions for Monitor use ?

- **Time, Focus on form, Know the rule:**

- setting, rule and age

11) 1- Monitor over-users:

- **whose attempt to monitor all the time**

- who prefer not to use their condition

12) The optimal Monitor users: are

- **who use the monitor when it is appropriate and when it does not interfere with communication.**

- who rarely use their monitor

13) children are likely to have?

- high Affective - filter

- **low Affective filter**

14) IN Krashen monitor model the main goal is to?

- to make learner more inhibited

- **prepare learners for acquisition in the wider world**

15) the affective domain is?

- **the emotional side of human behavior and it may the affective domain juxtaposed**

- personal judgment

16) a personal judgment of worthiness that is expressed in the attitudes that the individual holds towards himself.

- **Self-esteem**

- the filter

17) associated with feelings of uneasiness, frustration, self-doubt, apprehension, or worry.

- **Anxiety**
- risk-taking

18) A lack of hesitancy about using newly encountered linguistic elements

- **risk-taking**
- inhibition

19) Empathy is

- **“ putting yourself into someone else’s shoes”, of reaching beyond the self and understanding and feeling**
- the inner drive, impulse, emotion, or desire

20) in the Grammar-Translation Approach

- **Instruction is given in the native language of the students. - There is a little use of the target language. - Focus is on grammatical parsing, i.e., the form and inflection of words.**
- Only the grammar useful for reading comprehension is taught. - Vocabulary is controlled at first (based on frequency and usefulness) and then expanded. - Translation is a respectable classroom procedure..

21) in the Direct Approach

- **No use of the mother tongue is permitted (i.e.’ teacher does not need to know the students’ native language). - Lessons begin with dialogues and anecdotes in modern conversational style. - Actions and pictures are used to make meanings clear.**
- Lessons begin with a dialogue. - Mimicry and memorization are used, based on the assumption that language is a habit formation - Grammatical structures are sequenced and rules are taught inductively.