

أسئلة الفصل الثاني لاختبار مادة اللغويات التطبيقية لعام ١٤٣٦- ١٤٣٧

كتبيها الاخت: داليا واخرون وقد يم التصحيح من قبل الاخت ميمي و ج^{نات}

تمر اعادة تصحيح هذا النموذج واضافة الفقرات الناقصة

بإشراف وتنسيق ، جــنات

لاتنسونا من صالح الدعوات

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1 /in the...... teachers and materials designers were urged to identify things learners need to do with the language (i.e. conduct a needs analysis) and simulate these in the classroom .

a-Grammar Translation Approach .٤ محاضرة

b-Direct Method .

c-Natural Language Learning .

d-Communicative Method

2/ in Task-Based instruction (TBI) ,is organized around tasks related to real-world activities . ξ_{ρ}

<u>a-Learning</u>. b-acquisition. c-development. d-Evaluation.

3/ According to, we are born with considerable pre-programmed knowledge of how language works . \circ_{ρ}

<u>a- Applied Linguistics</u>. b-Theoretical Linguistics.

c-Language Testing .

d-Forensic Linguistics .

4/ possibility means whether an instance conforms to the rules of grammar and م.

A-Pronunciation .

B-Phonology.

C-Syntax .

D-Pragmatics.

5/ Feasibility is a concept concerned with limitation to what can be processed by the mind .م a-Sociological . <u>b-Psychological.</u> c-biological .

d-historical .

6/ observes that a person who had only linguistic competence would be quite م^o. unable to communicate a-Dell Hymes. b-Noam Chomsky. c- Henry sweet. d-John Swales. 7/ A communicativelyspeaker may know the rules, be capable of following them, م °. but nevertheless break them deliberately a-Competent b-Discontent. c-Consistent d-Component 8/ concern the relationship of language or behavior to context . م a-Attestedness b-Possibility c-Feasibility d-Appropriateness a-Words b-Minds c-Souls d-Shapes 10/is term introduced by john swales .م۲ a-interference **b**-Conversation Analysis c-Discourse Analysis d-Genre 11/ placement tests are examples of tests which are based on $\frac{v}{1}$ a-purposes b- orientation and the way to test c-score interpretation

d-response

12/ Subjective & Objective tests are tests which are based on $\dots \lambda_{\gamma}$

a- purposes

b- orientation and the way to test

c- score interpretation

<u>d- response</u>

13/ offer a checklist of features for the teacher to use in discovering difficulties. v_{ρ}

a- Achievement tests

b- Placement test

<u>c- Diagnostic test</u>

d- Proficiency test

14/ Objective test refers to how well an individual can learn a foreign language in a given amount of v_{ρ}

<u>a- time</u>

b- scale

c- formula

d-curriculum

15/ the purpose of achievement tests is to do determine whether course object have been met with skills acquired by the end of a period of V_{ρ}

a- instruction

- b- hypothesis
- c- theory
- d- approach

16/ Multiple-choice tests are an example of Λ_{ρ}

- a- Objective tests
- b- Subjective tests
- c- Language Aptitude tests
- d- Speed tests

17/ True or False question are limited primarily to testing of information and they are easy to guess correctly on many items.^{Λ}

a- activity

<u>b- knowledge</u>

c- phenomenon

d- prescription

18/ Essay questions are time consuming to administer and score , difficult to identify reliable criteria for scoring ,and only a limited range ofcan be sampled during any one testing period $\Lambda_{\hat{c}}$

- a- format
- b- style
- <u>c- content</u>
- d- answer sheet

19/ and performance language tests are examples of tests which are based on orientation the way to tests $.^{9}c$

- a- Proficiency tests
- b- Language competence test
- c- Placement tests
- d- Diagnostic tests

20/ Direct testing is a tests that the process to elicit students uses basic skill. ٩م

- a- persistence
- b- existences
- c- consistences
- d- competences

21/ Criterion-referenced tests determine what test takers , can do and what they know, not how theyothers . 9

- a- see each
- b- deal with each
- c- understand each
- d- compare to

- a- reliability
- <u>b- validity</u>
- c- practicality
- d-generalizability

23\In Second language Acquisition research " second language" is used to refer to any additional embracing both foreign languages and second languages in the more limited sense.

- a- Purpose
- b- language
- c- practice
- d- teaching

24\An important axiom of......was that languages can differ from each other without limit, and that no preconception could apply across each languages ۲ م.

- a. behavioral psychology
- b- cognitivism
- C- constructivism
- d- structural linguistics

25\Classical and operant conditioning rote verbal learning instrumental learning,

discrimination learning and empirical

- a- behavioral psychology
- b- cognitivism
- c- constructivism
- d- structural linguistics

26\In the decade of the 1960s.emerged through the influence of Noam Chomsky and A number of his followers ۲۰ م a- generative transformational linguistics

- b- cognitive psychology
- c- structuralism
- d- behaviorism

27\Instead of focusing rather mechanistically on stimulus-response connections, cognitivists tried to discover......principles organization and functioning .12 م a- sociological <u>b- psychological</u> c-biological

d-historical

28.A refreshing characteristic ofis it is integration of linguistic psychological and sociological paradigms γ , A-behaviorism

B-cognitive psychology

C-structuralism

<u>D- constructivism</u>

29\ on of the most popular concepts advanced <u>Vygotsky</u> was the notion of a zone of proximal development {ZPD} in every learning :

هنا سال عن هذي النضرية مين الي صممها الجواب هو فوجيستي

a- behavioral psychology

b- cognitivism

c- constructivism

d- structural linguistics

31/ in the decade of the 1960s emerged through the influence of Noame Chomsky and a number of his followers N_{ρ}

a- generative transformational linguistics .

b- cognitive psychology

c- biological

d- historical

32/ instead of focusing rather mechanistically on stimulus-response connections, cognitivists tried to discover principles of organization and functioning γ_{ρ}

a- sociological

b- psychological

c- biological

d- historical

33/ A refreshing characteristic of is its integration of linguistic, psychological, and sociological paradigms. $\[mathbb{N}\]_{\rho}$

a- behaviorism

b- cognitive psychology

c- structuralism

d- constructivism

34/ one of the most popular concepts advanced by was the notion of the a zone of proximal development (ZPD) in every learner γr_{ρ}

a- Noam Chomsky

- <u>b- vygotsky</u>
- c- Henry Sweet
- d- John Swales

35/ L: I Lost my road.

T: Oh ,yeah, i see ,you lost your way. and then what happened?

م ۲ This type of feedback is referred to as.....

- a- metalinguistic feedback
- b- elicitation
- c- clarification request
- <u>d- recast</u>

36/ Applied Linguistics is the academic discipline concerned with the relation of knowledge about language to.....in the real world . ام

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

37/is in many ways a natural phenomenon beyond conscious control. ` ,

a-Teaching

- <u>b- language use</u>
- c- studying
- d- Description

38/ first-language education, when a child studies their home or languages .) ρ

- <u>a- language</u>
- b- country
- c- land
- d- society

39/ is the study and treatment of speech and communication impairments, whether hereditary, developmental , or acquired (through injury, stroke, illness, or age). γ_{σ}

- a- sociolinguistics
- b- Lexicography
- c- Corpus linguistics
- d- Clinical linguistics

40/ is the study of the relationship between linguistic choices and effects in literature. $\$

a- Genre

b- Literary stylistics

c- Error Analysis

d- Discourse Analysis

41/..... is the planning and compiling of both monolingual and bilingual dictionaries and other language reference works such as thesauri . ام

a- corpus linguistics

b- Lexicography

c- Theoretical Linguistics

d- Discourse Analysis

42/Noam Chomsky introduced the term in 1950s onward . $\ensuremath{^{\mbox{v}}}$ $\ensuremath{^{\mbox{v}}}$

a- Generative Linguistics

b- Lexicography

c- psycholinguistics

d- Forensic Linguistics

43/..... is bound to represent an abstract idealization of language rather than the way it is experienced in the real world . γ_{ρ}

a- Pragmatics

b- Forensic Linguistics

<u>c- Linguistics</u>

d- Ethnography

44/ Linguists concern is as an end in itself rather than with action based upon that knowledge . γ ,

a- knowledge.

b- activity

c- prescription

d- phenomenon

- a- similarly
- b- manually
- c- naturally
- d- verbally

46/ Linguists favor (saying what does happen)over , prescription (saying what ought to happen). γ م

- a- demonstration
- b- application
- c- description
- d- prediction

47/ English as a Lingua France is speaking a new variety of English which depends neither on childhood acquisition nor on cultural, and is often used in communication in which no native speaker is involved $.^{r}$

a- authority

- b- affinity
- <u>c- identity</u>
- d- ambiguity

48/ The way into the newin the Grammar Translation Approach was always through the students own first language.^{γ}

- a- learning
- b- language
- c- competence
- d- teaching

49/ the Direct Method was advocated in which the students own languages wereand everything was to be done through the language under instruction. ٤ ج

- a- taught
- b- encouraged
- c- allowed
- d- banished

50/ in the Natural Language learning an adult learner can rebeat the route toof the native speaking child. ξ $_{\rm o}$

- a- deficiency
- b- agency
- c- proficiency
- d- occupancy

تمت بحمد الله وتوفيقة جنات تتمنى لم التوفيق و النجاح