

Applied Linguistics

Instructor: Dr. Abdullah Al-Mulhim

Prepared by: Abu Bakr

Fourth lecture

<http://www.classmarker.com/online-test/start/?quiz=rqn50fefaaf92cba>

1. There are two Modals of Foreign Language teaching: in the first one, language learning is seen as a process of.....
 - a. Imitation
 - b. Reinforcement
 - c. Constructing rules
 - d. A and B
2. In the modal of teaching that is seen as a process of imitation, learners establish a set of acceptable habits in the new language by:
 - a. Learning rules first
 - b. Regular practice
 - c. Learning grammar
 - d. Very little practice
3. The modal of teaching that is seen as a process of imitation is:
 - a. Cognitivists' view
 - b. Behaviorists' view
 - c. Both
 - d. Neither

4. There are two Modals of Foreign Language teaching: in the SECOND one, learners use their:

- a. Cognitive abilities
- b. Inherited skills
- c. Conversion abilities
- d. A and C

5. In this method which is called (Gongitivists' view), language learning proceeds in:

- a. Multiple paths
- b. Transitional stages
- c. One steady path
- d. All false

6. At each stage of Gongitivists' view, learners are in control of a language that is equivalent to neither L1 nor L2, but to what is called:

- a. Middle language
- b. Third language
- c. Interlanguage
- d. Intermediate

7. The type of language produced by second language learners who are in the process of learning language. This definition refers to:

- a. Middle language
- b. Third language
- c. Intermediate
- d. Interlanguage

8. The interlanguage system is based on a learner'sabout the target language made from a number of possible sources of knowledge.

- a. Hypothesis
- b. Abilities
- c. Facts
- d. Confusion

9. There areMain Premises of Interlanguage Theory.

- a. Five
- b. Seven
- c. Eight
- d. Nine

10. One of the seven main premises of Interlanguage Theory is that The learner constructs a system of abstract linguistic rules which underlies:

- a. Comprehension
- b. Production.
- c. Both
- d. Neither

11. One of the seven main premises of Interlanguage Theory is that the learner's grammar is permeable. This means:

- a. The learner's grammar is incomplete and instable
- b. The learner's grammar is complete and stable
- c. It is amenable to penetration by new linguistic forms and rules
- d. A and C

12. When the learner's grammar is permeable, it is amenable to penetration by new linguistic forms and rules, which may be derived internally or externally. An example of internal linguistic forms is:

- a. By means of transfer from L1 or overgeneralization of an interlanguage rule
- b. Through exposure to target language input.
- c. Both
- d. Neither

13. One of the seven main premises of Interlanguage Theory is that the learner's competence is transitional. This means that:

- a. It is always steady
- b. It is revised during the stages of learning
- c. It is not revised during the stages of learning
- d. All false

14. One of the seven main premises of Interlanguage Theory is that the learner's competence is variable. This means that:

- a. It is revised during the stages of learning
- b. The learner's grammar is incomplete and instable
- c. At any one stage of development the language produced will display systematic variability.
- d. All true

15. One of the seven main premises of Interlanguage Theory is that the Interlanguage development reflects the operation of cognitive learning strategies. An example of cognitive learning processes is:

- a. L1 transfer
- b. Overgeneralization

c. Simplification

d. All true

16. One of the seven main premises of Interlanguage Theory is that Interlanguage use can also reflect the operation of communication strategies. Typical communication strategies are paraphrase, code-switching and appeals. code-switching means:

a. Talking by using codes.

b. Talking by switching between L1 and L2

c. Both

d. Neither

17. One of the seven main premises of Interlanguage Theory is that Interlanguage systems may fossilize. Fossilization refer to the tendency of many learners to:

a. Refer to rules of their native language

b. Keep developing their interlanguage grammar in the direction of the target language.

c. Stop developing their interlanguage grammar in the direction of the target language.

d. All false

18. Fossilization happens because:

a. There is no communicative need for further development.

b. It is impossible for some learners to learn further.

c. Both

d. Neither

19. The development of interlanguage is caused by some factors. One of these factors is the language transfer such as:

- a. Interfering
- b. Interlingual transfer from L1
- c. Borrowing patterns from the native language.
- d. All true

20. One of the factors that cause a development in interlanguage is (transfer of training). This involves:

- a. The learner only
- b. The trainer
- c. The native speakers
- d. All false

21. One of the factors that cause a development in interlanguage is (Strategies of second language learning). These strategies are part of the context of learning; resulting from:

- a. A specific approach to the material to be learned.
- b. The learner's ability to learn.
- c. The teacher's proficiency.
- d. All true

22. One of the factors that cause a development in interlanguage is (Communication strategies). This means:

- a. Expressing meanings using the words and grammar which are already known by a learner with limited knowledge of the target language.
- b. Expressing meanings using the new words and grammar which are not known by a learner with limited knowledge of the target language.
- c. Being patient with learners.

d. All false