

الكويز: كويزات المحاضرة الأولى // اللغويات التطبيقية
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1) What is 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 gradual development of ability in a first or second language by using it naturally in communicative situations.

2) What is applied 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 conscious process of accumulating knowledge, in contrast to acquisition.

3) What is linguistic competence?

- Speakers' ability to produce and understand an unlimited number of utterances, including many that are novel and unfamiliar
- The discipline that studies the nature and use of language
- the conscious process of accumulating knowledge, in contrast to acquisition.

4) What is acquisition?

- The discipline that studies the nature and use of language.
- the conscious process of accumulating knowledge, in contrast to acquisition.
- the gradual development of ability in a first or second language by using it naturally in communicative situations.

5) What is learning?

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

6) What is first language?

- native language □ learned by a child, usually the language of his/her home
- A language learned subsequent to a speaker's native language
- the conscious process of accumulating knowledge, in contrast to acquisition.

7) What is second/foreign language?

- A language learned subsequent to a speaker's native language
- native language is learned by a child, usually the language of his/her home
- the conscious process of accumulating knowledge, in contrast to acquisition.

8) How many ways to describe the language?

- 5
- 4
- 3

9) What are the components of language?

- Phonology
- Morphology
- Syntax
- Semantics
- all of above

10) what is Phonology?

- the study of the structure of words
- the study of the sound system of a language
- the study of the meanings communicated through language

11) what is Morphology?

- the study of the structure of words
- the study of the meanings communicated through language
- the study of the sound system of a language

12) what is Syntax?

- the sentence structure of the language. Grammar is the set of rules governing the use of the language
- the study of the sound system of a language
- the study of the structure of words

13) what is Semantics?

- the study of the structure of words
- the study of the sound system of a language
- the study of the meanings communicated through language

14) How many methods of language teaching approaches?

- 7
- 8
- 9

15) In that approach, Instruction is given in the native language of the students ?

- Grammar-Translation Approach
- Direct Approach
- Reading Approach

16) In that approach, Focus is on grammatical parsing, i.e., the form and inflection of words ?

- Direct Approach
- Reading Approach
- Grammar-Translation Approach

17) In that approach, The teacher does not have to be able to speak the target language ?

- Reading Approach
- Grammar-Translation Approach
- Direct Approach

18) In that approach, No use of the mother tongue is permitted ?

- Direct Approach
- Reading Approach
- Grammar-Translation Approach

19) ? In that approach, teacher does not need to know the students' native language

- Reading Approach
- Grammar-Translation Approach
- Direct Approach

20) In that approach, Lessons begin with dialogues and anecdotes in modern conversational style ?

- Grammar-Translation Approach
- Direct Approach
- Reading Approach

21) In that approach, Actions and pictures are used to make meanings clear ?

- Reading Approach
- Grammar-Translation Approach
- Direct Approach

22) In that approach, Grammar is learned inductively ?

- Direct Approach
- Grammar-Translation Approach
- Reading Approach

23) In that approach, Literary texts are read for pleasure and are not analyzed grammatically ?

- Grammar-Translation Approach
- Reading Approach
- Direct Approach

24) In that approach, The target culture is taught inductively ?

- Reading Approach
- Direct Approach
- Grammar-Translation Approach

25) In that approach, The teacher must be a native speaker or have native-like proficiency in the target language ?

- Direct Approach
- Grammar-Translation Approach
- Reading Approach

26) In that approach, Only the grammar useful for reading comprehension is taught ?

- Reading Approach
- Grammar-Translation Approach
- Direct Approach

27) In that approach, Vocabulary is controlled at first and then expanded ?

- Direct Approach
- Reading Approach
- Grammar-Translation Approach

28) In that approach, Translation is a respectable classroom procedure ?

- Direct Approach
- Grammar-Translation Approach
- Reading Approach

29) In that approach, Reading comprehension is the only language skill emphasized ?

- Reading Approach
- Grammar-Translation Approach

- Direct Approach

30) In that approach, The teacher does not need to have good oral proficiency in the target language ?

- Direct Approach

- Reading Approach

- Grammar-Translation Approach

31) In that approach, Lessons begin with a dialogue ?

- Reading Approach

- Audiolingualism Approach

- Grammar-Translation Approach

32) In that approach, Mimicry and memorization are used ?

- Audiolingualism Approach

- Grammar-Translation Approach

- Reading Approach

33) ? In that approach, Skills are sequenced: listening, speaking reading, writing postponed

- Grammar-Translation Approach

- Reading Approach

- Audiolingualism Approach

34) In that approach, Pronunciation is stressed from the beginning ?

- Audiolingualism Approach

- Grammar-Translation Approach

- Direct Approach

35) In that approach, Vocabulary is severely limited in initial stages ?

- Grammar-Translation Approach

- Audiolingualism Approach

- Direct Approach

36) In that approach, A great effort is made to present learner errors ?

- Direct Approach

- Grammar-Translation Approach

- Audiolingualism Approach

37) In that approach, The teacher must be proficient only in the structures, vocabulary that he/she is teaching since

learning activities are carefully controlled ?

- Grammar-Translation Approach
- **Audiolingualism Approach**
- Direct Approach

38) the Language is a voluntary behavior ?

- **Language assumptions**
- Acquisition
- Learning

39) Language is a set of habits, patterns that are common to an entire group speaking the language and consistent to large degrees in individuals ?

- native language
- foreign language
- **Language assumptions**

40) Language as a form of communication is entirely arbitrary in its relation to what is communicated ?

- foreign language
- **Language assumptions**
- native language

41) In that approach, A typical exercise is to translate sentences from the target language into the mother tongue ?

- Direct Approach
- **Grammar-Translation Approach**
- Reading Approach