

أسئلة اللغويات التطبيقية

1♣ In that approach, new items (lexical and grammatical) are introduced and practiced in real

Situations:

- a. Comprehension-based approach
- b. Affective-Humanistic approach
- c. Situational approach
- d. Direct approach

2♣ In that approach, errors are viewed as inevitable:

- a. Cognitive approach
- b. Reading approach
- c. Grammar-Translation approach
- d. Communicative approach

3♣ In that approach, respect is emphasized for the individual:

- a. Reading approach
- b. Cognitive approach
- c. Direct approach
- d. Affective-Humanistic approach

4♣ In that approach, learners should not speak until they feel ready to do so:

- a. Reading approach
- b. Grammar-Translation approach
- c. Comprehension-based approach
- d. Direct approach

5♣ In that approach, the goal of language teaching is learner's ability to communicate in the target

Language:

- a. Reading approach
- b. Communicative approach
- c. Direct approach

d. Affective-Humanistic approach

7♣: A classroom device or activity (e.g. imitation and repetition) is

a. A method

b. A technique

c. An approach

d. A theory

7♣: (It is a set of procedures (a system that spells out how to teach language

a. A technique

b. A method

c. A theory

d. An approach

8♣: To make a good decision concerning the choice of an approach or method, ESL/EFL teachers need to :

a. Teach more grammar

b. Use dictionaries

(?c. Assess their students' needs (why and for what purpose

d. Study Chemistry

9♣: Among causes of errors in ESL/EFL is:

a. Learning strategies

b. Class size

c. Traditional approaches

d. Pronunciation and vocabulary

10♣: It is a subconscious process identical in all important ways to the process children utilize in

.acquiring their first language

a. Learning

b. Acquisition

c. Error analysis

d. Intralanguage

.11♣ In that process, speakers are not concerned with form, but with meaning

- a. Interlanguage
- b. Intralanguage
- c. Language transfer
- d. Acquisition

.12♣ In that process, there is no explicit concern with error detection and correction

- a. Intralanguage
- b. Learning
- c. Communication strategies
- d. Acquisition

.13♣ In that process, errors detection and correction is central

- a. Acquisition
- b. Language transfer
- c. Learning
- d. Interlanguage

.14♣ The mental editor is

- a. Learning
- b. Language transfer
- c. Monitor
- d. Intralanguage

.15♣ The two functions of the Monitor are

- a. Time and place
- b. In reception and production
- c. Place and manner
- d. Participants and their experience

.16♣ The three conditions for the Monitor use are

- a. Age, place and participants

b. Communication, time and place

c. Time, focus on form, and know the rule

d. Language transfer, interlanguage and intralanguage

.17♣ Monitor use depends on

a. Learner's age

b. Monitor over-users

c. Monitor under-users

d. Setting

.18♣ Those are people who attempt to monitor all the time

a. Monitor over-users

b. Monitor poor-users

c. Monitor under-users

d. Monitor excellent-users

.19♣ Those are people who prefer not to use their monitor even if they have all the conditions

a. Monitor excellent-users

b. Monitor over-users

c. Monitor under-users

d. Monitor good-users

20♣ The term that is especially used with reference to the field of foreign language learning and

: teaching is

a. Semantics

b. Applied linguistics

c. Syntax

d. Morphology