بسم االله الرحمن الرحيم اللغويات التطبيقية - أسئلة اختبار الفصل الثاني 1436

1) The believed that neither explicit instruction nor conscious learning
had any effect.
A. Direct Method
B. Communicative Method
C. Grammar translation Approach
D. Natural Language Learning
2) A test is if it tests what it is supposed to test.
A. Valid
B. Practical
C. Reliable
D. Useful
3) is the practice and study of evaluating the proficiency of an individual
in using a particular language effectively.
A. Language Teaching
B. Language Planning
C. Language Learning
D. Language Testing
4) The generative linguist was interested not only in describing language but also in
arriving at an explanatory level of in the study of language.
A. adequacy
B. importance
C. discovery
D. observation
5) In order to give a systematic description of context, Applied linguistics has drawn
upon, and also developed
A. corpus analysis
B. discourse analysis
C. sociolinguistics
D. semantics
6) Three areas of study which contribute to discourse analysis are
A. applied linguistics, pragmatics, and literature
B. paralanguage, pragmatics, and stylistics
C. linguistics, translation, and genre studies
D. paralanguage, pragmatics, and genre studies
7) The relatively permanent incorporation of incorrect linguistic forms into a
person's second language competence has been referred to as
A. imitation
B. fossilization
C. stabilization
D. realization

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اللغويات التطبيقية

8) If a test gives consistent result it is
A. valid
B. practical
C. reliable
D. useful
9) In subjective tests the learners ability or are judged by examiner's
opinion and judgment.
A. performance
B. look
C. style
D. system
10) is one's underlying knowledge of the system of a language.
A. practice
B. interaction
C. competence
D. performance
11) Language use is in many ways a natural beyond conscious
control.
A. knowledge
B. study
C. theory
D. phenomenon
12) In Chomsky's view, the newborn infant brain already contains a
A. General intelligence
B. Universal Grammar (UG)
C. Learning ability
13) information is usually conveyed by means of linguistic devices.
A. Negative
B. Positive
C. Cognitive
D. Affective
14) First-language explanation and translation were not possible in the
A. Natural Language Learning
B. Direct Method
C. Grammar Translation Approach
D. Communicative Method
15) Lexicography is the planning and compiling of both monolingual and bilingual
and other language reference works such as thesauri.
A. references
B. dictionaries
C. archives
D. documents

16) Essay questions can be used to measure higher order skills.
A. cognitive
B. integrative
C. interpretative
D. communicative
17) True or false questions are moderately easy to write and easily
A. understood
B. structured
C. scored
D. designed
18) Success was measured in the Grammar translation Approach in terms of the
accurate use of
A. syntax and morphology
B. listening
C. grammar and vocabulary
D. communication
19) should elicit information on what students need to work in the
future.
A. Achievement tests
B. Proficiency tests
C. Placement tests
D. Diagnostic tests
20) Feasibility is a concept concerned with limitations to what can be
processed by the mind.
A. grammatical
B. sociological
C. psychological
D. morphological
21) Linguists' concern is knowledge as an end in itself rather than with action based
upon that
A. knowledge
B. prescription
C. phenomenon
D. activity
22) when a child studies their home language or languages.
A. first language education
B. second language education
C. foreign language education
D. additional language education

23) Noam Chomsky introduced the term Generative Linguistics in
onward.
A. 1960s
B. 1980s
C. 1950s
D. 1990s
24) should be limited to particular material addressed in a curriculum
within a particular time frame.
A. Diagnostic tests
B. Proficiency tests
C. Placement tests
D. Achievement tests
25) is a clean slate bearing no preconceived notions about the world or
about language.
A. Lingua franca
B. Paralanguage
C. Second Language Acquisition
D. Tabula rasa
26) Literary stylistic is the study of the relationship between linguistic choices and
effects on
A. language
B. literature
C. people
D. letters
27) The cheese the rat the cat the dog the man beat saw chased ate was green is an
example of
A. possibility
B. attestedness
C. appropriateness
D. feasibility
28) Native Speakers are considered to be people who acquired the language
naturally and effortlessly in
A. adulthood
B. childhood
C. brotherhood
D. neighborhood
29) The sociolinguist Dell Hymes offered communicative competence in the late
A. 1980s
B. 1990s
C. 1970s
D. 1960s

pedagogy and of
B. first language acquisition C. second language learning D. second language acquisition 31) Clinical linguistics is the study and treatment of, whether hereditary developmental, or acquired (through injury, stroke, illness, or age). A. speech and understanding B. communication C. speech and error analysis D. speech and communication impairments 32) Content selected in norm-referenced tests is chosen by how well it
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D. refers 33) The purpose of language aptitude test is to
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exposure to the foreign language. A. assess B. predict C. match D. estimate 34) Possibility means weather an instance conforms to the rules of A. grammar and pronunciation B. pragmatics C. phonology D. syntax and morphology 35) Language competence test is a test that involves components of language such as vocabulary, grammar and A. spelling
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vocabulary, grammar and A. spelling
A. spelling
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R writing
D. witting
C. pronunciation
D. listening
36) Second Language Acquisition research concerned itself with both explaining
and describing the process of a second language.
and describing the process of
A. teaching
A. teaching

37) tries to develop the language and discourse skills.
A. English for Academic Purposes (EAP)
B. English for Specific Purposes (ESP)
C. English for Special Purposes (ESP)
D. English for Occupational Purposes (EOP)
38) Linguistics is bound to represent idealization of language rather
than the way it is experienced in the real world.
A. a solid
B. a concrete
C. a stable
D. an abstract
39) The purpose of is to test global competence in a language.
A. proficiency test
B. placement test
C. achievement test
D. diagnostic test
40) Is the academic discipline concerned with the relation of
knowledge about language to decision making in the real world.
A. Language Planning
B. Applied Linguistics
C. Syntax
D. Linguistics
41) Social constructivism emphasizes the importance of social interaction and
cooperative learning in constructing both cognitive and images of
reality.
A. representational
B. personal
C. fictional
D. emotional
42) In the, Language learning success is to be assessed by the
ability to do things with the language, appropriately, fluently, and effectively.
A. The Direct Method
B. The communicative approach
C. Natural language learning
D. Second Language Acquisition
43) conversations, consultations, lessons, emails, Web pages, brochures, prayers,
news bulletins, stories, and jokes are examples of
A. linguistics
B. genre
C. pragmatics
D. paralanguage

44) In Only "publicly observable response" could be subject to
investigation.
A. structural linguistics
B. cognitivism
C. behavioral psychology
D. constructivism
45) The phrase "chips and fish" is an example of
A. feasibility
B. possibility
C. appropriateness
D. attestedness
46) A communicatively competent speaker may know the, be capable of
following them, but nevertheless break them deliberately.
A. steps
B. rules
C. ideas
D. problems
47) raises awareness of how there is far more at stake in the use of
language than the literal meaning of the words.
A. Literary Stylistics
B. Psycholinguistics
C. Applied Linguistics
D. Sociolinguistics
48) If a glass is described as "half full" or "half empty" this is an example related to
A. Critical Discourse Analysis
B. Semantics
C. Pragmatics
D. Linguistics
49) Successful communication according to Dell Hymes can be achieved by
A. appropriateness, and attestedness
B. possibility, and feasibility
C. possibility, feasibility, and appropriateness
D. possibility, feasibility, appropriateness, and attestedness
50) The formal systems of language are
A. translation and literature
B. pronunciation, grammar and vocabulary
C. speaking & listening
D. reading & writing