تجميع و تصحيح أسئلة اختبارات اللغويات التطبيقية

الفصل الاول ١٤٣٩ هـ

1- ……………. Is at the heart of human life. Without it, many of our most important activities are inconceivable.

A. Language ✓
B. Applied linguistics
C. Syntax
D. Linguistics

2- Language Testing is the assessment and evaluating of language achievement and …………………………., both in first and additional languages, and for both general and specific purposes.

A. advocated
B. Autonomy
C. tendency
D. proficiency ✓

3. In the Direct Method, …………………………. And First-language explanation were not possible. ¨

A. communication
B. articulation
C. translation ✓
D. assimilation

4- Neither explicit instruction nor conscious learning had any ……………… in the Natural Language learning approach ¨

A. hypothesis
B. approach
C. effect ✓
D. theory

5- Language planning is the making of decisions, often supported by legislation, about the official status of ……………………… and their institutional use, including their use in education. ¨

A. languages ✓
B. literature
C. people
D. letters

6- English for specific purposes (ESP) tries to develop the ……………. and discourse skills.

A. Language ✓
B. practice
C. development
D. teaching

7- The formal system of language are pronunciation, ……………………..

A. speaking & listening

B. grammar and vocabulary ✓
C. reading & writing
D. translating and literature.

8- Forensic linguistics is the deployment of linguistic ………………… in criminal and other legal investigations, for, example, to establish the authorship of a document, or a profile of a speaker from a tape-recording. ¨

A. choices
B. evidence ✓
C. series
D. uses

9- In the late ……………………… the sociolinguist Dell Hymes developed the communicative competence model

A. 1960s ✓
B. 1970s
C. 1980s
D. 1990s

10- successful communication according to Dell Hymes can be achieved by possibility, feasibility, ……………………….. and attestedness.

A. consciousness
B. appropriateness ✓
C. limitedness
D. objectiveness

11- Possibility means weather an instance conforms to the rules of ....and pronunciation.

A. pragmatics
B. phonology
C. syntax
D. grammar ✓

12- Proficiency tests, diagnostic tests, Achievement tests, and language aptitude tests are examples of tests which are based on ……………

A. purposes ✓
B. b- orientation and the way to test
C. c- score interpretation
D. d- response

13- TOEFL and IELTS test are …………………… tests.

A. achievement
B. placement
C. diagnostic
D. proficiency ✓

14- In norm referenced tests, the ………………… selected is chosen by how well it discriminates among student.

A. format
B. style
C. content ✓
D. answer sheet

15- Which category of error treatment the example is talking about: ¨
Learner: When I have 12 years old ……
Teacher: No, not have, You mean, "When I was 12 years old ….."

A. clarification request
B. metalinguistic feedback
C. explicit correction ✓
D. elicitation

16- Linguistics favor description (saying what does happen) over , ……………. (saying what ought to happen)

A. demonstration
B. application
C. prescription ✓
D. prediction

17- ……………. Is speaking a new variety of English which depends neither on childhood acquisition nor on cultural identity, and is often used in communication in which no native speaker is involved.

A. English as a Second Language
B. English as a First Language
C. English as a Lingua France ✓
D. English as an Additional Language

18- The way into the new language in the ………………. was always through the student's own first language.

A. Natural Language Learning

B. Grammar Translation Approach ✓
C. Direct Method
D. Communicative Method

19- The ………………. Was advocated in which the student's own languages were banished and everything was to be done through the language under instruction.

A. Communicative Method
B. Grammar Translation Approach
C. Natural Language Learning

D. Direct Method ✓

1- Lexicography is the planning and compiling of both monolingual and bilingual .... and other language reference works such as thesauri.

A. documents
B. archives
C. dictionaries ✓
D. references

2- Noam Chomsky introduced the term Generative Linguistics in .... onward.

A. 1960s
B. 1980s
C. 1950s ✓
D. 1990s

3- 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 ✓

4- Linguists' concern is knowledge as an end in itself rather than with action based upon that ....

A. knowledge ✓
B. prescription
C. phenomenon
D. activity

5- Native Speakers are considered to be people who acquired the language naturally and effortlessly in ....

A. adulthood
B. childhood ✓
C. brotherhood
D. neighborhood

6- The spread of English has generated intense interest in the study of .... and of second language acquisition

A. language assessment
B. neurolinguistics
C. lexicography
D. language pedagogy ✓

7- Success was measured in the Grammar translation Approach in terms of the accurate use of grammar and ....

A. morphology
B. vocabulary ✓
C. listening
D. communication

8- First-language explanation and .... were not possible in the Direct Method

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9- The Natural Language Learning believed that neither explicit .... nor conscious learning had any effect.

A. hypothesis
B. approach
C. instruction ✓
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10- In the Communicative Method language learning success is to be assessed by the ability to do things with the ...., appropriately, fluently, and effectively.

A. purpose
B. language ✓
C. practice
D. teaching

11- English for Specific Purposes (ESP) tries to develop the language and .... skills.

A. discourse ✔
B. paralanguage
C. development
D. grammar

12- The formal systems of language are pronunciation, grammar and ....

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B. vocabulary ✔
C. reading & writing
D. translating and literature

13- In Chomsky's view, the newborn infant …………already contains a Universal Grammar (UG).

A. brain ✔
B. exposure
C. intelligence
D. tongue

14- The sociolinguist Dell Hymes offered …………………………in the late 1960s

A. communicative competence ✔
B. Genre Theory
C. Structuralism
D. Behaviorism

15- Successful communication according to Dell Hymes can be achieved by possibility, feasibility, appropriateness, and …………………

A. consciousness

B. attestedness ✔
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C. Syntax.
D. Pragmatics.

17- A communicatively competent speaker may know the rules, be capable of following them, but nevertheless ………………. them deliberately

A. break ✓
B. understand
C. apply
D. amend

18- …………………is a psychological concept concerned with limitations to what can be processed by the mind.

A. Consciousness
B. Possibility
C. Feasibility ✓
D. Attestedness

19- The man the girl the child saw talked to was from Saudi Arabia , is an example of ....

A. feasibility ✓
B. possibility
C. appropriateness
D. attestedness

20- The phrase " bread and butter " is an example of...........

A. feasibility
B. possibility
C. appropriateness
D. attestedness ✓

21- In order to give a systematic description of context, ………………has drawn upon, and also developed discourse analysis.

A. Theoretical linguistics
B. Applied linguistics ✓
C. Corpus Analysis
D. semantics

22- Three areas of study which contribute to discourse analysis are paralanguage, pragmatics, and ....

A. genre studies ✓
B. translation
C. literature
D. stylistics

23- Brochures, prayers, news bulletins, stories, conversations, consultations, lessons, emails, Web pages, and jokes are examples of ....

A. paralanguage
B. pragmatics
C. genre ✓
D. linguistics

24- Language Testing is the practice and study of evaluating the ……………of an individual in using a particular language effectively

A. consistency
B. proficiency ✓
C. deficiency
D. frequency

25- The purpose of proficiency test is to test global ………………… in a language

A. persistence
B. existence
C. consistence
D. competence ✓

26- Diagnostic tests should elicit …………..on what students need to work in the future

A. conversation
B. observation
C. information ✓
D. confirmation

27- Achievement tests should be limited to particular material addressed in ………….. within a particular time frame

A. a curriculum ✓
B. scale
C. language
D. formula

28- The purpose of …………test is to predict a person's success to exposure to the foreign language.

A. Achievement
B. language aptitude ✓
C. Proficiency
D. Diagnostic

29- In subjective tests the learners ability or performance are judged by ………………. opinion and judgment.

A. principals'
B. invigilators'
C. candidates'
D. examiners' ✓

30- ………………. questions are moderately easy to write and easily scored

A. Essay
B. Multiple-choice
C. True or false ✓
D. WH

31- Essay questions can be used to measure ……………. order cognitive skills.

A. higher ✓
B. lower
C. alphabetical
D. moderate

32- Language competence test is a test that involves components of language such as vocabulary, …………………. and pronunciation

A. listening
B. grammar ✓
C. writing
D. Spelling

33- The …………………….. selected in norm-referenced tests is chosen by how well it discriminates among students.

A. format
B. style
C. content ✓
D. answer sheet

34- A test is valid if it tests what it is supposed to ....

A. test ✓
B. share
C. mark
D. master

35- If a test gives .... result it is reliable

A. persistent
B. consistent ✓
C. different
D. new

36- Literary Stylistics raises .... of how there is far more at stake in the use of language than the literal meaning of the words

A. Interests
B. awareness ✓
C. spirits
D. funds

37- If a bottle of milk is described as either '90% fast-free' or ' 10% fat' this an example related to …………………

A. semantics
B. pragmatics
C. Critical Discourse Analysis ✓
D. Linguistics

38- ……………….. research concerned itself with both explaining and describing the process of acquiring a second language

A. Genre analyzing
B. Corpus linguistics
C. Pragmatics
D. Second Language Acquisition ✓

39- In structural linguistics Only "publicly observable response" could be subject to ....

A. information
B. investigation ✓
C. simulation
D. standardization

40- The .... was interested not only in describing language but also in arriving at an explanatory level of adequacy in the study of language

A. generative linguist ✓
B. psycholinguist
C. sociolinguist
D. behavioral psychologist

41- Social constructivism emphasizes the importance of social interaction and .... in constructing both cognitive and emotional images of reality

A. Evaluation
B. cooperative learning ✓
C. acquisition
D. development

42- Tabula rasa is a clean slate bearing no preconceived notions about the world or about ....

A. society
B. language ✓
C. paralanguage
D. context

43- competence is one's underlying .... of the system of a language

A. behavior
B. interaction
C. knowledge ✓
D. pattern

44- Cognitive information is usually conveyed by means of .... devices

A. Affective
B. linguistic ✓
C. Positive
D. assertive

45- ………………….. is defined as the relatively permanent incorporation of incorrect linguistic forms into a person's second language competence

A. Stabilization
B. Imitation
C. Realization
D. Fossilization ✓

46- .... 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

47- Language use is in many ways a natural .... beyond conscious control.

A. knowledge
B. study
C. theory
D. phenomenon ✓

48- .... 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

49- 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 ✓

50. Literary stylistics is the study of the relationship between linguistic choices and effects on ……………

A. language
B. literature ✓
C. people
D. letters

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
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

A. Learning ✓
B. acquisition
C. development.
D. Evaluation

3- According to ……………….. , we are born with considerable pre-programmed knowledge of how language works

A. Applied Linguistics
B. Theoretical Linguistics ✓
C. Language Testing.
D. d-Forensic Linguistics

4- possibility means whether an instance conforms to the rules of grammar and …………

A. Pronunciation ✓
B. Phonology.
C. Syntax.
D. Pragmatics

5. Feasibility is a …………….. concept concerned with limitation to what can be processed by the mind

A. Sociological.
B. Psychological. ✓
C. biological.
D. historical.

6- ……………………. observes that a person who had only linguistic competence would be quite unable to communicate

A. Dell Hymes. ✓
B. Noam Chomsky.
C. Henry sweet.
D. John Swales.

7- A communicatively ……………speaker may know the rules , be capable of following them, but nevertheless break them deliberately.

A. Competent ✓
B. Discontent
C. Consistent
D. Component

8- ………………… concern the relationship of language or behavior to context.

A. Attestedness
B. Possibility
C. Feasibility
D. Appropriateness ✓

9- paralanguage means that when we speak we do not only communicate through…………..

A. Words ✓
B. Minds
C. Souls
D. Shapes

10- …………………..is term introduced by john swales

A. interference
B. Conversation Analysis
C. Discourse Analysis
D. Genre ✓

11- placement tests are examples of tests which are based on ....

A. purposes ✓
B. orientation and the way to test
C. score interpretation
D. response

12- Subjective & Objective tests are tests which are based on..............

A. purposes
B. orientation and the way to test
C. score interpretation
D. response ✓

13. offer a checklist of features for the teacher to use in discovering difficulties

A. Achievement tests
B. Placement test
C. Diagnostic test ✓
D. Proficiency test

14- Objective test refers to how well an individual can learn a foreign language in a given amount of …………..

A. time ✓
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 …………

A. instruction ✓
B. hypothesis
C. theory
D. approach

16- Multiple-choice tests are an example of ………………………

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.

A. activity
B. knowledge ✓
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 of ....can be sampled during any one testing period

A. format
B. style
C. content ✓
D. answer sheet

19- …………… and performance language tests are examples of tests which are based on orientation the way to tests

A. Proficiency tests
B. Language competence test ✓
C. Placement tests
D. Diagnostic tests

20- Direct testing is a test that the process to elicit students .... uses basic skill.

A. persistence
B. existences
C. consistences
D. competences ✓

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

A. see each
B. deal with each
C. understand each
D. compare to ✓

22- A test which consisted of only three multiple choice items would not convince students of its face …………….

A. reliability
B. validity ✓
C. practicality
D. generalizability

23- Classical and operant conditioning, rote verbal learning, instrumental learning, discrimination learning are examples of ………………

A. behavioral psychology ✓
B. cognitivism
C. constructivism
D. structural linguistics

24- in the decade of the 1960s .... emerged through the influencee of Noame Chomsky and a number of his followers.

A. generative transformational linguistics ✓
B. cognitive psychology
C. biological
D. historical

25- instead of focusing rather mechanistically on stimulus-response connections, cognitivists tried to discover .... principles of organization and functioning.

A. sociological
B. psychological ✓
C. biological
D. historical

26- A refreshing characteristic of .... is its integration of linguistic, psychological, and sociological paradigms?

A. behaviorism
B. cognitive psychology
C. structuralism
D. constructivism ✔

27- one of the most popular concepts advanced by .... was the notion of the a zone of proximal development (ZPD) in every learner

A. Noam Chomsky
B. Vygotsky ✔
C. Henry Sweet
D. John Swales

28. L: I Lost my road.
T: Oh ,yeah, i see ,you lost your way. and then what happened?
This type of feedback is referred to as..................

A. metalinguistic feedback
B. elicitation
C. clarification request
D. recast ✔

29- Applied Linguistics is the academic discipline concerned with the relation of knowledge about language to................in the real world.

A. decision making ✔
B. recruitment
C. speech
D. writing

30- ……………………… is in many ways a natural phenomenon beyond conscious control.

A. Teaching
B. language use ✔
C. studying
D. Description

31- first-language education, when a child studies their home .... or languages

A. language ✓
B. country
C. land
D. society

32- …………………. is the study and treatment of speech and communication impairments, whether hereditary, developmental, or acquired (through injury, stroke, illness, or age)

A. sociolinguistics
B. Lexicography
C. Corpus linguistics
D. Clinical linguistics ✓

33- ……………………… is the study of the relationship between linguistic choices and effects in literature.

A. Genre
B. Literary stylistics ✓
C. Error Analysis
D. Discourse Analysis

34- ……………… is the planning and compiling of both monolingual and bilingual dictionaries and other language reference works such as thesauri

A. corpus linguistics
B. Lexicography ✓
C. Theoretical Linguistics
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35- Noam Chomsky introduced the term .... in 1950s onward.

A. Generative Linguistics ✓
B. Lexicography
C. psycholinguistics
D. Forensic Linguistics

36- …………………….. is bound to represent an abstract idealization of language rather than the way it is experienced in the real world

A. Pragmatics
B. Forensic Linguistics
C. Linguistics ✓
D. Ethnography

37- Linguists concern is .... as an end in itself rather than with action based upon that knowledge

A. Knowledge ✓
B. activity
C. prescription
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38- Native speakers are considered to be people who acquired the language .... and effortlessly in childhood.

A. similarly
B. manually
C. naturally ✓
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39- Linguists favor .... (saying what does happen) over , prescription (saying what ought to happen)

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40- 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.

A. authority
B. affinity
C. identity ✓
D. ambiguity

41- The way into the new ....in the Grammar Translation Approach was always through the students own first language.

A. learning
B. language ✔
C. competence
D. teaching

42- the Direct Method was advocated in which the students own languages were ....and everything was to be done through the language under instruction

A. taught
B. encouraged
C. allowed
D. banished ✔

43- in the Natural Language learning an adult learner can repeat the route to ....of the native speaking child.

A. deficiency
B. agency
C. proficiency ✔
D. occupancy

1- English for Specific Purposes (ESP) tries to develop the language and ....skills.

A. discourse ✓
B. paralanguage
C. development
D. grammar

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B. Forensic Linguistics
C. Linguistics ✓
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C. Critical Discourse Analysis ✓
D. Linguistics

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C. Realization
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C. Corpus Analysis
D. Semantics

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B. translation
C. literature
D. stylistics

1- .... 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)

2- 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 ✓

3- The purpose of .... is to test global competence in a language.

A. proficiency test ✓
B. placement test
C. c achievement test
D. diagnostic test

4- .... 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

5- 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 ✓

6- In the ...., Language learning success is to be assessed by the ability to do things with the language, appropriately, fluently, and effectively

A. Communicative Method ✓
B. The Direct Method
C. Grammar Translation approach
D. Natural language learning

7- conversations, consultations, lessons, emails, Web pages, brochures, prayers, news bulletins, stories, and jokes are examples of ....

A. linguistics
B. genre ✓
C. pragmatics
D. paralanguage

8- .... information is usually conveyed by means of linguistic devices.

A. Negative
B. Positive
C. Cognitive ✓
D. affective

9- First-language explanation and translation were not possible in the ....

A. Natural Language Learning
B. Direct Method ✓
C. Grammar Translation Approach
D. Communicative Method

10- 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

11- Essay questions can be used to measure higher order .... skills.

A. cognitive ✓
B. integrative
C. interpretative
D. communicative

12- True or false questions are moderately easy to write and easily ....

A. understood
B. structured
C. scored ✓
D. designed

13- In subjective tests the learners ability or .... are judged by examiner's opinion and judgment.

A. performance ✓
B. look
C. style
D. system

14- .... is one's underlying knowledge of the system of a language.

A. practice
B. interaction
C. competence ✓
D. performance

15- Language use is in many ways a natural .... beyond conscious control.

A. knowledge
B. study
C. theory
D. phenomenon ✓

16- In Chomsky's view, the newborn infant brain already contains a ....

A. General intelligence
B. Universal Grammar (UG) ✓
C. Learning ability
D. Minimal exposure

17- Language competence test is a test that involves components of language such as vocabulary, grammar and ....

A. spelling
B. writing
C. pronunciation ✓
D. listening

18- Second Language Acquisition research concerned itself with both explaining and describing the process of .... a second language.

A. teaching
B. acquiring ✓
C. overcoming
D. learning

19- 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

20- .... should elicit information on what students need to work in the future

A. Achievement tests
B. Proficiency tests
C. Placement tests
D. Diagnostic tests ✓

21- Feasibility is a .... concept concerned with limitations to what can be processed by the mind.

A. grammatical
B. sociological
C. psychological ✓
D. morphological

22- Linguists' concern is knowledge as an end in itself rather than with action based upon that ....

A. knowledge ✓
B. prescription
C. phenomenon
D. activity

23- .... 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

24- Noam Chomsky introduced the term Generative Linguistics in .... onward.

A. 1960s
B. 1980s
C. 1950s ✓
D. 1990s

25- The purpose of language aptitude test is to .... a person's success to exposure to the foreign language

A. assess
B. predict ✓
C. match
D. estimate

26- Possibility means weather an instance conforms to the rules of ....

A. grammar and pronunciation ✓
B. pragmatics
C. phonology
D. syntax and morphology

27- The sociolinguist Dell Hymes offered communicative competence in the late ....

A. 1980s
B. 1990s
C. 1970s
D. 1960s ✓

28- The spread of English has generated intense interest in the study of language pedagogy and of

A. First language learning
B. first language acquisition
C. second language learning
D. second language acquisition ✓

29- 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 ✓

30- Content selected in norm-referenced tests is chosen by how well it .... among students.

A. communicate
B. achieve
C. discriminates ✓
D. refers

31- .... 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 ✓

32- .... 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 ✓

33- Literary stylistic is the study of the relationship between linguistic choices and effects on ....

A. language
B. literature ✓
C. people
D. Letters

34- 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 ✓

35- Native Speakers are considered to be people who acquired the language naturally and effortlessly in ....

A. adulthood
B. childhood ✓
C. brotherhood
D. neighborhood

36- In .... Only "publicly observable response" could be subject to investigation

A. structural linguistics ✓
B. cognitivism
C. behavioral psychology
D. constructivism

37- The phrase "chips and fish" is an example of ....

A. feasibility
B. possibility
C. appropriateness
D. attestedness ✓

38- 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

39- .... 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

40- 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

41- 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 ✓

42- The formal systems of language are ....

A. translation and literature
B. pronunciation, grammar and vocabulary ✓
C. speaking & listening
D. reading & writing

43- If a test gives consistent result it is ....

A. Valid
B. Practical
C. Reliable ✓
D. Useful

44- 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 ✓

45- A test is .... if it tests what it is supposed to test.

A. valid ✓
B. practical
C. reliable
D. useful

46- .... 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 ✓

47- 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

48- 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

49- 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

50- 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 ✓

تم بفضل الله..