English language and information technology questions

1- Computer Assisted/Aided Language Learning. longhand for

a- calt

b- call

c-casla

2- For the purposes of this course we take CALL to embrace any computer software that is usable in some way to help….

a- student

b-teachers

c- language learners

3- CALL 'tasks' include what may be otherwise referred to as…..

a-games, exercises

b- activities, materials

c- games, exercises, activities, materials, even tests

4-with call there are ……….elements or area

a-3

b-4

c-5

5- I.e. the principles and processes of writing software or authoring new materials within some existing software ….

a- evaluation

b- Development/creation

c-Use/implementation

6- I.e. how teachers use software with their learners

a- **Evaluation**

b- **Development/creation**

c-**Use/implementation**

7- I.e. how to decide what is good or bad software

a- evaluation

b- Development/creation

c-Use/implementation

8- The computer-as-big-as-a-room era. Entire courses like that of ……….. organized at a few universities.
a- Dell

b- **PLATO**

c- Apple

lecture (2)

9- Mobile Aided Language Learning. Longhand for ..

a- **mall**

b- malal

c- mail

10- understanding and using English grammar. Longhand for…

a- UAUEG

b-**UUEG**

c- none of them

11- Ur's framework (1988) for teaching grammar are ….

a- presentation, explanation

b- practice, and test

c- presentation, explanation, practice, and test

12- Chapelle argues that CALL evaluation should be carried out using the theories of….

a- first language

b- second language acquisition

c- none of them

13- There are two stages in Chapelle scheme ….

a- judgmental and empirical

b- Judgmental and experimental

c- none of them

14- In the judgmental stage, Chapelle (2001) analyses the software using two levels ….

a- the program and the learner

b- the program and the teacher

c- A&B

15- the criteria of evaluation software are ……

a- language learning potential, learner fit

b- language learning potential, learner fit, meaning focus, positive impact, authenticity, and practicality

c- meaning focus, positive impact

<p align="center">lecture 3</p>

16- involve any software or programs potentially usable by language learners in connection with learning/teaching or use of language this a basic definition for ….

a- Call software
b- windows software

c-none of them

17-……… is a matter of judging the fitness of something for a particular purpose
a- judgmental

b- evaluation

c- none of them

18- selecting call software can be as hard as selecting normal teaching materials

a- true

b- false

19- CALL programs have often been seen as replacing a teacher

a- true

b- false

20- one of differences between normal teaching materials and call software is

a- normal teaching materials needs network while call software doesn't need

b- a book is more limited in its media capability. CALL can involve sound as well as pictures, diagrams and text all in the same package

c- none of them

21- there is a borderline between evaluating software itself and evaluating the use of software

a- true

b- false

22- Evaluation of CALL is ………

a- a situation-universal argument

b- a situation-specific argument

c- none of them

23- you cannot really evaluate without also thinking of how the material will be used in the learning and teaching process

a-true

b- false

24- judgmental evaluation is done…..

a- after using

b- before using

c- none of them

25- empirical evaluation is done…..

a- after using

b- before using

c- none of them

<p align="center">lecture 4</p>

26- ……….. means relying on one's own judgment/experience, and maybe published consensus on what should be there, what is good or bad, or AL theory.

a- empirical

b- evaluation

c- Introspection

27- When trying out a CALL program it is especially useful often to make deliberate mistakes to see how the program responds

a-true

b- false

28- you will get some advantage when you use checklist some of these advantages are ….

a- you would ensure that you did not forget any thing

b- it would be consistent and reliable every time you use

c- A&B

29- Recently Chapelle has a set of ………. points formed from an SLA research perspective

a- 5

b- 6

c- 7

30- thinking about Designing Call materials is the same thinking of….

a- designing a car

B- designing a text books

c- designing a house

lecture 5

31- every single a checklist ……….. include all the possible criteria

a- can

b- can not

c- none of them

32- you can add to a checklist whatever you see suitable and reasonable to be added

a- true

b- false

33- Evaluation can be defined as

a- Using an application for learning purposes

b- Deciding on the fitness of something to certain purposes

c- none of them

34- CALL software can be defined as

a- Any potential software usable by language learners in connection with learning

b- Any software available in the market accessible to all

c- Any multimedia software that is free or shareware

<center>lecture 6</center>

35- beneficial focus on form : mean …..

a- the software let you focus on the form of the language benefit from that focus and you start produce

b-- the software let you focus on the program

c- none of them

36- Chapelle (1998) also argues that if the input has been made ………………… it will help with language learning.

a- unclear

b- salient

c- none of them

37- Chapelle likes to relate Call evaluation to…….

a- SLA

b- FLA

c-TLA

38- UUEG focuses intensively on the forms of the perfect tense. It promotes input saliency by ………..

a- highlighting these forms

b- writing them in italicized

c- highlighting these forms and writing them in italicized, bold letters

39- There is different ways to enhance output for example by color, animation, picture.

a- true

b- false

40- Chapelle (2001) and Skehan (1998 in Chapelle 2001) suggest some conditions which might characterize a task that draws learners' attention to the form.

a- modified input

b- modified interaction

c- modified interaction' and 'modified input'

41- in the speaking task the students are asked to log into the chat rooms to compare their pronunciations (after they have compared their recordings with those of the model) author expected ……………………… to take place

a- an interactional modification

b- an input modification

c- none of them

42- Chapelle argues that CALL software should have the ability to let students 'notice' their errors as this would help them to shift to 'a syntactic mode' that aids in internalizing the new form.

a- true

b- false

43- In UUEG,the …………………. is very appropriate and one of the potential strengths of the software

a- planning

b- feedback

c- none of them

44- Chapelle (1998) also argues that learners should be given the chance to correct their errors

a- true

b- false

45- in the demo version of program there is no ……….

a- information about program

b- orientation' page

c- none of them

<center>lecture 8</center>

46- a collection of language material, made in some principled way either on tape or written in hard copy or in electronic form

a- word

b- google

c- corpus

47- one of the biggest evidence of corpus…..

a- google

b- windows

c- word

48- we use corpus by teachers and learners to ……

a- aid language learning

b- help describe language, and test theories

c- none of them

49- we use corpus by linguists to …………

a- aid language learning

b- help describe language, and test theories

c- none of them

50- To perform any electronic corpus-based task directly you need two things……

a-a corpus and a search engine

b-a corpus and a windows

c- none of them

51- some of CORPORA users try to find out how words are actually used, and how often, and improve dictionary entries.

a- Descriptive grammarians

b- Dictionary makers

c- Stylisticians

52- some of CORPORA users try to improve their descriptions to fit the facts of actual use of constructions

a- Descriptive grammarians

b- Dictionary makers

c- Stylisticians

53- some of CORPORA users try to see what differences there are in how frequently different authors use certain words

a- Descriptive grammarians

b- Dictionary makers

c- Stylisticians

54- some of CORPORA users try to see how frequent certain constructions are in conversation

a- Computational linguists

b- Language learning researchers

c- Sociolinguists

55- some of CORPORA users try to see if their grammatical parsing programs will work on naturally occurring language.

a- Computational linguists

b- Language learning researchers

c- Sociolinguists

56- some of CORPORA users try to see how often learners with a particular L1 get something wrong

a- Computational linguists

b- Language learning researchers

c- Sociolinguists

57- some of CORPORA users try to see how often the passive really occurs in academic English

a- Writers of teaching syllabuses

b- Writers of teaching course materials

c- Dictionary makers

58- some of CORPORA users try to incorporate authentic examples into their material

a- Writers of teaching syllabuses

b- Writers of teaching course materials

c- Dictionary makers

lecture 9

59- the difference between introspection and corpus is ..introspection to navigate different ideas and issues while corpus collect all these data and store them in one place

a- true

b- false

60- who says Let the data speak for itself

a- Sinclair

b- Chomsky

c- Widdowson

61- the sentences coming from your corpus called….

a- concordance

b- lemmatization

c- none of them

62- one of corpus linguistics use is to do error analysis task

a- true

b- false

lecture 10

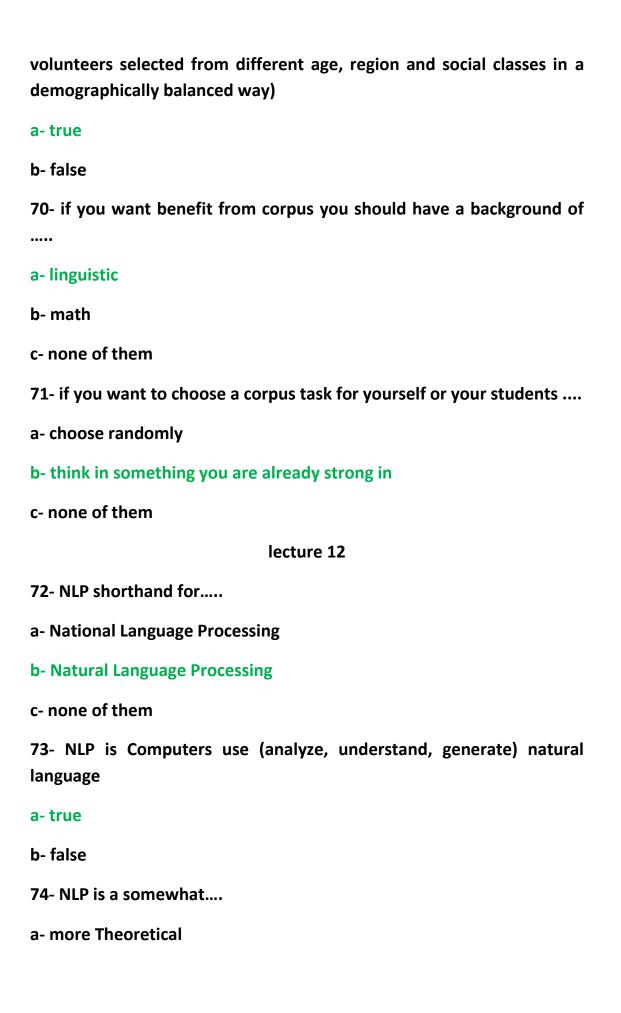**63- it is possible sometimes to merge your own corpus with a readymade corpus**

a- true

b- false

64- one of these you cannot obtain from corpus…

a- Frequency of types of lexical error

b- Details of meaning of vocabulary items and collocation

c- Mobile numbers to the American people

65- how people use the language in their daily live .. that's mean..

a- isolation

b- pragmatics

c- none of them

66- What kind of corpus information is needed..

a- more concordance-type information

b- more frequency information about words

c- A&B

lecture 11

67- BNC is a shorthand for …..

a- British National Corpus

b- British National Cars

c- none of them

68- What is BNC

a- the British National Corpus (BNC) is a 100 million word collection of samples of written and spoken language from a wide range of sources.

b- the British National Corpus is the biggest car factory

c- none of them

69- The spoken part of BNC (10%) consists of orthographic transcriptions of unscripted informal conversations (recorded by

volunteers selected from different age, region and social classes in a demographically balanced way)

a- true

b- false

70- if you want benefit from corpus you should have a background of …..

a- linguistic

b- math

c- none of them

71- if you want to choose a corpus task for yourself or your students ....

a- choose randomly

b- think in something you are already strong in

c- none of them

<center>lecture 12</center>

72- NLP shorthand for…..

a- National Language Processing

b- Natural Language Processing

c- none of them

73- NLP is Computers use (analyze, understand, generate) natural language

a- true

b- false

74- NLP is a somewhat….

a- more Theoretical

b- more applied

c- none of them

75- NLP has a…………………………goals

a- Scientific

b- Engineering

c- all of them

76- a Scientific goal of LNP means….

a- Identify the computational machinery needed for an agent to exhibit various forms of linguistic behavior

b- Design, implement, and test systems that process natural languages for practical applications .

c- none of them

77- an Engineering goal of LNP means….

a- Identify the computational machinery needed for an agent to exhibit various forms of linguistic behavior

b- Design, implement, and test systems that process natural languages for practical applications .

c- none of them

according to NLP applications

78- get flight information or book a hotel over the phone

a- speech processing

b- information extraction

c- machine translation

79- discover names of people and events they participate in, from a document

a- speech processing

b- information extraction

c- machine translation

80- translate a document from one human language into another

a- speech processing

b- information extraction

c- machine translation

81- find answers to natural language questions in a text collection or database .

a- machine translation

b- question answering

c- summarization

82- generate a short biography of Noam Chomsky from one or more news articles .

a- machine translation

b- question answering

c- summarization

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lecture 14

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83- What does CALL stand for?

a- Case application language learning
b- Computer assisted language learning
c- Communication aided language learning
d- Cable assessment language learning

84- Three important stages in the CALL process. These are

a- Development / usage / evaluation
b- Purchase / assessment / selling out

c- Trail/ evaluation/replacement
d- Trail/ evaluation/ usage

85- Thinking about Designing CALL materials is the same like thinking of
a- Designing a car
b- Designing a house
c- Designing textbooks
d- Designing clothes

86- The history of CALL goes back to
a- The era of Dinosaurs
b- The era of Ice Age
c- The era of Powerful Macs and PCs
d- The era of stones

87- UUEG is an example of CALL software. It mainly facilitates learning
a- Meaning of words
b- Part of speech
c- Synonyms
d- Grammar and structures

88- Chapelle (2001) argues that CALL evaluation should be carried out using
a- SLA theories
b- FLA theories
b- First LA theories
c- Third LA theories

89- There are two stages in Chapelle's (2001) evaluation. These are
a- Usage and evaluation
b- Implementation and assessment
c- Judgmental and empirical
d- Subjective and objective

90- CALL software can be defined as
a- Any potential software usable by language learners in connection with leaning
b- Any software available in the market accessible to all
c- Any anti-virus software that is free or shareware
d- Any multimedia software that is free or shareware

91- Evaluation can be defined as
a- Using an application for learning purposes
b- Judging the price of an application
c- Deciding on the fitness of something to certain purposes
d- Assigning the availability of an application

92- A corpus Is
a- Stored information
b- Stored images and videos
c-Stored collection of language data
d- Stored files and folders