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# اللغة الإنجليزية وتقنية المعلومات

اسئلة اختبارات سابقة لمقرر (اللغة الإنجليزية وتقنية المعلومات)
- تَم إفراد اسئلة كل محاضرة بجدول منفصل -
د. عبدالله الفريدان
الفصل الثاني ١٤٣٦-١٤٣٧هـ

**نسخة محلولة (مصغرة)**
- تحوي فقط الأسئلة من دون تكرار -

**ملاحظات:**

- الأسئلة التي تم حلها هي من اسئلة الفصل الثاني لعام ١٤٣٣-١٤٣٤هـ حتى الفصل الأول لعام ١٤٣٥-١٤٣٦هـ، من نفس الدكتور.
  - لعدم وجود تصوير للفصلين الماضيين (الفصل الثاني ١٤٣٥-١٤٣٦هـ، والفصل الأول ١٤٣٧-١٤٣٦هـ)، جلبت ما وجدت من اسئلة من موضوع الانطباع عن الاختبار.
- النجوم الثلاثة (***) تعني أن هذا الجزء مفقود سواء من عدم وضوحه بالتصوير أو لم يكن بحدود إطار التصوير.

## Lecture 01

**001. 'CALL' stand for _____**
- A. Case application language learning
- B. **Computer assisted language learning**
- C. Communication aided language learning
- D. Cable assessment language learning

**002. Development, usage and evaluation are _____**
- A. **important stage in the CALL process**
- B. Expensive types of drinks
- C. Necessary tools for travelling abroad
- D. All the above

**003. Thinking about designing CALL materials is similar to thinking about _____**
- A. **designing textbooks.**
- B. designing textbacks.
- C. designing textrooks.
- D. designing tripletbooks.

**004. The CALL history goes back to _____**
- A. The era of Powerpoint Machines and PCs
- B. The era of Powerpoint slides and PCs
- C. The era of Powerful Man's PCs
- D. **The era of Powerful Macs and PCs**

## Lecture 02

**005. The criteria of Chapelle's (2001) evaluation scheme include _____**
- A. language learning potential
- B. learner fit, meaning focus, and positive impact
- C. authenticity and practicality
- D. **All the above**

**006. Choose the incorrect sentence.**
- A. The criteria of Chapelle's evaluation scheme includes language learning potential and practicality.
- B. The criteria of Chapelle's evaluation scheme includes learner fit, meaning focus and authenticity
- C. The criteria of Chapelle's evaluation scheme includes focus, positive impact and practicality.
- D. **The criteria of Chapelle's evaluation scheme includes negative impact, and invalidity.**

**007. Chapelle's (2001) evaluation scheme involves _____**
- A. language learning potential.
- B. learner fit, meaning focus, and positive impact.
- C. authenticity and practicality.

السؤال جاء بأسئلة الفصل الثاني لعام ١٤٣٥-
١٤٣٦هـ، وكذلك للفصل الأول لعام ١٤٣٦-١٤٣٧هـ.
صيغة السؤال خطأ، فما فيه إجابة صحيحة.
لكن إن جاء نختار D

على أساس ما فيه غير هو خطأ من الخيارات.
ونرفع شكوى أكيد ☺،،

**008.** The UUEG software mainly facilitates learning _____
 A. Gamma and stricture
 B. Gamma and alpha
 C. Gamma and scriptures
 D. **Grammar and structure**

**009.** Chapelle (2001) argues that CALL evaluation should be carried out using _____
 A. **SLA theories**
 B. FLA theories
 C. All LA theories
 D. Third LA theories

**010.** The two stages in Chapelle's (2001) evaluation are _____
 A. nonjudgmental and unempirical
 B. jurisprudence and comical
 C. **judgmental and empirical**
 D. juridical and epical

**011.** In the _____, Chapelle (2001) analyses the software using two levels: the program and the teacher.
 A. **judgmental stage**
 B. empirical stage
 C. designing stage
 D. teaching stage

## Lecture 03

**012.** Chapelle shows that 'Evaluation of CALL is a _____
 A. situation-general argument
 B. citation-specific argument
 C. situation-specific document
 D. **situation-specific argument**

**013.** you cannot really evaluate a CALL software without also thinking of how this software will be used in the _____
 A. **learning and teaching process**
 B. eating and digestion process
 C. sleeping and thinking process
 D. None of the above

**014.** The evaluation of a CALL software after the program is acquired and used _____
 A. **involves the question of whether this software was a success**
 B. involves the question of whether this software was hacked
 C. involves the question of whether this software was expensive
 D. involves the process of selling this software to more than one company

015. CALL materials Evaluation *prior* to purchasing them _____
    A.    will not help you decide whether to buy them or not.
    B.    **will help you decide whether to buy them or not.**
    C.    will make you unsure whether to buy them or not.
    D.    will help you design a similar software.

016. In the realm of CALL, it is especially necessary for teachers to be good at _____ because there is a lot of poor materials/software about.
    A.    evasion
    B.    **evaluating**
    C.    evacuation
    D.    invitation

017. The curriculum designers who evaluate to choose a suitable coursebooks for a course are _____
    A.    more likely to extend this activity to CALL, so this job is left to the teacher to do
    B.    likely to extend this activity at all and job is to do by those designers
    C.    **less likely to extend this activity to CALL, so this job is left to the teacher to do**
    D.    unlikely to extend this activity to CALL, so this job to be done by the students

018. '*CALL software*' can involve any software/programs that can usable by _____
    A.    **language learners in connection with learning/teaching**
    B.    language calling in disconnection with learning/teaching
    C.    luggage firming in connection with lingering/singing
    D.    language teachers in connection with salary and payments

019. A CALL software is usually analogous to _____
    A.    collective exercises or tasks in a book
    B.    an individual training or coaching in a porker
    C.    an individual exercise or task in a computer
    D.    **an individual exercise or task in a book**

020. Unlike a program, a book _____
    A.    is not typically die manic or enter a captive
    B.    typically has video clips and animated graphics
    C.    **is not typically dynamic or interactive**
    D.    is typically dynamic and interactive

021. A book _____ compared to a CALL software which can involve sound as well as pictures, diagrams and text all in the same package.
    A.    is full of multimedia items
    B.    **is limited in its media capability**
    C.    has various interactive exercises and media capability
    D.    limitless in its media capability

022. Using written materials requires few technological prerequisites such as *eyes* and *a desk* to put them on; CALL, by contrast, requires _____
    A. commuters and work access
    B. **computers and network access**
    C. computers and network denial
    D. consumer and network access

023. Language content of material in a coursebook is essentially _____
    A. alterable, while some CALL software does not allow 'authoring'
    B. unbearable, while some CALL software prevents 'authoring'
    C. **unalterable, while some CALL software allows 'authoring'**
    D. learnable, while some CALL software allows 'ordering'

024. Some CALL softwares allow 'authoring': i.e. _____
    A. the teacher can put in his/her own choice of food, drinks etc.
    B. the teacher can not put in his/her own choice of text, words etc.
    C. the football player can put in his/her own choice of goals, matches etc.
    D. **the teacher can put in his/her own choice of text, words etc.**

025. The three key aspects of CALL that need consideration are _____
    A. light, sand and water.
    B. destruction, sewerage, and validation
    C. refutation, sugar and revolution.
    D. **development, usage and evaluation.**

026. A CALL software is _____
    A. any plantain software unusable by language learners in connection with teaching
    B. any potential software usable by luggage carriers in connection with leaning
    C. **any potential software usable by language learners in connection with learning**
    D. any potential software usable by lasagna eaters in connection with feeding

027. The definition of 'Evaluation' is _____
    A. **deciding on the fitness of something for certain purposes**
    B. deciding on the thickness of something for certain purposes
    C. deciding on the fitness of something for uncertain purposes
    D. dividing the fitness of something for certain purples

## Lecture 04

028. If you are using the *checklist approach*, some key things that you should not forget are _____
    A. To be explicit about where the list comes from.
    B. To be explicit about which existing list is being used/adapted.
    C. To have as many detailed subsections as possible.
    D. **All the above.**

029. Rather than using global judgment, one can breakdown this into a _____

A. **checklist**
B. checking
C. checkup lasts
D. chick list

030. _____ means relying on one's own judgment/experience, and maybe published consensus on what should be there, etc.
A. Infraction
B. Inspection
C. **Introspection**
D. Introduction

031. When evaluating a CALL program, it is especially useful to make _____ e.g. give wrong answer and press the wrong keys etc.
A. deliverable mistakes
B. unconscious mistakes
C. **deliberate mistakes**
D. no mistakes

032. The situation when _____ expert judgment
A. a judge objectively decides on an application is called
B. a teacher objectively judges an application is called
C. a trader subjectively judges an abdication is called
D. **a teacher subjectively judges an application is called**

033. We call a judgment in which a teacher subjectively judges an application an _____
A. Excerpt judgment
B. Except judgment
C. **Expert judgment**
D. Expect judgment

## Lecture 05

034. *CALL* checklist was first inspired mainly by _____
A. Odell (1968)
B. Odell (2001)
C. **Odell (1986)**
D. Odell (2014)

035. The _____ usually needs to be prior to any consideration of real pedagogical value.
A. specification (Internal pre-requisites of a CALL software)
B. specification (External post-requisites of a CALL software)
C. petrifaction (External pre-requisites of a lacking software)
D. **specification (External pre-requisites of a CALL software)**

036. Some aspects of software that need to be looked at separately for evaluation are _____
A. place, ventilation and electricity, etc.

B. **price, platform and management required, prerequisite software, etc.**
C. screen protectors, dust protecting covers and chat software like yahoo, skype, etc.
D. email account, connection to the internet and IP hiding software, etc.

037. Some _____are sound, graphics, video, written fonts, screen layout, etc.
    A. input features of a CALL software
    B. output feathers of a CALL hardware
    C. **output features of a CALL software**
    D. output teacher of a CALL software

## Lecture 06

038. *Long & Robinson* 1998 show that previous research has proven that some techniques like *highlighting grammatical forms* and *written them in italicized, bold letters* are _____
    A. vary efferent
    B. **very effective**
    C. very ineffective
    D. not effective

039. According to Chapelle, CALL software should have the ability to let students _____ as this would help them in internalizing the new form.
    A. notice their horrors
    B. notice their success
    C. **notice their errors**
    D. notice their progress

040. Chapelle argues that CALL software should have the ability to let students 'notice' their errors as this would help them to _____
    A. shift to 'a semantic mode' that aids in internalizing the new form
    B. shift to 'a syntactic mode' that aids in forgetting the new form
    C. **shift to 'a syntactic mode' that aids in internalizing the new form**
    D. shift to 'a pragmatic mode' that aids in internalizing the old form

041. According to Borg (1999), error awareness helps students to _____
    A. use monitors and repeat the same errors
    B. **monitor and self-correct their use of language**
    C. monitor their teachers use of language
    D. monitor the errors that the software makes.

042. The software displays _____ message in red at the top of the exercise when all of the answers are correct.
    A. an 'Incorrect answers'
    B. a 'poorly done'
    C. **a 'well done'**
    D. a 'will done'

043. The coloured _____ in a CALL software is of significance because it helps students focus on form and allows the computer to take on the role of the teacher.
- A. **feedback**
- B. food bag
- C. full bag
- D. hardback

044. Skehan points out that CALL materials must suit the target learners, and accordingly its tasks should be set at a level that is _____
- A. neither to sample nor too deaf cult
- B. either too simple and too difficult
- C. neither too cymbal nor two difficulties
- D. **neither too simple nor too difficult**

045. According to Chappelle (2001) _____ refers to the degree of 'beneficial' focus on form that the software provides to its learners.
- A. **language learning potential**
- B. luggage carrying potential
- C. language teaching potential
- D. lasagne teaching rotational

046. _____ can contribute is 'input enhancement' of a CALL software.
- A. Cupful, coffee, cakes and quizzes
- B. **Colorful, animated pictures and the quizzes**
- C. Food, drink and the quizzes
- D. Colourless, bad-looking pictures and the quizzes

047. Chapelle (2001) and Skehan (1998) suggest some conditions which might characterise a task that draws learners' attention to the form; these conditions are _____
- A. 'modified action and 'modified output'
- B. **'modified interaction' and 'modified input'**
- C. 'mortified interaction' and 'notified input'
- D. 'codified interaction' and 'modified inlet'

048. Chapelle (1998) argues that if the input has been made salient _____
- A. **it will help with language learning.**

من اسئلة الفصل الأول لعام ١٤٣٦-١٤٣٧هـ
تم معرفة ذلك من موضوع الانطباع عن الاختبار لذلك الفصل.

## Lecture 08

049. Some users of corpora are _____
- A. Dictionary makers, computational linguists and descriptive grammarians.
- B. Stylisticians and teachers making class tasks.
- C. Sociolinguists, language learning researchers and writers of teaching syllabuses
- D. **All the above**

050. The term _____ refers to stored collection of language data
- A. copious
- B. cobras
- C. **corpus**
- D. crocus

051. A _____ is a collection of language material, made in some principled way, either on tape or written in hard copy (e.g. books, student essays) or in electronic form.
- A. Computer software
- B. CALL
- C. **Corpus**
- D. Judgemental stage

052. _____ is a program which generally runs through the text (or a precompiled index to the text)
- A. Search corpora
- B. A search engineer
- C. A search dentine
- D. **A search engine**

053. Choose the correct sentence:
- A. Descriptive grammarians improve their prescriptions to fit the facts of how we should use constructions.
- B. Descriptive grammarians disapprove their prescriptions to mismatch the facts of actual use of constructions.
- C. Descriptive stylisticians improve their descriptions to fit the facts of actual use of constructions.
- D. **Descriptive grammarians improve their descriptions to fit the facts of actual use of constructions.**

054. Computational linguists can show _____
- A. if their grammatical parsing programs will work on unnaturally occurring luggage
- B. if their descriptions will fit the facts of actual use of constructions.
- C. **if their grammatical parsing programs will work on naturally occurring language**
- D. if their words are actually used, and how often, and how to improve dictionary entries.

055. _____ find out how words are actually used and improve dictionary entries.
- A. **Dictionary makers**
- B. Descriptive grammarians and Stylisticians
- C. Sociolinguists
- D. Computational linguists

## Lecture 10

056. The purpose of the investigation in Corpus Linguistics can be _____
- A. to describe an aspect of language or compare different styles or authors etc.
- B. to do more exploratory research.
- C. to check on past finding or a theory-based prediction in some area of language study.
- D. **all the above.**

## Lecture 11

057. BNC stands for the _____
- A. British National Companies
- B. The Brazilian network Corpus
- C. The Brazilian National Corpus
- D. **The British National Corpus**

058. The British National Corpus (BNC) is a _____ word collection of samples of written and spoken language from a wide range of sources
- A. 500 million
- B. **100 million**
- C. 400 million
- D. 600 million

## Lecture 12

059. *NLP Scientific* Goal identifies the computational machinery _____
- A. needed for an auger to exhibit a single form of linguistic behavior.
- B. **needed for an agent to exhibit various forms of linguistic behavior.**
- C. needed for an agent to conceal all forms of linguistic behavior.
- D. needed for an agent to exhibit vigorous forms of lingering behavior.

060. speech processing, summarization, machine translation, and question answering are _____
- A. some applications of unnatural language processing
- B. some applications of natural luggage processing
- C. **some applications of natural language processing**
- D. some applications of natural lasagna possessing

061. The Engineering goal of NLA designs, implements, and tests system that _____
- A. **process natural languages for practical applications**
- B. possess natural languages forms in practical applications
- C. process unnatural languages for practical applicants
- D. process unnatural languages for theoretical applications

062. Natural language processing can best be applied in the field of _____
- A. Human rights
- B. **Computational linguistics**
- C. Photoshop
- D. Painting

063. We study Natural Language Processing because _____
- A. it helps in communication with computers
- B. it helps in communication with people
- C. it offers insights into language

D.  **All the above**

064. Choose the incorrect sentence.
  A.  **NLP is studied because it does not help in communication at all**
  B.  NLP is studied because helps in communication with computers
  C.  NLP is studied because it helps in communication with people
  D.  NLP is studied because it offers insights into language

## Lecture 13

065. A 'tree bank' refers to _____
  A.  A tree with different fruits
  B.  **A collection of parsed sentences**
  C.  A tree close to the bank
  D.  A collection of grammatical sentences

066. Choose the sentence that exhibits ambiguity.
  A.  I go fishing every Monday.
  B.  I like fishing in the river.
  C.  **I can fish**
  D.  Fishing in the river is interesting

067. Which of the following sentences involves ambiguity?
  A.  **I saw the elephant in my pajamas**

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(نسخت نفس صيغة السؤال السابق له؛ لعدم توفره بالموضوع).

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