

1. The Scientific Goal of NLP identifies the needed for an agent to exhibit forms of linguistic behavior .
 - a) Living expense
 - b) Most appropriate time
 - c) The best business company
 - d) computational machinery
2. speech processing ,machine translation, question answering and summarization are
 - a) some applications of weapon industry
 - b) recycling or reprocessing of used materials
 - c) psycholinguistic analysis
 - d) natural language processing
3. The.....Of NLP designs , implements , and tests systems that process natural languages for practical applications
 - a) Scientific goal
 - b) Financial goal
 - c) Engineering goal
 - d) Indirect goal
4. BNC stands for the
 - a) British National Companies
 - b) The Brazilian National Corpus
 - c) The Brazilian Network Corpus
 - d) The British National Corpus
5. If you are using the *checklist approach* ,some key thing 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 subsection as possible
 - d) all the above
6. According to (Long & Robinson 1998), previous research has proven that some techniques *highlighting grammatical forms* and writing them in *italicized* ,bold letters are.....
 - a) useless
 - b) not effective
 - c) very effective
 - d) partially useless
7. Chapelle argues that CALL software should have the ability to let studentas this would help them in internalizing the new form
 - a) see their images
 - b) notice their success
 - c) notice their errors

- d) notice their progress
8. According to Borg(1999),error awareness helps student to
- Use monitors and repeat the same errors
 - monitor and self-correct their use of language**
 - monitor their teachers use of language
 - monitor the errors that the software makes.
9. When all of the answers are correct ,the software displays message in red at the top of the exercise.
- 'Incorrect answers'
 - a 'well done '**
 - a 'poorly done '
 - a 'wrong answer'
10. In grammar , a 'tree bank ' refers to
- A bank where you can deposit orange trees
 - A financial institution where you can deposit money
 - A collection of grammatical sentences
 - A collection of parsed sentences**
11. Natural language processing can best be applied in the field of
- Human rights
 - Computational linguistics**
 - Photoshop
 - Painting
12. The coloured in a CALL software is of significance because it help students focus on form and allows the computer to take on the role of the teacher.
- feedback**
 - food bag
 - full bag
 - hardback
13. According to Skchan (eited in Chapelle 2001) , CALL materials must suit the target learners, and accordingly its tasks should be set at a level that is
- neither too simple nor too difficult**
 - too simple
 - too difficult
 - too simple and too difficult
14. Some users of corpora are
- Dictionary makers , computational linguists, and descriptive grammarians
 - Stylisticians and teachers making class tasks
 - Sociolinguists , language learning researchers and writers of teaching syllabuses

- d) All the above
15. The beginning of a CALL checklist was inspired mainly by
- a) Odell (1986)
 - b) Chapelle (2001)
 - c) Al Fraidan (2013)
 - d) Odell (2013)
16. Specification (External pre-requisites of a CALL software), usually needs to be to any consideration of real pedagogical value
- a) Prior
 - b) during
 - c) after
 - d) all the above
17. 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
18. Some output features of a CALL software are.....
- a) Sound ,graphics, video, written fonts ,screen layout, etc.
 - b) syntax, linguistics , morphology , etc
 - c) apples , oranges , vegetables , cheese and meal, etc
 - d) hard disc , mouse, wires, television, keyboarded ,etc
19. Instead of using global judgment ,one can breakdown this into a
- a) Checklist
 - b) Recipe
 - c) Judgment
 - d) Software
20. 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 interesting
21. We study Natural Language Processing because
- a) it helps in communication with computers
 - b) it help in communication with people
 - c) it offers insights into language

- d) All the above
22. According to Chapelle (2001 p52): 'Evaluation of CALL is a argument'
- a) situation –specific
 - b) animal- specific
 - c) Arabic- specific
 - d) English- specific
23. 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
24. Evaluation a CALL software after the program has been acquired and used with so learners , involves the question of
- a) whether this software was a success and the action is to use it or not with current or other learners.
 - b) Whether to buy this software or not
 - c) What learners it would suit
 - d) All the above
25. Evaluation a CALL materials prior to purchasing them will
- a) help you decide whether to buy them or not
 - b) help you decide whether this software was a success and therefore ear again
 - c) help you decide what to eat for breakfast
 - d) help you give the software to your learners
26. In **the realm** of CALL, it is especially necessary for teachers to be good at because here is a lot of poor materials/software about.
- a) evasion
 - b) evaluating
 - c) evacuation
 - d) invitation
27. Curriculum designers who evaluate to choose a suitable coursebooks for a course a less likely to extend this activity to CALL ,so this job is
- a) left to the teacher to do
 - b) left to the student to do
 - c) left to the parents to do
 - d) left to the lazy students to do

28..... 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) **Introspection**
- b) inspection
- c) friction
- d) fiction

29. According to Chapelle (2001) ,..... refers to the degree of 'beneficial' focus on that the software provides to its learners.

- a) **Language Learning Potential**
- b) Travelling a broad
- c) buying a new car
- d) completing your Master degree

30.contribute to 'input enhancement ' of a CALL software.

- a) Food and drink
- b) **Colourful ,animated picture and the quizzes**
- c) Colourless and bad-looking pictures
- d) Coffee and cakes

31. 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**

32. A ' CALL software' can involve any software or programs potentially usable by

- a) Soldiers in the battlefield
- b) **Language learners in connection with learning/teaching**
- c) News presenters
- d) All the above

33. CALL software is often analogous to

- a) **an individual exercise or task in a book**
- b) musical instrument
- c) delicious food at a restaurant
- d) short story

34. Unlike a program which can usually give some response to the users dependent on which they click or type in , a book

- a) **is not typically dynamic or interactive**
- b) is typically dynamic or interactive
- c) typically has video clips and animated graphics

- d) all the above
35. 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
36. The use of written materials such as eyes and a desk to put them on ; CALL by contrast ,requires computers ,network access ,etc
- a) requires a lot of prerequisites
 - b) a large number of prerequisites
 - c) few technological prerequisites
 - d) None of the above
37. The language content of material in a is essentially unalterable ,while some CALL software allows 'authoring' : i.e. the teacher can put in his/her own choice of text , words etc
- a) Coursebook
 - b) CALL software
 - c) Laptop
 - d) None of the above
38. The three key aspects of CALL the need consideration are
- a) Money , guns and house
 - b) Development , usage and evaluation
 - c) Water . soil and air
 - d) Light , sand and water
39. When evaluating a CALL program , it is especially useful to make to see how the program responds - e.g. give wrong answers and press the wrong keys etc .
- a) deliberate mistakes
 - b) unconscious mistakes
 - c) no mistakes
 - d) all the above
40. 'CALL' stand for
- a) Case application language learning
 - b) Computer assisted language learning
 - c) Communication aided language learning
 - d) Cable assessment language learning

41. **Development usage and evaluation are**
a) important stage in the CALL process
b) Expensive types of drinks
c) Necessary tools for travelling a broad
d) All the above
42. **Thinking about Designing CALL materials is similar to thinking about**
a) Designing a car
b) Designing a house
c) Designing textbook
d) Designing clothes
43. **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 Age of stones
44. **UUEG is an example of CALL software . It mainly facilitates learning**
a) Meaning of word
b) Parts of speech
c) Synonyms
d) Grammar and structures
45. **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
46. **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
47. **CALL software can be defined as**
a) Any software available in the market accessible to all
b) Any ant-virus software that is free or shareware
c) Any potential software usable by language learning in connection with learners
d) Any multimedia software that is free or shareware

48. **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 for certain purposes**
- d) Assigning the availability of an application

49. **A corpus is**

- a) Stored information
- b) Stored images and video
- c) **Stored collection of language data**
- d) Stored files and folders

50. **When teacher subjectively judges an application this is called**

- a) Empirical judgment
- b) Experimental judgment
- c) Process judgment
- d) **Expert judgment**

مع التمنيات الطيبة بالتوفيق

For each of the multiple-choice questions , identify the best choice

1. Language content of material in a coursebook is essentially unalterable, while some CALL software allows
 - a) 'favoring'
 - b) 'writing on papers'
 - c) 'authoring'
 - d) 'oaths'
2. 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.
3. Chapelle (2001 P:52) shows 'Evaluation of CALL is a argument'
 - a) situation –specific
 - b) animal- specific
 - c) Arabic- specific
 - d) English- specific
4. We cannot evaluate a CALL software without also thinking of how this software will be used in the
 - a) the sleeping and thinking process
 - b) the learning and teaching process
 - c) the eating and digestion process
 - d) None of the above
5. Chapelle (2001) shows that refers to the degree of 'beneficial' focus on form that the software provides to its learners.
 - a) completing your master degree
 - b) language learning potential
 - c) luggage carrying potential
 - d) lingering lozenge potential
6.can contribute to 'input enhancement ' of a CALL software.
 - a) Cream ,coffee and cakes
 - b) Food and drink
 - c) Colourful ,animated pictures and the quizzes
 - d) Colourless and bad-looking pictures
7. 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

8. A 'CALL software' can involve any software/programs that can be usable by
- a) language calling in disconnection with learning /teaching
 - b) luggage firming in connection with lingering /singing
 - c) news presenters
 - d) language learners in connection with learning/teaching
9. CALL software is usually analogous to
- a) collective exercises or tasks in a book
 - b) an individual training or coaching of a porker
 - c) an individual exercise or task in a computer
 - d) an individual exercise or task in a book
10. A book, unlike a program
- a) typically has video clips and animated graphics
 - b) is not typically dynamic or interactive
 - c) is typically dynamic or interactive
 - d) all the above
11. A book compared to a CALL software.
- 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
12. Using of written materials such as eyes and a desk to put them on; CALL, by contrast, requires computers, network access .
- a) requires a lot of prerequisites
 - b) a large number of prerequisites
 - c) few technological prerequisites
 - d) None of the above
13. The evaluation a CALL software after the program has been acquired and used involves
- a) the question of what type of learners it would suit
 - b) the question of whether this software was a success and the action is not to use it at all with current learners.
 - c) the question of whether this software was a success and the action is to use it or not with current or other learners.
 - d) All the above

14. The Evaluation a CALL materials prior to purchasing them
- a) will help you give the software to your learners
 - b) will help you decide whether to buy them or not
 - c) will help you decide whether this software was a success or not
 - d) will help you decide what to eat for breakfast
15. In 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
16. The curriculum designers who evaluate to choose a suitable coursebooks for a course a less likely to extend this activity to CALL , so this job is
- a) left to the teacher to do
 - b) left to the student to do
 - c) left to the parents to do
 - d) left to the lazy students to do
- 17..... means relying on one's own judgment /experience, and maybe published consensus on what should be there , etc.
- a) Friction
 - b) Introspection
 - c) Inspection
 - d) Introduction
18. When evaluating a CALL program , it is especially useful to make e.g. give wrong answers and press the wrong keys etc .
- a) deliverable mistakes
 - b) unconscious mistakes
 - c) deliberate mistakes
 - d) no mistakes
19. If you are using the *checklist approach* ,some key thing that you shouldn't forget are to
- a) be explicit about where the list comes from
 - b) be explicit about which existing list is being used/adapted
 - c) have as many detailed subsection as possible
 - d) all the above

20. According to (Long & Robinson 1998), previous research has proven that some techniques **highlighting grammatical forms** and writing them in *italicized* ,bold letters are.....
- a) very efferent
 - b) not effective
 - c) partially useless
 - d) **very effective**
21. According to Chapelle , CALL software should have the ability to let studentas 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
22. According to Borg(1999),error awareness helps student to
- a) use monitors and repeat the same errors
 - b) monitor the errors that the software makes.
 - c) **monitor and self-correct their use of language**
 - d) monitor their teachers use of language
23. When all of the answers are correct ,the software displays message
- a) ' I will do '
 - b) 'Incorrect answers'
 - c) **a 'well done '**
 - d) a 'wrong answer'
24. The coloured in a CALL software is of significance because it help students focus on form and allows the computer to take on the role of the teacher.
- a) hardback
 - b) **feedback**
 - c) food bag
 - d) full bag
25. 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 too sample nor too deaf cult
 - b) either too simple and too difficult
 - c) neither too cymbal nor too difficult
 - d) **neither too simple nor too difficult**

26. **Corpora users can be**

- a) sociolinguists , language learning researchers and writers of teaching syllabuses
- b) dictionary makers , computational linguists, and descriptive grammarians
- c) Stylists and teachers making class tasks
- d) **all the above**

27. **The abbreviation ‘CALL’ stand for**

- a) Case Application Language Learning
- b) Cable Assessment Language Learning
- c) **Computer Assisted Language Learning**
- d) Communication Aided Language Learning

28. **The following terms : Development usage and evaluation represent**

- a) **important stage in the CALL process**
- b) expensive types of drinks
- c) necessary tools for travelling a broad
- d) all the above

29. **Thinking about designing CALL materials is similar to thinking about**

- a) designing a textile
- b) designing clothes
- c) designing a house
- d) **designing textbook**

30. **The history of Computer assisted language learning shows that 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 Age of stones

مع التمنيات الطيبة بالتوفيق

For each of the multiple-choice questions , identify the best choice

1. Some expects of software's that should be looked at separately for evaluation are

- a) price, platform, management, prerequisite, software, etc.
- b) place, ventilation and electricity, etc.
- c) screen protectors, dust protecting covers and chat software like yahoo
- d) email account, connection to the internet and IP hiding software, etc.

2. 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

3. In CALL, it is especially necessary teachers to be

- a) good at negotiating because there is a lot of poor materials about.
- b) good at buying because there is a lot of great materials about.
- c) good at evaluating because there is a lot of poor materials about.
- d) good at programming because there is a lot of poor materials about.

4. 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) petrification (External pre-requisites of a lacking software)
- d) specification (External pre-requisites of a CALL, software)

5. 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

6. BNC stands for the

- a) The Brazilian National Copious
- b) The British National Corpus
- c) The Bromwich Network Corpus
- d) Bullish National Companies

7. CALL checklist was first inspired mainly by

- a) Odell (1968)
- b) Odell (2001)
- c) Odell (1986)
- d) Odell (2014)

8. The abbreviation 'CALL' stands for
- a) Commuter Assets Lasagna Leaning.
 - b) Computer Assisted Luggage Loaning.
 - c) Consumer Assisted Logging Loaming.
 - d) None of the above
9. 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.
10. Thinking about designing CALL materials is similar to thinking about.....
- a) designing textbooks.
 - b) designing textbacks.
 - c) designing textrooks.
 - d) designing tripletbooks.
11. The history of Computer assisted language learning shows that CALL goes back to
- a) they are powerful Man and PCs.
 - b) the era of powerful Macs and PCs.
 - c) the era of bar that is full of Macs and PCs.
 - d) the era Powerless Macs and CDs.
12. The UUEG software can mainly be used to
- a) facilitate learning garments and textures
 - b) frustrate learning grammar or structures
 - c) facilitate learning grammar and structures
 - d) facsimile of learning grammar and structures
13. "Development, usage and evaluation" represent.....
- a) unimportant stages in the CALL braces.
 - b) import stagers in the CAR process.
 - c) important sages in the CALL recess.
 - d) None of the above.
14. Chappelle (2001) shows that
- a) CALL evolution should be cried by using SLA theories
 - b) CALL evaluation should be carried out using SLA theories
 - c) CALL evaluation should not be carried out using any SLA theories
 - d) CALL evaluation should be carried out using conspiracy theories

15. 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
16. The term refers to stored collection of language data
- a) Copious
 - b) Cobras
 - c) Corpus
 - d) Crocus
17. 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
18. Instead of using *global judgment*, one
- a) can breakdown this into a checklist
 - b) can never breakdown this into Chalk and mist
 - c) may breakdown this into a check-in
 - d) will breakdown this into a shopping list
19. 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.
20. A corpora user can be
- a) sociolinguists, language learning researches and writers of teaching syllabuses
 - b) stylists and teachers making class tasks.
 - c) dictionary makers, computational linguists and descriptive grammarians.
 - d) all the above
21. The evaluation of a CALL software after the program is acquired and used
- a) Involves the question of whether this software was as 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

22. 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 or not.**
- c) will make you unsure whether to buy them or not.
- d) will help you design a similar software.

23. The Engineering goal of NLA systems that process natural languages for practical applications.

- a) **designs,**
- b) implements,
- c) tests
- d) All the above

24. 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) language teaching rotational

25. 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

26. Chapelle's (2001) evaluation scheme involves.....

- a) **authenticity and practicality.**
- b) language learning potential.
- c) learner fit, meaning focus, and positive impact.
- d) all the above.

27. A colored focus on form and allows computers to take on the role of teachers.

- a) **feedback in a CALL software is of significances because it helps students**
- b) feedback in a book is of significances because it does not help students
- c) feedback in a CALL is of no significances at all because it helps students
- d) feedback in a marketplace is of significances because it helps no students

28. 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 too simple or too difficult
 - b) too simple and too difficult
 - c) **neither too simple nor too difficult**
 - d) neither too complicated nor too easy
29. A '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
30. CALL softwares are usually analogous to
- a) Collective exercises or tasks in book
 - b) **an individual exercise or task in a book**
 - c) an individual exercises or tasks a computer
 - d) an individual training or coaching of porker
31. 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
32. Compared to a CALL software, a book
- a) **is limited in its media capability**
 - b) is full of multimedia items
 - c) has various interactive exercises and media capability
 - d) limitless in its media capability
33. 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
34. 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'

35. The three key aspects of CALL that need consideration are

- a) light, sand and water.
- b) refutation, sugar and revolution.
- c) destruction, sewerage, and validation.
- d) **development, usage and evaluation.**

36. According to Chapelle (2001 P: 52)

- a) 'Evaluation of CALL is not a situation-specific argument'
- b) **'Evaluation of CALL is a situation-specific argument'**
- c) 'Evaluation of CALL is a situation-specific garment'
- d) 'Evaluation of CALL is a situation-specific grammar'

37. A CALL software is evaluated with thinking of how this software will be

- a) used in the sleeping and thinking process
- b) used in the eating and digestion process
- c) **used in the learning and teaching process**
- d) None of the above

38. When all the answers are correct, the software displays

- a) a 'well done' message
- b) a 'will do' message
- c) a 'well cooked' message
- d) **None of the above**

39. We study *Natural Language Processing* because.....

- a) it offers insights into language.
- b) it helps in communication with computers.
- c) it helps in communication with people
- d) **all the above.**

40. 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 students

41. The field in which can best be applied is computational linguistics.

- a) **Natural Language Processing.**
- b) Unnatural Language Processing.
- c) Natural Luggage Processing.
- d) Natural Lasagna Possessing.

42. While using the *checklist approach*, some key things you shouldn't forget are to.....
- a) be explicit about where the list comes from.
 - b) have as many detailed subsections as possible.
 - c) be explicit about which existing list is being used /dapted.
 - d) **all the above.**
43. Borg (1999) points out that error awareness.....
- a) discourages students from monitoring and self-correcting their use of language
 - b) helps students to neglect self- correcting of their use of language.
 - c) can never help students to monitor and self-correct their use of language
 - d) **helps students to monitor and self-correct their use of language.**
44. 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
45. In the evaluation of CALL program, it is useful to make like pressing to wrong keys and giving wrong answers etc.
- a) **deliberate mistakes**
 - b) deliverable mistakes
 - c) unconscious mistakes
 - d) no mistakes
46. Long & Robinson 1998 show that previous research has proven that some techniques in *highlighting grammatical forms and written them in italicized, bold letters* are.....
- a) vary efferent.
 - b) **very effective.**
 - c) very ineffective.
 - d) not effective.
47. Chappelle points out that CALL software as this would help them in internalizing the new form.
- a) should not have the ability to let students notice their correct answers
 - b) should have the ability to let programmers notice their error disabled
 - c) **should have the ability to let students notice their errors**
 - d) should have the disability to let other designers copy user's errors

48. Which of the following sentences involves ambiguity?

- a) Fishing in the river is interesting
- b) They go fishing every Monday
- c) He likes fishing in the river.
- d) None of the above.

49. A CALL software is

- a) any plantain software usable by language teachers in connection with learning.
- b) any potential software confusable by luggage learners in connection with learning.
- c) any potential summer ware usable by lotion leakers in connection with learning.
- d) any potential software usable by language learners in connection with learning.

50. 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.

مع التمنيات الطيبة بالتوفيق

For each of the following multiple choice questions ,identify the best choice .

1. Chapelle argues that should be carried out using the theories of second language acquisition.
 - a. CALL evolution
 - b. CALL evection
 - c. CALL evasion
 - d. None of the above
2. There are two stages in Chapelle's (2001) scheme which are
 - a. the metal stage and imperial stage
 - b. the jurisprudence stage and principal stage
 - c. the adjudicator stage and imperious
 - d. the judgmental stage and empirical stage
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. 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
6. 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
7. 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

8. **Users of corpora can be**
 - a. dictionary makers and descriptive grammarians
 - b. stylisticians and sociolinguists
 - c. computational linguists and language learning researchers
 - d. all the above
9. **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.
10. **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.
11. **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
12. **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’
13. **Usage, development, and evaluation are**
 - a. unimportant stage in the CALL process.
 - b. designing textbooks software
 - c. necessary tools for travelling abroad
 - d. none of the above
14. **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

15. **The UUEG software mainly facilitates learning**
 - a. Gamma and stricture
 - b. Gamma and alpha
 - c. Gamma and scriptures
 - d. Grammar and structure
16. **A CALL software is**
 - a. Any potential 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
17. **Evaluation can be defined as**
 - a. Making no Decision on the fitness of something for certain purposes
 - b. Using an application for learning purposes
 - c. Judging the price of an application
 - d. Deciding on the fitness of something for certain purposes
18. **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
19. **In grammar, a 'tree bank' refers to**
 - a. A bank where you can deposit orange trees
 - b. A collection of parsed sentences
 - c. A financial institution where you can deposit money
 - d. A collection of grammatical sentences
20. **Natural language processing can best be applied in the field of**
 - a. communal linguistics
 - b. consumer linguistics
 - c. computational lug gauges
 - d. computational linguistics
21. **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

22. **The NLP Scientific Goal identifies the needed for an agent to exhibit various forms of linguistic behavior.**
a. communal machinery
b. most appropriate time
c. computational machinery
d. the best business company
23. **Machine translation, speech processing, question answering and summarization are**
a. some applications of weapon industry
b. some applications of recycling or reprocessing of used materials.
c. some applications of psycholinguistic analysis
d. some applications of natural language processing
24. **According to Skehan, CALL materials must at a level that is neither too simple nor too difficult**
a. suit the source learners, and accordingly its meaning should be set
b. suit the target teacher, and accordingly its tasks should not be set
c. suit the target learners, and accordingly its tasks should be set
d. suit the target average person, and accordingly its tasks should be set
25. **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
26. **The CALL checklist was inspired mainly by**
a. Chapelle (2001)
b. Odell (1986)
c. Al Fraidan (2013)
d. Odell (2013)
27. **External pre-requisites of a CALL software usually needs to be**
a. prior to any consideration of unreal pedagogical value
b. prior to any consideration of areal theoretical value
c. prior to any consideration of real pedagogical value.
d. after any consideration of real pedagogical value
28. **Some aspects of software that need to be looked at separately for evaluation are**
a. place, ventilation and electricity, etc.
b. screen protectors, dust protecting covers and chat software like yahoo, skype, etc.
c. price, platform and management required, prerequisite software, etc.
d. email account, connection to the internet and IP hiding software, etc.

29. **Some output features of a CALL software are**
a. Sound, graphics, video, written fonts, screen layout, etc.
b. syntax, linguistics, morphology, etc.
c. apples, oranges, vegetables, cheese and meal, etc.
d. hard disc, mouse, wires, television, keyboard, etc.
30. **Chapelle (2001), points out that refers to the degree of ‘beneficial’ focus on form that the software provides to its learners.**
a. Language Learning Potential
b. Travelling abroad
c. buying a new car
d. completing your Master degree
31. **The contribute to ‘input enhancement’ of a CALL software.**
a. Food and drink
b. Colourful green ideas
c. Colourless and bad-looking pictures
d. None of the above
32. **What we call a ‘CALL software’ can involve any software or programs that is**
a. potentially unusable by language leaders in connection with learning/teaching
b. Personally usable by soldiers in connection with killing/bombing.
c. potently useless for language teachers in connection with reading/feeding
d. potentially usable by language learners in connection with learning/teaching
33. **The CALL software can often be analogous to**
a. an individual exercise or task in a book
b. delicious food at a restaurant
c. musical instrument
d. short story
34. **Unlike a CALL software or a program which can usually give some response to the users, a book**
a. is also dynamic and interactive
b. is similarly dynamic or interactive
c. is not typically seismic or deductive
d. is not typically dynamic or interactive
35. **books when they are compared to a CALL software.**
a. are full of multimedia items
b. are limited in its media capability
c. have various interactive exercises and media capability
d. are limitless in its media capability

36. Some CALL softwares allow ‘authoring’: i.e.
- the teacher can put in his/her own choice of food, drinks etc.
 - the teacher can not put in his/her own choice of text, words etc.
 - the football player can put in his/her own choice of goals, matches etc.
 - the teacher can put in his/her own choice of text, words etc.
37. Chapelle shows that ‘Evaluation of CALL is a
- situation-general argument
 - citation-specific argument
 - situation-specific document
 - situation-specific argument
38. you cannot really evaluate a CALL software without also thinking of how this software will be used in the
- eating and digestion process
 - sleeping and thinking process
 - learning and teaching process
 - None of the above
39. The software displays message in red at the top of the exercise when all of the answers are correct.
- an ‘Incorrect answers’
 - a ‘poorly done’
 - a ‘well done’
 - a ‘will done’
40. The in a CALL software is of significance because it helps students focus on form.
- coloured facebook
 - colourless full bag
 - colourless feedback
 - coloured feedback
41. The Evaluation of CALL materials prior to purchasing them will
- help you decide whether to buy them or not
 - help you decide whether this software was a success or not
 - help you decide what to eat for breakfast
 - help you give the software to your learners
42. Teachers should be good at CALL software because there is a lot of poor materials/software about.
- evading
 - evacuating
 - evaluating
 - invading

43. Curriculum designers are less likely to extend this activity to CALL, so this job is left to the teacher to do.
- a. who evaluate to choose an irrelevant course books for a horse
 - b. who immaculate to lose a suitable coursebooks for a course
 - c. who evaluate to choose an unsuitable coursebooks for a course
 - d. who evaluate to choose a suitable coursebooks for a course
44. 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. introduction
 - b. inspection
 - c. friction
 - d. None of the above
45. It can be useful to make when evaluating a CALL program , to see how the program responds.
- a. Deliverance mistakes
 - b. unconscious mistakes
 - c. no mistakes
 - d. deliberate mistakes
46. Some key things that you should not be forgotten when using the checklist approach are
- a. to have as many detailed subsections as possible.
 - b. to be explicit about where the list comes from.
 - c. to be explicit about which existing list is being used/adapted.
 - d. all the above.
47. Previous research, Long & Robinson 1998 shows, has proven that highlighting grammatical forms and writing them in italicized, bold letters are
- a. very effective
 - b. varied in effectiveness
 - c. not effective
 - d. partially useless
48. Borg (1999), point out that error awareness helps students to
- a. monitor the errors that the software makes.
 - b. use monitors and repeat the same errors
 - c. monitor and self-correct their use of language
 - d. monitor their teachers use of language

49. find out how words are actually used and improve dictionary entries.
- a. Dictionary makers
 - b. Descriptive grammarians and Stylisticians
 - c. Sociolinguists
 - d. Computational linguists
50. Rather than using global judgment, one can breakdown this into a
- a. checklist
 - b. checking
 - c. checkup lasts
 - d. chick list

مع التمنيات الطيبة بالتوفيق

For each of the following multiple choice questions ,identify the best choice .

1. **The Scientific Goal of NLP identifies the needed for an agent to exhibit various forms of linguistic behavior.**
 - a) Living expense
 - b) Most appropriate time
 - c) The best business company
 - d) **Computational machinery**
2. **Speech processing, machine translation, question answering and summarization are**
 - a) some applications of weapon industry
 - b) recycling or reprocessing of used materials.
 - c) psycholinguistic analysis
 - d) **natural language processing**
3. **The Of NLA designs, implements, and tests systems that process natural languages for practical applications**
 - a) Scientific goal
 - b) Financial goal
 - c) **Engineering goal**
 - d) Indirect goal
4. **BNC stands for the**
 - a) British National Companies
 - b) The Brazilian National Corpus
 - c) The Brazilian network Corpus
 - d) **The British National Corpus**
5. **The beginnings of a CALL checklist was inspired mainly by**
 - a) Chapelle (2001)
 - b) **Odell (1986)**
 - c) Al Fraidan (2013)
 - d) Odell (2013)
6. **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.
7. **Some output features of a CALL software are**
 - a) **Sound, graphics, video, written fonts, screen layout, etc.**
 - b) syntax, linguistics, morphology, etc.
 - c) apples, oranges, vegetables, cheese and meal, etc.
 - d) hard disc, mouse, wires, television, keyboard, etc.

8. According to Chapelle (2001),refers to the degree of ‘beneficial’ focus on form that the software provides to its learners.

- a) Language Learning Potential
- b) Travelling abroad
- c) buying a new car
- d) completing your Master degree

9.contribute to ‘input enhancement’ of a CALL software.

- a) Food and drink
- b) Colourful, animated picture and the quizzes
- c) Colourless and bad-looking pictures
- d) Coffee and cakes

10. CALL software is often analogous to

- a) an individual exercise or task in a book
- b) musical instrument
- c) delicious food at a restaurant
- d) short story

11. 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

12. Chapelle and Skehan suggest some conditions which can characterise a task for learners' attention ; 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’

13. The British National Corpus is a from a wide range of sources

- a) 100 million-word collection of samples of written and spoken language
- b) 100 million-food collection of samples of cooked chicken and French fries
- c) 600 million-word collection of samples of written and spoken language
- d) 500 million-word collection of samples of written and spoken language

14. Researchers who are using corpora can be

- a) search engines
- b) Italian chiefs
- c) computational linguists and language learning
- d) all the above

15. Computational linguists can indicate

- a) if grammatical parsing programs will work on unnaturally occurring luggage
- b) if grammatical parsing programs will work on naturally occurring language**
- c) if descriptions will fit the facts of actual use of constructions.
- d) if words are actually used, and how often, and how to improve dictionary entries.

16. We can define the term *Evaluation* in the field of CALL as

- a) Making no Decision on the fitness of something for certain purposes
- b) Deciding on the fitness of something for certain purposes**
- c) Using an application for learning purposes
- d) Judging the price of an application

17. Chapelle point out that *language learning potential* refers to the that the software provides to its learners.

- a) degree of 'beneficial' focus on form**
- b) agree on 'beneficial' locus and on form
- c) disagree of both 'beneficial' focus and on the form
- d) degree of 'bine fractional' mucus or form

18. The language content of material in a is essentially unalterable, while some CALL software allows 'authoring': i.e. the teacher can put in his/her own choice of text, words etc.

- a) Coursebook**
- b) CALL software
- c) Laptop
- d) Microsoft Word document

19. The three key aspects of CALL that need consideration are

- a) Money, guns and house.
- b) Development, Usage and Evaluation.**
- c) Water, soil and air.
- d) Light, sand and water.

20. According to Chapelle (2001 p52): 'Evaluation of CALL is a argument'

- a) animal-specific
- b) Arabic-specific
- c) situation-specific**
- d) English-specific

21. 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

22. Evaluation a CALL software *after* the program has been acquired and used with some learners, involves the question of
- a) whether this software was a success and the action is to use it or not with current or other learners.
 - b) whether to buy this software or not
 - c) what learners it would suit
 - d) How many cups of coffee one will drink at night
23. Evaluation of CALL materials prior to purchasing them will
- a) help you decide whether to buy them or not
 - b) help you decide whether this software was a success and therefore ear again.
 - c) help you decide what to eat for breakfast
 - d) help you give the software to your learners
24. In the realm of CALL, it is especially necessary for teachers to be good atbecause there is a lot of poor materials/software about.
- a) evasion
 - b) evaluating
 - c) evacuation
 - d) invitation
25. Curriculum designers who evaluate to choose a suitable coursebooks for a course are less likely to extend this activity to CALL, so this job is
- a) left to the students to do.
 - b) left to the parents to do.
 - c) left to the teacher to do.
 - d) left to the lazy students to do.
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) Introspection
 - b) inspection
 - c) friction
 - d) fiction
27. When evaluating a CALL program, it is especially useful to maketo see how the program responds - e.g. give wrong answer and press the wrong keys etc.
- a) deliberate mistakes
 - b) unconscious mistakes
 - c) no mistakes
 - d) all the above

28.If you are using the *checklist approach*, you should not forget to be explicit about where the list comes from and

- a) To be explicit about which existing list is being not used/adapted.
- b) To have as little detailed subsections as possible.
- c) To be able to program a powerful CALL software
- d) To save a copy of the data you used before you log off .

29.According to (Long & Robinson 1998), previous research has proven that some techniques like *highlighting grammatical forms and writing them in italicized, bold letters* are

- a) useless
- b) not effective
- c) very effective
- d) partially useless

30.Chapelle argues that CALL software should have the ability to let studentsas this would help them in internalizing the new form.

- a) see their images
- b) notice their success
- c) notice their errors
- d) notice their progress

31.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.

32. When all of the answers are correct, the software displays message in red at the top of the exercise.

- a) 'Incorrect answers'
- b) a 'well done'
- c) a 'poorly done'
- d) a 'wrong answer'

33.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) food bag
- b) full bag
- c) feedback
- d) hardback

34. According to Skehan (cited in Chapelle 2001), CALL materials must suit the target learners, and accordingly its tasks should be set at a level that is

- a) too simple
- b) too difficult
- c) neither too simple nor too difficult
- d) too simple and too difficult

35. Users of corpora can be dictionary makers, computational linguists , descriptive grammarians , Stylisticians and

- a) coffe makers, retailers and police officers, etc.
- b) company owners , vice presidents and fans , etc. .
- c) teachers making class tasks , sociolinguistics , language learning researchers , writers of teaching syllabuses, etc.
- d) football players and fault finders , etc .

36. 'CALL' stand for

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

37. 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

38. Thinking about Designing CALL materials is similar to thinking about

- a) Designing a car
- b) Designing a house
- c) Designing textbook
- d) Designing clothes

39. 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 Age of stones

40. 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

41. 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

42. 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

43. CALL software can be defined as

- a) Any software available in the market accessible to all
- b) Any anti-virus software that is free or shareware
- c) Any potential software usable by language learning in connection with learners
- d) Any multimedia software that is free or shareware

44. 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 for certain purposes
- d) Assigning the availability of an application

45. A corpus is

- a) Stored information
- b) Stored images and videos
- c) Stored collection of language data
- d) Stored files and folders

46. When teacher subjectively judges an application this is called

- a) Empirical judgment
- b) Experimental judgment
- c) Process judgment
- d) Expert judgment

47. Instead of using global judgment, one can breakdown this into a

- a) Checklist
- b) Recipe
- c) judgment
- d) Software

48. 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

49. In grammar, a 'tree bank' refers to

- a) A bank where you can deposit orange trees
- b) A financial institution where you can deposit money
- c) A collection of grammatical sentences
- d) A collection of parsed sentences

50. NLP can be best applied in the field of

- a) military actions
- b) Computational linguistics
- c) applied linguistics
- d) food services

مع التمنيات الطيبة بالتوفيق