

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 .....
- language calling in disconnection with learning /teaching
  - luggage firming in connection with lingering /singing
  - news presenters
  - language learners in connection with learning/teaching**
9. CALL software is usually analogous to .....
- collective exercises or tasks in a book
  - an individual training or coaching of a porker
  - an individual exercise or task in a computer
  - an individual exercise or task in a book**
10. A book, unlike a program .....
- typically has video clips and animated graphics
  - is not typically dynamic or interactive**
  - is typically dynamic or interactive
  - all the above
11. A book ..... compared to a CALL software.
- is full of multimedia items
  - is limited in its media capability**
  - has various interactive exercises and media capability
  - 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 .
- requires a lot of prerequisites
  - a large number of prerequisites
  - few technological prerequisites**
  - None of the above
13. The evaluation a CALL software after the program has been acquired and used involves .....
- the question of what type of learners it would suit
  - the question of whether this software was a success and the action is not to use it at all with current learners.
  - the question of whether this software was a success and the action is to use it or not with current or other learners.**
  - All the above

14. **The Evaluation a CALL materials *prior* to purchasing them .....**
- will help you give the software to your learners
  - will help you decide whether to buy them or not**
  - will help you decide whether this software was a success or not
  - 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.**
- evasion
  - evaluating**
  - evacuation
  - 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 .....**
- left to the teacher to do**
  - left to the student to do
  - left to the parents to do
  - 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.
- Friction
  - Introspection**
  - Inspection
  - Introduction
18. **When evaluating a CALL program , it is especially useful to make ..... e.g. give wrong answers and press the wrong keys etc .**
- deliverable mistakes
  - unconscious mistakes
  - deliberate mistakes**
  - no mistakes
19. **If you are using the *checklist approach* ,some key thing that you shouldn't forget are to .....**
- be explicit about where the list comes from
  - be explicit about which existing list is being used/adapted
  - have as many detailed subsection as possible
  - 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.....
- very efferent
  - not effective
  - partially useless
  - very effective**
21. According to Chapelle , CALL software should have the ability to let student .....as this would help them in internalizing the new form
- notice their horrors
  - notice their success
  - notice their errors**
  - notice their progress
22. According to Borg(1999),error awareness helps student to .....
- use monitors and repeat the same errors
  - monitor the errors that the software makes.
  - monitor and self-correct their use of language**
  - monitor their teachers use of language
23. When all of the answers are correct ,the software displays ..... message
- ' I will do '
  - 'Incorrect answers'
  - a 'well done '**
  - 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.
- hardback
  - feedback**
  - food bag
  - 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 .....
- neither too sample nor too deaf cult
  - either too simple and too difficult
  - neither too cymbal nor two difficult
  - neither too simple nor too difficult**

26. **Corpora users can be .....**
- sociolinguists , language learning researchers and writers of teaching syllabuses
  - dictionary makers , computational linguists, and descriptive grammarians
  - Stylists and teachers making class tasks
  - all the above**
27. **The abbreviation ‘CALL’ stand for .....**
- Case Application Language Learning
  - Cable Assessment Language Learning
  - Computer Assisted Language Learning**
  - Communication Aided Language Learning
28. **The following terms : Development usage and evaluation represent .....**
- important stage in the CALL process**
  - expensive types of drinks
  - necessary tools for travelling a broad
  - all the above
29. **Thinking about designing CALL materials is similar to thinking about .....**
- designing a textile
  - designing clothes
  - designing a house
  - designing textbook**
30. **The history of Computer assisted language learning shows that CALL goes back to .....**
- The era of Dinosaurs
  - The era of Ice Age
  - The era of Powerful Macs and PCs**
  - The Age of stones

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مع التمنيات الطيبة بالتوفيق