1) What is the meant of Comprehensible input?

- **language comprehended without the learner knowing all of the linguistic forms in the message**

- : language comprehended with the learner knowing all of the linguistic forms in the message.

2) - -Is comprehensible input enough or not to explain language acquisition and language learning?

- -yes, it is enough .

- **- No, It is not**

3) - they are ---------schools in Language learning

- **Two**

- -three

4) -Two schools in Language learning, they are

- The study of cognitive processes

- - The study of social processes

- **all**

5) What do people the cognitive perspective say about learning?

- **They notice gaps between their linguistic knowledge and the target language.**

- - They notice the target language is easy

6) is essential for making the cognitive effort to engage the processes of comprehension

- Interaction -

- **-Motivation**

7) Gap noticing is also prompted by requiring learners to_____--مهم

- produce the target language, -

- - produce the Source language,

8) How can we prompt learners to notice the gaps between the target language and their linguistic knowledge?

- - produce the Source language,

- **- produce the target language,**

9) comes to similar conclusions, but with emphasis on the role of the context in which processes occur.
- The study of cognitive processes
- **- The study of social processes**

10) The social perspective on language learning stressed the importance of:
- The context -
- Collaboration between learners
- **A and B**

11) is seen as a key to development. (scaffolding by interlocutors)?
- - The context
- **- Collaboration between learners**

12) The social perspective: stressed the importance of
- **interacting with others.**
- -study language

13) is important in constructing the identity of the learner
- home
- **The context**

14) the likelihood of learners' acquiring linguistic input increases if their attention is drawn to
- - Blake board -
- **salient linguistic features**

15) types of enhanced input
- **There are three types**
- There are four types

16) types of enhanced input:
- Salience.
- -Modification.
- -Elaboration.
- **all above**

17) Marking a grammatical form on the screen or phonologically through stress

- **Salience.**

- -Modification.

- -Elaboration.

18) Making the input understandable to the learner through any means that gets at the meaning (e.g., images, Ll translation, L2 dictionary definitions, simplification)

- Salience.

- **-Modification.**

- -Elaboration.

19) Increasing the potential for understanding the input through addition of plausible, grammatical L2 elaborations to the original text (e.g., defining relative clauses)

- Salience.

- -Modification.

- **-Elaboration.**

20) Repeating a grammatical form or lexical phrase

- **Salience.**

- -Modification.

- -Elaboration.

21) Elaboration is opposite of simplification

- **-true**

- wrong