

1-According to the Affective Filter hypothesis, Children learners are likely to have:

- a- Extremely high Affective- Filter.
- b- Low Affective - Filter.
- c- High Affective- Filter
- d- No Affective- Filter

2-I n that approach, Actions and pictures are used to make meanings clear:

- a- Communicative Approach
- b- Reading Approach
- c- Direct Approach
- d- Affective-Humanistic Approach

3-I n that approach, Skills are integrated from the beginning:

- a- Grammar-Translation Approach
- b- Reading Approach
- c- Communicative Approach
- d- Affective-Humanistic Approach

4-Knowledge about life, human beings, and cultures

- a- Interlanguage
- b- Intarlanguage
- c- Phonology
- d- Error analysis

5-In that approach, The goal of language teaching is learner's ability to communicate in the target language:

- a- Affective-Humanistic Approach
- b- Communicative Approach
- c- Grammar-Translation Approach
- d- Reading Approach

6- In that approach, Pronunciation is de-emphasized:

- a- Reading Approach
- b- Direct Approach
- c- Affective-Humanistic Approach
- d- Cognitive Approach

7- In that process , There is no explicit concern with error detection and correction:

- a- Learning
- b- Acquisition
- c- Interlanguage
- d- Intarlanguage

8- One of the Shortcomings or Error Analysis is :

- a- Omission
- b- Stressing on learner's errors

هذا هو الخيار الصحيح

بقية الخيارات مش باينه اثناء التصوير

9- Quiet, fond of books rather than people, tends on to plan ahead.....

- a- Introvert
- b- Extroversion
- c- Partying
- d- Out- going

10- Those are people who prefer not to use their monitor even if they have all the conditions:

- a- Monitor under-users
- b- Monitor excellent-users
- c- Monitor optimal- users
- d- Monitor over-users

11- The conscious process of accumulating knowledge is:

- a- Learning
- b- Foreign language
- c- First language
- d- Acquisition

12- They give a general picture of a student's knowledge and ability (used in admission to foreign university:

- a- Progress tests
- b- Proficiency tests
- c- Diagnostic tests
- d- Placement test

13-It refer to the tendency of many learners to stop developing their interlanguage grammar:

- a- Fossilization
- b- Phonetics
- c- Errors
- d- Intarlanguage

14-Communication apprehension and Fear of negative social evaluation are impression of foreign language:

- a- Risk-taking
- b- Empathy
- c- Anxiety
- d- The affective domain

15-the type of language produced by second language learners who are in the process of learning language is:

- a- Error analysis
- b- Intarlanguage
- c- Interlanguage
- d- Mother tongue

16-In that approach , Peer support and interaction is needed for learning:

- a- Affective-Humanistic Approach
- b- Reading Approach
- c- Audiolingualism Approach
- d- Comprehension-Based Approach

17-In that process ,Speakers are not concerned with form, but with meaning.

- a- Interlanguage
- b- Learning
- c- Acquisition
- d- Language transfer

18--In that approach , Lessons begin with a dialogue.

- a- Audio-lingualism Approach.
- b- Cognitive Approach.
- c- Grammar-Translation Approach.
- d- Reading Approach

19- In that approach , Errors correction is seen as unnecessary:

- a- Cognitive Approach
- b- Grammar-Translation Approach
- c- Comprehension-Based Approach
- d- Communicative Approac

20-In that theory, Typical communication strategies are paraphrase and code-switching:

- a- Krashen's Monitor Model
- b- Theory of syntx
- c- Error analysis
- d- Interlanguage

21- In that approach , Errors are viewed as inevitable:

- a- Cognitive Approach
- b- Direct Approach
- c- Grammar-Translation Approach
- d- Reading Approach

22- Reading and listening for general understanding is called:

- a- Skimming
- b- Planning
- c- Socializing
- d- Scanning

23- Monitor is used depends on:

- a- Learner's age
- b- Monitor under-users
- c- Monitor over-users
- d- Time

24-the process of “ putting yourself into someone else's shoes”,is:

- a- Age
- b- Empathy
- c- Language Aptitude
- d- Intelligence

25-It is a set of procedures(a system that spells out rather precisely how to teach a language.)

- a- A method
- b- A technique
- c- Grammar
- d- Reading

26-In that approach, The spoken language is primary:

- a- Grammar-Translation Approach
- b- Situational Approach
- c- Reading Approach
- d- Affective-Humanistic Approach

27-When speakers or writers of their own or of a foreign language do not know a word,they may:

- a- Paraphrase
- b- Repeat
- c- Listen to the radio
- d- Exercise

28-In that approach, Pronunciation is stressed from the beginning.

- a- Cognitive Approach
- e- Grammar-Translation Approach
- e- Audiolingualism Approach
- e- Reading Approach

29-When a test should give consistent results is called:

- a- Valid
- e- Easy
- e- Reliable
- e- Hard

30-Fossilization is a unique feature of that theory.

- a- Error analysis
- b- Krashen's Monitor Model
- c- Theory of syntax
- d- Interlanguage

31-In that process, the reader or listener focuses on individual words and phrases, and achieves understanding by stringing these detailed elements together to build a whole.

- a- Vertical
- b- Horizontal
- c- Top- down
- d- Bottom-up

32- In that approach, No use of the mother tongue is permitted.

- a- Grammar-Translation Approach
- b- Direct Approach
- c- Comprehension-Based Approach
- d- Situational Approach

33- Three conditions for Monitor use are:

- a- Syntax, Morphology ,and Semantics
- b- Time, Focus on form, and Know the rule
- c- Morphology, morphemes, and phonemes
- d- phonology ,phonetics, and phonemes

34- In that approach, Only the grammar useful for reading comprehension is taught.

- a- Grammar-Translation Approach
- b- Audiolingualism Approach
- c- Reading Approach
- d- Direct Approach

35-The ability to find your way around environment is called:

- a- Spatial intelligence
- b- Musical intelligence
- c- Interpersonal intelligence
- d- Bodily-kinesthetic intelligence

36- In that approach, A typical exercise is to translate sentences from the target language into the mother tongue:

- a- Situational Approach.
- b- Grammar-Translation Approach
- c- Direct Approach.
- d- Reading Approach

37-It refers to motivation to acquire a language as means for attaining certain goals....like a career

- a- Integrative
- b- Judgmental
- c- Assimilative
- d- Instrumental

38- The personal judgment of worthiness that is expressed in the attitudes that the individual holds towards himself:

- a- Self-esteem
- b- Risk-taking
- c- Empathy
- d- Motivation

39-In Krashen's Monitor Model, the main goal is to :

- a- Supply comprehensible input in order to facilitate "acquisition"
- b- Teach Vocabulary before grammar
- c- Teach Reading and speaking first
- d- Teach grammar extensively

40-It refers to a system that has an intermediate status between the native language and the target language.

- a- Interlanguage
- b- Morphology
- c- Error analysis
- d- Syntax

41-a language subsequent to a speaker's native language is.

- a- Informal language
- b- First language
- c- Second language
- d- Mother tongue

42-The two functions of the Monitor are:

- a- In reception and production
- b- Time and place
- c- Syntax and Morphology
- d- Semantics and Pragmatics

43- A lack of hesitancy about using newly encountered linguistic elements is a dimension of:

- a- Self-esteem
- b- Empathy
- c- Risk-taking
- d- Motivation

44-In that approach, Respect is emphasized for the individual:

- a- Reading Approach
- b- Communicative Approach
- c- Affective-Humanistic Approach
- d- Grammar-Translation Approach

45-One of Interlanguage Sources is:

- a- Knowledge about Lingua-france
- b- Knowledge about Spanish language
- c- Knowledge about Chemistry
- d- Knowledge about the native language

46- Interlingual transfer from the first language refers to:

- a- Strategies of second language learning
- b- Transfer of training
- c- Language transfer
- d- Communication strategies

47-In that approach , Learners should not speak until they feel ready to do so:

- a- Reading Approach
- b- Cognitive Approach
- c- Comprehension-Based Approach
- d- Grammar-Translation Approach

48- Reading and listening for specific information is called:

- a- Skimming
- b- Socializing
- c- Plinning
- d- Scanning

49- It is the emotion or feeling. The affective domain is the emotional side of human behavior, and it may be juxtaposed to the cognitive side.

- a- Language aptitude
- b- The affective domain
- c- Risk-taking
- d- Empathy

50- A conscious process that results in (knowing about) language:

- a- Error analysis
- b- Language transfer
- c- Learning
- d- Acquisition

51-In that theory ,the learner's competence is transitional:

- a- Error analysis
- b- Krashen's monitor model
- c- Theory of syntax
- d- Interlanguage

52- The discipline that studies the nature and use of language is:

- a- Grammar
- b- Linguistics
- c- Applied linguistics
- d- Syntax

53- The extension of using grammatical rules beyond its expected uses is called:

- a- Transfer of training
- b- Communication strategies
- c- Over-generalization
- d- Language transfer

54-the mental editor

- a- Language transfer
- b- Acquisition
- c- Monitor
- d- Intralanguage

55-saying:" That's my building. I live there' instead of ' That's the building where I live'.is an example of :

- a- language transfer
- b- over-generalization
- c- omission
- d- communication strategies

56-it is a subconscious process identical in all important ways to the process children utilize in acquiring their first language:

- a- learning
- b- Error analysis
- c- Acquisition
- d- Intralanguage

57-It offers the possibility of selecting and sequencing different real-life situations rather than different grammatical units, vocabulary topics, or functions.

- a- The situational Syllabus
- b- The task-based syllabus
- c- The functional Syllabus
- d- The topic-based syllabus

58-It lists a series of tasks, and may later list some or all of the language to be used in those tasks:

- a- The functional Syllabus
- b- The topic-based syllabus
- c- The situational Syllabus
- d- The task-based syllabus

59-In the period, Once competence has been built up, speech emerges:

- a- Intralanguage
- b- The silent period
- c- language transfer
- d- transfer of training

60-In that process, errors detection and correction are central:

- a- Intralanguage
- b- language transfer
- c- Acquisition
- d- Learning

61-In the process ,the reader or listener gets a general view of the reading or listening passage by absorbing the overall picture:

- a- Vertical
- b- Bottom-up
- c- Top –down
- d- Horizontal

62-That part of the internal processing system that subconsciously screens incoming language is;

- a- Filter
- b- Input
- c- Output
- d- Monitor under –users

63-To make a good decision concerning the choice of an approach or method (or a combination of both) ESL/EFL teacher need to:

- a- Buy more books
- b- Study biology
- c- Assess their students needs
- d- Teach more grammar

64-Those are people who use the monitor when it is appropriate and when it does not interfere with communication:

- a- Monitor poor-users
- b- Monitor over-users
- c- Monitor under-users
- d- Monitor optimal- users

65-" i + 1 " refers to that Hypothesis:

- a- The Input Hypothesis
- b- Acquisition-Learning Hypothesis
- c- The Affective Filter Hypothesis
- d- The Natural Order Hypothesis

66-sociable, has many friends, takes chances, has ready answers, and likes change.....are characteristics of:

- a- Serious
- b- Quiet
- c- Introvert
- d- Extrovert

67-Among Causes of errors is:

- a- Teaching too much grammar
- b- Using longman's textbooks
- c- Class size
- d- Language transfer

68-Those are people who attempt to monitor all the time:

- a- Monitor over-users
- b- Monitor under-users
- c- Monitor optimal- users
- d- Monitor excellent-users

69-When students make some errors because of a misleading explanation the cause of:

- a- Transfer of training
- b- Communication strategies
- c- Language transfer
- d- Overgeneralization

70-That hypothesis states that “ we acquire the rules of language in a predictable order,

- a- The Natural Order Hypothesis
- b- The Input Hypothesis
- c- Acquisition-Learning Hypothesis
- d- The Affective Filter Hypothesis