

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

1-Extremely high Affective- Filter.

2-Low Affective - Filter.

3- High Affective- Filter

4- No Affective- Filter

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

1- Communicative Approach

2- Reading Approach

3-Direct Approach

4- Affective-Humanistic Approach

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

1-Grammar-Translation Approach

2-Reading Approach

3-Communicative Approach

4-Affective-Humanistic Approach

4-Knowledge about life, human beings, and cultures

1-Interlanguage

2-Intarlanguage

3-Phonology

4-Error analysis

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

1- Affective-Humanistic Approach

2- Communicative Approach

3- Grammar-Translation Approach

4- Reading Approach

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

1- Reading Approach

2- Direct Approach

3-- Affective-Humanistic Approach

4-Cognitive Approach

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

1-Learning

2-Acquisition

3- Interlanguage

4-Intarlanguage

8- One of the Shortcomings or Error Analysis is :

1-Omission

2- 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.....

1-Introvert

2-Extroversion

3-Partying

4-Out- going

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

1-Monitor under-users

2-Monitor excellent-users

3- Monitor optimal- users

4-Monitor over-users

11-The conscious process of accumulating knowledge is:

1-Learning

2-Foreign language

3-First language

4-Acquisition

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

1-Progress tests

2-Proficiency tests

3-Diagnostic tests

4-Placement test

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

1-Fossilization

2-Phonetics

3-Errors

4-Intarlanguage

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

1-Risk-taking

2-Empathy

3-Anxiety

4-The affective domain

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

1-Error analysis

2-Intarlanguage

3-Interlanguage

4-Mother tongue

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

1-Affective-Humanistic Approach

2-Reading Approach

3-Audiolingualism Approach

4-Comprehension-Based Approach

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

1-Interlanguage

2-Learning

3-Acquisition

4- Language transfer

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

1-Audio-lingualism Approach.

2-Cognitive Approach.

3-Grammar-Translation Approach.

4-Reading Approach

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

1- Cognitive Approach

2- Grammar-Translation Approach

3- Comprehension-Based Approach

4-Communicative Approach

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

1- Krashen's Monitor Model

2-Theory of syntax

3-Error analysis

4-Interlanguage

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

1- Cognitive Approach

2- Direct Approach

3- Grammar-Translation Approach

4- Reading Approach

22- Reading and listening for general understanding is called:

1- Skimming

2-Planning

3-Socializing

4-Scanning

23- Monitor is used depends on:

1- Learner's age

2- Monitor under-users

3- Monitor over-users

4-Time

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

1-Age

2-Empathy

3-Language Aptitude

4-Intelligence

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

1-Amethod

2-Atechnique

3-Grammer

4- Reading

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

1-Grammar-Translation Approach

2-Situational Approach

3-Reading Approach

4-Affective-Humanistic Approach

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

1-Paraphrase

2-Repeat

3-Listen to the radio

4-Exercise

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

1-Cognitive Approach

2-Grammar-Translation Approach

3-Audiolingualism Approach

4-Reading Approach

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

1-Valid

2-Easy

3-Reliable

4-Hard

30-Fossilization is a unique feature of that theory.

1-Error analysis

2-Krashen's Monitor Model

3-Theory of syntax

4-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.

1-Vertical

2-Horizontal

3-Top- down

4-Bottom-up

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

1- Grammar-Translation Approach

2- Direct Approach

3- Comprehension-Based Approach

4- Situational Approach

33- Three conditions for Monitor use are:

1- Syntax, Morphology ,and Semantics

2- Time, Focus on form, and Know the rule

3- Morphology, morphemes, and phonemes

4-phonology ,phonetics, and phonemes

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

1-Grammar-Translation Approach

2-Audiolingualism Approach

3- Reading Approach

4-Direct Approach

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

1-Spatial intelligence

2-Musical intelligence

3-Interpersonal intelligence

4-Bodily-kinesthetic intelligence

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

1- Situational Approach.

2- Grammar-Translation Approach

3- Direct Approach.

4- Reading Approach

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

1- Integrative

2-judgmental

3- Assimilative

4- Instrumental

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

1- Self-esteem

2- Risk-taking

3- Empathy

4- Motivation

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

1-Supply comprehensible input in order to facilitate "acquisition"

2-Teach Vocabulary before grammar

3-Teach Reading and speaking first

4-Teach grammar extensively

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

1-Interlanguage

2-Morphology

3-Error analysis

4-Syntax

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

1-Informal language

2-First language

3-Second language

4-Mother tongue

42-The two functions of the Monitor are:

1-In reception and production

2-Time and place

3-Syntax and Morphology

4-Semantics and Pragmatics

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

1-Self-esteem

2-Empathy

3-Risk-taking

4-Motivation

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

1- Reading Approach

2- Communicative Approach

3- Affective-Humanistic Approach

4- Grammar-Translation Approach

45-One of Interlanguage Sources is:

1- Knowledge about Lingua-france

2- Knowledge about Spanish language

3- Knowledge about Chemistry

4- Knowledge about the native language

46- Interlingual transfer from the first language refers to:

1- Strategies of second language learning

2- Transfer of training

3- Language transfer

4- Communication strategies

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

- 1- Reading Approach
- 2- Cognitive Approach
- 3- Comprehension-Based Approach
- 4- Grammar-Translation Approach

48- Reading and listening for specific information is called:

- 1- Skimming
- 2-Socializing
- 3-Plinning
- 4-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.

- 1- Language aptitude
- 2- The affective domain
- 3- Risk-taking
- 4- Empathy

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

1-Error analysis

2-Language transfer

3-Learning

4-Acquisition

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

1- Error analysis

2-Krashen's monitor model

3-Theory of syntax

4- Interlanguage

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

1-Grammar

2- Linguistics

3- Applied linguistics

4-Syntax

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

1- . Transfer of training

2- Communication strategies

3- Over-generalization

4- Language transfer

54-the mental editor

1-Language transfer

2-Acquisition

3-monitor

4-intralinguage

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

1-language transfer

2-over-generalization

3-omission

4-communication strategies

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

1-learning

2-Error analysis

3-Acquisition

4- Intralinguage

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

1- The situational Syllabus

2- The task-based syllabus

3- The functional Syllabus

4- 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:

1- The functional Syllabus

2- The topic-based syllabus

3- The situational Syllabus

4- The task-based syllabus

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

1-Intralanguage

2-The silent period

3-language transfer

4- transfer of training

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

1-Intralanguage

2-language transfer

3- Acquisition

4-learning

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

1-Vertical

2-Bottom-up

3-Top –down

4-Horizontal

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

1-Filter

2-Input

3-Output

4- 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:

1-Buy more books

2-Study biology

3-Assess their students needs

4-Teach more grammar

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

1-Monitor poor-users

2-Monitor over-users

3-Monitor under-users

4-Monitor optimal- users

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

1-The Input Hypothesis

2-Acquisition-Learning Hypothesis

3-The Affective Filter Hypothesis

4-The Natural Order Hypothesis

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

1-Serious

2-Quiet

3-introvert

4-extrovert

67-Among Causes of errors is:

1-Teaching too much grammar

2-Using longman's textbooks

3-Class size

4-Language transfer

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

1-Monitor over-users

2-Monitor under-users

3- Monitor optimal- users

4- Monitor excellent-users

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

1- Transfer of training

2- Communication strategies

3- Language transfer

4- Overgeneralization

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

1- The Natural Order Hypothesis

2- The Input Hypothesis

3- Acquisition-Learning Hypothesis

4- The Affective Filter Hypothesis

