اسئلة اللغة وتقنية المعلومات

لسنة ١٤٣٣- ١٤٣٤ و سنة ١٤٣٤-١٤٣٥

السؤال والجواب راح يكونون في جملة واحدة لان الدكتور ممكن يشيل اي كلمة من الجملة ويخليها سؤال

الكلمات اللي موجودة في اختبار ١٤٣٣-١٤٣٤ وماهي موجودة في الاختبار الثاني راح تكون في اللون الازرق

الكلمات اللي موجودة في اختبار ١٤٣٤-١٤٣٥ وماهي موجودة في الاختبار الثاني راح تكون في اللون الاحمر

يعني اذا تبي اختبار ١٤٣٣-١٤٣٤ إقرأ الاسود + الازرق بدون الكلمة اللي بالاحمر والعكس

والكلام اللي باللون الاسود يكون مكرر في الاختبارين

واللي ما فهم لزووم يبلغني بالسالفه

1. Some (aspects) (expects) of software's that (need to) (should) be looked at separately for evaluation are (price) (Place), platform, management (required), prerequisite, software, etc.

2. Some Output features of a CALL software are sound, graphics, video, written fonts, screen layout, etc.

3. In (the realm of) CALL, it is especially necessary teachers to be Good at evaluating because there is a lot of poor materials about.

4. (The) Specification (External per-requisites of a CALL, software) usually needs to be prior to any consideration of real pedagogical value.

5. Speech processing, summarization, machine translation, and question answering are Natural language processing.

6. *BNC* stands for the British National Corpus.

7. (The beginning of a) *CALL* checklist (first) was inspired mainly by Odell (1986).

8. (the Scientific) *(NLP Scientific) Goal (of* NLP) identifies the computational machinery needed for an agent to (exit) (exhibit various) forms of linguistic behavior.

9. Thinking about Designing CALL 'materials is similar to thinking about Designing textbook.

10. The history of (Computer assisted language learning shows that) CALL goes back to The era of powerful mac and pc.

11. (The) UUEG (is an example of CALL) software can (It) mainly facilitates learning Grammar and structures.

12. The three key aspects of CALL the need consideration are Development, usage and evaluation.

13. Chapelle (2001) (shows) (argues) that CALL evaluation should be carried out using SLA theories.

14. (There are)(The) two stage in Chapelle's (2001) evaluation (these) are Judgmental and empirical.

15. (The term) (A) corpus (is) (refers) to stored collection of language data.

16. (The situation) when (a) teacher subjectively judges an application (this) is called expert judgment.

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

18. (In grammar,) a 'tree bank ' refers to a collection of parsed sentences.

19. (The) Evaluation (of) a CALL software after the program (has been) (is) acquired and used (with so learners) involves the question of whether this software was as success (and the action is to use it or not with current or other learners).

20. (Evaluation a) CALL materials (Evaluation) prior to purchasing them will Help you decide whether to buy (them) or not .

21. (Some users of) (A) corpora (user can be) (are) Dictionary makers , Computational linguists, Descriptive grammarians, Stylists, Teachers making class tasks, Sociolinguists , Language learning researchers and Writers of teaching syllabuses.

22. The Engineering goal of NLA designs (, implements, and tests) systems that process natural languages for practical applications.

23. According to Chapelle (2001) Language learning potential refers to the degree of beneficial focus on (form) that the software provides (to its learners).

24. Colorful, animated picture and the quizzes (can) contribute to 'input enhancement ' of a CALL software.

25. (The criteria of) Chapelle's (2001) evaluation scheme (include) (involves) Language learning potential, Learner fit , meaning focus , positive impact, Authenticity and practicality.

26. (The) (A) Colored Feedback in a CALL software is of significance because it help students focus on form and allows the computers to take on the role of the teachers.

27. (According to) Skchan (point out that) ((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.

28. A ' CALL software' can involve any software or programs (potentially) (that can) usable by Language learners in connection with learning/teaching.

29. CALL software is often analogous to an individual exercise or task in a book.

30. Unlike a program, (which can usually give some response to the user's dependent on which they click or type in) a book is not typically dynamic or interactive.

31. (Compared to a CALL software,) A book is limited in its media capability (Compared to a CALL software which can involve sound as well as pictures, diagrams and text all in the same package).

32. The use of written materials few technological prerequisites such as eyes and a desk to put them on: CALL by contrast, requires computer (and), network access (, etc.).

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

34. Development, usage and evaluation (are) (represent) important stage in the CALL process.

35. According to Chapelle (2001 p52): Evaluation of CALL is a situation-specific (argument).

36. (You cannot really evaluate) A CALL software (evaluate with) (without also) thinking of how this (software will) be used in the Learning and teaching process.

37. When all of the answers are correct, the software displays a well done message (in red at the top of the exercise.)

38. (We)(When) study Natural language processing because it offers insights into language its helps in communication with computers and people.

39. (The) curriculum designers who evaluate to choose a suitable course books for a course (are) a less likely to extend this activity to CALL, so this job is left to the teacher to do.

40. (The field in which) Natural Language Processing can best be applied (in the field of) (is) computational linguistics.

41. (While) (If you are) using the checklist approach ,some key thing that you should not forget are To be explicit about where the list comes from, To be explicit about which existing list is being used/adapted and To have as many detailed subsection as possible.

42. (According to) Borg (1999), (point out that) error awareness helps student to monitor and self-correct their use of language.

43. Introspection 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.)

44. (In the) (When) evaluating (of) (a) CALL program, it is (especially) useful to make deliberate mistakes to (wrong keys and press the wrong answer etc.) (See the program responds e.g. give wrong answer and press the wrong keys etc.)

45. (According to) (Long &Robinson 1989), (show that) previous research has proven that some techniques (in) highlighting grammatical forms and writing them in italicized, bold letter are Very effective.

46. Chapelle (points out) (argues) that CALL software should have the ability to let student Notice their errors as this would help them in internalizing the new form.

47. (Which of the following) (choose the) sentence (involves) (that exhibits) ambiguity <u>I can fish</u>.

48. (A) CALL software (is) (can be defined as) Any potential software usable by language (learners) (learning) in connection with (learning) (learners)

49. (The definition of Evaluation is) (Evaluation can be defined as) Deciding on the fitness of something for certain purposes.

50. (The abbreviation) 'CALL' stands for Computer assisted language learning.

By the bad student Saudi__

The End