1–Scientific Goal of NLP Identifies the ……… needed for an agent to exhibit various forms of linguistic behavior .

    a) Living expenses.

    b) Most appropriate time.

    c) The best business company.

    d) *computational machinery*.

2– Speech processing , machine translation , question answering and summarization are :

    a) Some Applications of weapon industry.

    b) Recycling or reprocessing of used material.

    c) Psycholinguistic analysis.

    d) Natural language processing.

3– The …….. of NLA designs, implements, and tests systems that process nature language for practical applications.

    a) Scientific goal.

    b) Financial goal.

    c) Engineering goal.

    d) Indirect goal.

4– BNC Stand for the ………

    a) British national companies.

    b) The Brazilin national corpus.

    c) The Brazilin Network corpus.

    d) The British national corpus.

5– If you using the checklist approach, **some key things that you should not forget are ……**

 a) To be explicit about where the list come from.

 b) To be explicit about which exiting list is being uses/adapted.

 c) To have as many detailed subsections as possible.

 d) All the above.

6– According to (Long & Robinson 1998), pervious research has proven that some techniques in highlighting grammatical forms and writing them in italicized, bold letters are ……

 a) Useless.

 b) Not effective.

 c) Very effective.

 d) Partially useless.

7– Chapelle argues that CALL software should have the ability to let students ……….. as this would help them in internalizing the new forms.

 a) See their image.

 b) Notice their success.

 c) Notice their errors.

 d) Notice their progress.

8– According to Borg (1999), error awareness helps students to ….…

    a) Use monitors and repeat the same errors.

    b) <u>Monitors and self–correct their use of language.</u>

    c) Monitors their teachers use of language.

    d) Monitors the errors that the software makes.

9– When all of the answers are correct, the software displays ……..

message in red at the top of the exercise.

    a) "Incorrect answers".

    b) <u>A "well done".</u>

    c) A "poorly done".

    d) A :wrong answer".

10– In grammar, a " tree bank" refers to ………..

    a) A bank where can deposit orange trees.

    b) A financial institution where you can deposit money.

    c) A collocation of grammatical sentences.

    d) <u>A collocation of parsed sentences.</u>

11– Natural language processing can best by applied in the field of ..

    a) Human rights.

    b) <u>Computational linguistics.</u>

    c) Photoshop.

    d) Painting.

12– The colored …… in a CALL software is of significance because it helps students form and allows the computer to take on the role of the teacher.

    a) <u>Feedback.</u>

    b) Food bag.

    c) Full bag.

    d) Hardback.

13– According to Shchan (cited in Chapelle 2001). CALL material must the target learners, and accordingly its takes should be set at a level that is …….

    a) <u>Neither too simple nor too difficult.</u>

    b) Too simple. Style

    c) Too difficult.

    d) Too simple and too difficult.

14– Some users of corpora are ……

    a) Dictionary makers, computational linguistic and descriptive grammarians.

    b) Slyllsticians and teachers making class takes.

    c) Sociolinguists, language learning researches and writers of teaching syllabuses.

    d) <u>All the above.</u>

15– The beginning of a CALL checklist was inspired mainly by ……..

a) <u>Odell (1986)</u>.

b) Chapelle (2001).

c) Al Fraidan (2013).

d) Odel (2013).

16– Specification (External per–requisites of a CALL software) usually needs to be …….. **To any consideration of real pedagogical value**.

a) <u>Prior</u>.

b) During.

c) After.

d) All the above.

17– Some aspects of software that need to be looked as separately for evaluation are …………..

a) Place, ventilation and electricity, etc.

b) <u>Place, platform and management required, prerequisite software, etc</u>.

c) Screen protectors, dust protecting covers and chat software like Yahoo, Skype, etc.

d) Email account, connection to the internet and IP hiding software, etc.

18– Some output of a CALL software are …..

    a) <u>Sound, graphics, video, written fonts, screen layout, etc.</u>

    b) Syntax, linguistic, morphology, etc.

    c) Apples, oranges, vegetables, chasse and meat, etc.

    d) Hard dies, mouse, wires, television, keyboard, etc.

19– Instead of using global judgment, one can breakdown this into a

    a) <u>Checklist.</u>

    b) Recipe.

    c) Judgment.

    d) Software.

20– Choose the sentence that exhibits ambiguity.

    a) I go fishing every Monday.

    b) I like fishing in the river.

    c) <u>I can fish.</u>

    d) Fishing in the river is interesting.

21– We study Natural Language Processing because …….

    a) It helps in commutation with computer.

    b) It helps in commutation with people.

    c) It offers insights into language.

    d) <u>All the above.</u>

22–According to Chapelle (2001–p52). Evaluation of CALL is a argument.

    a) Situation – Specific.

    b) Animal – specific.

    c) Arabic – specific.

    d) English – specific.

23– You cannot really evaluate a CALL software without also thinking of how this software will be used in the ……….

    a) Learning and teaching process.

    b) Eating and digestion process.

    c) Sleeping and thinking process.

    d) None of the above.

24– Evaluation a CALL software <u>after</u> the program had been acquired and used with learners, involves the question of ……….

    a) Whether this software was a success and the action is to use it or not with current or other learners.

    b) Whether to buy this software or not.

    c) What learners it would suit.

    d) All the above.

25– Evaluation of CALL material <u>prior</u> to purchasing them will …..

    a) Help you decide whether to buy or not.

    b) Help you decide whether this software was a success and therefore can again.

c) Help you decide what to eat for breakfast.

d) Help you give the software to your learners.

26– In the of CALL, it is especially necessary for teachers to be good at …….. Because there is a lot of poor material/software about.

a) Evasion.

b) Evaluating.

c) Evacuation.

d) Invitation.

27– Curriculum designers who evaluate to choose a suitable course books for courses less likely to extend this acetify to CALL, so this job ………

a) Left to teacher to do.

b) Left to students to do.

c) Left to parents to do.

d) Left to lazy students to do.

28– …….. Means relying on one's own judgment/experience, and maybe published on what should be there, what is good or bad, or all theory.

a) Introspection.

b) Inspection.

c) Friction.

d) Fiction.

29– According to Chapelle (2001) …….. Refers to the degree of "beneficial" focus on that the software provides to its learners.

    a) Language Learning Potential.

    b) Traveling aboard.

    c) Buying a new car.

    d) Completing your master degree.

30– …………….. Contribute to " input enhanccemt" of the CALL software.

    a) Food and drink.

    b) Colorful, animated pictures and the quizzes.

    c) Colorless and bad–looking pictures.

    d) Coffee and cakes.

31– The criteria of Chapelle's (2001) evaluation scheme include……

    a) Language learning potential.

    b) Leaner fit, meaning focus, and positive impact.

    c) Authenticity and practicality.

    d) All the above.

32– A CALL software can involve any software pr programs potentially usable by ……..

    a) Soldiers in the battlefield.

    b) Language learners in connection with learning/teaching.

    c) News presenters.

    d) All the above.

33– CALL software is often analogous to …….

a) An individual exercise or task in a book.

b) Musical instrument.

c) Delicious food at a restaurant.

d) Short story.

34– Unlike a program which can usually give some response to the users dependent on what they click or type in , a book …….

a) Is not typically dynamic or interactive.

b) Is typically dynamic and interactive.

c) Typically has video chips animated graphics.

d) All the above.

35– A book ……... compared to a CALL software which can involve sound as well as pictures, diagram and test all in the same package.

a) Is full of multimedia items.

b) Is limited in its media capability.

c) Has various interactive exercises and media capability.

d) Limitless is its media capability.

36– The use of written material ……. Such as eyes and a desk to put them on: CALL, by contrast, requires computers, network access etc.

a) Requires a lot of perquisites.

b) A large number of perquisites.

c) Few technological perquisites.

d) None of the above.

37– The Language contact of material in a ……. Is essentially unalterable, while some CALL software allows authoring i.e. the teacher can put in his/her own choice of text, words, etc.

a) Course book.

b) CALL software.

c) Laptop.

d) None of the above.

38– The three key aspects of CALL that need consideration are……

a) Money, guns and houses.

b) Development, usage and Evaluation.

c) Water, soil and air.

d) Light, sand and water.

39– When evaluation a CALL program it is especially useful to make …… to see the program responds e.g. give wrong answers and press the wrong keys etc.

a) Deliberate mistakes.

b) Unconscious mistakes.

c) No mistakes.

d) All the above.

40– CALL stand for ……

a– Case application language learning.

b– Computer assisted language learning.

c– Communication aided language learning.

d– Cable assessment language learning.

41– Development, usage and evaluation are ……...

a) Important stages in the CALL process.

b) Expensive types of drinks.

c) Necessary tools for traveling abroad.

d) All the above.

42–Thanking About Designing CALL materials is similar to thinking About

A. Designing car

B. Designing house

C. Designing textbooks

D. Designing clothes

43–The history of CALL goes back to

A. The era of dinosaurs

B. The era of ice age

C. The era of powerful macs and PCs

D. The age of stones

44–UUEG is an example of CALL software. It mainly facilities learning

A. Meaning of word

B. Part of speech

C. Synonyms

D. Grammar and structure

45–Chapelle (2001) argues that CALL evaluation should be carried out using ……..

A. SLA theories

B. FLA theories

C. All LA theories

D. Third LA theories

46–There are two stages in Chapelle (2001) evaluation . There are ……….

A. Usage and evaluation

B. Implemental and assessment

C. Judgmental and empirical

D. Subjective and objective

47–CALL software can be defined as ……….

A. Any software available in the market accessible to all

B. Any anti –virus software that is free or shareware

C. Any potential software usable by language learning in connection with learning

D. Any multimedia software that is free or shareware

48–Evaluation can be defined as ……………

A. Using an application for the learning purposes

B. Judging the price of an application

C. Deciding on the fitness of something for certain purposes

D. Assigning the availability of an application

49–A corpus is

A. Stored information

B. Stored images and videos

C. Stored collection of language data

D. Stored files and folders

50–When a teacher subjectively judges an application this is called …….

A. Empirical judgment

B. Experimental judgment

C. Process judgment

D. Expert judgment