

1. In primary school, EFL children progress from writing isolated words and phrases to short paragraphs. It is necessary for a teacher to:
- A) not comment on every error to avoid discouraging the student
 - B) highlight every error so they improve and know their mistakes
 - C) give them mandatory dictation in every class
 - D) allow as much group work as possible

2. Specific learning objectives should be _____.
- A) observable and measurable
 - B) observable but not necessarily measurable
 - C) focused on the instructor's teaching strategies
 - D) focused on the student's behavior over a period of time

3. In lesson planning, goals are _____ than objectives.
- A) longer
 - B) shorter
 - C) more general
 - D) more specific

4. When planning a lesson's materials, it should be least important to consider:
- A) student learning styles (auditory, visual...etc.)
 - B) students' cultural background
 - C) lesson objective
 - D) class control

5. Which one of the following lesson-plans is the correct order:
- A) lead in- feedback-activity
 - B) lead in- activity – feed back
 - C) peer check – lead in –activity
 - D) activity- lead in – peer check

6. Co-constructing rubrics with learners allows them to:
- A) set the easiest possible standards to achieve high grades
 - B) view assessment as an effective educational tool
 - C) feel confident in their language abilities
 - D) feel insecure

7. Portfolios and projects are examples of _____ assessment.
- A) performance-based
 - B) summative
 - C) formative
 - D) interim

8. Testing has an impact on teaching and learning whether negative or positive, which is referred to as:
- A) implementation
 - B) summation
 - C) wash-back
 - D) reflection

9. For the students to continue learning they should be:
- A) critical learners
 - B) guided learners
 - C) dependent learners
 - D) independent learners

10. The conventional views of syllabus curriculum building have tended to be:
- A) informal and quantitative
 - B) formal and quantitative
 - C) informal and qualitative
 - D) formal and qualitative

11. Teaching that relates to students' feelings, and beliefs makes learning _____.
- A) less effective
 - B) more effective
 - C) less productive
 - D) more traditional

نموذج: ٣٠٧٠٩

12. Critical learning moments happen when:
 - A) teachers are giving the best effort
 - B) students are working together
 - C) lessons impact students
 - D) students are happy
13. A skeleton work plan has:
 - A) specific information
 - B) general information
 - C) detailed information
 - D) complete information
14. In a class, modeling performance can lead to linguistic:
 - A) failure
 - B) anxiety
 - C) confidence
 - D) embarrassment
15. Competency-Based language teaching focuses on what students _____.
 - A) think in a language
 - B) know in a language
 - C) can do in a language
 - D) believe in a language
16. In a second language classrooms, teachers should:
 - A) expect their students to use their native language
 - B) not expect their students to use their native language
 - C) use part of the native language as a model
 - D) compare the native language and the target language to find weakness
17. During the silent period at the beginning of the learning process, teachers should plan to:
 - A) divide the work in half between themselves and the students
 - B) motivate their students to do most of the work
 - C) get some help from other instructors
 - D) do most of the work themselves

18. By becoming active participants in the learning process, learners can become _____ in their approach to learning.
 - A) efficient
 - B) deficient
 - C) distanced
 - D) dependent

19. _____ is a teaching strategy where the teacher assists learners with variables in the form of a ladder where he can add or remove some variables, so that learners gain confidence in their learning abilities.
 - A) Role play
 - B) Lecturing
 - C) Scaffolding
 - D) Cooperative learning

20. A _____ is a graphic organizer used to show steps of a process or a project.
 - A) venn diagram
 - B) cyclical chart
 - C) flow chart
 - D) matrix

21. Students can be engaged in a lesson through learning by _____.
 - A) doing
 - B) noticing
 - C) listening
 - D) watching

22. The use of authentic materials will help the students:
 - A) pass exams
 - B) finish their homework
 - C) concentrate in the class
 - D) learn English in real-life situations

End of Section!

At this point, you may review your answers in this section only.

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23. Odd One Out activity is **usually** used in teaching:
 A) vocabulary
 B) listening
 C) reading
 D) writing
24. A formative evaluation takes place _____
 A) at the beginning then at the end of the learning process
 B) at the beginning of the learning process
 C) at the end of the learning process
 D) during the learning process
25. A well-prepared exam should be:
 A) valid and editable
 B) reliable and valid
 C) creative and reliable
 D) interchangeable and creative
26. Three examples of tests used in evaluation include:
 A) records, systems, and production
 B) proficiency, placement, and achievement
 C) record analysis, proficiency, and case studies
 D) case studies, behavior, and interactional analyses
27. The aim of placement tests is to create groups that are _____ in level.
 A) varied
 B) diverse
 C) homogenous
 D) heterogeneous
28. Careful consideration of course objectives, procedures, and content helps to determine the course's:
 A) validity
 B) reliability
 C) acceptance
 D) competitiveness
29. Feedback provides information to _____.
 A) students only
 B) teachers only
 C) students and teachers
 D) parents and principals
30. When you give your students feedback for their writing, it is proper to use the remark:
 A) This is meaningless
 B) This is too complicated
 C) What a stupid expression
 D) You should explain this in a simple way
31. Integrative test items have only one set of correct responses and therefore:
 A) could be scored reliably and slowly
 B) could be scored reliably and rapidly
 C) could be scored unreliably and slowly
 D) could be scored unreliably and rapidly

Instructions

Choose the best answer to complete the following sentences.

32. She is _____ annoying _____ nobody likes to be with her.
 A) as / as
 B) so / that
 C) such / as
 D) too / that
33. I'll meet you _____ the main intersection
 A) in
 B) at
 C) on
 D) of
34. India is a large country. _____ population grew beyond one billion in the year 2000
 A) It is
 B) It's
 C) Its
 D) It

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نموذج : ٣٠٧٠٩

35. If I were you, I _____ buy a small Japanese car.

- A) did
- B) will
- C) would
- D) should

Instructions

Read the following passages, then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow.

Passage

(1) A mountain is a landform that extends above the surrounding **terrain**. A mountain is generally higher and steeper than a hill, but there is considerable variation in the meaning of these terms, depending on local custom. Of the earth's land mass, about 24% consists of mountains. One in ten people live in mountainous regions. All the world's major rivers are fed from mountain sources; more than half of the world's population depends on mountains for water.

(2) The mountains of the world have been pushed up from the surface of the earth in different ways. Some mountains were formed by volcanoes and some are dome mountains, pushed up by rising magma that did not reach the surface. Some mountains grew when rocks were squeezed up into great folds, while others are blocks of land pushed by the movements of the earth's plates.

(3) The world's highest peak on land is Mount Everest in the Himalayas. It is 8,850 meters high. The world's highest mountain, from its base on the ocean floor, is Mauna Kea, in Hawaii. It is 10,203 meters high, but only 4,205 meters above sea level.

Questions

36. A hill is _____.
- A) as high as a mountain
 - B) lower than a mountain
 - C) higher than a mountain
 - D) steeper than a mountain
37. In comparison to people who live in non-mountainous areas, those who live in mountainous regions are _____.
- A) fewer
 - B) greater
 - C) half as many
 - D) about the same
38. Which statement below regarding mountains as source of water is the most accurate?
- A) All people drink water that comes from mountain sources.
 - B) Smaller rivers receive their water from underground.
 - C) The biggest rivers on earth receive a lot of water from mountain sources.
 - D) One in ten people live on major rivers in mountainous regions.
39. How many ways of mountain formation are mentioned in the passage?
- A) 5
 - B) 4
 - C) 3
 - D) 2
40. Dome mountains were pushed up from the surface of the earth when _____.
- A) rocks were forced together
 - B) magma in volcanoes did not escape from within
 - C) blocks of land were moved by pressure from the earth's plates
 - D) volcanoes erupted and magma reached the surface of the earth

نموذج : ٣٠٧٠٩

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Passage

- The bus is scheduled to depart at 8 o'clock.
41. The word scheduled in the passage is closest in meaning to _____
- A) failed
B) listed
C) enclosed
D) processed

Instructions

Choose the best answer to complete the following sentence.

42. She walked _____ she had sprained her ankle.
- A) as
B) for
C) as if
D) because of
43. Which one of the underlined words or phrases is INCORRECT?
The pupils you and me saw last night were doing exercises to get ready for the final tournament.
- A) to
B) me
C) saw
D) were doing
44. Which one of the underlined words or phrases is INCORRECT?
Our teacher encourages the students to write free.
- A) Our
B) free
C) to write
D) encourages

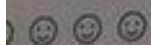
End of Section!

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المركز الوطني للتعليم والتدريب في التعليم العالي

WU

- هناك إجابة صحيحة
- ابدأ بالسؤال الذي يب
- ظلّل إجابات هذا
- ظلّل في ورقة الإجابة



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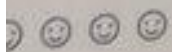
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for the following

for a job, people to be producing it, probably looked at it as a clammy sweater, but the outward signs of experience are a hard test for those who want that education to

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45. If the student comprehends and speaks conversational English without apparent difficulty, but understands and speaks academic English with some hesitancy, the proficiency level of that student would be:
- A) advanced intermediate
 - B) fully proficient
 - C) intermediate
 - D) beginner
46. Adults might use different strategies in acquiring a second language, and they usually:
- A) reach a native-like grammatical competence.
 - B) mix grammatical competence and performance.
 - C) don't reach a native like grammatical competence.
 - D) separate grammatical competence and performance.
47. A teenage learner's difficulty in pronouncing certain sounds of a foreign language is most likely attributed to:
- A) physical difficulties
 - B) learning disabilities
 - C) self-consciousness
 - D) stress
48. _____ development is the emergence of various mental abilities and skills that make up the human intellect.
- A) Cognitive
 - B) Linguistic
 - C) Semantic
 - D) Lexical
49. Which of the following statements is true of Spanish, Portuguese and Italian?
- A) They are related to English
 - B) They are only spoken in Europe
 - C) They are notoriously difficult to learn
 - D) They belong to the Romance family of languages
50. The set of signals by which we communicate is known as:
- A) syntax
 - B) language
 - C) linguistics
 - D) morphology
51. The actual knowledge of a language is called _____.
- A) linguistic ability
 - B) implementation
 - C) performance
 - D) competence
52. How many indefinite articles does the English language have?
- A) 1
 - B) 2
 - C) 3
 - D) 4
53. In the sentence 'I saw a small brown hat on the desk yesterday', which of the following does NOT appear:
- A) adverb
 - B) adjective
 - C) preposition
 - D) conjunction
54. The English language has very few of which of the following linguistic markings:
- A) case
 - B) tense
 - C) suffixes
 - D) prefixes
55. Which sentence has the correct word order in general English statement?
- A) (Verb - Object - Subject - Adverb)
 - B) (Subject - Object - Verb - Adverb)
 - C) (Subject - Verb - Object - Adverb)
 - D) (Object - Subject - Verb - Adverb)

67. Speech that is characterized by the use of a few content words without functional words or certain grammatical markers is known as:
- telegraphic speech
 - cooing and babbling
 - one word utterance
 - developed crying style
68. The claim that the deep structure of language may be common to all languages is referred to as:
- monitor model
 - input hypothesis
 - output hypothesis
 - universal grammar
69. Which of the following is NOT a listening strategy?
- Taking notes
 - Drawing inferences
 - Predicting information
 - Previewing information
70. What ESL listening strategy encourages learner to accept that some audible information may be unclear or unknown?
- Summarizing
 - Self-evaluation
 - Self-monitoring
 - Toleration of ambiguity
71. The listening comprehension strategy where students are asked to listen to a paragraph as it is read aloud and summarize it in their own words is a task.
- semi-guided
 - pre-listening
 - unstructured
 - selective listening
72. The strategy where students form a best guess using evidence or context clues is often referred to as:
- inferring
 - analyzing
 - visualizing
 - synthesizing
73. To look quickly through a reading passage to find something is called:
- synthesizing
 - visualizing
 - skimming
 - scanning
74. To group ideas into meaningful clusters is known as _____.
- skimming
 - scanning
 - summarizing
 - semantic mapping
75. One of the very first stages of writing is:
- summarizing
 - brainstorming
 - drafting
 - editing
76. When students are asked to _____ text, it is helpful to provide them with a list of the most common writing errors in English.
- scan and skim
 - revise and rewrite
 - brainstorm and mindmap
 - summarize and paraphrase
77. An important part of a paragraph is the _____, in which the main idea of the paragraph is restated.
- closing sentence
 - topic sentence
 - heading
 - draft

78. In _____, students are the main focus in the learning process.
- A) learner-centered instruction
- B) teacher-centered instruction
- C) content-based learning
- D) task-based learning

79. An approach to teaching English that uses subject matter as the basis for classroom activities and language learning is called the:
- A) learner-centered method
 - B) grammar translation method
 - C) total physical response method
 - D) content-based instruction method

80. The author who popularized the use of vernacular English in literature, instead of using French or Latin, was:
- A) William Shakespeare
 - B) Geoffrey Chaucer
 - C) William Blake
 - D) Daniel Defoe

81. A long narrative poem, that focuses on a serious subject and chronicles heroic deeds and events is known as:
- A) a sonnet
 - B) an elegy
 - C) an epic
 - D) a ballad

82. If the students in the classroom all come from an Arabic speaking background, it would be generally safe to assume that:
- A) they exhibit similar developmental sequences and errors in L2 acquisition
 - B) they individually exhibit varying developmental sequences and errors
 - C) they all experience L2 acquisition the exact same way
 - D) they would all feel alienated by the L2 culture

83. The affective filter hypothesis acknowledges that learners' _____ can affect their abilities to learn.
- A) nationality
B) appearance
C) voice-control
D) self-confidence

84. _____ helps the learners by drawing their attention to features of the target language.
- A) Consciousness-raising
B) Language awareness
C) Focus on form
D) Sensitization

85. For secondary school students, a less stressful alternative to traditional essay writing is to have:
- A) them keep a portfolio of article clippings
 - B) a composition quiz frequently
 - C) only one essay per term
 - D) them keep a journal

86. An effective way to correct speaking mistakes is to:
- A) wait for the student to finish speaking and then list all of the student's errors
 - B) stop the student mid-sentence and correct the error immediately
 - C) praise the comment and repeat the utterance correctly
 - D) simply not mention it so as not to embarrass the student

87. Using face-to-face language instruction with additional online material is called...
- A) distance learning
 - B) blended learning
 - C) individual learning
 - D) traditional learning