

For each of the following multiple choice questions ,identify the best choice .

1. **The Scientific Goal of NLP identifies the needed for an agent to exhibit various forms of linguistic behavior.**
 - a) Living expense
 - 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 materials.
 - c) psycholinguistic analysis
 - d) **natural language processing**
3. **The Of NLA designs, implements, and tests systems that process natural languages for practical applications**
 - a) Scientific goal
 - b) Financial goal
 - c) **Engineering goal**
 - d) Indirect goal
4. **BNC stands for the**
 - a) British National Companies
 - b) The Brazilian National Corpus
 - c) The Brazilian network Corpus
 - d) **The British National Corpus**
5. **The beginnings of a CALL checklist was inspired mainly by**
 - a) Chapelle (2001)
 - b) **Odell (1986)**
 - c) Al Fraidan (2013)
 - d) Odell (2013)
6. **Some aspects of software that need to be looked at separately for evaluation are**
 - a) place, ventilation and electricity, etc.
 - b) **price, platform and management required, prerequisite software, etc.**
 - 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.
7. **Some output features of a CALL software are**
 - a) **Sound, graphics, video, written fonts, screen layout, etc.**
 - b) syntax, linguistics, morphology, etc.
 - c) apples, oranges, vegetables, cheese and meal, etc.
 - d) hard disc, mouse, wires, television, keyboard, etc.

8. According to Chapelle (2001),refers to the degree of ‘beneficial’ focus on form that the software provides to its learners.

- a) Language Learning Potential
- b) Travelling abroad
- c) buying a new car
- d) completing your Master degree

9.contribute to ‘input enhancement’ of a CALL software.

- a) Food and drink
- b) Colourful, animated picture and the quizzes
- c) Colourless and bad-looking pictures
- d) Coffee and cakes

10. 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

11. A book compared to a CALL software which can involve sound as well as pictures, diagrams and text 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 in its media capability

12. Chapelle and Skehan suggest some conditions which can characterise a task for learners' attention ; these conditions are

- a) ‘modified action and ‘modified output’
- b) ‘modified interaction’ and ‘modified input’
- c) ‘mortified interaction’ and ‘notified input’
- d) ‘codified interaction’ and ‘modified inlet’

13. The British National Corpus is a from a wide range of sources

- a) 100 million-word collection of samples of written and spoken language
- b) 100 million-food collection of samples of cooked chicken and French fries
- c) 600 million-word collection of samples of written and spoken language
- d) 500 million-word collection of samples of written and spoken language

14. Researchers who are using corpora can be

- a) search engines
- b) Italian chiefs
- c) computational linguists and language learning
- d) all the above

15. Computational linguists can indicate

- a) if grammatical parsing programs will work on unnaturally occurring luggage
- b) if grammatical parsing programs will work on naturally occurring language**
- c) if descriptions will fit the facts of actual use of constructions.
- d) if words are actually used, and how often, and how to improve dictionary entries.

16. We can define the term *Evaluation* in the field of CALL as

- a) Making no Decision on the fitness of something for certain purposes
- b) Deciding on the fitness of something for certain purposes**
- c) Using an application for learning purposes
- d) Judging the price of an application

17. Chapelle point out that *language learning potential* refers to the that the software provides to its learners.

- a) degree of 'beneficial' focus on form**
- b) agree on 'beneficial' locus and on form
- c) disagree of both 'beneficial' focus and on the form
- d) degree of 'bine fractional' mucus or form

18. The language content 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) Coursebook**
- b) CALL software
- c) Laptop
- d) Microsoft Word document

19. The three key aspects of CALL that need consideration are

- a) Money, guns and house.
- b) Development, Usage and Evaluation.**
- c) Water, soil and air.
- d) Light, sand and water.

20. According to Chapelle (2001 p52): 'Evaluation of CALL is a argument'

- a) animal-specific
- b) Arabic-specific
- c) situation-specific**
- d) English-specific

21. 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

22. Evaluation a CALL software *after* the program has been acquired and used with some 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) How many cups of coffee one will drink at night
23. Evaluation of CALL materials prior to purchasing them will
- a) help you decide whether to buy them or not
 - b) help you decide whether this software was a success and therefore ear again.
 - c) help you decide what to eat for breakfast
 - d) help you give the software to your learners
24. In the realm of CALL, it is especially necessary for teachers to be good atbecause there is a lot of poor materials/software about.
- a) evasion
 - b) evaluating
 - c) evacuation
 - d) invitation
25. Curriculum designers who evaluate to choose a suitable coursebooks for a course are less likely to extend this activity to CALL, so this job is
- a) left to the students to do.
 - b) left to the parents to do.
 - c) left to the teacher to do.
 - d) left to the lazy students to do.
26.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.
- a) Introspection
 - b) inspection
 - c) friction
 - d) fiction
27. When evaluating a CALL program, it is especially useful to maketo see how the program responds - e.g. give wrong answer and press the wrong keys etc.
- a) deliberate mistakes
 - b) unconscious mistakes
 - c) no mistakes
 - d) all the above

28.If you are using the *checklist approach*, you should not forget to be explicit about where the list comes from and

- a) To be explicit about which existing list is being not used/adapted.
- b) To have as little detailed subsections as possible.
- c) To be able to program a powerful CALL software
- d) To save a copy of the data you used before you log off .

29.According to (Long & Robinson 1998), previous research has proven that some techniques like *highlighting grammatical forms and writing them in italicized, bold letters* are

- a) useless
- b) not effective
- c) very effective
- d) partially useless

30.Chapelle argues that CALL software should have the ability to let studentsas this would help them in internalizing the new form.

- a) see their images
- b) notice their success
- c) notice their errors
- d) notice their progress

31.According to Borg (1999), error awareness helps students to

- a) use monitors and repeat the same errors
- b) monitor and self-correct their use of language
- c) monitor their teachers use of language
- d) monitor the errors that the software makes.

32. When all of the answers are correct, the software displays message in red at the top of the exercise.

- a) 'Incorrect answers'
- b) a 'well done'
- c) a 'poorly done'
- d) a 'wrong answer'

33.The coloured in a CALL software is of significance because it helps students focus on form and allows the computer to take on the role of the teacher.

- a) food bag
- b) full bag
- c) feedback
- d) hardback

34. According to Skehan (cited in Chapelle 2001), CALL materials must suit the target learners, and accordingly its tasks should be set at a level that is
- a) too simple
 - b) too difficult
 - c) neither too simple nor too difficult
 - d) too simple and too difficult
35. Users of corpora can be dictionary makers, computational linguists , descriptive grammarians , Stylisticians and
- a) coffe makers, retailers and police officers, etc.
 - b) company owners , vice presidents and fans , etc. .
 - c) teachers making class tasks , sociolinguistics , language learning researchers , writers of teaching syllabuses, etc.
 - d) football players and fault finders , etc .
36. 'CALL' stand for
- a) Case application language learning
 - b) Computer assisted language learning
 - c) Communication aided language learning
 - d) Cable assessment language learning
37. Development, usage and evaluation are
- a) important stage in the CALL process
 - b) Expensive types of drinks
 - c) Necessary tools for travelling abroad
 - d) All the above
38. Thinking about Designing CALL materials is similar to thinking about
- a) Designing a car
 - b) Designing a house
 - c) Designing textbook
 - d) Designing clothes
39. 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
40. UUEG is an example of CALL software. It mainly facilitates learning
- a) Meaning of words
 - b) Part of speech
 - c) Synonyms
 - d) Grammar and structures

41. 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

42. There are two stages in Chapelle's (2001) evaluation. These are

- a) Usage and evaluation
- b) Implementation and assessment
- c) Judgmental and empirical
- d) Subjective and objective

43. 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 learners
- d) Any multimedia software that is free or shareware

44. Evaluation can be defined as

- a) Using an application for 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

45. A corpus is

- a) Stored information
- b) Stored images and videos
- c) Stored collection of language data
- d) Stored files and folders

46. When teacher subjectively judges an application this is called

- a) Empirical judgment
- b) Experimental judgment
- c) Process judgment
- d) Expert judgment

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

- a) Checklist
- b) Recipe
- c) judgment
- d) Software

48. Choose the sentence that exhibits ambiguity.

- a) I go fishing every Monday.
- b) I like fishing in the river.
- c) **I can fish**
- d) Fishing in the river is interesting

49. In grammar, a 'tree bank' refers to

- a) A bank where you can deposit orange trees
- b) A financial institution where you can deposit money
- c) A collection of grammatical sentences
- d) **A collection of parsed sentences**

50. NLP can be best applied in the field of

- a) military actions
- b) **Computational linguistics**
- c) applied linguistics
- d) food services

مع التمنيات الطيبة بالتوفيق