أسئلة الفصل الثاني لاختبار مادة اللغويات التطبيقية لعام ١٤٣٦-١٤٣٧

كتبتها الاخت: داليا

1 /in the…………… teachers and materials designers were urged to identify things learners need to do with the language (i.e. conduct a needs analysis) and simulate these in the classroom .

    a-Grammar Translation Approach .

    b-Direct Method .

    c-Natural Language Learning .

⇨ d-Communicative Method

2/ in Task-Based instruction (TBI) ,   ……………is organized around tasks related to real-world activities .

⇨ a-Learning .

    b-acquisition .

    c-development.

    d-Evaluation .

3/ According to ………………. , we are born with considerable pre-programmed knowledge of how language works .

⇨ a- Applied Linguistics .

    b-Theoretical Linguistics .

    c-Language Testing .

    d-Forensic Linguistics .

4/ possibility means whether an instance conforms to the rules of grammar and . ……………

⇨ A-Pronunciation .

    B-Phonology .

    C-Syntax .

    D-Pragmatics .

5/ Feasibility is a ……………. concept concerned with limitation to what can be processed by the mind .

    a-Sociological .

⇨ b-Psychological.

    c-biological .

    d-historical .

6/ ……………. observes that a person who had only linguistic competence would be quite unable to communicate .

⇨ a-Dell Hymes .
b-Noam Chomsky .
c- Henry sweet .
d-John Swales .

7/ A communicatively ……………speaker may know the rules , be capable of following them, but nevertheless break them deliberately .

⇨ a-Competent
b-Discontent .
c-Consistent
d-Component

8/ …………. concern the relationship of language or behavior to context .

a-Attestedness
b-Possibility
c-Feasibility
⇨ d-Appropriateness

9/ paralanguage means that when we speak we do not only communicate through ………….

⇨ a-Words
b-Minds
c-Souls
d-Shapes

10/ ………………is term introduced by john swales .

a-interference
b-Conversation Analysis
c-Discourse Analysis
⇨ d-Genre

11/ placement tests are examples of tests which are based on ………….

⇨ a- purposes
b- orientation and the way to test
c- score interpretation
d-response

12/ Subjective & Objective tests are tests which are based on ....
   a- purposes
   b- orientation and the way to test
   c- score interpretation
   ⇨ d- response

13/ .... offer a checklist of features for the teacher to use in discovering difficulties .
   a- Achievement tests
   b- Placement test
   ⇨ c- Diagnostic test
   d- Proficiency test

14/ Objective test refers to how well an individual can learn a foreign language in a given amount of ....
   ⇨ a- time
   b- scale
   c- formula
   d-curriculum

15/ the purpose of achievement tests is to do determine whether course object have been met with skills acquired by the end of a period of ....
   ⇨ a- instruction
   b- hypothesis
   c- theory
   d- approach

16/ Multiple-choice tests are an example of ....
   ⇨ a- Objective tests
   b- Subjective tests
   c- Language Aptitude tests
   d- Speed tests

17/ True or False question are limited primarily to testing .... of information and they are easy to guess correctly on many items.
   a- activity
   ⇨ b- knowledge
   c- phenomenon
   d- prescription

18/ Essay questions are time consuming to administer and score , difficult to identify reliable criteria for scoring ,and only a limited range of ....can be sampled during any one testing period .

   a- format
   b- style
⇨ c- content
   d- answer sheet

19/ .... and performance language tests are examples of tests which are based on orientation the way to tests .

   a- Proficiency tests
⇨ b- Language competence test
   c- Placement tests
   d- Diagnostic tests

20/ Direct testing is a tests that the process to elicit students .... uses basic skill.

   a- persistence
   b- existences
   c- consistences
⇨ d- competences

21/ Criterion-referenced tests determine what test takers , can do and what they know, not how they ....others .

   a- see each
   b- deal with each
   c- understand each
⇨ d- compare to

22/ A test which consisted of only three multiple choice items would not convince students of its face ....

   a- reliability
⇨ b- validity
   c- practicality
   d- generalizability

30/ Classical and operant conditioning , rote verb...............instrumental learning , discrimination learning are examples of ....

⇨ a- behavioral psychology
   b- cognitivism
   c- constructivism
   d- structural linguistics

31/ in the decade of the 1960s .... emerged through the influencee of Noame Chomsky and a number of his followers .
⇨ a- generative transformational linguistics .
   b- cognitive psychology
   c- biological
   d- historical

32/ instead of focusing rather mechanistically on stimulus-response connections, cognitivists tried to discover .... principles of organization and functioning .
   a- sociological
   b- psychological
⇨ c- biological
   d- historical

33/ A refreshing characteristic of .... is its integration of linguistic, psychological, and sociological paradigms.
   a- behaviorism
   b- cognitive psychology
   c- structuralism
⇨ d- constructivism

34/ one of the most popular concepts advanced by .... was the notion of the a zone of proximal development (ZPD) in every learner
   a- Noam Chomsky
⇨ b- vygotsky
   c- Henry Sweet
   d- John Swales

35/ L: I Lost my road.
T: Oh ,yeah, i see ,you lost your way. and then what happened?
This type of feedback is referred to as.................
   a- metalinguistic feedback
   b- elicitation
   c- clarification request
⇨ d- recast

36/ Applied Linguistics is the academic discipline concerned with the relation of knowledge about language to...............in the real world .
⇨ a- decision making
   b- recruitment
   c- speech
   d- writing

37/ ....is in many ways a natural phenomenon beyond conscious control.
   a-Teaching
   b- language use
   c- studying
   d- Description

38/ first-language education, when a child studies their home .... or languages .
   a- language
   b- country
   c- land
   d- society

39/ .... is the study and treatment of speech and communication impairments, whether hereditary, developmental , or acquired (through injury, stroke,illness,or age).
   a- sociolinguistics
   b- Lexicography
   c- Corpus linguistics
   d- Clinical linguistics

40/ .... is the study of the relationship between linguistic choices and effects in literature.
   a- Genre
   b- Literary stylistics
   c- Error Analysis
   d- Discourse Analysis

41/......................... is the planning and compiling of both monolingual and bilingual dictionaries and other language reference works such as thesauri .
   a- corpus linguistics
   b- Lexicography
   c- Theoretical Linguistics
   d- Discourse Analysis

42/Noam Chomsky introduced the term .... in1950s onward .
   a- Generative Linguistics
   b- Lexicography
   c- psycholinguistics
   d- Forensic Linguistics

43/.................... is bound to represent an abstract idealization of language rather than the way it is experienced in the real world .

     a- Pragmatics
     b- Forensic Linguistics
⇨ c- Linguistics
     d- Ethnography

44/ Linguists concern is .... as an end in itself rather than with action based upon that knowledge .

⇨ a- knowledge .
     b- activity
     c- prescription
     d- phenomenon

45/ Native speakers are considered to be people who acquired the language .... and effortlessly in childhood.

     a- similarly
     b- manually
⇨ c- naturally
     d- verbally

46/ Linguists favor .... (saying what does happen)over , prescription (saying what ought to happen).

     a- demonstration
     b- application
⇨ c- description
     d- prediction

47/ English as a Lingua France is speaking a new variety of English which depends neither on childhood acquisition nor on cultural ...., and is often used in communication in which no native speaker is involved .

     a- authority
     b- affinity
⇨ c- identity
     d- ambiguity

48/ The way into the new ....in the Grammar Translation Approach was always through the students own first language.

         a- learning
⇨ b- language
         c- competence
         d- teaching

49/ the Direct Method was advocated in which the students own languages were ....and everything was to be done through the language under instruction.

         a- taught
         b- encouraged
         c- allowed
⇨ d- banished

50/ in the Natural Language learning an adult learner can rebeat the route to ....of the native speaking child.

         a- deficiency
         b- agency
⇨ c- proficiency
         d- occupancy

الأسئلة من ٢٣ إلى ٢٩ غير موجودة ..