

1. (Applied Linguistics) is the academic discipline concerned with the relation of knowledge about language to (decision making) in the real world.

2. (Language use) is in many ways a natural (phenomenon) beyond conscious control.

3. (First-language education), when a child studies their home (language) or languages.

4. (Clinical linguistics) is the study and treatment of (speech and communication) impairments.

5. (Literary stylistics) is the study of the relationship between linguistic choices and effects on (literature).

6. (Lexicography) is the planning and compiling of both monolingual and (bilingual dictionaries), and other language reference works such as thesauri.

7. (Linguistics) is bound to represent (an abstract) idealization of language rather than the way it is experienced in the real world.

8. (Generative Linguistics) introduced by Noam Chomsky (1950s) onward.

9. Linguists' concern is (knowledge) as an end in itself rather than with action based upon that (knowledge).

10. Native speakers are considered to be people who acquired the language (naturally) and effortlessly in (childhood).

11. The spread of English has generated intense interest in the study of (language pedagogy) and of (Second-Language Acquisition (SLA)).

12. Success was measured in terms of the accurate use of (grammar) and (vocabulary) rather than effective communication.

13. Students did not necessarily share the same first language. So, first-language explanation and (translation) were not possible in (the direct method).

14. (The natural language learning) believed that neither explicit (instruction) nor conscious learning had any effect.

15. In (the communicative approach [or method]) Language learning success is to be assessed [neither in terms of accurate grammar and pronunciation

for their own sake, nor in terms of explicit knowledge of the rules, but] by the ability to do things with the (language), appropriately, fluently, and effectively.

16. [At the macro level, there has been the development of] (English for Specific Purposes (ESP)) which tries to develop the language and (discourse) skills [which will be needed for particular jobs (English for Occupational Purposes (EOP)) or for particular fields of study (English for Academic Purposes (EAP))].

17. [Isolating] the formal systems of language [(i.e. its): (pronunciation, grammar, and vocabulary)] [either for learning or for analysis, is a useful first step].

18. In Chomsky's view, the newborn infant (brain) already contains a (Universal Grammar (UG)) which forms the basis of competence in the particular language the child goes on to speak.

19. [As a deliberate contrast to Chomsky's linguistic competence,] the sociolinguist Dell Hymes offered (communicative competence) in the late (1960s).

20. [What is needed for] successful communication, [according to Dell] Hymes [suggested, is four types of knowledge] [can be achieved by:] possibility, feasibility, appropriateness, and (attestedness).

21. [A communicatively competent speaker knows what is formally possible in a language, i.e.,][Possibility means:] whether an instance conforms to the rules of (grammar) and (pronunciation).

22. a communicatively competent speaker may know the (rules), be capable of following them, but nevertheless (break) them deliberately.

23. (Feasibility) is (a psychological) concept concerned with limitations to what can be processed by the mind.

24. "The cheese the rat the cat the dog the man beat saw chased ate was green.", is an example of: Feasibility.

#24. "The man the girl the child saw talked to was from Saudi Arabia".

25. The phrase 'chips and fish', is an example of: (Attestedness.)

#25. "Bread and butter".

26. In order to give a systematic description of context, (Applied linguistics) has drawn upon, and also developed, (discourse analysis).

27. Three areas of study which contribute to discourse analysis are (paralanguage), (pragmatics,) and (genre) studies.

28. Conversations, consultations, lessons, emails, Web pages, brochures, prayers, news bulletins, stories, and jokes; are examples of: (Genre).

29. "(Language Testing) is the practice and study of evaluating (the proficiency) of an individual in using a particular language effectively."

30. The purpose of (proficiency test) is to test global (competence) in a language.

31. (Diagnostic) tests should elicit (information) on what students need to work in the future.

32. (Achievement tests) should be limited to particular material addressed in a (curriculum) within a particular time frame.

33. The purpose of (language aptitude) test is to (predict) a person's success to exposure to the foreign language.

34. In subjective test is a test in which the learners ability or (performance) are judged by (examiners') opinion and judgment. The example of subjective test is using essay and short answer.

35. [(True or False) questions] Moderately easy to write and easily (scored).

36. [Essay question] Can be used to measure (higher) order (cognitive) skills.

37. (Language competence test) is a test that involves components of language such as (vocabulary), (grammar), and (pronunciation).

38. The content selected in norm-referenced tests is chosen by how well it (discriminates) among students.

39. A test is (valid) if it tests what it is supposed to (test).

40. A good test should give (consistent) results.

#40. If a test gives consistent results it is (reliable).

41. (Literary stylistics) raises (awareness) [, not only of the importance of exact wording but] of how there is far more at stake in the use of language than the literal meaning of the words.

42. If a glass is described as either half full or half empty this is an example related to: (Critical Discourse Analysis CDA).

43. (Second-Language Acquisition (SLA)) is research concerned itself with both explaining and describing the process of (acquiring) a second language.

44. (Structural Linguistics) and [Behavioral Psychology] Only “publicly observable responses” could be subject to (investigation).

45. The (generative linguist) was interested not only in describing language [(achieving the level of descriptive adequacy)] but also in arriving at an explanatory level of (adequacy) in the study of language.

46. Social constructivism emphasizes the importance of social interaction and (cooperative learning) in constructing both cognitive and (emotional) images of reality.

47. (tabula rasa), a clean slate bearing no preconceived notions about the world or about (language).

48. (Competence) is one’s underlying (knowledge) of the system language.

49. (Fossilization) is defined as the relatively permanent incorporation of incorrect linguistic forms into a person’s second language competence.

50. (Cognitive) information is usually conveyed by means of (linguistic) devices.

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
التطبيقية اللغويات لاختبار 1437 الثاني الفصل اسئلة
[السقوفي / د - التطبيقية اللغويات - اختبار أسئلة]

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

- Grammar Translation Approach
- **Communicative Method**

2) in Task-Based instruction (TBI) ,is organized around tasks related to realworld activities .

- **Learning** .
- development

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

- **Applied Linguistics**
- Language Testing

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

- Phonology
- **Pronunciation**

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

- -biologica
- **-Psychological**

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

- **Dell Hymes**

- Henry Sweet

7) A communicativelyspeaker may know the rules, be capable of following them, but nevertheless break them deliberately

- **Competent**

- Component

8)concern the relationship of language or behavior to context.

- Feasibility

- **Appropriateness**

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

- **Words**

- Shapes

10)is term introduced by John Swales

- Conversation Analysis

- **Genre**

11) placement tests are examples of tests which are based on

- **purposes**

- orientation and the way to test

12) Subjective & Objective tests are tests which are based on

- **response**

- orientation and the way to test

13) offer a checklist of features for the teacher to use in discovering difficulties

- Placement test

- **Diagnostic test**

14) Objective test refers to how well an individual can learn a foreign language in a given amount of

- **time**

- 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

- theory

- **instruction**

16) Multiple-choice tests are an example of.....

- **Objective tests**

- Language Aptitude tests

17) True or False question are limited primarily to testing of information and they are easy to guess correctly on many items

- phenomenon

- **knowledge**

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

- style

- **content**

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

- **Language competence test**

- Diagnostic tests

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

- **competences**

- consistences

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

- understand each

- **compare to**

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

- **validity**

- generalizability

23) Classical and operant conditioning , rote verb.....instrumental learning , discrimination learning are examples of

- **behavioral psychology**

- constructivism

24) in the decade of the 1960s emerged through the influencee of Noame Chomsky and a number of his followers

- cognitive psychology

- **generative transformational linguistics**

25) instead of focusing rather mechanistically on stimulus-response connections, cognitivists tried to discover principles of organization and functioning

- **biological**

- psychological

26) A refreshing characteristic of is its integration of linguistic, psychological, and sociological paradigms

- cognitive psychology

- **constructivism**

27) one of the most popular concepts advanced by was the notion of the a zone of proximal development (ZPD) in every learner

- **vygotsky**

- Henry Sweet

28) 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.....

- clarification request

- **recast**

29) Applied Linguistics is the academic discipline concerned with the relation of knowledge about language to.....in the real world

- **decision making**

- recruitment

30)is in many ways a natural phenomenon beyond conscious control

- **language use**

- Description

31) first-language education, when a child studies their home or languages

- country
- **language**

32)is the study and treatment of speech and communication impairments,

whether hereditary, developmental , or acquired (through injury, stroke, illness, or age).

- **Clinical linguistics**
- Corpus linguistics

33)is the study of the relationship between linguistic choices and effects in literature.

- Error Analysis
- **Literary stylistics**

34)is the planning and compiling of both monolingual and bilingual dictionaries and other language reference works such as thesauri

- **Theoretical Linguistics**
- Discourse Analysis

35) Noam Chomsky introduced the term in 1950s onward

- Lexicography
- **Generative Linguistics**

36)is bound to represent an abstract idealization of language rather than the way it is experienced in the real world

- **Linguistics**
- Forensic Linguistics

37) Linguists concern is as an end in itself rather than with action based upon

that knowledge

- phenomenon

- **knowledge**

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

- **naturally**

- manually

39) Linguists favor (saying what does happen) over , prescription (saying what ought to happen

- demonstration

- **description**

40) English as a Lingua Franca 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

- **identity**

- ambiguity

41) The way into the new in the Grammar Translation Approach was always through the students own first language

- competence

- **language**

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

- **banished**

- encouraged

43) in the Natural Language learning an adult learner
can repeat the route to
.....of the native speaking child.

- deficiency
- **proficiency**