

1) # how many stages of the task-based language learning:

- **Three stages**

- two stages

2) stages of the task-based language learning:

- -Pre-task activity, -Post-task activity

- **-Pre-task activity. -Task features. -Post-task activity**

3) in the task-based language learning:

- task -Centered

- **Learner-Centered**

4) Why we use Task-based language teaching(TBLT)?

- -Relevant to learners' real-life language needs -Tasks are motivating.

- Tasks allow focus on form/meaning -L2 language production is less stressful

- Learner-Centered

- **all above**

5) Speaking activity

- **-Examples of pre-task activities -**

- Examples of The post-task phase

6) # learners find it difficult to Focus on :

- language meaning

- - language form -

- **attend to both.**

7) # Learner: Norah play the piano Instructor: Norah plays the piano ? Learner: Yes, Norah plays the piano.

- **- Implicit focus on form**

- - Explicit focus on form

8) Learner: Yesterday, I visit my friend. Teacher: you should use the past form .‘visited

- Implicit focus on form

- - **Explicit focus on form**

9) Task repetition, Reflecting on performance (write a report), Attention to form

- -pre-task activities -

- **The post-task phase**

10) Good because it increases (fluency, complexity, and accuracy)

- **Task repetition**

- Attention to form

11) Prepares learners to perform the task linguistically and cognitively

- **-pre-task activities -**

- The post-task phase

12) L7- the study of language based on examples of 'real life' language use.

- -Applied Linguistics

- **-Corpus linguistics**

13) The most famous Corpora are:

- The British national corpus(BNC).

- The Corpus of Contemporary American English(COCA).

- The Longman learners' corpus(LEARNER LANGUAGE).

- **All above**

14) e.g. the study of linguistic competence or performance as revealed in naturally occurring data (descriptive grammar) + Critical Discourse Analysis.

- -Computing -

- **Linguistics**

15) Google is an example of

- **-Computing**

- - Linguistics

16) e.g. natural language processing:

- **-Computing**

- - Linguistics

17) L8--How do we can Discourse analysis?

- -By Collocations
- Concordance patterns
- Keyword patterns:
- **all above**

18) There are two kinds of patterns:

- **1-Concordance patterns. 2-Keyword patterns**
- 1-User. 2-Content

19) The Using Corpus linguistics in English language teaching:

- -Syllabus design.
- -Materials development.
- -Classroom activities.
- **all**

20) string of words that comes together or associated with each other

- - **Collocations**
- - Discourse

21) list of all of the occurrences of a particular search term in a corpus, presented within the context that they occur in.

- - Keyword patterns
- - **Concordance patterns**

22) lexical items that show marked frequency in one text compared to another.

- - **Keyword patterns**
- - Concordance patterns

23) L9# An area of computer science which deals with the study and development of computer systems that are able to perform tasks which require human intelligence.

- -**Artificial Intelligence**
- - human intelligence.

24) any language spoken by humans

- **Natural language**
- - artificial languages

25) such as C++, Java, are Morse code

- Natural language
- **artificial languages**

26) is a field of computer science, artificial intelligence, and linguistics concerned with the interactions between computers and human ( natural) languages

- **natural language processing**
- artificial languages

(27) الكوييز مراجعة عامة وليست شاملة

- اللهم يامعلم ابراهيم علمنا ويامفهم سليمان فهمنا سبحانك ربنا لا علم لنا الا ما علمتنا انك انت العليم الحكيم

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