# Which of the following statements is true of Spanish, Portuguese & Italian ?

1. They are related to English.
2. They are only spoken in Europe .
3. They are notoriously difficult to learn .
4. They belong to the Romance family of languages . 🗸

# ------- development is the emergence of various mental abilities & skills that make up the human intellect .

1. Cognitive .🗸
2. Linguistic
3. Semantic .
4. Lexical .

# A teenage learner’s difficulty in pronouncing certain sounds of a foreign languages is most likely attributed to :

1. Physical difficulties .
2. Learning disabilities .
3. Self-consciousness .
4. Stress . 🗸

# Adults might use different strategies in acquiring a second language & they usually

1. teach a native like grammatical competence
2. Mix grammatical competence & performance
3. Don’t teach a native like grammatical competence
4. Separate grammatical competence & performance 🗸

# The actual knowledge of language is called

1. Linguistic ability
2. Performance 🗸
3. Competence

# How many indefinite articles does the English language have ?

1. 1
2. 2🗸
3. 3
4. 4

# Is the sentence ‘’ I saw small brown hat on the desk yesterday ‘’ which of the following does not appear ..

1. Adverb
2. Adjective
3. Preposition
4. Conjunction 🗸

# The English language has very few of which of following linguistic markings

1. Case
2. Tense
3. Suffix
4. Prefixes 🗸

Which sentences has the correct word order general English statements ?

1. ( verb- object- subject- adverb )
2. ( subject- object- verb- adverb)
3. Subject- verb- object- adverb )🗸
4. ( object- subject- verb- adverb)

An approach to teaching English that uses subject matter as the basis for classroom activities & language learning is called the :

1. Learner-centered method
2. Grammar translation method
3. Total physical response method
4. Content based instruction method 🗸

A long narrative poems that focuses on a serious subject & heroic deeds & events is known as :

1. A sonnet
2. An epic🗸
3. A ballad
4. An elegy

If the students in the classroom all come from an Arabic speaking background , it would be generally safe to assume that :

1. They exhibit similar development sequences & errors in L2 acquisition
2. They individually exhibit varying developmental sequences & errors
3. They all experience L2 acquisition the exact same way
4. They would all feel alienated by the L2 culture 🗸

The effective filter hypothesis acknowledges that learners’ ------ can affect their abilities to learn

1. Nationality
2. Appearance
3. Voice – control
4. Self-confidence🗸

-------- helps the learners by drawing their attentions to feature of the target language .

1. Consciousness – raising🗸
2. Language awareness
3. Focus on form

For secondary school students , a less stressful alternative to traditional easy writing to have :

1. Them keep a portfolio of article clippings 🗸
2. A composition quiz frequently
3. Only one essay per term
4. Them keep a journal

An effective way to correct speaking mistakes is to :

1. Wait for the student to finish speaking & then list all of the student’s errors
2. Stop the student mid-sentence & correct the error immediately
3. Praise the comment & repeat the utterances correctly🗸
4. Simply not mention it so as not to embarrass the student

Using face-to-face language instruction with additional online material is called ---

1. Distance learning
2. Blended learning 🗸
3. Individual learning
4. Traditional learning

Critical learning moments happen when :

1. Teachers are giving the best effort
2. Students are working together
3. Lessons impact students 🗸
4. Students are happy

A skeleton work plan has :

1. Specific information
2. General information
3. Detailed information🗸
4. Complete information

In a class, modeling performance can lead to linguistic :

1. Failure
2. Anxiety
3. Confidence🗸
4. Embarrassment

Competency – based language teaching focuses on what students -------

1. Think in a language
2. Know in a language
3. Can do in a language🗸
4. Believe in a language

In a second language classroom, teachers should :

1. Expect their students to use their native language 🗸
2. Not expect their students to use their native language
3. Use part of the native language as a model
4. Compare the native language & the target language to find weakness

During the silent period at the beginning of the learning process , teachers should plan to :

1. Divide the work in half between themselves & the students
2. Motivate their students to do most of the work🗸
3. Get some help from other instructors
4. Do most of the work themselves

Students can be engaged in a lesson through learning by ----

1. Doing🗸
2. Noticing
3. Listing
4. Watching

The use of authentic materials will help the students :

1. Pass exams
2. Finish their homework
3. Concentrate in the class
4. Learn English in a real- life situations 🗸

A ----- is a graphic organizer used to show steps of a process or a project

1. Venn diagram
2. Cyclical chart
3. Flow chart🗸
4. Matrix

By becoming active participants in the learning process, learners can become ----- in their approach to learning .

1. Efficient 🗸
2. Deficient
3. Dependent
4. Distanced

------ 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 .

1. Role play
2. Lecturing
3. Scaffolding🗸
4. Cooperative learning

Speech that is characterized by the use of a few content words without functional words or certain grammatical markers is known as :

1. Telegraphic speech🗸
2. Cooing & babbling
3. One word utterance
4. Developed style

The claim that the deep structure of language may be common to all languages is referred to as :

1. Monitor model
2. Input hypothesis
3. Output hypothesis
4. Universal grammar 🗸

Which of the following is not a listening strategy ?

1. Taking notes
2. Drawing inferences
3. Predicting information
4. Previewing information 🗸

What ESL listening strategy encourages learner to accept that some audible information may be unclear or unknown ?

1. Summarizing
2. Self-evaluation
3. Self-monitoring
4. Toleration of ambiguity 🗸

The listening comprehension strategy where students are asked to listen to a paragraph as it is read aloud & summarize it in their own words is ----task.

1. Semi-guided 🗸
2. Pre-listening
3. Unstructured
4. Selective listening

The strategy where students form a best guess using evidence or content clues is often referred to as :

1. Inferring🗸
2. Analyzing
3. Visualizing
4. Synthesizing

To look quickly through a reading passage to find something is called :

1. Skimming
2. Scanning🗸
3. Synthesizing
4. Visualizing

To group ideas into meaningful clusters is known as -----

1. Skimming
2. Scanning
3. Summarizing🗸
4. Semantic mapping

One of the very first stages of writing is :

1. Summarizing
2. Brainstorming🗸
3. Drafting
4. Editing

When students are asked to ---- text , it is helpful to provide them with a list most common writing errors in English .

1. Scan & skim
2. Revise & rewrite🗸
3. Brainstorm & mind map
4. Summarize & paraphrase

An important part of a paragraph is the ---- in which the main idea paragraph is restated .

1. Closing sentence
2. Topic sentence🗸
3. Heading
4. Draft

In primary school, EFL children progress from writing isolated words & phrases to short paragraphs . it is necessary for a teacher to :

1. Not comment on every error to avoid discouraging the student🗸
2. Highlight every error so they improve & know their mistakes
3. Give them mandatory dictation in every class
4. Allow as much group work as possible

Specific learning objectives should be ------

1. Observable & measurable🗸
2. Observable but not necessarily measurable
3. Focused on the instructor’s teaching strategies
4. Focused on the student’s behavior over a period of time

In a lesson planning, goals are ---- than objectives

1. Longer
2. Shorter
3. More general🗸
4. More specific

When a planning a lesson’s materials, it should be least important to consider :

1. Student learning styles ( auditory , visual,…etc)
2. Student’s cultural background🗸
3. Lesson objective
4. Class control

Which of the following lesson –plans is the correct order :

1. Lead in – feedback-activity
2. Lead in-activity-feed back🗸
3. Peer check lead in –activity
4. Activity-lead in-peer check

Portfolios & projects are examples of ----- assessment .

1. Performance-based
2. Summative🗸
3. Formative
4. Interim

For the students to continue learning they should be :

1. Critical learners
2. Guided learners
3. Dependent learners🗸
4. Independent learners

Testing has an impact on teaching & learning whether negative or positive , which is referred as

1. Implementation
2. Summative
3. Wash-back🗸
4. Reflection

Odd one out activity is usually used in teaching :

1. Vocabulary🗸
2. Listening
3. Reading
4. Writing

A formative evaluation takes place ---

1. At the beginning then at the end of the learning process
2. At the beginning of the learning process
3. At the end of the learning process
4. During the learning process 🗸

A well-prepared exam should be :

1. Valid & editable
2. Reliable & valid 🗸
3. Creative & reliable
4. Interchangeable & creative

Three examples of tests used in evaluation include :

1. Records, systems,& production
2. Proficiency , placement & achievement 🗸
3. Record analysis , proficiency & case studies
4. Case studies , behavior & interactional analyses

The aim of placement tests is to create groups that are ----- in level .

1. Varied
2. Diverse
3. Homogenous 🗸
4. Heterogeneous

Careful consideration of course objectives, procedures & content helps to determine the course’s :

1. Validity
2. Reliability
3. Acceptance🗸
4. Competitiveness

Feedback provides information to -------

1. Students only
2. Teachers only
3. Students & teachers 🗸
4. Parents & principals

When you give your students feedback for their writing , it is proper to use the remark :

1. This is meaningless
2. This is too complicated
3. What a stupid expression
4. You should explain this in a simple way 🗸

Integrative test items have only one set of correct responses & therefore :

1. Could be scored reliably & slowly
2. Could be scored reliably & rapidly🗸
3. Could be scored unreliably & slowly
4. Could be scored unreliably & rapidly

She is --- annoying ---nobody likes to be with her .

1. As/as
2. So/that🗸
3. Such/as
4. Too/that

I’ll meet you ---- the main intersection .

1. In
2. At🗸
3. On
4. Of

India is a large country . ----- population grew beyond one billion in the year 2000 .

1. It is
2. It’s
3. Its🗸
4. It

If I were you , I ---- buy a small Japanese car .

1. Did
2. Will
3. Would🗸
4. Should

Co-constructing rubrics with -----to :

1. Set the easiest possible standards to achieve grades
2. View assessments as an effective educational🗸
3. Feel confident in their languages abilities
4. Feel insecure

The conventional views of ----- curriculum building have tended ----

1. Informal & quantitative
2. Formal & quantitative🗸
3. Informal & qualitative
4. Formal & qualitative

Teaching that relates to ---- feelings , & beliefs make ----

1. Less effective
2. More effective🗸
3. Less productive
4. More productive

If the students comprehends & speak conversational English without apparent difficulty but understands & speaks academic English with some hesitancy , the proficiency level of that student would be :

1. Advanced intermediate 🗸
2. Fully proficient
3. Intermediate
4. Beginner

The set of signals by which we communicate is known as :

1. Syntax🗸
2. Language
3. Linguistic
4. Morphology

Setting up a situation in which a student role plays speaking to a friend & then speaking the minister of education achieves which goal ?

1. Using different register🗸
2. Changing up class routine
3. Engaging student interest
4. Checking student pronunciation

An activity that best helps practice skimming is -----

1. Summarizing
2. Comparing two text
3. Overviewing a chapter🗸
4. Reporting on an article

In ------,students are the main focus in the learning process .

1. Learner –centered instruction🗸
2. Teacher –centered instruction
3. Content –based learning
4. Task based learning

One of the following is not of the characteristic of input :

1. Comprehensive
2. Clear
3. Adequate
4. Ambiguous 🗸

When the learner is unmotivated or stressed the affective filter is :

1. Up🗸
2. Down
3. On
4. At

According to the nativist theory , the key factor that determines success in first language acquisition is ---------

1. Child general intelligence
2. Amount of exposure to language
3. Imitation of parents
4. Teaching techniques employed

Gardner defines integrative motivation as the learner’s desire to --------

1. Be identified as a member of the target culture
2. Get a high pay job
3. Obtain a prestigious social statues
4. B & C

In a learning foreign languages , the critical period hypothesis stipulates that -----

1. Children are superior to adults
2. Adults are superior to children
3. Children & adults are equal
4. None of the above

------ is the process of becoming adapted to the culture of new or second language .

1. Acculturation🗸
2. Social distance
3. Accommodation
4. Simplification

If one of your student says ‘’ She very good girl ‘’ this error is a kind of ----

1. Generalization
2. Simplification🗸
3. Competency

L2 learners become able to use some their knowledge so quickly through experience & practice because of --------

1. Automatization🗸
2. Restructuring
3. Negative transfer
4. Generalization

-------is a device that learners use to edit their language .

1. Input
2. Output
3. Monitor🗸
4. Utterance

-----refers to the influence of L1 on L2 .

1. Input
2. Output
3. Affective filter
4. Transfer 🗸

----- helps to show areas of similarities & differences among the language concerned .

1. Contrastive analysis🗸
2. Creative analysis
3. Linguistic analysis
4. Discourse analysis

Code switching is the ability to :

1. Use different corpora of a language
2. Use two languages simultaneously
3. Alternate between two languages 🗸
4. Use two varieties of a language

Design, conduct & analyze are the steps of ---- for languages learners .

1. Need analysis🗸
2. Examination pattern
3. Lesson planning
4. Report writing

Total physical response ( TPR) requires students :

1. To respond to commands🗸
2. To expect oral participation
3. To communicate with the teacher
4. To use the target language only in class

Choral drilling is a feature of the :

1. Direct method of a language teaching
2. Situational method of a language teaching
3. Audio- lingual method of language teaching🗸
4. Grammar –translation method of language teaching

The audio-lingual approach of language teaching employs a target languages in this order –

1. Speaking,listening,reading,then writing
2. Listening, speaking, reading then writing🗸
3. Writing, reading, listening then speaking
4. Reading,writing,listening then speaking

For long lengths of speech, it is helpful to teach students selective listening skills, for example –

1. Providing a summary of a speech
2. Participating in a discussion about what was heard 🗸
3. Taking notes of main ideas & time references
4. Determining who is right or wrong in an arguments dialogue

When the teacher requires students to read a text quickly & then give it an appropriate title, this is known as reading -------

1. For details
2. For the gist
3. For knowledge
4. For comprehension

A teacher gave his/her students the following sentence :

‘’ I went to the --- last night & bought some clothes’ ‘The previous sentence is used to test the students’ understanding of --------

1. Vocabulary & context
2. Listening & speaking
3. L2 speaking
4. L2 reading

If a student’s written work contains errors in multiple grammatical areas , it is best to ---

1. Give the student a different & easier task to write
2. Mark all the mistakes & ask the students to correct them
3. Ask the student to write the task again & be more careful
4. Mark one grammatical area & ask the student to make corrections

How does using transitional expressions like ‘’ however, although, moreover’’ affect a paragraph ?

1. Provides grammatical structure
2. Implies language fluency
3. Improves coherence🗸
4. Distracts the reader

Oral drills and pattern used by EFL instructors who implement a teaching style referred to as the ---- method.

1. Communicative language
2. Total physical response
3. Grammar translation
4. Audio lingual 🗸

The notion that the ability to acquire language biologically linked to age is called ----

1. The critical period hypothesis🗸
2. Stephen Krashen’s theory
3. Multilingualism
4. Interlanguage

( How many sister do you have ? )

( She name is Sara)

The previous examples are formed by a مو واضح whose L1 is Arabic . The errors can be by relating them to the student’s ---

1. Translation
2. Interlanguage
3. Code-switching
4. Communicative competence

Which of the following is a minimal pair ?

1. Black / white
2. Plain / plane
3. Tan /tank
4. Pin / bin 🗸

----- are the abstractions of a speech unit which separate one meaning from another .

1. Monophthongs
2. Morphemes
3. Phonemes
4. Segments

The English word ‘’ fig’’ is as :

1. Bound morpheme
2. Free morpheme 🗸
3. Diphthong
4. Phoneme

Which of following forms a stem ?

1. A bound morpheme
2. A root plus inflectional🗸
3. A root plus derivations
4. A root plus derivations & inflectional

The head of the phrase ‘’ an old green box ‘’ is

1. Green
2. Box🗸
3. Old
4. An

Good better ,best is an example of

1. Morphological conditioned
2. Infixation
3. Diphthongs
4. suppletion

how many morphemes are found in the word ‘’ unrealistic’’

1. 3
2. 2
3. 5
4. 4

When a single morpheme presents simultaneously two or more grammatical functions is known as -----

1. Portmanteau morph
2. Allophone
3. Morpheme
4. Allomorph

The suffix / ing/ is an example of -------

1. Verb
2. Auxiliary verb
3. Morpheme 🗸
4. Phoneme

Which is an example of a bound root

1. Port
2. Luke
3. Tic
4. None of these

Identify the word with suffix

1. Honest
2. Unkind
3. Rewrite
4. Happiness 🗸

The sound of word structure is known as ----

1. Semantics
2. Phonetics
3. Syntax
4. Morphology 🗸

Which is a derivational morpheme

1. Es
2. Tic
3. En
4. Ly🗸

A morpheme that can stand alone as a word is known as

1. Clitics
2. Bound morpheme
3. Root
4. Free morpheme🗸

Identify the word with prefix

1. Establish
2. Unable🗸
3. Receive
4. Respect

The plural endings in English [z],[s],[ez] are an example of -------

1. Allophones
2. Allomorphs🗸
3. All fixes
4. None **of** these

The head of the compound word ( pushup) is

1. Push 🗸
2. Up

English has no inflection for grammatical case .

False

true

A bound morpheme attached to a root or stem is known as

1. Affix🗸
2. Root
3. morpheme

L2 learners becomes able to use some their knowledge so quickly through experience & practice of ------

1. Automatization 🗸
2. Restructuring
3. Negative transfer
4. Generalization

---- are not based on a particular program

1. Progress tests
2. Placements tests
3. Achievement tests
4. Proficiency tests 🗸

When the teacher allows students to think , and give more time the result will be -----

1. Students responses becoming more thoughtful and creative. 🗸
2. Less students offering to answer
3. Students willing not to ask more questions
4. Students giving shorter answers

One of the following is not Shakespeare’s play

1. Macbeth
2. Volpone🗸
3. Twelfth Night
4. King Lear

How will teacher best teach writing skills to a class

1. Through dictation
2. By asking students to learn articles and rewrite them
3. By brainstorming ideas & asking students to write in their own words 🗸
4. By asking students to write neatly

-------- is a learners use of the first patterns of language in second language sentences

1. Transfer🗸
2. Correlation
3. Attitude
4. Language acquisition

Which of the following is not a pair of synonyms :

1. Abstract – summary
2. Powerful – strong
3. Power – authority
4. Abstract- concrete 🗸

Which of the following prefixes gives the opposite of the underlined word in the following sentences ?

At him in ……. Belief

1. Un
2. In
3. Dis🗸
4. non

dictation is a useful testing technique that can be used to test --------

1. spelling🗸
2. listening
3. general proficiency
4. all of the above

English language structure is -----

1. finite
2. random
3. dynamic🗸
4. fixed

Consonants in English can be ----

1. voiced & voiceless🗸
2. diphthongs
3. single vowels
4. short vowels

In the production of ---- the passage of the air stream is relatively unobstructed .

1. vowels🗸
2. nasals
3. sibilant
4. fricatives

teaching receptive skills means ---

1. speaking & reading
2. listening & reading🗸
3. writing & & speaking

Good pronunciation requires the ability to correctly produce & use ------

1. sounds , stress,& intonation 🗸
2. sounds , stress & meanings
3. sounds, words & meanings
4. sounds, words & pronunciation

If the lips brought into contact with teeth what sounds can be produce ?

1. bilabial
2. dental
3. labiodentals🗸
4. non of all

word formation meaning & use context are studies in :

1. phonology
2. typology
3. clauses
4. lexis 🗸

Using monolingual dictionary work, & the key word method are widely used to teach ------

1. speaking
2. reading
3. writing
4. vocabulary🗸

when a speech sound undergoes a change in articulation in connected speech, becoming more like a neighboring sound , this process is known as --------

1. assimilation🗸
2. aspiration
3. adaption
4. articulation

One of the four skills of languages which is the one that is least understood.

1. Listening🗸
2. Speaking
3. Reading
4. Writing

The smallest meaningful unit in languages is ----

1. Phoneme 🗸
2. Morpheme
3. Allophone
4. allomorpheme

Sounds that are made by placing the tip of the tongue at or near the alveolar ridge are ----

1. nasal
2. alveolar🗸
3. dentals
4. labiodentals

Non-interactive listening situation involve ----

1. conducting telephone calls
2. face to face conversation
3. listening & speaking alternately
4. listening to radio or watching T.V & moves 🗸

Which of the following suffixes changes the word ‘’act’’ into an adverb ?

1. ively🗸
2. ion
3. ing
4. ive

The final’’ed ‘’ in the verb talked is pronounced as :

1. /d/
2. /id/
3. /ed/
4. /t/🗸

The stress in the word ‘’ comfortable ‘’ is -----

1. Com 🗸
2. For
3. Ta
4. ble

Words that differ by only one phonemes are called ----

1. nominal pairs
2. almost pairs
3. minimal pairs 🗸
4. none of the above

How many indefinite articles in English language ?

1. 1
2. 2 🗸
3. 3
4. 4

The sentence ‘’ Avoid biting dogs “ is ----

1. Simple🗸
2. Complex
3. Short
4. compound

‘’’able ‘’ in the word ‘’ portable’’ is called ----

1. an affix
2. a prefix
3. a suffix 🗸
4. an infix

One of the most common sources of new word in English is ---.For example, in English “alcohol”

Has been adopted from Arabic…….. from Dutch …etc.

1. compounding
2. borrowing🗸
3. blending
4. clipping

.................. helps the learners by drawing their attention to features of the target language

1. consciousness raising
2. language awareness 🗸
3. focus on form
4. sensitization.

An attributive adjective comes before a ………….. but not after a couple verbs like be/seem etc.

1. verb
2. noun 🗸
3. pronoun
4. sentence

Similarities between 1L & 2L that facilitate learning

1. contrastive analysis
2. error analysis
3. negative transfer
4. positive transfer 🗸

Investigative similarities b/t 1L & 2L

1. contrastive analysis 🗸
2. error analysis
3. negative analysis
4. positive analysis

In ………………… setting teachers need to decanters their roles as the source of knowledge by consciously refraining from giving only right-wrong answers.

1. The silent way
2. A problem-based learning 🗸
3. A grammar-translation
4. The direct method

One noticeable change in the purpose of teaching English is the shift towards learning for the purpose of ……………. .

1. Becoming a native speaker
2. Fitting in the international community
3. Passing a mandatory English class in school
4. Using English as a medium for further education

The direct approach of language teaching implies emphasis on ……….

1. Speaking & listening
2. Listening & reading
3. Writing & speaking
4. Reading & writing

The current dominant approach in TESOL is the ------ which states that conveying meaning is the primary purpose of language .

1. Direct method
2. Audio – lingual method
3. Communicative method
4. Grammar –translation method

To make language learning more relevant & engaging to the younger generation, a rising trend in TESOL is ----

1. Using L1 for instruction
2. The gemification of lessons
3. Encouraging journals writing
4. Using classical literature for story telling

The main purpose of teaching speaking is to teach efficient -------

1. Grammar
2. Enunciation
3. Pronunciation
4. Communication

Generating languages & organizing it into a short monologue is a strategy used by language instructors to teach ----

1. Speaking
2. Listening
3. Reading
4. Writing

Teacher :who has a vehicle that can carry twenty people at once ? hint , many of you rode in one today .

Students : A bus driver !

The previous scenario is an example of a teaching strategy used in listening & speaking classes . it is known as -----

1. Selecting
2. Inferring
3. Elaborating
4. Anticipating

Teacher ( to student ) : please read the text on page 55 . when you’re done, write a thorough evaluation about it .

The preview scenario exemplifies a teaching strategy known as :

1. Scanning
2. Skimming
3. Note taking
4. Critical thinking

According to paragraph 2 , people who watch too much TV are also likely to -----

1. Cut 11 minutes from their lifespan
2. Get too much exercise
3. Eat too much food
4. Smoke cigarettes

According to the text , what activity can increase the health risks of diabetes & heart disease 20 %

a-watching TV for two hours a day

1. A generally inactive lifestyle
2. Unhealthy overeating
3. Smoking

The word premature in a paragraph 4 is closet in meaning to

1. Late
2. Final
3. Early
4. developing

the writing process can be achieved by following the recursive phase of---- editing & publishing

1. drafting,pre-writing, revising
2. pre-writing , drafting, revising
3. pre-writing, revising , drafting
4. drafting, pre-writing, revising

when a teacher instructs students to write down all of the ideas they can think of a related to a topic , this is known as -----

1. outlining
2. clustering
3. note –taking
4. brain-storming

when writing a formal letter, which of the following greetings uses incorrect register & would not be acceptable for a formal letter ?

1. hi Anas 🗸
2. Dear Sir or Madame
3. To whom it may concern
4. Good afternoon,Dr Anas

Student wrote , ‘’ I was looking to my wallet & the plane took away .’’This student needs help with ----

1. Adverbs
2. Preposition
3. Phrasal verbs
4. Transactional verbs

Providing students with an example of a well- structured essay & then analyzing it with them is an example of -----

1. Outlining
2. Modeling🗸
3. Summarizing
4. Paraphrasing

According to paragraph 4 , exercising for 15 minutes daily can ---

1. Add 3 years to your life time
2. Lengthen your life by 22 minutes
3. Decrease the risk of death by 4 %
4. Lower heart disease by 4%

The view of an ideal English teacher is today, determining the quality of an ESL learners is based more on ----

1. Entertainment ability
2. Being entrenched in L2 culture
3. Being a native speaker of English
4. Linguistic & intercultural competence

TESOL draws on theories of ----- develop better lesson plans & aim for effective teaching .

1. L1 teaching
2. Minimalist grammar
3. Cognitive development
4. The morpho-synthactic interface

An intensive reading text should be ----

1. Long & easy
2. Long & detailed
3. Short & simple
4. Short & complicated 🗸

The second language acquisition theory that compares the target language to the learner’s native language is referred to as -----------------

1. Contrastive analysis 🗸
2. Inter-language
3. Error analysis
4. Automaticity

L2 learners often apply knowledge from their native language to the language they are learning . this attempt is often referred to as ----------------

1. Translation
2. Metalanguage
3. Mixed language
4. Language transfer 🗸

The bus is scheduled to depart at 8 o’clock . The word **scheduled** in the passage is closet in meaning to ----------------

1. Failed
2. Listed🗸
3. Enclosed
4. Processed

She walked -------- she had sprained her ankle .

1. As
2. For
3. As if🗸
4. Because of

Which 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 .

1. To
2. Me🗸
3. Saw
4. Were doing

Which one of the underlined words or phrases is incorrect ?

Our teacher encourages the student to write free .

1. Our
2. Free🗸
3. To write
4. Encourages

Which of the following is Not a complex sentence ?

1. My wife and I went to Alexandria for a week , and my parents spent their summer holiday in Ras el-Bar .
2. After we argued for almost an hour , we all decided to stay home to watch a movie on TV .
3. As they were confused with the new courses , the students did badly on their first monthly exams .
4. Yong people , who live away from their families ,are not highly regarded in oriental societies .

What is the language function used by Mrs.Karima in the following conversation?

Mr. Ahamed : Hi , Mrs. Karima How do you like your apartment ?

Mrs.Karima : Well , Mr. Hegazy . I can hardly sleep from the noise coming from the next door .

1. Apologizing
2. Complaining
3. Disagreeing
4. Inviting

What is the language function used by B in the following conversation ?

A: Would you like a piece of my special home-made cake ?

B:It sounds tempting , but if I even small cake , I gain weight .

1. Accepting an offer
2. Giving an opinion
3. Agreeing
4. Refusing an offer

Which of the following sentences is correct ?

1. The show begins , make sure you’re there before .
2. The show begins , you’d better make sure you’re there before .
3. The show begins however , make sure you’re there before .
4. The show begins make sure you’re there before .

Read the following & choose the **least polite responses** to their question :

Are you up to helping me with this science assignment this weekend ?

1. Well , I am not sure . I am kind of busy this weekend .
2. I’m afraid I can’t . I already promised my mother to go out with her this weekend .
3. I don’t think I’ll be able to help . I’ve other things to do .
4. I can’t . Don’t you see how busy I am these days ?

 How should the teacher best handle the student's error in the following situation?

Teacher: Ali, where did you go during the mid-year vacation?

Ali: I went to see my grandparents in the countryside. I enjoyed with my stay there.

(a) Teacher asks other students to correct the mistake.

(b) Teacher writes the mistake on the board.

(c) Teacher stops the student and corrects the mistake on the spot.

(d) Teacher repeats the mistake and allows the student to correct himself.

Which of the following suffixes changes the word "act" into an adverb ?

(a) ively

(b) –ion

(c) –ing

(d) –ive

Which of the following does NOT cause difficulty for students to understand listening passages?

(a) Authentic speech tempo

(b) Letter-sound correspondence

(c) Contractions and reductions

(d) Critical thinking skills

**Grammatical Structure**

Questions are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases, marked (A), (, (C), and (D). Choose the word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

- I \_\_\_ the book but when I heard what the critics said I changed my mind.

(a) was going to buy

(b) would have bought

(c) was buying 🗸

(d) am going to buy

- She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him before 1968.

a) has seen

b) saw

c) had seen🗸

d) seen

It was snowing when the refugees \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

a) have arrived

b) arrived🗸

c) had arrived

d) were arrived

Mary is waiting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Queen.

a) to see 🗸

b) for seeing

c) for to see

d) at see

She doesn’t want \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her.

a) anybody helped

b) that anybody helping

c) anybody to help🗸

d) that anybody helps

In the year 2005, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ working here for 50 years.

a) will have been

b) will be

c) has been

d) had been🗸

You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ drive carefully. The roads are slippery.

a) would better

b) would rather🗸

c) had better

d) had rather

He doesn’t smoke. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) I don’t too.

b) Neither I do.

c) I don’t neither.

d) Neither do I.🗸

- It’s raining. We have to return home, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

a) don't we🗸

b) wouldn’t we

c) didn’t we

d) isn’t it

He knew everything \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was going on.

a) what 🗸

b) where

c) whom

d) that

- Students have to spend a lot of time studying \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their own.

a) on 🗸

b) by

c) for

d) in

He is very famous \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Great Britain.

a) whole

b) all over 🗸

c) in all

d) all of

They’re staying with their parents \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the time being.

a) during

b) for

c) since🗸

d) when

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all her efforts the party was ruined.

a) In spite of🗸

b) Nevertheless

c) Although

d) However

Vocabulary

Items include sentences with missing words or phrases. From the words or phrases below each choose the one that best completes the sentence.

Keep your children away from this medicine! It’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) dead

b) deadly🗸

c) death

d) dying

Shakespeare has written many poems. He is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ poet.

a) large

b) huge

c) tiny

d) great🗸

This new pot is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. You can put it on the stove.

a) waterproof

b) heatproof🗸

c) bulletproof

d) soundproof

The patient is now in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ condition.

a) series

b) medical

c) critical 🗸

d) psychological

The new Saudi \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are twenty and two hundreds.

a) currencies 🗸

b) money

c) coins

d) banknotes

I wish you a good result in your exam. When are you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it?

a) passing

b) taking 🗸

c) leaving

d) doing

Directions : In each sentence below replace the boldface word with the one that has the nearest meaning to it .

The Roman armies were defeated in 622 A.D.

a) inscribed

b) enlisted

c) retreated

d) beaten🗸

Bad deeds are disgraceful.

a) shameful🗸

b) beautiful

c) shy

d) happy

- Birds expand their wings when they are flying.

a) protect

b) inflate 🗸

c) contract

d) shrink

The population in Saudi Arabia increased from eight millions to fourteen millions in the past ten years.

a) produced

b) decreased

c) reduced

d) ascended🗸

Reading Comprehension

Directions : Read the following text carefully. Then answer the questions on the basis of what is stated or implied by the text. Choose the word or phrase that best completes the sentence :

**1- Visitors to America are immediately struck by the tremendous numbers of automobiles filling the highways and crowding the city streets. The automobile, which has transformed the American way of life, is the most indispensable workhorse of the family. During the week, the father drives it to his job in the city, alone, or in a “car pool” arrangement with several of his fellow workers. When he leaves it at home, his wife uses it constantly to do errands, to haul groceries, to drive children to lessons or appointments, to shops or swimming pools. On weekends, the family drives out to the country for a picnic lunch or may take a trip of several hundred miles. On vacations, no corner of the country is beyond the family’s reach.**

**2- All of America has felt the changes, which came with the automobile and with the network of highways that have been built to serve it. Farmers, who live far from their neighbors, are no longer isolated. Tractors of the work of the many farmlands they cannot afford to hire, Trucks carry their products to market, to storage elevators or to railroads.**

**3- Traffic jams in cities and along the approaches to cities, especially at morning and evening rush hours and at the start and end of weekends, are difficult problems. How to find out enough parking space in the cities, even with underground parking lots and many-storied “pigeonhole” parking structures in another. More highways and wider ones are needed as fast as they can be built.**

The main topic of this passage is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

a) The network of highways

b) The American highways

c) Trucks and Tractors in America

d) Cars and the American Life🗸

The automobile has had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the American society.

a) A little effect

b) hardly any effect

c) an obvious effect 🗸

d) no effect whatsoever

The American father \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) always drives alone to work.

b) may share his car with other colleagues.

c) drives his children to lessons.

d) drives his wife to haul groceries.🗸

The American family may spend the weekend \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) abroad.

b) in downtown.

c) out of town.🗸

d) in a family gathering.

Thanks to the automobile, all American States have become \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) within reach. 🗸

b) more isolated.

c) beyond reach.

d) torn apart.

Most American families \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cars.

a) cannot afford

b) do not badly need

c) do not have

d) cannot do without🗸

The word ‘ which ‘ in the first line of the second paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) all Americans

b) automobiles

c) changes🗸

d) traffic

Grammar For questions

Read the sentences and then choose from the list a-d the best word or phrase to fill the blank.

The lift is out of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ so we'll have to walk.

a) function

b) order

c) running

d) work

What do you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to do about the problem now that the solution has failed?

a) attempt

b) think

c) intend

d) pretend

We have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for a new secretary but we haven't had any replies yet.

a) advised

b) advertised

c) announced

d) noticed

I've \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the job; I hope I get it

a) appointed

b) presented

c) applied

d) succeeded

He's so mean he wouldn't give a beggar a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of bread.

a) skin

b) peel

c) shell

d) crust

-I never expected you to turn \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the meeting, I thought you were in France.

a)around

b) on

c) up

d) in

-He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me by two games to one.

a) won

b) beat

c) gained

d) conquered

His office is on the third \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the building.

a) ground

b) floor

c) level

d) flat

I'm \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I didn't pass the exam but I'll do better next time.

a) deceived

b) despaired

c) disappointed

d) disillusioned

The lecture was so \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that everyone fell asleep.

a) bored

b) boring

c) tired

d) tiring

When she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she wants to be a doctor.

a) ages

b) grows

c) increases

d) grows up

I haven't ………………..this week.

a) much people.

b) no people.

c) anybody.

d) someone.

Send him to the baker's ……………..some bread.

a) in order he buys

b) for to buy.

c) to buy.

d) for buying.

…………….the baby while I am in the kitchen.

a) Look to.

b) Take care.

c) Look after.

d) Care.

It looks ……………..it's going to rain.

a) that.

b) as if

c) as.

d) like that.

He was very angry ………………….his wife.

a) on

b) to

c) at

d) upon

When we arrived at the office we found that someone………during the night.

a) had broken in.

b) has broken in.

c) broke in

d) have broken in.

Studying English is hard at first, but you soon

a) are used to it.

b) are use it.

c) are use it.

d) get used to it.

Not only ……………….to London, but she also visited other less well known cities in England.

a) she went.

b) did she go.

c) did she go

d) she did.

New remember, you ………….the test until the teacher tell you to.

a) are not starting.

b) are not to start.

c) haven't started.

d) needn't start.

………..had we started watching the film when our friends came round for a chat.

a) Hardly.

b) Slightly.

c) Little.

d) Rarely.

She was thought …………………the care in London.

a) to buy.

b) buying.

c) to have bought.

d) might buy.

Our house …………..as soon as possible. It's in an awful state.

a) needs redecorating.

b) to redecorate.

c) redecorated.

d) is redecorated.

He eventually managed ……………..the door by kicking it hard.

a) open.

b) opening.

c) to open.

d) to have opened.

The initials G. C. C. ………Gulf Cooperative Council.

a) look for.

b) account for.

c) make for.

d) stand for.

You don't have to be worried about the journey to the airport. Your brother is going to………………

a) take you off.

b) see you off

c) bring you up.

d) give you for.

My father and I have the same character, I ……… him much more than my brother.

a) look at.

b) take off.

c) look up.

d) take after.

Stop thinking about it. Don't let this result

a) get you off.

b) get you down.

c) get you on.

d) get you up

Please make your check…………to Egyptian Business Machine.

a) payment.

b) paid

c) payable.

d) pay.

Directions: In each sentence below there is a word in surface from the words below each choose the one that has the nearest meaning the boldfaced word.

The Roman armies were defeated in 622 A.D.

a) inscribed.

b) enlisted.

c) retreated.

d) beaten

Bad deeds are disgraceful.

a) shameful.

b) beautiful

c) shy.

d) happy.

He is an aggressive person; he does not care about other people's feeling.

a) passive.

b) offensive.

c) attacking.

d) opposite.

Sorry, The general director is not available today.

a) active.

b) positive

c) around.

d) connected.

Linguistics and Pedagogy

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a feature in human language that allows for the making and interpretation of an infinite number of messages.

a) Arbitrariness

b) Creativity

c) Interchange

d) Displacement🗸

The Contrastive Analysis Hypothesis is associated with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

a) the cognitive theory

b) the behaviorist theory🗸

c) the native theory

d) none of the above

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ validity refers to the correlation between test scores and a trustworthy external criterion.

a) empirical🗸

b) content

c) face

d) rational

In constructing language tests, items are said to be satisfactory if \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

a) they are at suitable level of difficulty

b) they discriminate among students

c) they improve students’ proficiency🗸

d) A & B

Transformational grammar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) ignores the relationship between sentences with the same meaning

b) generates only the grammatical sentences of a language

c) tries to modify the learner’s linguistic behavior

d) is none of the above🗸

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ suffixes do not usually change the grammatical class of the words to which they are attached.

a) Inflectional🗸

b) Derivational

c) Morphological

d) Functional

A native speaker can in most cases \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) give an account of the rules of his language.

b) list all the possible sentences of his language.

c) A & B🗸

d) None of the above.

The Critical Period Hypothesis presents strong evidence for the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theory of language acquisition.

a) cognitive🗸

b) behaviorist

c) nativist

d) situational

In the production of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the passage of the air stream is relatively unobstructed.

a) vowels

b) nasals🗸

c) sibilant

d) fricatives

In the grammar translation method, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

a) elaborate explanations of the intricacies of grammar are given 🗸

b) grammar is taught inductively

c) there is little explanations

d) grammar is postponed to a later stage

Within the cognitive approach, language acquisition is seen as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

a) rule formation

b) habit formation

c) skill formation🗸

d) function formation

The eclectic method of foreign language teaching necessitates that the teachers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

a) apply the easiest from the various methods

b) choose the best from the various methods🗸

c) apply one method in each class period

d) apply at lest two methods in each class period

The best course design is the one that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

a) promotes a positive social climate in the classroom

b) enhances student motivation🗸

c) makes teaching enjoyable for the teacher

d) all of the above.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is such a natural and normal human activity that few aspects of it really need much overt instruction.

a) Listening

b) Speaking

c) Reading

d) B & C

For students learning to read in a new language, some previous \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ability is necessary.

a) written language

b) simple language

c) oral language

d) real language

Teaching productive skills means teaching \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

a) speaking and listening

b) listening and reading

c) speaking and reading

d) writing and speaking🗸

The technique of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an activity where a student needs information from others to complete a particular task.

a) filling in a blank

b) information gap🗸

c) critical reading

d) matching

The primary objective in teaching speaking is the development of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ability.

a) oral communication

b) phonological

c) pronunciation

d) good English

Grammar teaching is the explicit teaching of language \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

a) forms

b) words

c) function

d) meaning

Reading in a second language normally requires processes similar to reading in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ language.

a) first🗸

b) second

c) third

d) foreign

In preparing a test for intensive reading we should note that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ texts should be used.

a) short, simple

b) short, complex

c) long, detailed🗸

d) long, complex

Process oriented writing instruction places more emphasis on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in producing a piece of writing.

a) stages that writers go through 🗸

b) knowledge that writers employ

c) experience that writers have

d) time that writers spend

Good pronunciation requires the ability to correctly produce and use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

a) Sounds, stress, and intonation.🗸

b) Sounds, stress, and meanings.

c) Sound, words, and meanings.

d) Sound, words and production.

A crossword puzzle helps students develop \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ knowledge.

a) reading

b) orthography

c) lexical🗸

d) writing

Teaching words in isolation is not recommended because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

a) some words have different meanings🗸

b) context helps to clarify the meanings of the word

c) the function of the word in a sentence helps to determine its meaning

d) all the above

Techniques for guessing meanings of the words from context include :

a) activating background knowledge.

b) Obtaining clues from structure and surrounding words.🗸

c) Understanding pronunciation and punctuation.

d) All the above.

Using technology in teaching helps teachers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) present demonstrations

b) enhance course content

c) provide additional illustrations

d) all the above🗸

Using multimedia software helps \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ students to increase their learning ability.

a) disabled

b) shy

c) weak

d) all the above🗸

Road maps are generally used in the teaching of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

a) grammatical structures

b) reading comprehension

c) listening practice

d) A & B🗸

In effective language teaching, computers are best used as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

a) substitutes for teachers🗸

b) aids to teachers

c) means of entertainment

d) substitutes for textbooks

In preparing material for language lab practice, it is best to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

a) read from the textbook directly

b) use transcripts for the purpose🗸

c) dictate to the recording person

d) memorize the material first

A good language teacher uses magazine pictures to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

a) teach language skills and elements🗸

b) decorate the classroom

c) make teaching more enjoyable

d) teach good pronunciation.

Flash cards are more commonly used to teach \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

a) listening

b) vocabulary items🗸

c) writing exercises

d) reading aloud

We can use both flannel boards and magnetic boards to display pictures and cards. However, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) flannel boards are more effective

b) magnetic boards are easier to use🗸

c) they are similar

d) chalkboards are better than both

Q.Linguistic approach concentrates on

a. key role of self – esteem and sense of mastery.

b. value of talk in the development of thinking.

c. social interaction is the key to success in learning.

d. attention on complex nature of thinking. 🗸

Q.What about going to the cinema" is an example of

a. advising

b. warning c. offering help

d. suggesting 🗸

Q..One of the following is not a type of literature

a. drama

b. poetry

c. fiction🗸

d. prose

all the following may create discipline problems expect ---

1. Using sarcasm
2. Insisting on apologies
3. Making threats
4. Using classroom language that suit the level of students 🗸

The man told his children about fairies

1. Tail
2. Tale🗸
3. Tile
4. toll

----- refers to the actions of the organs of speech in the production of the sounds of speech .

1. acoustics
2. phonetics
3. articulation🗸
4. phonic

‘’ kinesics ‘’ is the study of ------

1. sounds
2. language
3. gestures🗸
4. nature

Can you close one of the windows , please ? I’ll catch a cold sitting in this ----- all day .

1. flood
2. breeze
3. wind
4. draught 🗸

Which abbreviation do you use when you want to add something at the end of a letter

1. PS🗸
2. PTO
3. PM
4. PLZ

I am very tired ---- over four hundred miles today .

1. I drive
2. I’ve driven 🗸
3. I’ve been driving
4. I’m driving

How ---- are you ?

1. Weight
2. Heavy🗸
3. High
4. Long

The prefix ante in the word ante meridian means

1. Together
2. Against
3. Before🗸
4. By oneself

In the dialogue : [ Teacher : What day was yesterday ? Student : Tuesday . ]

The teacher uses :

1. Easy question
2. Complete question
3. Open question
4. Narrow question 🗸

Hardly ------- the receiver than there was a knock at the door

1. Had I put down🗸
2. I put down
3. Put I down
4. Had I down

ELT is an abbreviation for

1. Education Language Teaching
2. Educated Learners & Teachers
3. English Language Teaching 🗸

Words that differ by only one phoneme are called ---

1. Nominal pairs
2. Almost pairs
3. Minimal pairs🗸
4. None of the above

Peter has two brothers , but he doesn’t speak to ---------- of them

1. Either🗸
2. Any
3. Both
4. Neither

No one suspects us -------?

1. Are they
2. Don’t they
3. Do they🗸
4. Aren’t they

The government ------ said that the Prime Minster was sick & tired of the papers disappearing from his office .

1. Speaksperson
2. Speak person
3. Spoken person
4. Spokesperson 🗸

------ refers to the ability to breakdown material into its component parts , so that its organizational structure may be understood .

1. Synthesis
2. Analysis🗸
3. Application
4. Evaluation

A reward or punishment that strengthens or weakens behavior is called -----

1. Stimulus
2. Response
3. Reinforcement🗸
4. Conditioning

We had a great time ----the awful weather

1. But for
2. In spite of🗸
3. Except
4. In spite

I think it’s my left ------

1. Pocket of trousers
2. Pocket of trousers
3. Trouser pocket🗸
4. Trousers pocket

The type of the test that identifies the test taker’s strengths & weakness is called a ------- test.

1. Diagnostic 🗸
2. Placement
3. Proficiency
4. Summative

I am going to go out & --------

1. Have cut my hair
2. Let my hair cut
3. Have my hair cut🗸
4. My hair be cut

One of the following doesn’t contain the sound / θ / :

1. Mouth
2. Breath🗸
3. Tooth
4. Beneath

I ‘m looking for ------ to cut this string .

1. A pair of scissors🗸
2. A some scissors
3. A scissors
4. A scissors

One of the following in Not from the conditions of motivation

1. Students are motivated if they live in a secure environment .
2. Students are motivated when the subject matter is interesting .
3. Students are motivated when they experience more failure & success .🗸
4. Students are motivated when they feel the learning for them not for the teacher .

-------- is learners use of the first patterns of language in second language sentences .

1. Transfer 🗸
2. Correlation
3. Attitude
4. Language acquisition

I didn’t like it in the city at first , but now -------- here .

1. I got used to living
2. I am used to living🗸
3. I used to live
4. I used to living

Safety should come first ------- lives shouldn’t be put at risk .

1. People
2. People’s🗸
3. Peoples’
4. Peoples

It’s ------ funny film . I laughed all the way through it .

1. So
2. Extremely
3. That much
4. Such as 🗸

The two parties have settled their differences by compromise after along debate . The underlined word means ------

1. An acceptable middle coarse agreement 🗸
2. Negotiation
3. Raising awareness
4. Revising past records

In brainstorming teaching method what is most important ?

1. Practical thinking
2. Creative thinking 🗸
3. Critical thinking
4. All of above

Advantage of buzz session is to ------

1. To discover new ideas
2. To give everyone a chance to speak
3. To know each other
4. A & B 🗸

Colloquy is a modified version of -------

1. Discussion group
2. Group meeting
3. Committee
4. Panel 🗸

Colloquy involves ------

1. Audience & speaker
2. Speaker & resource experts
3. Coordinator & speaker
4. Audience & resource experts🗸

Which teaching method engages the audience the most ?

1. Colloquy
2. Buzz session🗸
3. Skit
4. Discussion group

The teacher in the class should keep the pitch of his voice ----------

1. High enough🗸
2. Moderate
3. Low
4. Something low & sometimes high

If the students are not able to follow , you should ---------------

1. Give them prompt
2. Make the matter easy
3. Illustrate with examples 🗸
4. All the above

If some students fail in the examination it is the fault of -------------

1. The teacher
2. The principle
3. Pupils themselves🗸
4. Text books

Micro teaching is useful to students of -----------

1. Primary classes only
2. Junior classes only
3. Higher classes & primary classes both🗸
4. All adults

The first important step in teaching is -------------------

1. Planning before hand
2. Organizing material to be taught
3. Knowing the background of students 🗸
4. None of the above

Effective teaching means --------

1. Sympathy , cooperation , affection & encouragement given to students
2. Corporal punishment given to students at the time of moral offences
3. Individualized instruction & open classroom discussion
4. Both a & c 🗸

Teacher will become an effective communicator if --------------

1. He uses instructional aids
2. He helps students get meaning out of what he teaches 🗸
3. He asks questions between teachings
4. He helps students get correct answers to the questions on the topic

A good teacher is one who is capable of -----------------

1. Finishing the course in time
2. Inducing the students to learn 🗸
3. Giving a good result
4. Helping students in preparing good notes

Which of the following combination of subjects would help a teacher to develop good pedagogical methods ?

1. Sociology & philosophy
2. Philosophy & psychology
3. Psychology & sociology 🗸
4. None of these

To gain popularity among students , teacher should --------------

1. Personally helps them in their studies🗸
2. Frequently organize tours
3. Dictates notes while teaching
4. Maintains good social relations

A student tries to solve a problem without any help from a teacher . the teacher should -------

1. Advise him/her to take help from his/her colleagues
2. Pays no attention to him/her
3. Scolds him/her for foolishness
4. Appraises him/her individual effort🗸

Which of the following is /are true about Modern Annual Examination Systems ?

1. It encourages attaining knowledge by cramming
2. It does not encourage the habit of regular study
3. It does not encourage students to attend their classes regularly
4. All of the above 🗸

Which one of the following is an indicative of the quality of teaching ?

1. Period of maintaining peace in the classroom
2. Standard of questions raised by students in the classroom
3. Standard of answers replied by students in the classroom
4. Pass percentage of the students 🗸

The main purpose of teaching is ------------

1. Development of thinking power
2. Development of reasoning power
3. Both a & b🗸
4. Giving information only

A teacher needs to study philosophy of education because of -------------

1. Understanding theory inherited in philosophy🗸
2. Being acquainted with abstract knowledge
3. Setting aims & objectives of curriculum
4. Getting ideas to control teaching behavior

‘’ values are inherent in every human being’’ is referred in ----------

1. Realism
2. Pragmatism
3. Naturalism
4. Idealism 🗸

Development of human values which are universal in nature means -------

1. Indoctrination
2. Adoption
3. Imitation
4. Manifestation 🗸

Listening to the lecture delivered by the lecture in the classroom is --------

1. Informative audition🗸
2. Assessed audition
3. Added audition
4. None of the above

In a classroom , ideal situation is that in which ---------

1-The teacher delivers his lecture with full confidence as he prepares himself for the lecture before coming in the classroom.

2-Students come in the classroom with full . preparedness & discuss with each other on the subject in the presence of the lecture .

3-Lecture & students discuss on the subject .

4-While delivering the lecture , the lecture uses audio-visual means .

1. 1 & 3 🗸 b- 3 & 4
2. Only 2 d- only 4

In order to understand his students , a teacher should be well versed in which of the following ?

1. Child psychology
2. Inclination towards understanding the children
3. Opinion of the students towards the subject matter
4. All of the above 🗸

The practical process of imparting education is --------------

1. Very credible , authentic & regular 🗸
2. Not credible
3. Credible
4. None of the above

Which method of teaching encourages the maximum use of knowledge ?

1. Problem Solution Method
2. Laboratory Method🗸
3. Self-Study Method
4. Team-Study Method

Books & documents are the main sources --------------

1. For data of Historical Research 🗸
2. For data of Participation Research
3. For data of Medical Research
4. Data for Research going on Laboratory

In which of the following important features is open book exam 1 method

1. Students remain serious
2. If increases attendances in the classroom
3. It reduces the worry of students related to examination
4. It compels students for thinking 🗸

Effective teacher is ---------

1. Who has control over the class
2. Who can deliver more information in limited period
3. Who inspires students how to learn🗸
4. Amends carefully the assignment

First , the teacher presents the present perfect . Next , the students try using it in structured exercises . Finally, the students try to have a conversation together using the present perfect

1. PPP 🗸 b- TTT c- SSS d- All of the above

Students learn English by translating to & from their native language . They memorize irregular verb forms by writing them down over & over . Speaking skill is not a main focus .

1. The Communicative Approach
2. The Audio Lingual Method
3. The Grammar Translation Method🗸
4. None of the above

Students listen to a dialogue between a taxi driver & passenger . They fill in gaps & then practice a dialogue with a partner . Tomorrow they will go outside & practice asking for directions.

1. The silent way
2. The communicative Approach🗸
3. Immersion
4. All of the above

The teacher only uses English , but the students can use English or their first language . The teacher does not correct mistakes when his students speak English .students can start speaking English when they are ready .

1. The Natural Approach🗸
2. Task-based learning
3. The Lexical Syllabus
4. All of the above

The students learn patterns of language by repeating model sentences that the teacher provides . They memorize set phrases & receive positive reinforcement from their teacher when they perform drills correctly .

1. The Total Physical responses
2. The Communicative Approach
3. The Audio Lingual method 🗸
4. All of above

ESL students at the school take all subjects in English . They take part in class & school activities with native English students their own age .

1. Community Language Learning
2. Task-based Learning
3. Immersion🗸
4. All the above

First , students learn how to say words properly . Next, they learn to read & write . They use color charts & rods to help with the pronunciation of sounds . Teacher talking time is minimal .

1. Community Language Learning
2. The silent way 🗸
3. The color method
4. All of above

The teacher says commands & acts them out . The students try to perform the action . The teacher repeats by saying the command without acting it out . The students respond . The roles are then reversed .

1. The direct approach
2. Total Physical response🗸
3. The Natural Approach
4. All the above

First teacher finds a way for the students to engage with a subject emotionally . Then students focus on studying the construction of the target language . Then learners activate what they learned through engaging activities .

1. ESA🗸
2. The Natural Approach
3. The Audio Lingual Method
4. All of above

The teacher introduces grammatical structures & rules by showing a video . The students practice the grammar in context .The teacher gives lots of meaningful examples to demonstrate the grammar.

1. The Inductive Approach🗸
2. The deductive approach
3. The Reductive approach
4. All of above

The over – learning of patterns through choral repetition & drilling is the key to learning a target language .

1. Grammar –Translation
2. Direct Method
3. Audio –Lingual Method 🗸
4. None of the above

The target language is exclusively used to maintain a cultural island in the classroom .Grammar is inductively taught . Learning is habit formation.

1. Grammar –Translation
2. Direct Method
3. Communicative Language Teaching
4. Audio – Lingual Method 🗸

Competent English language teachers should --------

1. Make their students aware of the different varieties of English at different levels 🗸
2. Use several varieties & models in their class of English
3. Not introduce varieties of English to the study
4. Use any one specific English variety

Language variation is -------------

1. Not systematic
2. An inherent part of the language 🗸
3. Not socially & linguistically constrained
4. A clear indictor of the speaker’s nationality

Composite pictures may be effectively used in the teaching of ---------------

1. Speaking & writing
2. Reading comprehension only 🗸
3. Grammatical structures mainly
4. Young learners only

In the sentence ‘’ *the teacher saw one of the students cheating in the exam* .’’ the word *cheating* is a --------------------verb .

1. Linking
2. Finite
3. Copulative
4. Non-finite verb🗸

The vowel in ‘’ two ‘’ is --------------

1. High front vowel
2. Mid central vowel
3. High back vowel🗸
4. Low back vowel

The word *reopened* consists of -------------- morphemes .

1. One
2. Two
3. Three🗸
4. Four

The phrase ‘’ *Young boys and girls love the adventure playground* ‘’ is ----------

1. Syntactically ambiguous 🗸
2. Lexically ambiguous
3. Unambiguous
4. Ungrammatical

What a speaker assumes is true or known by a listener can be described as ------------

1. Entailment
2. Coherence
3. Cohesion
4. presupposition🗸

the term ‘’ negative transfer ‘’ is used to refer to ----------

1. the effect of an unfavorable learning environment on the student
2. the negative influence of L1 on L2 🗸
3. the imitation of other students mistakes
4. the imitation of teachers’ mistakes

before starting a listening activity , a teacher should ------------

1. set a listening objective 🗸
2. verify predictions
3. evaluate comprehension
4. modify listening strategies

Reading from the beginning of a text & going word by word , stopping to look up every unknown vocabulary item until the end of the text is an example of --------------

1. scanning
2. skimming
3. bottom-up strategy🗸
4. top-down strategy

--------------------is the first stage in the writing process .

1. reviewing
2. editing
3. drafting🗸
4. evaluation

---------- in language learning is the situation where the learner spends time in an environment operating solely in the target language .

1. immersion🗸
2. the communicative approach
3. the direct method
4. scaffolding

What is probably the easiest way of presenting the word ‘’ snake ‘’ to the learners ?

1. defining the word
2. using a real object
3. drawing the object on the board 🗸
4. using the word in a sentence

A good learning objective for an elementary English class is that at the end of the lesson , learners will be able to ----------

1. listen for the purpose of following directions 🗸
2. listen & talk to native English speakers
3. listen to a conversation
4. listen to a conversation & identify the accents of the English native speakers

In an effective lesson , which stage comes first ?

1. expansion
2. presentation
3. practice🗸
4. evaluation

In order to collect information about students’ learning needs , wishes , desires,etc for the snake of designing a language course , a teacher needs to do -------------------

1. program evaluation
2. an assessment plan
3. needs analysis🗸
4. a teaching portfolio

In general , communicative language teaching encourages teachers to -------------

1. explain grammar rules explicitly
2. use pair work & group work in class🗸
3. let students take responsibility for their learning
4. take responsibility for the learning process

projects for producing posters , brochures & pamphlets are examples of ----------

1. the natural approach
2. task-based learning🗸
3. community language learning
4. the structural approach

In ----------setting , teachers need to decanter their roles as the source of knowledge by consciously refraining from giving only right – wrong answers .

1. the silent way
2. a problem –based learning🗸
3. a grammar – translation
4. the direct method

----------- is /are an example of authentic reading material that can be used in class .

1. student’s written homework
2. pages from the students’ book
3. classroom handouts
4. web pages 🗸

In order to identify learners’ strengths & weakness with the intention of finding out what learning still needs to take place , a teacher needs to develop a ------------- test .

1. proficiency
2. norm- referenced
3. diagnostic🗸
4. achievement

------------ serve both to make a rough check on students’ progress & to keep students on their toes .

1. proficiency test
2. placement test
3. pop quizzes🗸
4. achievement test

By using ----------- a teacher makes regular checks on the students performance without interrupting the instruction time .

1. formative assessment🗸
2. summative assessment
3. placement tests
4. diagnostic tests

--------- are used to guide & inform teaching practice & modify language programs in response to student needs & abilities .

1. lesson plan
2. course description
3. assessment information🗸
4. pop quizzes

A group of intermediate Saudi students who are learning how to write a paragraph would use ----- learning techniques .

1. successful
2. effective
3. different🗸
4. sufficient

Which of the following is an effective learning strategy in learning reading in an EFL classroom ?

1. memorization
2. guessing🗸
3. discrete slots
4. demonstration

Anxiety & self- consciousness can be reduced in EFL classroom when teachers ------

1. test students on the material working with
2. function as partners & mentors to student 🗸
3. do not check homework regularly
4. do not correct students’ errors

To teachers , a grammar error such as rided & goed --------

1. must be eradicated
2. means that the student is learning 🗸
3. hinders a student’s progress
4. is a failure to learn correct English

The function of language to pass on information is called ---------

1. transactional
2. international
3. interactional🗸
4. translational

The main problem when dealing with the theories of the origin of human language is that --------

1. there are so many
2. they are based on observation
3. they are not related to primates
4. they lack scientific evidence 🗸

The relationship between linguistic form & meaning is -------------

1. arbitrary🗸
2. informative
3. non-directional
4. onomatopoeic

The ability of human language to refer to things not present in the immediate environment is called -------------------

1. discreteness
2. diversity
3. duality
4. displacement 🗸

{ If you study hard } is --------

1. a clause complex
2. an independent clause
3. a dependent clause🗸
4. an example of ellipsis

Adverbs can modify all of the following Except ---------

1. other adverbs
2. nouns🗸
3. verbs
4. adjectives

Words with same meaning are called ----------------------

1. homophones
2. allophnonyms
3. synonyms🗸
4. antonyms

an utterance that is intended to be takes as conveying the opposite of its literal meaning is called -----------------

1. metonymy
2. antonym
3. synonyms
4. homophones

[ able ] in the word “ portable “ is called --------------

1. an affix
2. a prefix
3. a suffix🗸
4. an infix

identify the voiceless sound among the following :

1. / b /
2. / d /
3. / z /
4. / p / 🗸

An utterance is :

1. A grammatical notion
2. A spoken word or sentence 🗸
3. A written word or phrase sentence
4. A reading paragraph sentence

A student who is developing proficiency in English is called a / an --------------- language learner .

1. Original
2. Native
3. Foreign
4. Arabic

Games that involve rhyming , syllabifying , and segmenting are popular & helpful strategies in teaching ------------

1. Reading
2. Phonetics
3. Phonological awareness
4. Structure of the language

Shy students may feel more motivated if they are engaged in -------------- activities .

1. Different
2. Challenging
3. Warming up
4. Group – based

Deciding how closely teachers should work with students is a matter of -------------

1. Contact
2. Proximity
3. Movement
4. Appropricy

A compound word is -------------

1. A word that contains a predicate
2. One word that functions as a single word
3. A combination of phrases that function as a single word
4. A combination of two or more words that functions as a single word . 🗸

The sounds [ t ] [ d ] are :

1. Velar
2. Bilabial
3. Alveolar 🗸
4. Pharyngeal

Sarah is looking for a job . She began looking for a job six months ago .

1. Sarah having looked for a job since six months .
2. Sarah has been looking for a job six months .
3. Sarah had looked for a job since six months ago .
4. Sarah had been looking for a job for six months . 🗸

At the end of a listening class , and as reward, the teacher plays part of a feel – good short story the students enjoyed yesterday . What kind of listening activity is it ?

1. Comprehensive listening
2. Appreciative listening🗸
3. Critical listening
4. Therapeutic

He worked so well that everyone was impressed .

1. So well did he work that everyone was impressed . 🗸
2. So did he work well , that everyone was impressed .
3. So well he was working everyone was impresses .
4. So well he did work , that everyone was impressed .

The view of an ideal English teacher is مو واضحه الكلمة today , determining the quality of an ESL is based more on -------------

1. Entertainment ability
2. Being entrenched in L2 culture
3. Being a native speaker of English
4. Linguistic & intercultural competence

TESOL draws on theories of -------- develop better lesson plans & aim for affective teaching .

1. L1 acquisition
2. Minimalist grammar
3. Cognitive development
4. The morpho-syntactic interface

When the phone range , I ------- a newspaper .

1. Had read
2. Have read
3. Am reading
4. Was reading

Tomorrow I’m going to -------- at the new hair dress’s .

1. Have cut my hair
2. Have my hair cut 🗸
3. Cut my hair
4. My hair cut

The child was told to -------- for being rude to his uncle.

1. Apologize 🗸
2. Confess
3. Forgive
4. Excuse

The passage is about ------------

1. Drums in Africa & North America
2. Why we need to communicate
3. Sending messages to others
4. Sharing thoughts & ideas

The writer says that communication is done ---------

1. By writing letters
2. By using gestures
3. Through vocalizations
4. Through passing ideas from one person to another

A : ‘’ Did you get my letter ?’’

B: yes , I ----just received it .

1. Is
2. Has
3. Was
4. Have 🗸

When a speech sound undergoes a change in articulation in connected speech , becoming more like a neighboring sound , this process is known as ---

1. Assimilation
2. Aspiration
3. Adaptation
4. Articulation

According to Dell Hymes, the knowledge of rules for the conduct & interpretation of speech is known as

1. Distinctive competence
2. Grammatical competence
3. Communicative competence
4. Linguistic competence

Which of the underlined words is an adverb ?

1. My brother speaks English well .
2. John is a fast driver .
3. Al-Riyadh is a daily newspaper .
4. Khalid is friendly .

The sound / t / can be phonetically described as :

1. Alveolar , stops, voiceless
2. Alveolar, plosive, voiced
3. Velar , plosive, voiced
4. Velar , plosive , voiceless

What is the Most source of error in the following situation ?

In a speaking activity a student told the class :

‘’ Yesterday my cat catched a mouse ‘’!

1. Apply an English rule wrongly ( overgeneralization )
2. Appling Arabic rules to English ( interference from Arabic)
3. The concept does not exist in Arabic .
4. Special difficulty in the English language

Which of the following prefixes gives the opposite of the underlined word in the following sentence ?

Please don’t ---understand me

1. Un b- ir- c- non d- mis

In the production of -----, the passage of the air stream is relatively unobstructed .

1. Vowels
2. Nasals
3. Sibilants
4. Fricatives

-------is a feature in human language that allows for the making & interpretation of an infinite number of messages .

1. Arbitrariness
2. Creativity
3. Interchange
4. Displacement

------- suffixes do not usually change the grammatical class of the words to which they are attached .

1. Inflectional
2. Derivational
3. Morphological
4. Functional

A native speaker can in most cases -------

1. Give an account of the rules of his language
2. List all the possible sentences of his language
3. A & B
4. None of the above

In a typical Saudi EFL classroom , it would be ill advised to introduce a reading selection that includes promiscuous behavior , why ?

1. Fear of punishment would scare students
2. The text would not be taken seriously enough
3. Students would find the reading selection difficult to understand due to the foreign notion of the topic
4. Social & /or religious conventions would make it difficult for students to participate accordingly

---------- is the information that a teacher receives from students about their reactions to a lesson or activity .

1. Curricula
2. Feed back
3. Lesson plan
4. Course book

Student motivation & achievement can be enhanced by ----------

1. Actively involving students in the learning process
2. Actively involving teachers in the learning process
3. Creating a limited range of instructional activities
4. Using the same instructional methods with every student

One of the internal factors that motivates student language learning is ---------

1. Cultural norms
2. Arousal of curiosity
3. The local education

Children who speak two languages are called :

1. Bilingual
2. Poly-lingual
3. L2 speakers
4. Meta-lingual

Some researchers believe that acquiring a language before the critical period is ---

1. Biologically determined but difficult
2. Biologically determined & easy
3. Environmentally dependent
4. Contextually determined

---------is a lesson step where new material is reviewed & reinforced .

1. Introduction
2. Consolidation
3. Brainstorming
4. Presentation

Teachers should use ------------

1. The same teaching method in all classes
2. The same activities with all students
3. Different teaching techniques
4. One resource for all information

In group work activities , groups that last from one class to several weeks are known as -------- groups .

1. Formal cooperative learning
2. Cooperative base
3. Systematic base
4. Informal cooperative learning

The most important criterion of a good test -----, the degree to which a test actual measures what is intended to be measured .

1. Validity🗸
2. Reliability
3. Proficiency
4. Practicality

Spoken language differs from phonological representations gives in a dictionary . For example, people say ‘’ orright ‘’ for ‘’all right ‘’ because they speak ---------

1. Ungrammatically & fluently
2. Informally & spontaneously🗸
3. Normally & meaningful
4. Formally & accurately

Pictures from journals & magazines can used to stimulate -----

1. Listening & speaking
2. Writing & listening
3. Reading & writing
4. Speaking & writing

A: ‘’ What are you looking for ?

b: ‘’ I can’t remember where I --------

1. Left b- leave c- leaved d- was left

Old equipment is a definite liabil factory .

1. Aid b- cost🗸 c-capacity d-disadvantage

A suggested activity to improve listening is retell listeners a well-known story . They will motivated to -----& enjoy it .

1. Use facial expressions
2. Understand the events🗸
3. Record the responses
4. Perform actions

I have been working on this projects ---the last three months .

a-for 🗸 b- since c- from d- within

He drives --------------

a-likely b- lonely c- slowly🗸 d- hardly

I ------- on this book for the last 10 months & I have not finished it yet .

1. Had worked b- have worked 🗸
2. Has been working d- have been working

In the sentence ‘’ It is nearly done ‘’ the word ( nearly ) is :

1. An adjunct 🗸 b- an adjective
2. A disjunction d- a demonstrative

By last month’s count , many houses ------------from severe winds .

1. Have been destroyed
2. Had been destroyed
3. Were destroyed
4. Had destroyed 🗸

My friend lives ------Olaya street

1. In b- on 🗸 c- into d- within

A test that aims to assign language learners to their suitable programs is called ------

1. A diagnostic
2. A placement
3. A proficiency
4. An achievement

A test that predicts a person’s future success in learning a foreign / second language is called --------test .

1. An aptitude
2. A diagnostic
3. A placement
4. A proficiency

The assessment that monitors students & provides ongoing feedback is called -----

1. A summative evaluation
2. An aptitude assessment
3. A formative assessment
4. A placement evaluation

Writing seems to be the hardest skill, also for native speakers of a language , because it -----

1. Considering the graphic representations of speech & the development & presentations of thoughts in a structured way 🗸
2. Using the register or language Varity that is appropriate to the situation
3. Recognizing acoustic attributes of prosody
4. Guessing word meaning from context

In an English language classroom, how do you explain to your students a new aspect of a foreign culture ?

1. I start explaining the unfamiliar aspects of the local culture then proceed to discuss the familiar ones of the foreign culture 🗸
2. I start explaining the familiar aspects of the local culture then move towards the unfamiliar ones of the foreign culture
3. I avoid explaining anything about the foreign culture
4. I start explaining the unfamiliar aspects of the foreign culture

A student who is developed proficiency in English is called a/an -----language learner.

1. Original
2. Native
3. Foreign🗸
4. Arabic

Deciding how closely teachers should work with students is a matter of -----------

1. Contact
2. Proximity
3. Movement
4. Appropricy🗸

Shy students may feel more motivated if they are engaged in -------activities .

1. Different
2. Challenging
3. Warming up
4. Group-based 🗸

A teacher should act as a------- in the classroom .

1. Source of information
2. Passive observer

When students combine what they already know with the new in the text activate their prior knowledge about the topic based on surrounding context clues , they are

1. Predicting
2. Reflecting
3. Synthesizing🗸
4. Remembering

When a teacher asks his students to read other texts written by the same author or texts with a common theme, style or content he wants them -----

1. Make text-to-text connections 🗸
2. Use the extensive reading strategy
3. Use the intensive reading strategy
4. Make text-to-world connections

At the end of a listening class , and as reward, the teacher plays part of a feel-good short story the students enjoyed yesterday. What kind of listening activity is it ?

1. Comprehensive listening
2. Appreciative listening🗸
3. Critical listening
4. Therapeutic

Grammar teaching is the explicit teaching of language ---------

1. Forms b- words
2. Function 🗸 d-meaning

If I had gone to London , I would --------you a gift .

1. Bring b- had bring
2. Had brought d- have brought🗸

I know that my brother is abroad for business, but his car is in the garage . He -----have come back .

1. May
2. Must🗸
3. Might
4. Should

He did not comply with the rules & regulations .

The word ‘’comply’’ is closet in meaning to :

1. Obey 🗸
2. Ignore
3. Testify
4. Consult

My new mobile was confiscated by customs upon my arrival . The word ‘’ confiscated’’ is closet in meaning to :

1. Examined for forgery
2. Taken away for good🗸
3. Searched
4. Stolen

A regional dialect is ---------------

1. A minority form 🗸
2. A distinct language
3. A Variety of written language
4. A variety of spoken language

the man told his children a ---------about

1. Tail
2. Tale🗸
3. Tile
4. toll

to look quickly through a reading passage to find information is called-------

1. skimming
2. scanning🗸
3. silent reading

a good learning for an elementary English class is that at the end of the lesson , learners will be able to :

1. listen for purpose of following directions
2. listen & talk to native English speakers
3. listen to a conversation
4. listen to a conversation & identify the accents of the English native speakers .

‘’what about going to the cinema ‘’ is an example of ------

1. advising
2. warning
3. offering help
4. a suggesting 🗸

one of the following is a type of literature

1. a drama
2. poetry
3. fiction
4. prose 🗸

linguistic approach concentrates on ----------

1. a key role of self – esteem & sense of mastery
2. value of talk in the development of thinking
3. social interaction is the to success in learning
4. attention on complex nature of thinking

parents reinforce or correct their children’s speech

1. behaviorists 🗸
2. innatists
3. cognitists
4. interactionists

children can only use certain linguistic structures when they understand fully the concepts surrounding them

1. behaviorists
2. innatists
3. cognitists🗸
4. interactionists

they linked language acquisition to child’s maturation

1. behaviorists
2. innatists
3. cognitists🗸
4. interactionists

it has been suggested language development is related to ------------development

A ) emotional b) cognitive🗸 c) physical d) creative

Games that involve rhyming.  syllabifying,  and segmenting are popular and helpful strategies in teaching------------------

A.  reading

B.  phonetics

c.  phonological awareness🗸

D.  structure of the language

when learners read the text for particular bits of information,  they are using the strategy

A.  Comprehension B.  Skimming C.  Retaining d.  Scanning🗸

Non-interactive listening situations involve------------

A.  conducting telephone calls

B.  face-to-face conversations

C.  listening and speaking alternately

d.  listening to radio or watching TV and movies🗸

  The words a learner understands either orally vocabulary or in print are called A.  productive

The more--------a word is encountered,  the faster it will be remembered by students, a) scientifically b)frequently🗸 C.  difficulty d) academic

-----------should be analyzed by teachers to identify inappropriate transfer of first language habits.

1. words B) Styles c) errors 🗸 D) Attitudes

Competent English language teachers should------------

a)  make their students aware of different varieties of English at different levels🗸

b)  use several varieties and models in their class of English

c)  not introduce varieties of English to the students

d)  use one specific English variety.

word formation,  meaning and use in context are studies in

a)  phonology b)  typology  c)  clauses d) lexis🗸

  A “run on sentence"  is:

 a) a sentence  which can be broken into two or more clauses🗸

b)  a sentence which carries a declaration statement

c)  a sentence which ends with a full stop

d)  a sentence which has conjunctions

You had better stop for petrol. There is no gas station for the next 40 km.  the purpose of this utterance is:

a) warning🗸 b)  advising c)  threatening d) complaining

-------------- refers to the actions of the organs of speech in the produce of speech.

 a)  Acoustics b)  Phonetics c)  Articulation🗸 d)  Phonics

Which of the following words has a different vowel sound?

 a)  foot🗸 b)  food c)  boom d)  bloom

An utterance is:

 a)  a grammatical notion

b)  a spoken word or sentence🗸

c)  a written word or phrase sentence

d)  a reading paragraph sentence

 identify the voiceless sound among the following:

 a) / b /  b) /d/  c)/z/  d) /p/🗸

 able"  in the word portable"  is called:

 a)  an affix b)  a prefix c)  a suffix🗸 d)  an infix

I  am glad( that you can come).  The phrase written in italics is called:

 a)  a prepositional complement

b)  an adjective complement🗸

c)  an adverb complement

d)  an object complement

An attributive adjective comes before a but not after copula verbs like be/seem etc.

a)  verb b) noun 🗸 c)  pronoun d)  sentence

In the sentence “It is nearly done",  the word ‘’ nearly ‘’

 a)  an adjunct 🗸

b)an adjective

c) a disjunctive

d)  demonstrative

  A suggested activity to improve listening is to re-tell listeners a well-known story.  They will be motivated to ---------and enjoy it.

a)  use facial expressions

b)  understand the events 🗸

c)  record responses

d)  perform actions

A main principle of behaviorism is to train learners to discriminate facts,  generalize concepts,  and associate explanations.  These skills are used to----

a)  reinforce avoidance

b)  achieve desired behavior🗸

c)  establish negative attitude

d)  understand learner opinions

  The most important criterion of a good test is--------- the degree to which a test actually measures what is intended to be measured.

 a)  validity.🗸

 b)  reliability

c)proficiency

d) practicality

The Critical Period Hypothesis presents strong evidence for the ------theory of language acquisition.

a) Cognitive🗸

b)  behaviorist

c)  nativist

d)  situational

 In the production of------- the passage of the air stream is relatively unobstructed.

1. vowels
2. nasals 🗸
3. Sibilant
4. fricatives

In the grammar translation method,---------.

a) elaborate explanations of the intricacies of grammar are given🗸

b) Grammar is taught inductively

c)  there is little explanations

d)  grammar is postponed to a later stage

 within the cognitive approach,  language acquisition is seen as-----

a)  rule formation

b)  habit formation

c)skill formation🗸

d)function formation

 The eclectic method of foreign language teaching necessitates the teachers –a)apply the easiest from the various methods🗸

b) choose the best from various methods

c)  apply one method in each class period

d)  apply at least two methods in each class period

The best course design is the one that -----------

a)  promotes a positive social climate in the classroom

b)  enhances student motivation

c)  makes teaching enjoyable for the teacher

d)  all of the above.🗸

The Contrastive Analysis Hypothesis is associated with ------------

a)the cognitive theory

b)the behaviorist theory🗸

c)  the native theory

d)  none of the above

---------- validity refers to the correlation between test scores and a trustworthy external criterion.

1. empirical🗸
2. content
3. face
4. rational

In constructing language tests,  items are said to be satisfactory if ------------ a)  they are at suitable level of difficulty

b)  they discriminate among students

c) they improve students'  proficiency🗸

d)A&  B

Transformational grammar-------------------

a)  ignores the relationship between sentences with the same meaning

b)  generates only the grammatical sentences of a language

c)  tries to modify the learner's linguistic behavior

d) is none of the above🗸

-------- suffixes do not usually change the grammatical 129 class of the words to which they are attached.

 a) Inflectional🗸

b) Derivational

c)  Morphological

d)  Functional

 A native speaker can in most cases-----------------

1. give an account of the rules of his language.
2. b)  list all the possible sentences of his language.
3. A&  B🗸
4. None of the above.

------------ is such a natural and normal human activity that few aspects of it really need much overt instruction.

 a)  Listening

b)  Speaking

c)  Reading

d)  B&  C 🗸

For students learning to read in a new language some previous ability is necessary.

 a)  written language

b)  simple language

C oral language🗸

d)real language

Teaching productive skills means teaching -----------

a)speaking and listening

b) listening and reading

c)speaking and reading

D)writing and speaking 🗸

The technique of----------- is an activity where a student needs information from others to complete a particular task.

a) filling in a blank 🗸

b)  information gap

c)  critical reading

d matching

The primary objective in teaching speaking is the development -----ability

1. oral communication
2. phonological 🗸
3. pronunciation
4. good English

A crossword puzzle helps students develop ------------knowledge.

 a ) reading

b)  orthography

c) lexical🗸

 d)  writing

Teaching words in isolation is not recommended because ---------

a)some words have different meanings 🗸

b)  context helps to clarify the meanings of the word

c) the function of the word in a sentence helps to determine its meaning

d)  all the above

Generating language and organizing it into a short monologue is a strategy used by language instructors to teach ---------------

1. Speaking B)  listening C)  reading D)  writing

Providing students with an example of a well a structured essay and then analyzing it with them is an example of----------------

A)  outlining B)  modeling C)  summarizing D)  paraphrasing

 Persuasive/argumentative essay makes a claim or takes a position and backs up with---- a) statistics, facts, or expert opinions 🗸

B)  arguments in a sequence of events

c) similarities and differences between two topics

D) explaining the what,  why,  how,  when,  and where of a topic

  Words with the same meaning are called.. ………………

A.  homophones

B.  allophones

C.  synonyms🗸

D.  antonyms

  An utterance that is intended to be taken as conveying the opposite of its literal meaning is called ---------

A.  metonymy b,  antonym🗸

Which of the following is the most common sources of new words in English ?

1. Compounding b- borrowing🗸 c- blending d- clipping

Which of the following questions should take procedures for a teacher when planning a lesson ?

1. What might go wrong ?
2. Who are the students ?
3. What will it achieve ?🗸
4. How should it work ?

One way of discovering the strengths & weakness of a textbook is to try it out in classroom setting > what mechanics its this called ?

1. Analyzing of the book
2. Consultations about the book
3. Opinion gathering about the book 🗸

Reading is a -----------------------------

1. Productive skill in a written mode
2. Receptive skill in a written mode 🗸
3. Productive skill in a oral mode
4. Receptive skill in a oral mode

---------------- do not influence Second Language Acquisition.

1. Environment & instructions factors
2. Technological factors🗸
3. Individual factors
4. Cognitive factors

The sound / ʧ / is found in :

1. Chin b- chemistry c- back d- Christ

The second language acquisition theory that compares the target language to the learner’s native language is referred to as -----------------

a-Contrastive analysis 🗸

b-Inter-language

c-Error analysis

d-Automaticity

L2 learners often apply knowledge from their native language to the language they are learning . this attempt is often referred to as ----------------

a-Translation

b-Metalanguage

c-Mixed language

d-Language transfer 🗸

*Passage*

A mountain 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 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 .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 a mountains grew when rocks were squeezed up into great folds,  while others re blocks of land pushed by the movements of the earth's plates.  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.

A hill is --------------

1. As high as a mountain
2. Lower than a mountain 🗸
3. Higher than a mountain

d- Steeper than a mountain

In comparison to people who live in non-mountain areas , those who live in mountains regions are ---------------

1. Fewer🗸
2. Greater
3. Half as many
4. About the same

Which statement below regarding mountains as sources of water is the most accurate ?

1. All people drink water that comes from mountain sources
2. Smaller rivers receive water from underground
3. The biggest rivers on earth receive a lot of water from mountain sources 🗸
4. One in ten people live on major rivers in mountainous regions

How many ways of mountain formation are mentioned in the passage ?

1. 5
2. 4🗸
3. 3
4. 2

Dome mountains were pushed up from the surface of the earth when ---------

1. Rocks were forced together
2. Magma in volcanoes did not escape from within 🗸
3. Blocks of land were moved by pressure from the earth’s plates
4. Volcanoes erupted & magma reached the surface of the earth

TESOL draws on theories of ----- develop better lesson plans & aim for effective teaching

1. L1 teaching
2. Minimalist grammar
3. Cognitive development
4. The morpho-synthactic interface

While using the audio-lingual approach , the grammatical rules should be taught :

1. Deductively
2. Inductively
3. Sequentially
4. Gradually

The approach which requires the teacher to make a great effort to prevent students’ error is :

1. Cognitive
2. Audio-lingual
3. Direct
4. None

The approach which greatly emphasize mimicry , and repetitive drills is :

1. Cognitive
2. Audio-lingual
3. Direct
4. Grammar-translation

Deductive explanation of grammar is preferred by :

1. Cognitive & grammar –translation approaches
2. Grammar-translation& audio-lingual approaches
3. Audio-lingual & reading approaches
4. Cognitive & audio-lingual approaches

Demonstrating the direct approach in English language instruction, the teacher should use :

1. The English language
2. The Arabic language
3. Other languages
4. A & b

The successful language teacher should always use in his classes :

1. A linguistic medium of communication .
2. A non-linguistic medium of communication
3. Both
4. None

Eye contact includes :

1. Blinking
2. Gazing
3. Nodding up
4. A & b , but not c

To be able to use the language to convey thoughts , a person needs a mastery of :

1. Receptive skills but not productive ones
2. Both receptive & productive skills
3. Productive skills but not receptive ones
4. Graphic skills

  Keep your children away from this medicine ! It’s--------

a)  dead b)  deadly 🗸 c)  death d)  dying

 Shakespeare has written many poems.  He is a poet.

 a)  large b)  huge c)  tiny d) great 🗸

This new pot is You can put it on the stove.

a)  waterproof

b)  heatproof 🗸

c) bulletproof

d) soundproof

 The patient is now in a condition.

 a)  series b)  medical c)  critical 🗸 d) Psychological

  Which of the following would be the LEAST polite response in the situation below:

 A friend asks you.  Do you have any plans for Friday?  You reply:  weekend.

1. ‘’ I am kind of busy this weekend . Why do you ask ?’’
2. ‘’Sure I do . Don’t you see what my works like these days ‘’🗸
3. ‘’well , I’m not sure ,really. What do you have in mind to do ?’’
4. ‘’You see, it all depends , Anything special ? ‘’

Which of the following approaches is used by a teacher who uses word lists for students to memorize,  and repetition drills to teach rules of English Structure?

1. Grammar-translation method 🗸 (b) Audio- lingual method

c) Communicative language teaching

----------- you were here,  I would have brought your books with me.

1. Had I known 🗸 b) I had known c) I knew d) did I know

Anybody who --------- a crime must be punished.

1. Commits🗸 b) makes c) does

The school principal,  in spite of the disagreement of his two assistants----------- to make an announcement before the end of the day.

1. Plan b) plans🗸 (c)planning (d)  are planning

Which of the following is a complex-compound sentence?

1. Modern educational research revealed a lot about the nature of the learning process
2. The ML theory developed by Gardner. Is widely used in education yet. It is rarely applied in psychology.🗸
3. Language learning at an early age improves the potential of students'  excellence and academic achievement.
4. Little can be achieved in language learning without considering students'  motivation and prior knowledge

What is the MOST likely source of error in the following situation?  In a speaking activity a student told the class: "Yesterday my cat catched a mouse!"

(a)  Apply an English rule wrongly(overgeneralization).

(b)  Applying Arable rules to English(interference from Arabic)

 c)  The concept does not exist in Arabic .

d)Special difficulty in the English language 🗸

  Which of the following prefixes gives the opposite of the underlined word in the following sentence?  The students'  answers were wrong and-relevant.

 a)  un b) ir- 🗸 (c)  non (d)  mis-

Which of the following sentences is NOT correct?

1. For the past twenty years.  I've worked in Cairo.  In Suez and in Port Said.
2. She likes to read biographies , write stories, and doing other various activities .🗸
3. Samy is an honest,  caring,  loyal friend that you can always count on.
4. I was happy and my family was happy too on my graduation day

Read the following classroom situation.  Choose the strategy that will help the teacher address the problem described in the situation.  In this English class,  students are able to write long paragraphs in English,  but their writing lacks variety in ideas.

(a)  Teacher focuses on peer editing,  individual and group revision of multiple drafts.

(b)  Teacher helps students practice using connectors.

 c)  Teacher Identifies the aim,  audience and genre for writing assignments.

d)Teacher focuses on prewriting activities such as brainstorming and outlining .🗸

  Which of the following sentences is NOT grammatically correct?

a)she reads a lot of books to stay informed, updated and innovative.🗸

(b)  She reads a lot of books,  however,  she finds little to do differently.

(c)  She reads a lot of books although she does not have enough time.

(d)  She reads a lot of books because she wants to be knowledgeable.

   Which of the following is NOT a complex sentence?

(a)  Loved by few and hated by many,  the grammar-translation method is still used in our language classes

b) All language teaching methods must emphasize students ‘ability to learn independently and negotiate meaning.🗸

(c)  A skillful language teacher needs to consider students'  learning styles before he she makes many decisions.

(d)  Lessons addressing students multiple intelligences enhance language learning although they may be demanding.

 Read the following conversation and choose the MOST probable source of error.  Teacher:  What does your father do for a living?  Student:  My father a teacher at a school.

 a)  The concept does not exist in Arabic

b) applying an English rule wrongly ( overgeneralization) 🗸

(c)  Applying Arabic rules to English(Interference from Arabic)

(d)  Special difficulty in the English language

Read the following and choose the MOST probable source of error:  The teacher reads the following sentence in a student's composition:  read the hole book last night."

(a)  The concept does not exist in Arabic

(b)  Applying Arabic rules to English(Interference from Arabic)

(c)  Applying an English rule wrongly(overgeneralization)

d)  Special difficulty in the English language🗸

  Which of the following is NOT an effective strategy to encourage students to communicate orally in the classroom?

a) students write the missing parts in a dialogue , then read it aloud in pairs . 🗸

(b)  students brainstorm an interesting topic relevant to their background experiences.

(c)  Students play different roles and practice language functions in real-life situations.

(d)  Students interact together to collect information using survey and interview techniques.

How should the teacher best handle the student's error in the following situation?  Teacher:  Ali,  where did you go during the mid-year vacation?  Ali I went to see my grandparents in the countryside.  enjoyed with my stay there

(a)Teacher asks other students to correct the mistake.

(b)Teacher writes the mistake on the board.

 c)  Teacher stops the student and corrects the mistake on the spot

d)Teacher repeats the mistake and allows the student to correct himself.🗸

Which of the following factors does NOT cause difficulty for students to understand listening passages?

(a)  Authentic speech tempo

b)  Letter-sound correspondence

c)  Contractions and reductions

d) critical thinking skills 🗸

which of the following suffixes can be added to the word ‘’ mother’’ to change it into an adjective?"

a)-ese b) –ise c) –al d) –ly🗸

What is the purpose of this pre-reading activity?  The teacher asks the students to match headlines with news stories,

1. Focus on main ideas. (b)  Focus on details

c)  Guess vocabulary from context d) Enrich sentence structure🗸

The teacher wondered------------- with us,  but no one replied.

1. what the matter is
2. what is the matter
3. what the matter was
4. What was the matter🗸

A child breaks a vase and is trying to apologize to his mother.  Which of the following would be the MOST appropriate apology?

(a)sorry to inform you that the vase's been broken.

(b)  Sorry,  I really didn't mean to break the vase

c)  Excuse me for breaking the vase

d) I regret having broken the vase 🗸

 Read the following situation and choose the MOST appropriate response:  restaurant and says, "There's a fly in my A customer calls the waiter at a soup!  The waiter replies

(a) "You must be joking.  Not In our restaurant.

(b) "Oh,  dear.  I can't believe It's happened again."  charge."

(c)"Don't worry,  sir.  You won't have to pay any extra charge.

d) sorry, sir. It’s going to be replaced right away 🗸

what type of phrase is the underlined? As I get older, I get distracted very easily

1. adjective phrase
2. adverb phrase 🗸
3. participial phrase
4. prepositional phrase

Which of the following is a pair of antonyms(opposite in meaning)?

(a)  abnormal-irregular

(b)  banned illegal

c)  cheap- inexpensive

d) enable-inhibit 🗸

 Which of the following prefixes gives the opposite of the underlined word in the following sentence?  It’s -----responsible to leave your children alone all day long

a) il- b) ir- 🗸 c) non- d) un-

 Which language teaching methodology is adopted in the following situation?  through oral or written input.  New grammatical structures are presented The teacher decides how far and in what amount of detail a grammatical point is explained in class.

1. Direct method
2. Grammar-translation method 🗸

(c)  Communicative approach

(d)  Natural approach

 Which of the following is NOT a pair of synonyms

(a)  bug –Insect

(b)  annoy- irritate

c)  donate- give

d) crooked- straight 🗸

What is the language function used by speaker B in the following situation?  A:  I think there needs to be serious changes in language curricula to improve learning.  B:  Well,  but what about teaching methodology? Doesn’t it need to be changed first?

Agreement b)disagreement 🗸 (c)  Accepting d) Satisfaction

What is the language function used by B in the following conversation?  there will be a quiz next Tuesday,  A:  Professor Adel has just announced B:  Oh,  not another one!  That's the third quiz we have had this month.

a) complaining🗸

(b)  Asking for information

(c)  Expressing confusion

(d)  Requesting

Which of the following words ends in a different Sound?

1. Rested b) Wanted c) attended 🗸 (d)  judged

 What is the purpose of the following pre-listening activity?  to look at Before listening to a story on tape,  the teacher asks the students the picture in their textbook and decide what the story will be about

(a)  Predict the story

b)  Build vocabulary

(c)  Increase Listening speed

d) improve listening for details  🗸

Which of the following prefixes can be added to the word “large"  to change it into a verb?

(a)be- b) de- c) en-🗸 d) in-

 Which of the underlined words is an adjective?

a)  My brother drives fast.

(b)My sinter works hard.

 c)  I read the news daily

d)My child is friendly🗸

What is the language function used by the waiter in the following conversation?  Customer:  And you expect people to eat in this restaurant?  Waiter:  You did,  sir,  didn't you?  Customer.  Here  Take it You can feed this to the dogs.

1. Asking a question
2. Making an offer
3. Expressing agreement
4. Being sarcastic 🗸

Which is the MOST appropriate way to deal with the following situation?  A teacher finds that most of the students make the same pronunciation mistakes that make their utterances incomprehensible.  The teacher should----------------

a) set a model 🗸

(b) get  them to correct each other.

c)  ignore the matter completely.

(d)  organize a group activity.

--------------- is learner's use of the first language patterns in second language sentences.

1. Transfer
2. Correlation
3. Attitude
4. Language acquisition

 In classical conditioning the stimulus that doesn't ordinarily elicit particular response is called ----------

1. unconditioned stimulus
2. conditioned stimulus
3. conditioned response
4. unconditioned response

 In Pavlov's experiment on the dog,  when the dog saw the piece of meat,  it salivated.  The dog's salivation is called ------------

1. unconditioned stimulus
2. conditioned stimulus
3. conditioned response
4. unconditioned response

The initial sounds in the words ‘’ bear ‘’ and ‘’ dare ‘’ differ in :

1. place of articulation
2. manner of articulation
3. alternation
4. nasalization

**You have asked one of your students to draw a picture on the board**

**in front of the class.**

**Which of the following describes his actions as he draws?**

(a)He will draw a picture.

(b)He drew a picture.

(c)He had drawn a picture.

(d)He is drawing a picture.🗸

**Which of the following sentences is grammatically correct?**

(a)I bought two books by the bookstore.

(b)I bought two books at the bookstore.🗸

(c)I bought two books of the bookstore.

(d)I bought two books on the bookstore.

**Choose the correctly punctuated sentence:**

(a)The train with its metal wheels runs very fast.

(b)The train, with its metal wheels runs very fast.

(c)The train with its metal wheels, runs very fast.

(d)The train, with its metal wheels, runs very fast.🗸

**Choose the correctly punctuated sentence:**

(a)Nermine said, “Come in”.

(b)Nermine said “Come in.”

(c)Nermine said “Come in”.

(d)Nermine said, “Come in.”🗸

**Which of the following is the correct spelling of the following object?**

(a) bicycle🗸

(b) bycicle

(c) bcycile

(d) bicycel

6- **Which of the following is the correct spelling of the following**

**object?**

(a) pneicl

(b) penicl

(c) pencil🗸

(d) pncile

**Read the following text then choose the correct answer for the**

**question below:**

Mostafa goes to the club that is next to his home. He enjoys playing

football and basketball with his friends. He also swims in the swimming

pool.

**What does Mostafa like?**

(a)Mostafa likes computer games.

(b)Mostafa likes to go home.

(c)Mostafa likes diving in the sea.

(d)Mostafa likes playing sports.🗸

**Read the following text then choose the correct answer for the question**

**below:**

Samia hates staying at home in summer. She often goes out with her friends

to watch Arabic films.

**Where does Samia go?**

(a)To the theatre

(b)To the garden

(c)To the cinema🗸

(d)To the club

**The underlined word “long” in the following text means………**

Look at this cute little boy. He has lovely long brown hair . I thought he

was a girl from behind.

1. Straight
2. Spiky
3. Extended🗸
4. Wavy

**The underlined word” argument” in the following text means….**

Salwa and Eman are having an argument over which television channel to watch at home. It would be much simpler if they both liked the same kind of programs.

1. An agreement
2. An appointment
3. An arrangement
4. A disagreement🗸

**Read the following text then choose the correct answer:**

It is difficult for students to understand things they have not seen or

heard. So, books should have good pictures and drawings to reflect the

world in which they live.

**The main idea of the text is …………….**

1. The world children live in
2. Young learners’ hobbies
3. Drawing and pictures in books
4. Characteristics of children’s books 🗸

**Read the following text then choose the correct answer:**

In the morning I like to eat eggs and beans. I also like fresh bread. I

always drink tea with milk after I finish eating.

**The main idea of the text is …………….**

1. My breakfast🗸
2. My lunch
3. My dinner
4. My supper

**You want to make a play for your students to present at the end of**

**school year celebration. You need to know how to build up its**

**characters.**

**Which of the following key words can you use to surf the Internet to**

**find solution to this problem**

1. Modern theatre
2. Marionettes theatre
3. Characters costumes
4. Characters development🗸

**Which of the following would you say if you want one of your**

**students to give out the coloring sheets?**

1. Hazem, give one sheet to each child🗸
2. Hazem, find out how many sheets there are
3. Hazem, give these coloring sheets to the girls
4. Hazem, put the coloring sheets in the box.

**Which of the following would Nada say if she is hungry and wants to**

**eat?**

1. Can I eat now?🗸

b) Must I eat now?

c) Should I eat now?

d) Do I eat now ?

**Which of the following would you say if you want to give a piece of**

**advice to one of your students who doesn’t feel well?**

1. You are sick
2. It’s your fault.
3. You should work very hard.
4. You should go to the doctor🗸

**Please choose one option for each question then click 'Test Result' to obtain your on-line result and level**

**A . Always he arrives at 2:30**

**B . He arrives at always 2:30**

**C . He always arrives at 2:30🗸**

**D . He always at 2:30 arrives**

**A . What’s like Paris?**

**B . How’s Paris?**

**C . What’s Paris like?🗸**

**D . How Paris is?**

**I have Flamenco classes ……**

**A . on Saturday afternoons🗸**

**B . in Saturday afternoons**

**C . at Saturday afternoons**

**D . by Saturday afternoons**

**4. I wanted an orange car, but they only had .....**

**A . a one red**

**B . one red**

**C . a red one.🗸**

**D . a red.**

**5. Every year, he goes to the coast for his holidays ....**

**A . in train**

**B . on train**

**C . by train🗸**

**D . with train**

**6. Which pen do you want?**

**A . A one blue🗸**

**B . One blue**

**C .**

**D . The blue one.**

**7. They …….. time for lunch**

**A . hadn’t**

**B . didn't have**

**C . didn’t have got**

**D . had not**

**8.**

**A . Pass the salt to Tom🗸**

**B . Pass the Tom a salt.**

**C . Pass the salt at Tom**

**D . Pass to Tom the salt.**

**9.**

**A . Arrives Philip late never.**

**B . Late,Philip never arrives**

**C . Philip arrives late never**

**D . Philip never arrives late.🗸**

**10. I'm going out .......some cigarettes**

**A . to buying**

**B . for buying**

**C . to buy🗸**

**D . for to buy**

**11. Suddenly, we heard a loud noise, but outside, there ........there!**

**A . was nobody🗸**

**B . is anybody**

**C . wasn't nobody**

**D . was somebody**

**12. He goes to work.....**

**A . by taxi🗸**

**B . on taxi**

**C . with taxi**

**D . in taxi**

**13.**

**A . Always he wakes up at 9:00**

**B . He wakes up at always 9:00**

**C . He always wakes up at 9:00🗸**

**D . He wakes always up at 9:00**

**14.**

**A . Where playing Manchester United?**

**B . Where is playing Manchester United?**

**C . Where is Manchester United playing?🗸**

**D . Where playing is Manchester United?**

**15. I have class ……**

**A . on Mondays🗸**

**B . in Mondays**

**C . at Mondays**

**D . by Mondays**

**16.**

**A . Give the Joan money**

**B . Give the money to Joan.🗸**

**C . Give to Joan the money.**

**D . Give the money at Joan**

**17. The room was empty. There ..... there.**

**A . wasn’t nobody**

**B . was anybody**

**C . was nobody🗸**

**D . was somebody**

**18. I haven’t seen your cousin .....over a year ago.**

**A . since🗸**

**B . \_\_\_\_\_\_**

**C . for**

**D . during**

**19. We're really looking forward ..... on holiday.**

**A . to go**

**B . going**

**C . go**

**D . to going🗸**

**20. Have you finished the shopping ..… ?**

**A . already**

**B . still**

**C . now**

**D . yet🗸**

**21. If I lived in the mountains, I …….. a dog.**

**A . will buy**

**B . have bought**

**C . would buy🗸**

**D . would have bought**

**22. They weren’t happy about the new cat, and frankly, nor .... I.**

**A . weren’t**

**B . wasn't**

**C . were**

**D . was🗸**

**23. On a windy morning, I arrived ....Chicago Airport.**

**A . in**

**B . on**

**C . at🗸**

**D . by**

**24. That can't be Albert! I.............**

**A . have just seen him🗸**

**B . am just seen him.**

**C . just see him.**

**D . am just seen him.**

**25. You live upstairs from me,..........**

**A . do you?**

**B . are you?**

**C . don't you?🗸**

**D . didn’t you?**

**26. Micheal ....for the Bank since last year.**

**A . did work**

**B . has worked🗸**

**C . does work**

**D . works**

**27. If I didn't have to work, I …….. the beach.**

**A . will move to**

**B . have moved to**

**C . would move to🗸**

**D . would have moved to**

**28. My friends asked me to go to the cinema, But I said that I …the movie.**

**A . had already been**

**B . had already saw**

**C . had already seen🗸**

**D . already saw**

**29. I haven’t had lunch with my mother ..... a year ago.**

**A . since🗸**

**B . \_\_\_\_\_\_**

**C . for**

**D . during**

**30. Don’t start .....**

**A . to shouting!**

**B . shouting!🗸**

**C . shout!**

**D . in shouting!**

**31. Haven't you seen that film ......... ?**

**A . already**

**B . still**

**C . now**

**D . yet🗸**

**32. If I won the lottery, I …….. a house in the country.**

**A . will buy**

**B . have bought**

**C . would buy🗸**

**D . would have bought**

**33. Have you sent that fax to Mr. Smyth? Yes, I’ve …..done that.**

**A . still**

**B . already🗸**

**C . yet**

**D . now**

**34. I went to the cinema in the afternoon, before that I ……. lunch.**

**A . had already got**

**B . had already had🗸**

**C . have already had**

**D . already had**

**35. ..... is it from Dublin to Barcelona?**

**A . How far**

**B . How long**

**C . How much distance**

**D . How many**

**36. If you are in Madrid, you can come and visit me ..... you like.**

**A . whenever🗸**

**B . soon**

**C . always**

**D . whatever**

**37. His wedding is the ….. of my problems! What about my car bills? .**

**A . fewer**

**B . less**

**C . last**

**D . least🗸**

**38. I wouldn’t mind .....the baby tonight.**

**A . to look after**

**B . look after**

**C . looking after🗸**

**D . to looking after**

**. “That’s very kind of you!”**

**39. "Those shopping bags look really heavy. ......carry one for you?''**

**A . Will I**

**B . Do I have**

**C . Shall I🗸**

**D . Do I**

**40. Don’t forget ..... the rubbish.**

**A . to put out🗸**

**B . putting out**

**C . to putting out**

**D . put out**

**41. Where have I done with my wallet? I don't remember.......it anywhere last night.**

**A . to see**

**B . saw**

**C . did see**

**D . seeing🗸**

**42. I thought you .....**

**A . will going to help me.**

**B . were going to help me.🗸**

**C . go to help me.**

**D . have go to help me.**

**43. We ..... better study more if we want to pass the exam**

**A . would**

**B . should**

**C . had🗸**

**D . ought**

**44. That's the woman ..... I saw stealing the handbag!**

**A . whom**

**B . \_\_\_\_\_**

**C . what**

**D . whose**

**45. "I'm just going out for an ice cream - .............get one for you too?'' “That would be nice of you!”**

**A . Do I**

**B . Shall I🗸**

**C . Will I**

**D . Do I have**

**46. I thought you .....**

**A . were going to have lunch with us.🗸**

**B . go to have lunch with us**

**C . will to have lunch with us.**

**D . have gone to have lunch with us.**

**47. I can't say for sure, but I think she......back to Mexico.**

**A . may gone**

**B . might gone**

**C . should to go**

**D . may have gone🗸**

**48. This is the cat ..... I saw.**

**A . whom**

**B . \_\_\_\_\_🗸**

**C . what**

**D . who**

**49. I wouldn’t mind ..... tonight.**

**A . to go out**

**B . go out**

**C . going out🗸**

**D . to going out**

**50. Where have you put my keys? I clearly remember ..... them on the table last night.**

**A . to leave**

**B . left**

**C . did leave**

**D . leaving🗸**

**51. We ..... better hurry up or we’ll be late.**

**A . would**

**B . should**

**C . had🗸**

**D . ought**

**52. It was really difficult, but eventually he ..... get tickets for the match**

**A . was able to**

**B . can**

**C . could**

**D . would can**

**53.**

**A . The brown fox quick jumped over the dog lazy.**

**B . The brown quick fox jumped over the lazy dog.**

**C . The fox quick and brown jumped over the lazy dog.**

**D . The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog.🗸**

**54. He was spending money …….. rich !**

**A . as if**

**B . as if he were🗸**

**C . like**

**D . as**

**55. It's a pity you didn't come to the Exhibition. You .... It.**

**A . would like**

**B . had liked**

**C . would have liked🗸**

**D . will like**

**56. I think the joke........very funny, because you're laughing a lot.**

**A . should have been**

**B . must have been🗸**

**C . was to be**

**D . should be**

**57. If I ....... going to enter the competition, I would have done by now.**

**A . am**

**B . were🗸**

**C . would be**

**D . would been**

**58.**

**A . Ask the doctor when you will be able to travel.🗸**

**B . Ask the doctor when will you be able to travel.**

**C . Ask the doctor you will be able to travel when.**

**D . Ask the doctor when able to travel you will be.**

**59. David walked by us ....... he didn't know us!**

**A . like**

**B . as if he were**

**C . as if🗸**

**D . as**

**60. My mother was expecting me on Friday, but.... I was arriving on Thursday**

**A . little did she know🗸**

**B . little known**

**C . little he knew**

**D . little knowing**

**61. What a shame you didn't meet James. You ...........him.**

**A . would like**

**B . had liked**

**C . would have liked🗸**

**D . will like**

**62. It would be lovely to go to Japan, but.................thinking we can**

**A . There is no use**

**B . It is no point**

**C . It is no use🗸**

**D . It is usefulness**

**63. Let’s go for a walk in the mountains, ……**

**A . don’t we?**

**B . let us?**

**C . shall we?🗸**

**D . will we?**

**64. She worked hard yesterday and ..... type all the letters.**

**A . was able to🗸**

**B . can**

**C . could**

**D . would can**

**65. If I ..... you, I’d take the risk.**

**A . am**

**B . have been**

**C . were🗸**

**D . would be**

**66.**

**A . Ask her when will be ready the food.**

**B . Ask her when will be the food ready.**

**C . Ask her when the food will be ready.🗸**

**D . Ask her when will the food ready be.**

**67. ….. but I realised what he had done**

**A . Little did he know**

**B . Little known**

**C . Little he knew**

**D . Little knowing**

**68. ….. waiting any longer. They are clearly not coming.**

**A . There is no use**

**B . It is no point**

**C . It is no use**

**D . It is usefulness**

Helps the learners by ------- drawing their attention to features of the target language .

1. Consciousness-raising
2. Language awareness🗸
3. Focus on form
4. Sensitization

The learner is encouraged & helped to first have a clear understanding of a grammatical rule before he practices & uses the rule in meaningful contexts this principle belongs to :

1. Behaviorism
2. Cognitivism
3. Socialism
4. Nativism 🗸

The type of the test that identifies the test – taker's strengths

and weaknesses is called a ......... test.

a. diagnostic🗸  b. placement  c. proficiency  d. summative

A test that measures the learning of material in a particular

course is called a (n)                        test.

a) close

b) multiple choice

c) aptitude

d) achievement🗸

-- ------are not based on a particular program.

a) Progress Tests

b) Placement Tests

c) Achievement Tests

d) Proficiency tests🗸

 A test that aims to assign language learners to their suitable program is called-----

1. A diagnostic
2. A placement
3. A proficiency
4. An achievement

A test that predicts a person’s future success in learning a foreign/ second language is called ------test .

1. An aptitude
2. A diagnostic
3. A placement
4. A proficiency

The assessment that monitors students & provides ongoing feedback is called ---------

1. A summative evaluation
2. An aptitude assessment
3. A formative assessment
4. A placement evaluation