

1- In Krashen's L2 learning theory (i+1)

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| 1) refers to inter language | 2) is related to production stage |
| 3) refers to the amount of input | 4) states the gradual complexity of input |

2- The study of language in which the focus is on how language users interpret what other language users mean is called

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| 1) pragmatics | 2) semantics |
| 3) conversational interaction | 4) cooperative principle |

3- According to the Natural Approach Learners may use their monitor to

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| 1) generate utterances | 2) perform the language |
| 3) increase their competence | 4) acquire unconscious knowledge. |

4- Natural Approach places emphasis on

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| 1) comprehension | 2) feedback |
| 3) repetition | 4) conversation |

5- A search for an alternative to method rather than an alternative method resulted in the introduction of

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| 1) Suggestopedia | 2) NA |
| 3) eclecticism | 4) post-method condition |

6- The Contrastive Analysis Hypothesis claims that the main barrier to L2 learning is

- 1) the contrasting structures of the L2
- 2) the difference in the context of learning
- 3) the difficulty level of structures
- 4) the interference of the L1 system with the L2 system

7- Interlingual transfer is defined to

- 1) mark the last stage of L2 learning
- 2) describe L2-based errors
- 3) be a source of error
- 4) be the stabilization stage in L2 development

8- As opposed to mistakes, errors occur due to

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| 1) fatigue | 2) distraction |
| 3) momentary mental overload | 4) ignorance of appropriate rule |

9- The ability we have to connect sentences to form meaningful whole out of a series of utterances is called competence. It covers everything from simple spoken conversation to lengthy written texts.

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| 1) communicative | 2) discourse |
| 3) grammatical | 4) sociolinguistic |

10- In contrast to target tasks, tasks form the nucleus of the classroom activity in task-based teaching.

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| 1) communicative | 2) episodic |
| 3) mechanical | 4) pedagogical |

11- The extent to which an error will interfere with students' efforts to communicate and impede the exchange of ideas is referred to as

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| 1) error correction | 2) error gravity |
| 3) error source | 4) developmental error |

12- refers to the standard by which all classroom activities should be measured.

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| 1) Conversation | 2) Conversion |
| 3) Gradation | 4) Information gap |

13- Which one is NOT a goal of the practice and preparation phase of language learning, according to Chastain?

- 1) verification of comprehension
- 2) speaking and writing in free-choice situations
- 3) binding vocabulary to concepts
- 4) accessing the need language to express meaning

14- Which sentence is WRONG about a continuous progress toward the expression of exact meaning in writing?

- 1) First, write freely and uncritically so that you can generate as many words and ideas as possible (creation).
- 2) It is very dangerous to try to write it right the second time
- 3) First, write without worrying what you write is good.
- 4) Second, turn around and adopt a critical frame of mind thoroughly revise what you have written (revision).

15- At this stage of writing, students are able to write more autonomously with the teacher's suggestions and help. Paraphrasing, summarizing, note taking and preparing outlines are typical at the stage of writing.

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| 1) controlled | 2) directed |
| 3) guided | 4) independent |

16- Which of the following CANNOT be a criticism of methods in a post-method condition?

- 1) Teachers roles in methods are marginalized.
- 2) Learners are passive recipients of the method.
- 3) Methods, such as CLT can lead to cultural imperialism.
- 4) Methods are much similar in terms of approaches underlying them.

17- Interaction, communication, and conversation are mostly emphasized in

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| 1) The Natural Approach | 2) Lexical Approach |
| 3) Content-Based instruction | 4) cooperative language learning |

18- Which of these is NOT correct about tasks in TBLT?

- 1) Task is an activity in which form is primary.
- 2) There is some communicative problem to solve in tasks.
- 3) The assessment of the task is in terms of outcome.
- 4) It is comparable to real- world activities.

19- In tasks, one student or group has one set of information and another student or group has a complementary one. This leads to negotiation and a search for the missing parts.

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| 1) jigsaw | 2) opinion exchange |
| 3) information-gap | 4) problem-solving |

20- Which is the most important variable influencing learning pronunciation?

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| 1) motivation | 2) identity and language ego |
| 3) age | 4) exposure |

21- implies that one does not actually teach conversation, but rather students acquire conversational competence, peripherally, by engaging in meaning full tasks.

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| 1) Double-planned ness | 2) Peripheral learning |
| 3) The indirect approach | 4) The affective-filter hypothesis |

22- Conversational gambits are used to a conversation.

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| 1) maintain | 2) initiate, maintain, and terminate |
| 3) initiate and maintain | 4) initiate and terminate |

23- According to L2 is a means of acquiring information rather than an end itself.

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| 1) Lexical Approach | 2) CLL |
| 3) Experiential Learning | 4) Content-based instruction |

24- Which sentence is true about cooperative language learning?

- 1) It does not devise any particular form of language syllabus.
- 2) It is based on the premises of counseling learning.
- 3) Structural syllabi have no place in this method.
- 4) Competition is encouraged in cooperative language learning.

25- Learners are focused on very useful, practical objectives as the subject matter is perceived to be relevant to long-term goals. This increases the intrinsic motivation. This sentence best describes

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| 1) Cooperative language learning | 2) TBLT |
| 3) Content-Based instruction | 4) Episode Hypothesis |

26- tends to put an emphasis on the psychomotor aspects of language learning by involving learners in physical actions into which language is subsumed and reinforced.

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| 1) Experiential Learning | 2) CLT |
| 3) TBLT | 4) Cooperative Language Learning |

27- The Natural Method is mostly associated with

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| 1) The Direct Method | 2) NA |
| 3) CLT | 4) ALM |

28- According McLaughlin processes are temporary and in scanning a text one's attention is focused on the activity.

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| 1) automatic – peripheral | 2) controlled – focal |
| 3) automatic – focal | 4) controlled – peripheral |

29- The function of language allows the speaker to exert power.

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| 1) regulatory | 2) ideational |
| 3) commissive | 4) instrumental |

30- At the stage of learner language development, self-correction is NOT observed and backsliding is typical.

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| 1) pre-systematic | 2) random errors |
| 3) emergent | 4) stabilization |

ANSWER KEY

1- Choice 4

4- Choice 1

7- Choice 3

10- Choice 4

13- Choice 2

16- Choice 4

19- Choice 3

22- Choice 4

25- Choice 3

28- Choice 2

2- Choice 2

5- Choice 4

8- Choice 4

11- Choice 2

14- Choice 2

17- Choice 4

20- Choice 1

23- Choice 4

26- Choice 1

29- Choice 4

3- Choice 3

6- Choice 4

9- Choice 2

12- Choice 2

15- Choice 3

18- Choice 1

21- Choice 3

24- Choice 1

27- Choice 1

30- Choice 3

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