

Q1)- In an English language classroom, how do you explain to your students a new aspect of foreign culture?

- A)- I start explain the unfamiliar aspects of the local culture then proceed to discuss the familiar ones of the foreign culture.
- B)- I start explaining the familiar aspects of the local culture then move towards the unfamiliar ones of the foreign culture.✓
- C)- I avoid explain everything about the foreign culture
- D)- I start explaining the unfamiliar aspects of foreign culture

في فصل باللغة الانجليزية، كيف تشرح للطلاب منظور جديد في ثقافة أجنبية؟

تبدأ بشرح الزيارات المتشابهة بالثقافة المحلية ثم تشرح الغير متشابهة مع الأجنبية

Q2)- A student who is developing proficiency in English is called a/an Language learner .

- A)- Original
- B)- Native
- C)- Foreign✓
- D)- Arabic

Q3)- A run on sentence is :

- A)- a sentence which can be broken into tow or more clauses✓
- B)- a sentence which carries a declarative statement
- C)- a sentence which ends with a full stop
- D)- a sentence which has conjunction

▪ Run on sentence be like

I was running a marathon she enjoyed it

جملة صحيحة لكن ناقصة علامات الترقيم ، ويمكن تقسيمها الى جملتين.

I was running a marathon, she enjoyed it.

Q4)- you had better stop here for petrol as there is no gas station for the next 200 KM" .

The purpose of this utterance is :

- A)- warning
- B)- advising
- C)- threatening
- D)- complaining

■ You had better > اسلوب نصح advising

Q5)- Total physical Response (TPR) requires students :

- A)- to respond to commands
- B)- to expect oral participation
- C)- to communicate with the teacher
- D)- to use the target language only in class

Q6)- Design, conduct and analyze are the steps of for language learners.

- A)- need analysis
- B)- examination pattern
- C)- lesson planning
- D)- report writing

Q7)- Choral drilling is a feature of the :

- A)- Direct method of language teaching
- B)- Situational method of language teaching
- C)- Audio-lingual method of language teaching
- D)- Grammar-Translation method of language teaching

■ التدريب الجماعي من خصائص الطريقة السمعية

Q8)- At the end of a listening class, and as a reward, the teacher plays part of a feel- good short story the students enjoyed yesterday, what kind of listening activity is it?

A)- comprehensive listening

B)- Appreciative listening✓

C)- Critical listening

D)- Therapeutic

- As a reward > appreciative

Q9)- When students combine what they already know with the new materials in the text to activate their prior knowledge about the topic based on surrounding context clues, they are:

A)- predicting✓

B)- reflecting

C)- synthesizing

D)- remembering

الموضوع عن المسابقة المعلومات او الذاكرة تنشيط يتم ، النص في الجديدة المواد او المعلومات مع مسبقا يعرفه ما الطالب يجمع عندما ■ : يقومون بذلك هم .السياق في المحيطة المفاتيح على بناء

بالتوقع

Q10)- 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 to

A)- make text-to-text connections✓

B)- use the extensive reading strategy

C)- use the intensive reading strategy

D)- make text-to-world connections

- To read other texts written by the same author or texts with a common theme > text-to-text

Q11)- Shy students may feel more motivated if they are engaged in Activities.

A)- different

B)- challenging

C)- warming up

D)- group-based✓

- كيف تحفز الطلاب الخجولين؟ عن طريق اشراكهم وضمهم لأنشطة : قائمة على المجموعات

Q12)- The word "unbreakable" consists of syllables.

- A)- 2
- B)- 3
- C)- 4
- D)- 5

■ Un-break-a-ble

Q13)- Changing the stress patterns in words such as "present" changes the of the word

- A)- spelling
- B)- meaning
- C)- pronunciation
- D)- b and c

Q14) should be analyzed by teachers to identify inappropriate transfer of first language habits.

- A)- Words
- B)- Styles
- C)- Errors
- D)- Attitudes

■ يجب ان يحللها المعلمين ليعرفوا النقل الغير مناسب من اللغة الاولى
الاخطاء -

Q15)- The words a learner understands either orally or in print are called vocabulary.

- A)- productive
- B)- receptive
- C)- writing
- D)- reading

■ Understands is the keyword .. so the learner understands what he reads or hears > he receives الكلمات الاستقبالية هي المتعلم بفهمها الى

Q16)- A utterance that is intended to be taken as conveying the opposite of its literal meaning is called
.....

- A)- metonymy
- B)- antonym

C)- synonym

D)- homonym

Q17)- One way of discovering the strengths and weaknesses of a textbook is to try it out in classroom setting. What mechanism is this called ?

A)- piloting of the book ✓

B)- analysis of the book

C)- consultation about the book

D)- opinion gathering about the book

Q18)- Which of the following question should take precedence for a teacher when planning a lesson?

A)- what might go wrong?

B)- who are the students?

C)- what will I achieve? ✓

D)- how would it work?

Q19)-Which of the following is the most common sources of new words in English ?

A)- compounding

B)- borrowing✓

C)- blending

D)- clipping

Q20)- The more a word is encountered, the faster it will be remembered

by students.

A)- scientifically

B)- frequently✓

C)- difficulty

D)- academic

■ الكلمة كثيرا يسهل عملية حفظها

A علمية -

B تكرار - 

C صعوبة -

D أكاديمية -

Q21)- A teacher should act as a in the classroom.

A)- source of information

B)- passive observer

C)- a facilitator✓

D)- supervisor

Q22)- Code switching is the ability to :

A)- use different accents of a language

B)- use two language simultaneously

C)- alternate between two languages✓

D)- use two varieties of a language

Q23)- 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

Q24)- Deciding how closely teachers should work with students is a matter of

A)- contact

B)- proximity✓

C)- movement

D)- appropriacy

▪ تحديد مدى تقارب المعلم مع طلابه داخل الصف

▪ Closely > proximity

Q25)- the police said it was a strange

A)- occurred

B)- occurring

C)- occurrence✓

D)- occurrences

Q26)- 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
 - Syllabifying > phonological awareness

Q27)- It has been suggested that language development is related to development.

- A)- emotional
- B)- cognitive✓
- C)- physical
- D)- creative
 - Language development is assigned with cognitive development التطور اللغوي مرتبط بالتطور المعرفي

Q28)- Words with the same meaning are called

- A)- homophones
- B)- allophones
- C)- synonyms✓
- D)- antonyms
 - same-synonym

Good - well

Long - tall

Q29)- A persuasive/argumentative essay makes a claim or takes a position and backs it up with:

- A)- statistics, facts, or expert opinions✓
- B)- stating 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
 - يستخدم في المقال الجدلية او الاقناعي ، الحقائق والاحصائيات واراء المختصين

Q30)- When two or more sounds do not occur in the same sound environment are called:

- A)- Minimal pairs
- B)- minimal sets
- C)- Allophone
- D)- Complementary distribution

Complementary distribution : when two or more sounds never occur in the same environment

Q31)- When a word is pronounced in two different ways such as either - /alðə/ or / i:ðə / are called:

- A)- Complementary distribution
- B)- Minimal pairs
- D)- Free variation
- D)- Minimal sets

- Minimal pairs > hat - pat
- Minimal sets > rat - cat - sat - bat -hat
- Free variation > same word pronounced differently

Q32)- The prefix ante in the word ante meridiem means :

- A)- together
 - B)- against
 - C)- before
 - D)- by oneself
- Like in 10a.m "ante meridiem" means before noon . قبل الظهر .

Q33)- refers to the actions of the organs of speech in the producing the sound of speech.

- A)- Acoustics
- B)- Phonetics
- C)- Articulation
- D)- Phonics

- تعریف النطق هو نص السؤال

Q34)- To look quickly through a reading passage to find something is called :

- A)- skimming
- B)- scanning
- C)- silent reading
- D)- comprehension

■ -To look to find something > scanning
-To look for the main idea or the gist > skimming

Q35)- The smallest meaningful unit in language structure is called:

- A)- phoneme
- B)- morpheme
- C)- allophone
- D)- allomorph

■ -Phoneme > [t] [p] etc..
-Morpheme > the smallest meaningful unit in language [un]
-allophone > /t/ in 'top' and in 'stop' different sound of the same phoneme

Q36)- able in the word portable is called:

- A)- an affix
 - B)- a prefix
 - C)- a suffix
 - D)- an infix
- -Affixes > all adds of a root (suffixes or prefixes)
-prefixes > comes before the root
-suffixes > comes after the root
-infix> embedded in the root (abso-bleeding-loutely)

Q37)- Identify the voiceless sound among the following:

- A)- /b/
 - B)- /d/
 - C)- /z/
 - D)- /p/
- Voiceless consonants [p] [t] [k] [f] [s] [h] [θ] [ʃ] [tʃ]

Q38)- Which of the following words has a different vowel sound?

A)- foot✓

B)- food

C)- boom

D)- bloom

■ fot - foot

fu:d - food

bu:m - boom

blu:m - bloom

Q39)- The sounds /t/ and /d/ are:

A)- velar

B)- bilabial

C)- alveolar ✓

D)- pharyngeal

■ وهي الحروف التي تنتج عبر تلامس الجزء الامامي من اللسان مع خلف الاسنان العلوية

Q40)- A compound word is:

A)- a word that contains a predicate

B)- one word that functions a single word

C)- a combination of phrase that functions as a single word

D)- a combination of two or more words that functions as a single word✓

■ واحدة ككلمة وتعمل جمعها تم اكثر او كلمتين هي المركبة الكلمة

Q41)- 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

Q42)- 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

Q43)- Word formation, meaning and use in context are studies in:

A)- phonology

B)- typology

C)- clauses

D)- lexis✓

Q44)- 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

▪ المعلم الكفوء ، يخلي طلابهم يعرفون مستويات مختلفة من اللغة.

Q45)- Writing seen to be the hardest skill even to the native speakers of a language because it involves:

A)- considering the graphic representations of speech and development and presentations of thoughts in a structured way ✓

B)- using the register or language variety that is appropriate to the situation.

C)- recognizing acoustic attributes of prosody.

D)- guessing word meaning from context

Q46)- Non-interactive listening situations :

A)- conducting telephone calls

B)- listening to radio or watching TV and movies✓

C)- listening and speaking alternately

D)- face-to-face conversation

▪ موقف الاستماع غير تفاعلي

اجراء اتصال هاتفي – الاستماع الى الراديو او مشاهدة الافلام والتلفزيون – الاستماع والتحدث – محادثة وجه لوجه.

Q47)- Reading is a :

- A)- productive skill in a written mode
- B)- receptive skill in a written mode ✓
- C)- productive skill in an oral mode
- D)- receptive skill in an oral mode

■ A- writing > productive skill by hand

B-reading > receptive skill by eyes

C-speaking> productive skill by vocal cords

D-listening > receptive skill by ears

Q48)- do not influence second language learning acquisition.

- A)- Environment and interaction factors
- B)- Technological factors✓
- C)- Individual factors
- D)- Cognitive factors

■ والذى لا تؤثر في عملية اكتساب اللغة الثانية..... -

عوامل بيئية وتفاعلية-

عوامل تكنولوجية-

عوامل فردية-

عوامل معرفية-

Q49)- 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
- اهم معيار للاختبار الجيد وهي ان يقيس ما وضع لأجله
- ✓ المصداقية

Q50)- 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
- C)- understand learner's opinions

Q51)- Spoken language differs from phonology representations given in a dictionary. For example, people say 'orright' for 'all right' because they speak :

- A)- ungrammatically and fluently
- B)- informally and spontaneously
- C)- normally and meaningfully
- D)- formally and accurately

التحدث باللغة يختلف عن الرموز الصوتية في المعجم ، يقول الناس

'orright' instead of 'alright'

لأنهم يتكلمون بـ:

بطريقة غير رسمية وغفوية.

Q52)- 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

▪

Q53)- In the sentence (It is nearly done), the word nearly is:

- A)- an adjunct
- B) an adjective
- C) a disjunctive
- D) demonstrative

Q54)- An attributive adjective comes before a but not after copula verbs like be/seem etc.

- A)- verb
- B)- noun
- C)- pronoun
- D)- sentence

Q55)- (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

Q56)- (He didn't comply with the rules and regulations). The word comply is closest in meaning to:

- A) obey
- B) ignore
- C) testify
- D) consult

Q57)- One of the most common sources of new words in English is For example, In English alcohol has been adopted from Arabic

- A)- compounding
- B)- borrowing
- C)- blending
- D)- clipping

Q58)- My new mobile was confiscated by customs upon my arrival. The word confiscated is closest in meaning to:

- A)- examined for forgery
- B)- taken away for good
- C)- searched
- D)- stolen

■ تم فحصه للتأكد من التزوير -1

تمت مصادرته-2

تم تفتيشه-3

تمت سرقته-4

Q59)- Language variation is:

- A) not systematic
- B) an inherent part of language✓
- C) not socially and linguistically constrained
- D) a clear indicator of speakers' nationalities

■ تنوع اللغة جزء متصل من اللغة

Q60)- Pictures from journals and magazines are used to stimulate:

- A)- listening and speaking
- B)- writing and listening
- C)- reading and writing
- D)- speaking and writing✓

■ الصور من المجلات والصحف تستخدم لإثارة الكتابة والتحدث

Q61)- Language is a/an system of vocal symbols.

- A)- rational
- B)- arbitrary ✓
- C)- logical
- D)- small

■ اللغة هي نظام عشوائي من الاشارات

العشوائية مثالها ان كلمة تفاحة ليس لها اي رابط مع التفاحة نفسها

وان اللون البرتقالي ليس له اي رابط مع اللون نفسه.

Q62)- The three processes necessary for successful language learning in classroom are :

A)- Teach, present and memorize

B)- Engage, study and activate

C)- study, engage and activate

D)- Teach, memorize and present

■ خطوات نجاح التعلم هي الانخراط والدراسة والنشاط

Q63)- The structural view, one of the possible theoretical positions about the nature of language, looks at language as a :

A)- system of structurally related elements for the transmission of meaning.

B)- means for establishing and maintaining interpersonal relationships.

C)- medium for performing social transmission between individuals.

D)- vehicle for the expression of functions.

■ Structural + structurally > keywords..

قروب مذاكرة كفايات معلمي اللغة الانجليزية

كتابه

Bod M