

TEST-1

<p>1. The term '.....' means a coherent set of links between actions and thoughts in language teaching.</p> <p>A) target culture B) language teaching method C) language teaching technique D) grammatical paradigm E) language teaching principle</p>	<p>6. Which of the following is <u>not</u> a goal of foreign language instruction in Grammar Translation Method?</p> <p>A) translate into the target language B) read literature in the target language C) memorize target language items D) learn the grammar rules of the target language E) communicate in the target language</p>
<p>2. In Grammar Translation Method, the fundamental purpose of learning a foreign language is to be able to in the target language.</p> <p>A) pronounce the words correctly B) write communicatively C) effectively communicate D) speak fluently E) appreciate literature</p>	<p>7. Which of the following is one of the techniques used in Grammar Translation Method?</p> <p>A) memorization B) reading aloud C) dictation D) map drawing E) sound-color chart</p>
<p>3. In Grammar Translation Method, the native language of the students is</p> <p>A) not so important B) avoided C) not used D) crucial E) only used when required</p>	<p>8. is not given attention in Grammar Translation Method.</p> <p>A) Reading B) Listening C) Writing D) Speaking E) Pronunciation</p>
<p>4. Which of the following is <u>not</u> one of the techniques used in Grammar Translation Method?</p> <p>A) composition B) reading comprehension C) translation D) memorization E) peer correction</p>	<p>9. In a class where Grammar Translation Method is applied, learning is facilitated through attention to between the target language and the native language.</p> <p>A) words B) forms C) similarities D) differences E) rules</p>
<p>5. If students cannot achieve the task of, they are considered as unsuccessful language learners in Grammar Translation Method.</p> <p>A) reading B) translating C) communication D) writing E) speaking</p>	<p>10. Grammar is taught in a class where Grammar Translation Method is applied.</p> <p>A) inductively B) deductively C) implicitly D) pedagogically E) mentally</p>

<p>11. The teacher is accepted as in Grammar Translation Method.</p> <p>A) engineer B) therapist C) counselor D) authority E) advisor</p>	<p>16. One of the principles of the Direct Method emphasizes that in the target language should be taught from the beginning of the language instruction; however, this skill should be developed through practice with</p> <p>A) speaking / reading B) reading / writing C) reading / speaking D) speaking / listening E) grammar / vocabulary</p>
<p>12. Among Grammar Translation Method activities, the application of students' memorizing vocabulary is to provide good exercise.</p> <p>A) oral B) brain C) physical D) verbal E) mental</p>	<p>17. A teacher of the Direct Method</p> <p>A) should not use realia present in the immediate classroom environment B) must be a native speaker of the target language C) must use colorful pictures to attract students' attention D) always combines speaking and listening activities E) should not use the native language in the classroom</p>
<p>13. The language of a is considered superior to spoken language in a class where Grammar Translation Method is applied.</p> <p>A) cartoon strips B) teacher talk C) minimal pairs D) literary work E) course books</p>	<p>18. In the Direct Method classroom students not only answer the questions, but they also learn how to ask questions because</p> <p>A) language learning is a two-way process B) students turn into language teachers as they learn more about the target language C) students are direct participants in the lesson D) the purpose of language learning is communication E) question and answer sessions are crucial in the Direct Method</p>
<p>14. Which of the following was a factor that made the Direct Method popular in language teaching?</p> <p>A) Language teachers were looking for a method that they can teach languages using direct methods. B) The Grammar-Translation Method was not enough for language teachers to teach translation techniques effectively. C) The Grammar-Translation Method was not very effective in preparing students to use the target language communicatively. D) The Direct Method was more experience-based as compared to the Grammar-Translation Method. E) Using direct translation methods from native language to target language was quite popular among language teachers.</p>	<p>19. A teacher who uses the Direct Method teaches grammar</p> <p>A) inductively B) explicitly C) through literary texts of the target language D) by using the native language of the students E) by writing grammar rules on the board</p>
<p>15. Which of the following is the one very basic rule of the Direct Method?</p> <p>A) Language learning is the same as learning other subjects. B) Literary texts of the target language should be used as teaching materials. C) Instruction in the language classroom should always be student-centered. D) Translation is not allowed. E) Target language culture is very important.</p>	<p>20. In a language course designed by the principles of the Direct Method the syllabus is usually based on</p> <p>A) grammar rules B) the coursebook C) vocabulary lists D) situations or topics E) linguistic structures</p>

<p>21. According to the principles of the Direct Method, in order to communicate successfully in the target language, students should</p> <p>A) learn linguistic structures of the target language B) make as much translation as possible C) learn to think in the target language D) be explained grammar rules explicitly E) memorize long lists of vocabulary</p>	<p>25. Which of the following is a technique used in the Direct Method classroom?</p> <p>A) Translation of literary passages B) Reading aloud C) Deductive application of rules D) Using cognates E) Memorization</p>
<p>22. According to the principles of the Direct Method, language is primarily, not</p> <p>A) structural / functional B) written / spoken C) based on grammar rules / not on situations or topics D) spoken / written E) learned by reading / not by making translations</p>	<p>26. Which of the following is <u>not</u> a technique used in the Direct Method classroom?</p> <p>A) Memorization B) Getting students to self correct C) Conversation practice D) Fill-in-the blank exercise E) Question and answer exercise</p>
<p>23. When the language learners are presented the examples of the target language and they figure out the grammatical rules by making generalization from the examples, grammar is taught</p> <p>A) explicitly B) orally C) inductively D) functionally E) accurately</p>	<p>27. A teacher who uses the Direct Method can use to help students understand the meaning.</p> <p>A) realia or pictures B) memorization technique C) literary passages from the target language D) a syllabus based on linguistic structures E) the native language</p>
<p>24. One of the common points of Grammar-Translation Method and the Direct Method is that</p> <p>A) neither of the methods have principles which relate to the feelings of the students B) both methods put much emphasis on making translations from native language to target language C) grammar rules are taught explicitly in both methods D) dictation is used as a technique in both methods E) the use of native language in the classroom is encouraged on both methods</p>	<p>28. Grammar Translation Method was criticized as failing to develop some principles to practically deal with the students' in second/foreign language classrooms.</p> <p>A) cultures B) languages C) skills D) objectives E) feelings</p>

29. In a class where Grammar Translation Method is applied, the first language is maintained as the system in the acquisition of the second language

- A) comprehensible
- B) different
- C) reference
- D) complicated
- E) definite

33. In the Direct Method classroom, rather than using analytical procedures that focus on explanation of grammar rules, the teacher encourages use of the target language in the classroom.

- A) inductive
- B) spontaneous
- C) linguistic
- D) deductive
- E) memorized

30. The is the basic unit of teaching and language practice in Grammar Translation Method.

- A) flexibility
- B) sentence
- C) coursebook
- D) accuracy
- E) literature

34. Which of the following is not one of the principles of the Direct Method?

- A) The teacher is the only authority in the classroom.
- B) Classroom instruction is conducted exclusively in the target language.
- C) Grammar is taught inductively.
- D) Both speech and listening comprehension are taught.
- E) Only everyday vocabulary and sentences are taught.

31. According to some applied linguists, the Direct Method lacked although it offered innovations at the level of teaching methods.

- A) a syllabus based on situations
- B) fill-in-the-blank exercises
- C) sound methodological principles
- D) inductive way of grammar teaching
- E) the self-correction technique

35. Considering the principles of the Direct Method, which of the following cannot be listed among the guidelines for teaching oral language in the Direct Method classroom?

- A) Never make a speech: ask questions
- B) Never speak using sentences: use single words
- C) Never translate: demonstrate
- D) Never imitate mistakes: correct
- E) Never explain: act

32. Native language of the students is used to new items and comparisons between the foreign language and the students' native language.

- A) explain / enable
- B) sequence / draw
- C) recognize / make
- D) make / compose
- E) present / explain

TEST 1 CEVAP ANAHTARI

1)B	8)E	15)D	22)D	29)C
2)E	9)C	16)C	23)C	30)B
3)D	10)B	17)E	24)A	31)C
4)E	11)D	18)D	25)B	32)A
5)B	12)E	19)A	26)A	33)B
6)E	13)D	20)D	27)A	34)A
7)A	14)C	21)C	28)E	35)B

TEST-2

<p>1. According to Peter Elbow, the game covers a willingness to explore novelty.</p> <p>A) questioning B) believing C) adaptation D) imitating E) doubting</p>	<p>5. Which of the following is <u>not</u> one of the ideas supported by International Phonetic Association?</p> <p>A) The study of the spoken language B) The use of mother tongue for language awareness C) Phonetic training to build for good pronunciation D) The use of conversations in classroom E) An inductive teaching of grammar</p>
<p>2. Language teacher's thoughts in the learning and teaching process mainly consist of thoughts about</p> <p>A) the students, their families, and the school B) the background information and the mood of their students C) the target language, the culture, and the students D) the teaching point, the colleagues, and the managers E) the discipline rules, the course book, and the classroom environment</p>	<p>6. Which one of the following is <u>not</u> among the principles of reform movement set forth by Henry Sweet as part of the reform movement in the nineteenth century?</p> <p>A) Teaching pronunciation and vocabulary primarily B) Selecting what is to be taught carefully C) Imposing limits on what is to be taught D) Arranging what is to be taught in terms of the four skills E) Grading materials from simple to complex</p>
<p>3. Before rejecting a classroom application belonging to one of the methods, a language teacher should first</p> <p>A) get the opinions of his students about it B) think whether it is practical or not C) get the views of his colleagues about it D) search for the purpose of that method E) think about its suitability for the syllabus</p>	<p>7. Which language aspect did Reform Movement deal with first?</p> <p>A) vocabulary B) syntax C) morphology D) phonetics E) grammar</p>
<p>4. In the nineteenth century, Gouin offered a new model of language teaching in Europe as one of the reactions against Grammar Translation Method considering</p> <p>A) developments in the field B) the importance of Latin and Greek C) different accents of Europeans D) phonological rules E) child language learning</p>	<p>8. Gouin's model of foreign language teaching led the development of an approach of which has still been used today.</p> <p>A) Audio-lingual Method B) Community Language Learning C) Total Physical Response D) Desuggestopedia E) Silent Way</p>

<p>9. Foreign language learning in the Grammar Translation Method is viewed as a mental exercise because</p> <p>A) students can read and understand foreign language literature B) students grow intellectually by being aware of the grammatical rules of their own native language through the study of target language C) students can answer the comprehension questions of any literary text D) students are expected to be ready to explain the grammatical rules of the target language in their own words E) students can translate the literary texts into their mother tongue or target language without any difficulty</p>	<p>14. In Grammar Translation Method, skills of are ignored.</p> <p>A) listening and reading B) reading and writing C) listening and speaking D) speaking and writing E) speaking and reading</p>
<p>10. To write out answers to reading comprehension questions is important in Grammar Translation Method to develop</p> <p>A) reading and pronunciation B) pronunciation and writing C) speaking and listening D) writing and reading E) listening and pronunciation</p>	<p>15. In Grammar Translation Method, the literature and the fine arts of the target language are viewed as components of the</p> <p>A) foreign language culture B) target language writings C) foreign language forms D) target language master pieces E) target language properties</p>
<p>11. In Grammar Translation Method, pronunciation teaching is considered for language development.</p> <p>A) necessary B) crucial C) unimportant D) vital E) significant</p>	<p>16. The purpose of learning a foreign language, in Grammar Translation Method is to be able to</p> <p>A) read, write, listen and speak in target language B) read and appreciate foreign language literature C) communicate in target language orally D) write and discuss literary pieces E) speak in the target language effectively</p>
<p>12. In Grammar Translation Method, learning is facilitated through attention to between the target language and the native language.</p> <p>A) paradigms B) similarities C) synonyms D) antonyms E) differences</p>	<p>17. The teaching of irregular verbs is accomplished in Grammar Translation Method through</p> <p>A) memorizing B) imitating C) dictionary work D) note-taking E) writing</p>
<p>13. Teachers of Grammar Translation Method are known to be the only authority in the classroom, so there is little</p> <p>A) teacher involvement B) teacher interference C) teacher initiation D) teacher-student interaction E) student-student interaction</p>	<p>18. Grammar Translation method basically dwells on the of the target language.</p> <p>A) techniques B) semantics C) form D) conjunction E) pedagogy</p>

<p>19. Native language use in Grammar Translation Method classrooms</p> <p>A) depends on learners' mother tongue knowledge B) is tolerable to some extent C) is often minimized by the teacher D) is not always allowed E) is a way of foreign language instruction</p>	<p>24. A Direct Method teacher should <u>not</u> tolerate the use of in the classroom.</p> <p>A) target language B) foreign language C) spoken language D) native language E) second language</p>
<p>20. In Grammar Translation Method classrooms, language learners are supposed to read a literary piece and produce</p> <p>A) drills for previously read pieces B) answer to comprehension questions C) logical conclusion on the literary work D) an oral summary of the text they read E) questions related to the passage</p>	<p>25. In Direct Method, the teacher asks students' questions using of</p> <p>A) dictating / translation B) ignoring / demonstration C) classification / translation D) demonstration / explanation E) demonstration / translation</p>
<p>21. What has been claimed about the Grammar Translation Method is that it teaches students about the language, but not how to</p> <p>A) define B) structure C) use D) form E) figure out</p>	<p>26. One of the significant principles that facilitates language learning in Direct Method is</p> <p>A) self-correction B) teacher-correction C) self-confidence D) self-reliability E) self-criticism</p>
<p>22. I. Accuracy II. Oral fluency III. Use of cognates IV. Inductive grammar rule teaching</p> <p>Which of the above mentioned are the characteristics of Grammar Translation Method?</p> <p>A) I and III B) I and IV C) II and III D) II and IV E) I, III and IV</p>	<p>27. In Direct Method classroom language learners are very frequently encouraged to</p> <p>A) read B) listen C) direct D) speak E) write</p>
<p>23. To help students understand the meaning, in Direct Method classrooms are always available.</p> <p>A) video recorder and cassettes B) toys and puzzles C) tape recorder and videos D) over-head projections E) realia or pictures</p>	<p>28. The teaching of grammar should be done in Direct Method classrooms.</p> <p>A) inductively B) deductively C) explicitly D) clearly E) directly</p>

29. In order to develop learners' writing ability, the Direct Method teacher frequently a paragraph.

- A) writes
- B) dictates
- C) teaches
- D) reads
- E) rereads

33. I. By using a questioning voice to signal that something was wrong
 II. By repeating the student's answer with a pause just before the error
 III. By giving an alternative answer to the student to choose

How can the teachers use self-correction in the Direct Method?

- A) Only I
- B) I and II
- C) I and III
- D) II and III
- E) I, II and III

30. A Direct Method is primarily based on

- A) books or materials
- B) linguistic features
- C) student interests
- D) subjects of real life
- E) situations or topics

34. In a Typical Direct Method lesson, learners are supposed to induce a grammar rule through exercises.

- A) fill in the blank
- B) substitution drills
- C) guessing game
- D) cloze- test
- E) multiple choice

31. In the Direct Method classrooms the initiation of the interaction goes

- A) only from student to teacher
- B) only from teacher to student
- C) from teacher to student or student to teacher
- D) from students to students
- E) from student to student or student to teacher

35. A procedure that a Direct Method teacher follows is asking students questions about themselves to

- A) test their ability on questioning
- B) demonstrate learners the meaning of new words
- C) prepare learners for a new activity
- D) practice language in context
- E) exemplify new life styles

32. In Direct Method classrooms, teachers not only focus on reading but also

- A) listening and answering
- B) listening and memorizing
- C) listening and replying
- D) speaking and writing
- E) speaking and translating

TEST-2 CEVAP ANAHTARI

1)B	8)C	15)A	22)A	29)B
2)C	9)B	16)B	23)E	30)E
3)D	10)D	17)E	24)D	31)C
4)E	11)C	18)C	25)E	32)D
5)B	12)B	19)E	26)A	33)E
6)A	13)E	20)B	27)D	34)A
7)D	14)C	21)C	28)A	35)D

TEST-3

1) _____ refers to beginning some factors in class in order to help student to break down learning barriers in Desuggestopedia.

A) Peripheral learning
 B) Positive suggestion
 C) Creative adaptation
 D) Primary activation
 E) Active concert

5) Which of the following is not among the techniques used in Community Language Learning?

A) Scrambled sentences
 B) Human Computer
 C) Small group tasks
 D) Reflective listening
 E) Reflection on experience

2) According to the proponents of Approach, education is most effective when it is experience-centered and relates to students' real needs.

A) Task Based
 B) Content Based
 C) Communicative
 D) Whole Language
 E) Participatory

6) In audio lingual Method, Through stimulus – response – reinforcement which is the very well known experiment of “Pavlov’s dogs”, students are expected to :

A) form new habits
 B) learn vocabulary
 C) learn grammar
 D) study English
 E) read texts

3) Which is not a technique for GTM?

A) antonymys-synonymys
 B) reading comohrehension questions
 C) memorization
 D) colonization
 E) composition

7) According to Content-Based Approach, learning new words becomes easy when there are clues in the text.

A) informational
 B) contextual
 C) linguistic
 D) communicative
 E) cognitive

4) According to , students learn best when they are working to understand the meaning of texts thoroughly not piece by piece.

A) Suggestopedia
 B) Communicative Language Teaching
 C) Task-Based Approach
 D) Whole Language Approach
 E) Total Physical Response

8) Which of the following questions has the same answer both in the Grammar-Translation Method and in the Direct Method?

A) What is the role of the students?
 How does the teacher respond to student errors?
 C) How is culture viewed?
 D) How is language viewed?
 E) How are the feelings of the students dealt with?

<p>9) What is the “natural order” in Audio – Lingual Method?</p> <p>A) Speaking – listening – reading – writing B) Listening – speaking – reading – writing C) Reading – writing – speaking – listening D) Speaking – writing – reading – listening E) Listening – speaking – writing – reading</p>	<p>13) Why are thr cognates so important in Grammar Translation M?</p> <p>a) because it is given by teacher? B)because translation needs cognates C) because it helps students sing a song D) because it helps to memorize the vocabulary</p>
<p>10) _____ refers to the relationship between a teacher and a student is like parent to child</p> <p>A) Direct positive sugestion B)Authority C) Double planedness D) Infantilization E) Peripheral learning</p>	<p>14)In Task-Based Approach, the teacher employs the following activities except</p> <p>A) providing activities just below the level of the learners making adjustments in light of the learners perceptions of relevance C) using whatever language is necessary to have students comprehend the steps D) seeking ways of knowing how involved the students are in the process E) supplying the correct target form by reformulating what the students have said</p>
<p>11) What is the main purpose of Gtm?</p> <p>A) teach songs B)teach games C) help for growing intellectually D) to teach how to be a teacher</p>	<p>15) In _____ the teacher is like an orchestra leader, directing and controlling.</p> <p>A) Grammar Translation Method B) Direct Method C) Audio – Lingual Method D) Silent Way E) Desuggestopedia</p>
<p>12) During _____ various activities are designed such as dramatization, games, songs, question and answer exercise in desuggestopedia.</p> <p>A) The receptive phase B) The activation phase C) Positive suggestion D) Active concert E) Second concert</p>	<p>16) In the Silent Way classroom, the teacher may use to decide on where further work is necessary.</p> <p>A) a deductive approach B) an inductive approach C) student errors D) communicative tasks E) praise and criticism</p>

17) How is the language viewed in GTM?
 A) LANGUAGE IS A TOOL FOR CHATTING WITH FRIENDS
 B) LITERARY LANGUAGE IS CONSIDERED SUPERIOR TO SPOKEN LANGUAGE
 C) LANGUAGE IS REQUIRED FOR HAVING FUN
 D) LANGUAGE IS NOT IMPORTANT

20) _____ are commonly used in Silent Way whereas _____ are commonly used in Audio Lingual Method.
 A) Realias / Flashcards
 B) Phonetic charts / Pictures
 C) Cuisenaire Rods / Drills
 D) Phonetic Charts / Drills
 E) Drills / Flashcards

18) Teacher: In this activity I say a positive statement and you make it a question. For example, I say 'My son is a teacher', and you say 'Is your son a teacher?'. What is the name of the technique used in the Audio-Lingual Method classroom above?
 A) Question-and-answer drill
 B) Transformation drill
 C) Repetition drill
 D) Substitution drill
 E) Chain drill

21) In the Grammar-Translation Method,..... application of an explicit grammar rule is considered to be a useful pedagogical technique.
 A) linguistic
 B) communicative
 C) deductive
 D) inductive
 E) phonological

19) 1T: To the post office.
 Ss: To the post office.
 T: Going to the post office.
 Ss: Going to the post office.
 T: I ** going to the post office.
 Ss: I ** going to the post office.
 What kind of a drill is given in the dialogue?
 A) Transformation Drill
 B) Chain Drill
 C) Single – sbt Substitution Drill
 D) Multiple – Slot Substitution Drill
 E) Backward build – up (expansion) drill
 E

TEST-3 CEVAP ANAHTARI		
1)B	8)E	15)C
2)E	9)B	16)C
3)D	10)D	17)B
4)D	11)C	18)B
5)A	12)B	19)E
6)A	13)D	20)C
7)B	14)A	21)C

TEST-4

<p>1) One of the reasons that became popular was that was not very effective in preparing students to use the target language communicatively.</p> <p>A) Desuggestopedia - Community Language Learning B) The Silent Way- Total Physical Response C) The Audio Lingual Method -The Silent Way D) The Direct Method -The Grammar Translation Method E) The Grammar Translation Method - The Direct Method</p>	<p>5) In , listening is the basic skill that will allow other skills to develop over time .</p> <p>A) Affective-Humanistic Approach B) Communicative Approach C) Situational Approach D) Cognitive Approach E) Comprehension-Based Approach</p>
<p>2) Which of the following is not one of the aims of Community Language Learning?</p> <p>A) Engaging the learners' intellects and feelings B) Centring the language learning as much as possible on the learners C) Using the first language as the reference for learning the second language D) Giving the learners more responsibility for the content of the lesson E) Getting the learners to act in a collaborative atmosphere</p>	<p>6) Student: Sam, what will you do the next easter holiday?</p> <p>Teacher: Listen: Sam, what are going to do this Easter? (the teacher re formulates) Which one is a remark that the teacher should avoid using while reformulating?</p> <p>A) This is what you should say. B) No, this is wrong. Don't use it again C) Will do or are going to do, which one? D) Are going to do is better here! E) No, this is not right. Try again</p>
<p>3) In the field of ELT, describes classroom activities while puts theory into practice and makes choices about the particular skills to be taught.</p> <p>A) technique -method B) design -approach C) activity -approach D) method - technique E) approach – design</p>	<p>7) Which of the following is not one of the features of presenting a rule in inductive grammar teaching?</p> <p>A) It is always kept as short as possible. B) It is more meaningful and memorable. C) It ensures a greater degree of cognitive depth. D) Students are more actively involved in the learning process. E) Students are kept more attentive and motivated.</p>
<p>4) When the language learners are presented the examples of the target language and they figure out the grammar rules by making generalization from the examples, grammar is thought ----.</p> <p>A) explicitly B) orally C) inductively D) functionally E) accurately</p>	<p>8) I. Direct Method II. Natural Approach III. Grammar-Translation Method</p> <p>Which of the above is/are experiential methods of instructions? A) Only I B) Only II C) I and II D) II and III E) I, II and III</p>

<p>9) .In ----, students are given examples of the new language to work out its rule on their own.</p> <p>A) boomerang lessons B)deductive approach C) opportunistic teaching D) inductive approach E) straight-arrow lessons</p>	<p>14) I. Teacher II. Student III. CoursebookK IV. Authentic sources Which of the above are sources of texts?</p> <p>A) I and II B)II and IV C) I, II and III D) II, III and IV E) I, II, III and IV</p>
<p>10) Which of the following is not true about text sources?</p> <p>A) The students' texts may be the most effective. B)The teachers' text is one kind of authentic texts. C) Coursebook texts tend to display specific features of grammar. D) That coursebook texts are specifically tailored gives them an unreal air. E) Authentic texts have less unfamiliar vocabulary and syntactic complexity</p>	<p>15) Which of the following may be one of the drawbacks of inductive grammar lesson?</p> <p>A) Students may get the chance for extra language practice. B)Students are generally kept more attentive during the activities. C) Students are more actively involved in the learning process. D) Students may hypothesise the wrong rule. E) Students may acquire problem-solving and pattern-recognition abilities</p>
<p>11) Which of the following is not true about realia?</p> <p>A) It stimulates the mind. B)It makes the vocabulary more memorable than a picture would. C) It enables the learners to touch, smell, even taste it. D) It saves time, as recognition of an object is often immediate. E) It makes the elicitation of vocabulary much more difficult.</p>	<p>16) Which of the following is true about coursebook texts?</p> <p>A) They are always syntactically complex. B)They use a great deal of unknown vocabulary. C) They are always uninteresting and unmotivating. D) They tend to be specially tailored for ease of understanding. E) They are impenetrable and ultimately demotivating.</p>
<p>12) The authentic texts sources are most likely to be inappropriate with ----.</p> <p>A) any level students B)beginner level students C) advanced level students D) intermediate level students E) upper-intermediate level students</p>	<p>17) Which text type is most likely to be the most effective one?</p> <p>A) Literary texts B) Authentic texts C) Students' texts D) Teachers' texts E) Coursebook texts</p>
<p>13) Grammar teaching is done ---- in a class where Grammar Translation Method is primarily applied.</p> <p>A) inductively B)deductively C) implicitly D) pedagogically E) mentally</p>	<p>18) I. Overall organisation II. Degree of formality III. Grammatical features</p> <p>Which of the above may be the common characteristics that instances of a genre share?</p> <p>A) Only I B) Only II C) I and II D) II and III E) I, II and III</p>

19) A request for a loan is worded differently if it is made to a friend rather than to a bank manager. This situation can be explained by ----.

- A) dictogloss
- B) dictocomp
- C) genre
- D) noticing the gap
- E) awareness-raising

20) A sports commentary, an e-mail, a political speech and an Internet news bulletin are all examples of ----.

- A) inauthentic texts
- B) grammar dictations
- C) genres
- D) inappropriate texts
- E) uneconomical texts

TEST-4 CEVAP ANAHTARI

1)D	6)B	11)E	16)D
2)C	7)A	12)B	17)C
3)A	8)C	13)B	18)E
4)C	9)D	14)E	19)C
5)E	10)E	15)D	20)C

TEST-5

<p>1) I. The co-text II. The context of culture III. The context of the situation Which of the above may be the levels or layers of context?</p> <p>A) Only I B)I and II C) I and III D) II and III E) I, II and III</p>	<p>5) Which of the following is not true about grammar teaching through texts?</p> <p>A) Texts provide co-textual information. B) Whole texts can be used as contexts for grammar teaching. C) An utterance becomes fully intelligible only when it is placed in its context. D) If the texts are authentic, they can show how the item is used in real language. E) Texts don't allow learners to deduce the meaning of new grammatical items</p>
<p>2) .---- is a type of text whose overall structure and whose grammatical and lexical features have been determined by the contexts in which it is used, and which over time have become institutionalised.</p> <p>A) Genre B) Concordancing C) Scripted dialogue D) Grammar dictation E) Generative situation</p>	<p>6) Language learning through ---- attempts to simulate the experience of first language learning.</p> <p>A) actions B) dictoglosses C) concordance data D) scripted dialogues E) minimal sentence pairs</p>
<p>3) .---- not only respects the integrity of the whole text but regards the features of a text as being directly influenced by its communicative function and its context of use.</p> <p>A) Dictogloss B) Genre analysis C) Dictocomp D) Noticing the gap E) Awareness-raising</p>	<p>7) 47. Which of the following is not true for students' texts?</p> <p>A) They are the most effective ones. B) They are more attention-grabbing for studying language. C) They are always impenetrable and so demotivating. D) They offer a high level of relevance. E) They are more likely to be remembered than those introduced by coursebooks</p>
<p>4) .---- are particularly useful in computing the frequency and typical co-occurrences of individual words</p> <p>A) Dictoglosses B) Corpus data C) Authentic texts D) Genre analyses E) Scripted dialogues</p>	<p>8) I. Skills Practice II. Grammar input III. Vocabulary input IV. Exposure to features of text organisation</p> <p>Which of the above are texts more likely to provide?</p> <p>A) I and III II and IV C) I, II and III D) II, III and IV E) I, II, III and IV</p>

<p>9) I. The topic II. The medium III. The purpose of the exchange IV. The relationship between the participants Which of the above are the factors that determine the organisation of a text?</p> <p>A) I and II C) I, II and III e) I, II, III and IV</p> <p>B)II and IV D) II, III and IV</p>	<p>13) I. The quality of the data II. The organiser of the data III. The quantity of the data IV. The organisation of the data Which of the above are required for successfully inferring patterns and rules from the study of language data?</p> <p>A) I and III C) I, II and IV E) II, III and IV</p> <p>B) II and IV D) I, II and III</p>
<p>10) Designs for carrying a particular language program. Features include a primary concern with the specification of linguistic and subject-matter objective,sequencing, and materials to meet the needs of a designated group of learners in a defined context.</p> <p>A. Method B. Technique C. Syllabus D. Strategy</p>	<p>14) It is important to prevent learners from making errors.Errors lead to the formation of bad habits.When errors do occur,they should be immediately corrected by the teacher.</p> <p>a.Audiolingual Method b.Grammar Translation Method c.Suggestopedia d.Direct Method e..Silent Way</p>
<p>11) A generalized set of classroom specifications for accomplishing linguistic objectives. Primarily concerned with teacher and student roles and behaviors and secondarily with such features as linguistic and subject-matter objectives, sequencing, and materials. They are almost always thought of as being broadly applicable to a variety of audiences in a variety of contexts.</p> <p>A. Method B. Approach C. Technique D. Strategy</p>	<p>15) Theoretical positions and beliefs about the nature of language, the nature of language learning, and the applicability of both to pedagogical settings.</p> <p>A. Syllabus B. Approach C. Technique D. Method</p>
<p>12) Classes are taught in the mother tongue, with little active use of the target language.</p> <p>a..Silent Way b.Suggestopedia c.Audiolingual Method d.Direct Method e.Grammar Translation Method</p>	<p>16) Which of the following senses enables maximum learning?</p> <p>a)tasting b)smelling c)seeing d)hearing e)touching</p>

<p>17) Silence is a tool.It helps to foster autonomy,or the exercise of initiative.It also removes the teacher from the center of attention so s/he can listen to and work with the students. The teacher speaks,but only when necessary.Otherwise,the teacher gets out of the way so that it is the students who receive the practice in using the language.</p> <p>a.Community language learning b.Direct method c.Silent way d.Audiolingual method e.Grammar translation method</p>	<p>20) The teacher should start with something the students already know and build from that to the unknown.Languages share a number of features,sounds being the most basic.</p> <p>a.Audiolingual method b.Direct method c.Silent way d.Grammar translation method e.Community language learning</p>																								
<p>18) The teacher tests Students on the Spanish meaning for a set of words in their mother tongue.</p> <p>A. Direct Method B. Oral Approach C. Audio Lingual D. Grammar Translation E. Natural Approach</p>	<p>21) Any of a wide variety of exercises, activities, or devices used in the language classroom for realizing lesson objectives.</p> <p>A. Method B. Technique C. Syllabus D. Approach E. Procedure</p>																								
<p>19) which method didnt have a theoretical background?</p> <p>a.CLT b.CLL c.GTM d.ALM e.SW</p>	<table border="1" data-bbox="805 1467 1399 1798"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">TEST-5 CEVAP ANAHTARI</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1)E</td> <td>8)E</td> <td>15)B</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2)A</td> <td>9)E</td> <td>16)C</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3)B</td> <td>10)C</td> <td>17)C</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4)B</td> <td>11)A</td> <td>18)D</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5)E</td> <td>12)E</td> <td>19)C</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6)A</td> <td>13)C</td> <td>20)C</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7)C</td> <td>14)A</td> <td>21)B</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	TEST-5 CEVAP ANAHTARI			1)E	8)E	15)B	2)A	9)E	16)C	3)B	10)C	17)C	4)B	11)A	18)D	5)E	12)E	19)C	6)A	13)C	20)C	7)C	14)A	21)B
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TEST-6

<p>1) Classes are taught in the mother tongue, with little active use of the target language.</p> <p>a..Silent Way b.Suggestopedia c.Audiolingual Method d.Direct Method e.Grammar Translation Method</p>	<p>5) What is the common point between the Grammar Translation Method and Direct Method?</p> <p>A- Grammar is thought inductively. B- Structural syllabus is followed. C- Student to student interaction is encouraged. D- Self-correction is preferred. E- Students' emotional state is ignored</p>
<p>2) Students translate the passage from the target language to their mother tongue.</p> <p>a.Grammar Translation Method b.Suggestopedia c.Direct Method d..Silent Way e.Audiolingual Method</p>	<p>6) Teachers provoke ----- by employing various techniques in Direct Method.</p> <p>a- self-correction b- peer-correction c- no correction d- teacher correction e- delayed correction</p>
<p>3) Student should "overlearn", i.e. learn to answer automatically without stopping think.</p> <p>a.Grammar Translation Method b.Suggestopedia c.Audiolingual Method d.Direct Method e..Silent Way</p>	<p>7) Although ----- is heavily emphasized, ----- receives little attention in the Grammar Translation Method.</p> <p>A- grammar/reading B- vocabulary/pronunciation C- writing/vocabulary D- listening/translation E- grammar/vocabulary</p>
<p>4) Language learning is a process of habit formation. The more often something is repeated, the stronger the habit and the greater the learning.</p> <p>a.Grammar Translation Method b.Suggestopedia c.Direct Method d..Silent Way e.Audiolingual Method</p>	<p>8) In the Grammar Translation classroom, grammar is taught ----- because grammar rules are -----.</p> <p>A- deductively/taught explicitly B- inductively/practised through translation C- deductively/given implicitly D- deductively/presented via literary pieces E- inductively/sequenced systematically</p>

<p>9) It is important to prevent learners from making errors.Errors lead to the formation of bad habits.When errors do occur,they should be immediately corrected by the teacher.</p> <p>a.Audiolingual Method b.Grammar Translation Method c.Suggestopedia d.Direct Method e..Silent Way</p>	<p>14)The use of ----- refers to bringing real objects to the classroom environment to give the meaning of a lexical or grammatical item.</p> <p>a- pictures b- pantomime c- visual materials d- realia e- dictation</p>
<p>10) The teacher asks students in their native language if they have any questions, student ask questions and the teacher answer the questions in their native language.</p> <p>a.Grammar Translation Method b.Suggestopedia c.Audiolingual Method d.Direct Method e..Silent Way</p>	<p>15) Which one is not one of the activities used in Direct Method?</p> <p>A- map drawing B- fill in the blanks C- reading aloud D- dictation E- word lists</p>
<p>11) Grammar should be taught inductively. There may never be an explicit grammar rule given.</p> <p>a.Grammar Translation Method b.Suggestopedia c.Audiolingual Method d.Direct Method e..Silent Way</p>	<p>16) To teach the word 'pyjamas' by giving the Turkish equivalent 'pijama' is an example of a(n) -----.</p> <p>A- deductive application B- inductive application C- cognate D- antonym E- synonym</p>
<p>12) The teaching techniques rely mostly on reading aloud,question answer exercise, self correction,conversation practice, fill-in-the-blank exercise,dictation and paragraph writing</p> <p>a.Grammar Translation Method b.Suggestopedia c.Audiolingual Method d.Direct Method e..Silent Way</p>	<p>17) In the Grammar Translation Method classroom, the native language of the students is</p> <p>A- unimportant B- avoided C- only used by students D- crucial E- only used by teachers</p>
<p>13) Translation is completely banished from any classroom activity. Classroom activities are carried out ONLY in the target language.</p> <p>a.Grammar Translation Method b.Suggestopedia c.Audiolingual Method d.Direct Method e..Silent Way</p>	<p>18) Grammar Translation method basically dwells on teaching the..... of the target language.</p> <p>A- meanings B- literature C- vocabulary D- functions E- structure</p>

<p>19) As a target language is associated with the native language, understanding, interpreting, assimilating and retaining are very easy. The method helps in testing comprehension easily. Procedures are quite effective for reading and translation skills. Which of the following method is mentioned?</p> <p>A. ALM B. GTM C. CLT D. CLL</p>	<p>23) The teacher asks students in their native language if they have any questions, students ask questions and the teacher answers the questions in their native language.</p> <p>A- The Direct Method B- Audio Lingual Method C- Grammar-Translation D- The Silent Way</p>
<p>20) can access the tutorials that use a discovery approach to learning and by using specific examples they try to make a generalization.</p> <p>A. Deductive learners B. Global learners C. Inductive learners</p>	<p>24) Much vocabulary is taught in the form of list of isolated words.</p> <p>A. Grammar-Translation B. The Direct Method C. Audio Lingual Method D. The Silent Way</p>
<p>21) Classroom activities are carried out ONLY in the target language.</p> <p>A- The Direct Method B- Audio Lingual Method C- The Silent Way D- Grammar-Translation</p>	<p>25) Which of the following method is also called as "Natural Method"?</p> <p>A. Direct Method B. Grammar Translation Method C. The Audiolingual Method</p>
<p>22) Speech is neglected: This method lays emphasis on reading alone. As a consequence, speed is neglected. The pupils are not provided and practice in oral presentation. Language learning is a process of habit formation and language habits are formed through intensive practice. Which of the following method's disadvantage is mentioned?</p> <p>A- Audiolingual method B- Cognitive code learning C- Grammar translation method D- Communicative language teaching E- Direct method</p>	<p>26) Students memorize vocabulary. Students translate new words from the target language to their mother tongue.</p> <p>A- The Direct Method B- Audio Lingual Method C- The Silent Way D- Grammar-Translation</p>

27)can access the tutorials that use a discovery approach to learning and by using specific examples they try to make generalization?

- a)deductive learners b)analytic learners
c)inductive d)global
e)linear

28)are encouraged to access the material by working through the units and lessons sequentially?

- a)deductive learners b)global learners
c)analytic learners d)linear learners

TEST-6 CEVAP ANAHTARI

1)E	8)A	15)E	22)C
2)A	9)E	16)C	23)C
3)C	10)A	17)D	24)A
4)E	11)D	18)E	25)A
5)E	12)D	19)B	26)D
6)A	13)D	20)C	27)C
7)B	14)D	21)A	28)D

TEST-7

<p>1) It is an unnatural method:the natural order of learning a language is listening,speaking, reading and writing.This is the right method for a child to learn his mother tongue. In this method the teaching of language starts with the teaching of reading first. Which of the following method's disadvantage is mentioned?</p> <p>A-The Grammar Translation Method B-The Audiolingual Method C-The Cognitive Code Learning D-The Communicative Language Teaching</p>	<p>5) The goal of foreign language learning is the ability to understand the texts written in the foreign language.</p> <p>a.Direct Method b.Grammar Translation Method c.Audiolingual Method d.Silent Way e.Suggestopedia</p>
<p>2) Once students have mastered a dialogue, the teacher introduces new vocabulary, which the students will then substitute for another word in the dialogue.</p> <p>a.Direct Method b.Grammar Translation Method c.Audiolingual Method</p>	<p>6) One of the main goals is to develop students' reading ability to a level where they can read literature in the target language.</p> <p>A. Grammar-Translation B. Communicative language teaching C. The Direct Method D. Audio Lingual Method</p>
<p>3)uses only the target language for instruction and builds up an arsenal of everyday vocabulary and sentences quickly without teaching grammar explicitly.</p> <p>a.Direct Method b.Grammar Translation Method c.Audiolingual Method</p>	<p>7) Teaching grammar by using an inductive approach - bottom up (i.e. having learners find out rules through the presentation of adequate linguistic forms in the target language).</p> <p>A. Grammar-Translation B. The Direct Method C. The silent way D. Audio Lingual Method</p>
<p>4)teaches grammatical structure patterns and vocabulary through the repetition and memorization of set phrases or dialogues.</p> <p>a.Audiolingual Method b.Direct Method c.Grammar Translation Method D) Silent Way</p>	<p>8) Vocabulary is taught in the form isolated word lists.</p> <p>A. Cooperative Learning B. The Direct Method C. Audio Lingual Method D. Grammar - Translation</p>

<p>9) Hardly any attention is paid to speaking and listening skills. The goal of foreign language learning is the ability to understand the texts written in the foreign language.</p> <p>a. Direct Method b. Suggestopedia c. Audiolingual Method d. Grammar Translation Method e. Silent Way</p>	<p>14) Teaching concepts and vocabulary through pantomiming, real-life objects and other visual materials.</p> <p>A. Grammar-Translation B. The Direct Method C. Audio Lingual Method D. TPR</p>
<p>10) L2 is learned the same way as the L1 acquired- by total immersion technique.</p> <p>A. Grammar-Translation B. Content - based C. The Direct Method D. Audio Lingual Method</p>	<p>15) Classes are taught in the mother tongue, with little active use of the target language.</p> <p>A. Grammar-Translation B. The Direct Method C. Audio Lingual Method D. The Silent Way</p>
<p>11) In the direct method.....</p> <p>a the teacher usually directs the interactions but he/she is not so dominant b topic based syllabus is employed c students are encouraged to integrate 4 skills d the underlying theory is developmental psychology e the language theory is functional</p>	<p>16) Grammar Translation method basically dwells on the of the target language.</p> <p>A) techniques B) form C) pedagogy D) semantics E) conjunction</p>
<p>12) The structures of the foreign languages are best learned when compared and contrasted with those of first language.</p> <p>A. Desuggestopedia B. The Direct Method C. Audio Lingual Method D. Grammar - Translation</p>	<p>17) Which is not true in terms of GTM?</p> <p>A the teaching of grammar is deductive B students are supposed to memorise the rules C in order to explain the rules the teacher uses the comparison and contrast between the student's native language grammar and target language grammar D the structural syllabus is used. the order of structures starts from the easiest without any textbooks E the literary texts are used to highlight the cultural elements</p>
<p>13) In Direct Method classrooms, teachers not only focus on reading but also</p> <p>A) listening and answering listening and replying C) speaking and translating D) listening and memorizing E) speaking and writing</p>	<p>18) In Grammar Translation Method classrooms, language learners are supposed to read a literary piece and produce</p> <p>A) answer to comprehension questions B) drills for previously read pieces their own C) questions related to the passage D) logical conclusion on the literary work E) an oral summary of the text they read</p>

19)focused on reading,writing and grammar,no emphasis on oral communication skills

- a)the grammar translation method
- b)the audiolingual method
- c)cognitive code learning
- d)communicative language teaching
- e)direct method

20) A Direct Method teacher asks questions about students in a conversational activity to

- A) practice language in a real-like context
- B) exemplify new life styles
- C) demonstrate learners the meaning of new words
- D) test their ability on questioning
- E) prepare learners for a new activity

TEST-7 CEVAP ANAHTARI

1)A	6)A	11)A	16)A
2)C	7)B	12)D	17)D
3)A	8)D	13)E	18)B
4)A	9)D	14)B	19)A
5)B	10)C	15)A	20)A

TEST-8

<p>1) A Direct Method teacher asks individual student questions about themselves to</p> <p>A) test their ability on questioning B) prepare learners for a new activity C) exemplify new life styles D) practice specific grammar structure E) demonstrate learners the meaning of new words</p>	<p>5) The Grammar Translation Method is criticized as failing to develop some principles to practically deal with the students' in second I foreign language classrooms.</p> <p>A) feelings B) cultures C) objectives D) languages E) aims</p>
<p>2) In aTypical Direct Method lesson, learners are supposed to induce a grammar rule through exercises.</p> <p>A) fill in the blank B) substitution drills C) guessing game D) cloze- test E) multiple choice</p>	<p>6) At the end of each section of a reading passage, the teacher uses gestures, pictures, realia or examples in a Direct Method classroom.</p> <p>A) to make out what is not understood B) to make the learners enthusiastic about reading C) to make a meaning of the section clear D) to practice what has just been learned E) to encourage learners appreciate the reading</p>
<p>3) Which of the following questions has the same answer both in the Grammar-Translation Method and in the Direct Method?</p> <p>A) What is the role of the students? B) How does the teacher respond to student errors? C) How is culture viewed? D) How is language viewed? E) How are the feelings of the students dealt with?</p>	<p>7) Translation of the literary texts is one of the used in the Grammar-Translation Method.</p> <p>A) methods B) procedures C) designs D) techniques E) approaches</p>
<p>4) It has been claimed that the Grammar Translation Method teaches students about the language, but not how to it.</p> <p>A) define B) figure out C) form D) structure E) use</p>	<p>8) If students can, they are considered as successful language learners in Grammar Translation Method.</p> <p>A) read B) speak C) translate D) communicate E) write</p>

<p>9) In a class where the Direct Method is applied students' native language is believed to the mastery of the target language.</p> <p>A) improve B) facilnate C) inniate D) interfere E) help</p>	<p>13) In the , the syllabus is based on topics and situations.</p> <p>A) Direct Method B) Desuggestopedia C) Grammar-Translation Method D) Audio-Lingual Method E) Silent Way</p>
<p>10) In a class where The Grammar Translation Method is applied, students are encouraged to</p> <p>A) listen carefully B) communicate in the target language C) speak fluently D) find native language equivalentents E) draw maps</p>	<p>14). Approximately how many people in the world speak English as their first and second language?</p> <p>a. 100-200 million b. 250-350 million c. 400-500 million d. 600-700 million e. more than a billion</p>
<p>11) Which of the following cannot be considered a main factor that has caused English to become a lingua franca?</p> <p>a. colonisation b. economic power c. English teachers d. information exchange e. popular culture</p>	<p>15). Which of the following might be true about the future of English?</p> <p>a. It might become one of the few languages, if not the only one, in the world b. Other languages might be as common as English. c. The number of English-speaking internet users might become smaller as other speakers may increase and outnumber them. d. Although there might be other important lingua francas, English will still remain as a dominant language. e. All of the above.</p>
<p>12). Which of the circles of Kachru's model is Turkey probably in?</p> <p>a. low proficiency b. high proficiency c. inner circle d. Intermediate proficiency e. none of the above</p>	<p>16). Which of the following does not make American English a different variety from British English?</p> <p>a. grammar b. pitch c. spelling d. vocabulary e. pronunciation</p>

<p>17). Which of the following does a person's accent not reveal?</p> <p>a. status</p> <p>b. educational background</p> <p>c. social position</p> <p>d. geographical origin</p> <p>e. age</p>	<p>20). If people of two different speech communities use a common language that is not their native language for communication, or if it is probably their second language, this language is called _____.</p> <p>a. first language</p> <p>b. lingua franca</p> <p>c. general English</p> <p>d. specific English</p> <p>e. variety</p>																								
<p>18. Which of the following is not a possible mistake that an ELF speaker can make according to Seidlhofer?</p> <p>a. He bought a lot of nice furnitures.</p> <p>b. You passed the test, isn't it?</p> <p>c. He always avoided to smoke in his life.</p> <p>d. Mary work in a bank.</p> <p>e. I saw a man which was carrying a gun.</p>	<p>21). Ecem wants to study Economics in the USA, so she wants to take a course before she goes there. She especially wants to learn how to survive on campus. Which course type is better for her?</p> <p>a. EFL</p> <p>b. ESL</p> <p>c. ELF</p> <p>d. EAP</p> <p>e. ESOL</p>																								
<p>19. Which of the following cannot be concluded for educational purposes considering the varieties of English?</p> <p>a. Students should be exposed to the variety that they are most likely to encounter.</p> <p>b. Students should be taught the variety that will help them to be understood by most of the other English speakers world-wide.</p> <p>c. Students should be exposed to different language varieties so that they can be ready for situations where they come across with different varieties.</p> <p>d. Starting from the complete beginner levels, all students should be exposed to as many varieties from all circles as possible to make them ready for the future.</p> <p>e. Teachers should work within the variety that best reflects their own language use on condition that it is understood by other speakers of English.</p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td colspan="3">TEST- 8 CEVAP ANAHTARI</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1)D</td> <td>8)C</td> <td>15)E</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2)A</td> <td>9)D</td> <td>16)B</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3)E</td> <td>10)D</td> <td>17)E</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4)E</td> <td>11)C</td> <td>18)C</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5)A</td> <td>12)A</td> <td>19)D</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6)C</td> <td>13)A</td> <td>20)B</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7)D</td> <td>14)E</td> <td>21)D</td> </tr> </table>	TEST- 8 CEVAP ANAHTARI			1)D	8)C	15)E	2)A	9)D	16)B	3)E	10)D	17)E	4)E	11)C	18)C	5)A	12)A	19)D	6)C	13)A	20)B	7)D	14)E	21)D
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TEST 9

<p>1-In which of the following methods ss choose a new name and identity?</p> <p>a) CLL b) ALM c) Desuggestopedia d) Silent Way e) GTM</p>	<p>5-Which of the following things is not included in a classroom of desuggestopedia in the teaching/learning process?</p> <p>a)arts b) music c) group cooperation d) drama e) fantasy</p>
<p>2-The teacher is like a technician or an engineer in.....</p> <p>a) Desuggestopedia b) Silent Way c) GTM d) ALM e) CLL</p>	<p>6-''The teacher works with the ss and ss work on lang''</p> <p>Which method's principle is the one above?</p> <p>a) SW b)GTM c) Desuggestopedia d) ALM e)CLL</p>
<p>3-Which of the following is not correct according to SW's principles?</p> <p>a) Meaning is made clear by focusing the ss's perception b)The teacher does not criticize student behaviour since this would interfere with ss' developing their own inner criteria c) All 4 skills are emphasized d) Group cooperation among ss is encouraged by the teacher e)There is a fixed, linear, structural syllabus</p>	<p>7-Which of the following is the correct order of the teacher's preference (from the most to the least) while responding to ss' errors in SW</p> <p>a)Teacher-Peer-Self correction b)Peer-Self-T correction c)T-Self-Peer Correction d)SElf-Peer-T Correction e)Self-T-Peer Correction</p>
<p>4-Which of the following is not a reason for teacher's silence in SW?</p> <p>a) Teacher wants to decrease ss' responsibility b) Ss should practice the language, not the teacher c) Teacher wants to observe ss' behaviour d) Teacher wants to increase STT e) Teacher wants to increase ss' creativity</p>	<p>8-Which of the following is not technique in SW?</p> <p>a)Peer Correction b)T correction c)Self Correction d)Structure feedback e)Rods</p>

<p>9- Ss need to make use of what they know in.....</p> <p>a) Desuggestopedia b) ALM c) TPR d) DM e) SW</p>	<p>13. Which of the following is not true?</p> <p>a) The teacher is the authority in Desuggestopedia. b) The teacher creates a colourful and cheerful atmosphere in Desuggestopedia. c) Students are in verbal interaction with each other in Silent Way. d) Evaluation of the students is based on students' performance in class in Desuggestopedia. e) Every language has a common point with another but has its own unique reality according to Desuggestopedia.</p>
<p>10- In Desuggestopedia meaning is made clear through.....</p> <p>a) focusing ss' perception b) translation c) ss learning from each other d) infantilization e) self correction</p>	<p>14. "The structures of the syllabus are not arranged in a linear fashion, but rather are constantly being recycled in _____."</p> <p>a) GTM b) Desuggestopedia c) Community Language Learning d) Silent Way e) Audio-lingual Method</p>
<p>11. Which of the following is a correct matching?</p> <p>a) Structured feedback-Desuggestopedia b) Infantilization-Silent Way c) Audio-lingual Method-Grammar Game d) Fantasy-Audio-lingual method e) Dialog memorization-Silent Way</p>	<p>15. Which of the following are the techniques of ALM?</p> <p>I) Transformation drill II) Map-drawing III) Backward build-up drill IV) Paragraph writing V) Reading aloud VI) Classroom set-up VII) Dialog memorization</p> <p>a) I, III, V b) I, III, VII c) I, III, IV d) III, IV, VI e) II, III, VII</p>
<p>12. Desuggestopedia uses _____ containing L2 to foster peripheral learning.</p> <p>a) posters b) flashcards c) word-charts d) baroque music e) infantilization</p>	<p>16. One of the teacher's aim in Desuggestopedia is to _____.</p> <p>a) make students use language for self-expression b) make students learn about learning c) activate students' Paraconscious part of the mind d) promote students' learning e) make students to take responsibility for their own learning</p>

17. The teacher matches her voice to the rhythm of the music in Desuggestopedia's _____ technique.

- a) Peripheral learning
- b) Creative adaptation
- c) Primary activation
- d) First concert
- e) Second concert

19. Which of the following is not true about the first (active) concert in Desuggestopedia?

- a) The teacher reads the dialogue, matching her voice to the rhythm and pitch of the music.
- b) Both right and left hemispheres of the students become activated.
- c) The teacher reads the dialog at a normal rate of speed.
- d) The students follow the target language dialog as the teacher reads it aloud.
- e) The teacher reads the dialog slower than a normal rate of speed.

18. The teacher starts the lesson by introducing a dialog because _____ .

- a) positive reinforcement helps the students to develop correct habits.
- b) language forms don't occur by themselves, they occur most naturally within a context.
- c) teacher's major role is to be an authority.
- d) the native and target language have separate linguistic systems.
- e) the learning of a foreign language should be the same as the acquisition of the native language.

20. Which of the following is not true about the Silent Way?

- a) Students only learn from the teacher.
- b) Some learning takes place naturally as we sleep
- c) Students should engage in a great deal of meaningful practice without repetition.
- d) Student attention is a key to learning.
- e) Language is for self-expression.

TEST-9 CEVAP ANAHTARI

1)C	6)A	11)C	16)C
2)B	7)D	12)A	17)D
3)E	8)B	13)E	18)B
4)A	9)E	14)D	19)C
5)C	10)B	15)B	20)A