



المادة:

نماذج اختبارات الكترونية

نموذج -10

إنجليزي -1

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نموذج -10

<https://forms.gle/gk4Ptv7T4yT9GZfp9>

1. helps to show areas of similarities & differences among the languages concerned.

- a. **Contrastive analysis** b. Creative analysis
 c. Linguistic analysis d. Discourse analysis

For example: analysing similarities & differences between **Arabic and English.**

2. The linguistic theory which suggests that **all languages** share a model of principles and **basic properties** is called.....

- a. Input Hypothesis b. Competition Model
 c. Systemic Grammar **d. Universal Grammar**

For example:

- All languages have consonants more than vowels
- All languages have contrastive sounds that help distinguish words from each other(minimal pairs/ In English we have /b/ and /p/ sounds that distinguish / **bull**/ ثور from /**pull**/ يسحب
- First sounds that children learn are common to all world languages. Stop consonant followed by an open vowel.
 English : **pa,ma**. French: **papa,mama**. Greek: **baba, mama**

3..involves matching the sounds of spoken English with individual letters or groups of letters.

- a. Phonemic awareness b. Phonetics c. Phonology **d. Phonics**

- **Phonemic awareness** is the ability to identify the individual sounds (phonemes) in spoken words. It is an **oral skill** that develops before children learn to read.

Example: Identifying **the first sound in a word**: A child can identify the first sound in a word by saying the word and then saying the

first sound in isolation. For example, if a child is asked to identify the first sound in the word "cat," they would say "/k/"

- **Phonics** is the ability to associate sounds with letters and letter combinations. It is a visual skill that is used to decode and encode written words.
- **Decoding:** يفكك
 - Sounding out a word: When a child learns the letter-sound relationships for the letters c, a, and t, they can use their phonemic awareness skills to decode the word "cat" by sounding out the letters: /k/ /æ/ /t/.
- **Encoding:** يركب
 - For example, to decode the word "sat," a child would blend the sounds of the letters s, a, and t: /s/ + /æ/ + /t/ = /sæt/

4. "ch/ th/ sh/ ck" in the words like "chair, there, shoes, and back" are examples of

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|------------------------------|----------------------|
| a. <u>consonant digraphs</u> | b. vowel digraphs |
| c. phonological awareness | d. single consonants |

5. Which of the following sounds is voiced?

- a) [v] b) [k] c) [p] d) [t]