

**Part I. Multiple choice questions (2% each; 20%)**

**Instructions:** This part includes 10 questions in total. Each question only has ONE answer. Do not choose more than one answer.

1. Which of the following is a **function word** in English?  
(A) bat      (B) bend      (C) but      (D) bid
2. \_\_\_\_\_ assessment is a kind of formal evaluation of the final products, performances, and usually end-of-course/unit overall evaluation, while \_\_\_\_\_ assessment is an informal ongoing evaluation aiming to facilitate improvement in a student's performance.  
(A) Summative; performance-based  
(B) Formative; criterion-referenced  
(C) Formative; summative  
(D) Summative; formative
3. Which of the following is the definition of **noticing hypothesis**?  
(A) A learner's learned system acts as a monitor to what they are producing.  
(B) The learner became aware of a mismatch between his/her input and output.  
(C) The learner improves when he/she receives L2 input that is one step beyond his/her current stage of linguistic competence.  
(D) Certain universal linguistic properties influence the order in which the rules of a specific language are acquired.
4. Which of the following best describes the situation of **incidental vocabulary learning**?  
(A) Reading in English every day without specific intention to focus on vocabulary  
(B) Memorizing 50 words a day and keep a vocabulary journal  
(C) Taking vocabulary tests online every day  
(D) Watching a short English video with captions repeatedly
5. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the teaching and learning of English as a second or foreign language where the goal of the learners is to use English in a particular domain.  
(A) Teaching English as a Foreign Language  
(B) Teaching English as a Second Language  
(C) English for Specific Purposes  
(D) Whole Language Education

6. Which of the following is NOT an example of **computer-mediated communication**?
- (A) E-book readers
  - (B) Realia
  - (C) Wikis and blogs
  - (D) Social networking sites (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, and LINE)
7. Which of the following indicates the **nonnative-speaker advantage**?
- (A) Ability to simplify a target language for more comprehensible input
  - (B) Serving as role models of successful L2 users
  - (C) Understanding the roles of L1 and evaluate teaching approaches for local suitability
  - (D) All of the above
8. The idea of \_\_\_\_\_ refers to errors which may cause misunderstanding or incomprehension in the readers or listeners.
- (A) global errors
  - (B) reduced errors
  - (C) local errors
  - (D) error analysis
9. \_\_\_\_\_ is defined as the space between what a learner can do without assistance and what a learner can do with guidance or in collaboration with more capable peers. This can be applied to all sorts of learning including second/foreign language education.
- (A) An imagined community
  - (B) Translanguaging
  - (C) Willingness to communicate
  - (D) Zone of proximal development
10. \_\_\_\_\_ are communication strategies used by learners to cope with limitations in their target language. Guessing the meaning when you don't understand and using gestures are examples of these strategies.
- (A) Cognitive strategies
  - (B) Compensation strategies
  - (C) Kinesthetic strategies
  - (D) Mnemonic strategies

**Part II. Matching (2% each; 20%)**

**Instructions:** This part includes 10 questions in total. The right column displays 12 different language learning/teaching approaches. Read the following questions and choose the best answer from A to L. TWO of the options will not be used. Each question only has ONE answer. Do not choose more than one answer.

1. _____	It values deductive application of grammar rules and vocabulary memorization as the basis for translating from one language to another.	A. Audiolingual Method
2. _____	This method emphasizes the use of technologies (e.g., smart phones, tablets) for language learning, especially in situations where device portability offers particular advantages.	B. Project-based Learning
3. _____	This is an approach where students learn a subject and a second language at the same time.	C. Task-based Language Learning
4. _____	This approach emphasizes teaching English through different verbal and non-verbal modes, such as texts, visuals, audio, and touch.	D. Content-Integrated Language Learning
5. _____	This approach refers to instructional activities that intend to include learners to pay attention to linguistic forms.	E. Community Language Learning
6. _____	This method, also called experiential learning, highlights giving students concrete experiences in which they must use the target language to fulfill the objectives of a lesson.	F. Communicative Language Teaching
7. _____	In this method, students use tools such as concordancers and undertake guided discovery tasks to solve lexico-grammatical problems like researchers.	G. Data-driven Learning
8. _____	This approach views language learning as a process of habit formation and expect students to overlearn, i.e., learn to answer automatically without stopping to think.	H. Direct Method
9. _____	This method emphasizes interpersonal relationships, inductive learning, and views the teacher as a "counselor".	I. Form-focused Instruction
10. _____	This approach values direct target language use, inductive grammar, and oral communication skills. It has one very basic rule: 'No translation is allowed.'	J. Grammar Translation Method
		K. Multimodal Instruction
		L. Mobile-assisted Language Learning

### Part III. Short essay questions (60%)

**Instruction:** Please answer the following questions in English.

1. A collocation refers to two or more words that often go together. However, it can be extremely difficult to second or foreign language learners of English. For example, “a quick train” would be considered unnatural while “a fast train” sounds more natural to native English speakers. In addition to the above collocation type (i.e., adj. + N.), what other types of collocational errors are you aware of that are likely to be influenced by the use of Chinese? Explain and provide some examples **(10 points)**. When it comes to the teaching of collocation, what strategies do you think English teachers can use to help increase learners’ awareness and knowledge of collocation? **(10 points)**
2. The idea of **differentiated instruction** has gained great popularity over these years. Differentiated instruction, by definition, is instruction that is designed to support individual students’ learning in a classroom of students with varied backgrounds and needs. However, in reality, the limited classroom hours and test-oriented lesson planning may restrict the application of this idea. In your point of view, discuss whether you agree or disagree with this idea and why **(10 points)**. Exemplify and contextualize differentiated instruction for EFL learning based on your teaching or learning experiences. **(10 points)**
3. With the advent of technology, there are different kinds of grammar checkers available online. These include *Grammarly*, *PaperRater*, and *Ginger Grammar Checker* which aim to provide learners with detailed written feedback on English errors. Do you think EFL teachers should encourage students to use these tools in English writing? Why or why not? **(10 points)** Discuss in what way English teachers should provide corrective feedback to learners in their English writing. **(10 points)**