ICT in EFL credit test, MA2, 24/01/2013.
Circle the best answer

1. The concept of *digital divide* in our lectures mostly referred to:
   (a) geography,
   (b) money,
   (c) city size,
   (d) age,
   (e) web2 vs web3.
2. Early CALL, as illustrated by ZX Spectrum CALL screenshots, was mostly about:
   (a) text,
   (b) group learning,
   (c) tandem learning,
   (d) multimedia,
   (e) communication.
3. *Pop-english* (correct spelling!) was unique among early 1990's CALL packages in that it contained:
   (a) pictures,
   (b) sound recordings,
   (c) fill-in-blank tests,
   (d) test editor,
   (e) short video clips.
4. ASR is difficult to use in CALL mostly because:
   (a) it has high sound-card requirements,
   (b) it has high microphone requirements,
   (c) it cannot be used in a classroom,
   (d) it is an expensive technology,
   (e) it is not tuned to non-native speech.
5. According to (Krajka's) research, the topic least attended to in ICT classes in Poland is:
   (a) using social media for teaching,
   (b) word-processing,
   (c) spreadsheets,
   (d) concording corpora,
   (e) web searching.
6. The glottodidactic functionality of Facebook discussed during our lectures was:
   (a) the option of running EFL courses,
   (b) the use of the Skype plugin for one-on-one tuition,
   (c) access to YouTube videos, with viewers' comments,
   (d) as learner community web2 venue and scaffolding,
   (e) as a massive source of English as a lingua franca.
7. Sugata Mitra's experiments with 'holes in walls' show:
   (a) ICT potential role in unsupervised learning,
   (b) how to use Virtual Worlds in developing countries,
   (c) manipulable cookie-size computers ('siftables'),
   (d) communication with artificial agents ('chatbots'),
   (e) experiments with Augmented Reality for teaching EFL.

Best answers: 1d, 2a, 3d, 4e, 5a, 6d, 7a.