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UNIVERSITY OF GHANA

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DEPARTMENT OF TEACHER EDUCATION

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION AND LEADERSHIP

COLLEGES OF EDUCATION

END OF SEMESTER ONE EXAMINATIONS FOR LEVEL 200, 2023/2024

B.ED. PROGRAMME

COURSE CODE: UGTE 203

COURSE TITLE: INTRODUCTION TO ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Instruction: Answer all questions in Section A and any three questions in Section B.

Time: 2 hours

SECTION A

[25 Marks]

Answer all the questions in this section.

1. How many morphemes are in the word 'nationalists'?

- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 4
- d) 5

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2. Whales cannot breathe under water because they have lungs instead of gills. This is an example of a _____ sentence.
- a) simple
 - b) complex
 - c) compound
 - d) compound complex
3. The initial sound in the word *church* is _____.
- a) /k/
 - b) /s/
 - c) /tʃ/
 - d) /ʒ/
4. In which of the following words can '-er' be considered a morpheme?
- a) clever
 - b) power
 - c) painter
 - d) water
5. [f] and [v] are _____.
- a) affricates
 - b) dentals
 - c) labiodentals
 - d) approximants
6. Triphthongs are a combination of a diphthong and a monophthong into a single sound.
- a) False
 - b) True
7. To make sense of morphology, one would have to understand _____.
- a) affixes
 - b) morphemes
 - c) suffixes
 - d) complex sentences
8. Identify the vowel sound underlined in the word 'above'.
- a) /a/
 - b) /ə/
 - c) /e/
 - d) /ɜ:/

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9. The underlined morpheme in the sentence 'John readss African novels' can be classified as
- lexical
 - free
 - grammatical
 - full
10. Which of the following words is borrowed from Ghana into the English lexicon?
- Jollof
 - Gari
 - Kwashiorkor
 - Kontarnire
11. Telecast which is television + broadcast is as a result of _____?
- compounding
 - borrowing
 - blending
 - clipping
12. The following are function words EXCEPT _____.
- some
 - several
 - and
 - eat
13. The study of the relation between linguistic expressions and their meanings is _____.
- pragmatics
 - morphology
 - semantics
 - phonology
14. Which of these types of meanings is relatively stable?
- connotative
 - affected
 - collocative
 - denotative

15. Major word classes are sometimes called _____
a) lexical words
b) function words
c) determiners
d) interjections

16. The word cupboard is an example of a _____ noun.
a) abstract
b) proper
c) compound
d) collective

17. The following sentences indicate the progressive aspect except _____
a) It is raining.
b) The students are preparing for their exams.
c) Why are you crying?
d) Marcy has eaten the food.

18. Denotative meaning of words is the _____ meaning.
a) associative
b) basic
c) social
d) communicative

19. In the word *Unkind*, how will you name the *un*?
a) Suffix
b) Infix
c) Superfix
d) Prefix

20. Which of the following words is formed as a result of blending?
a) Brunch
b) Storytelling
c) CETAG
d) Headteacher

21. Which of these options is NOT a parameter for the description of vowel sounds?
a) Shape of lips
b) Height of tongue
c) Position of tongue
d) State of the glottis

22. One of the following sounds is a voiced velar stop.

- a) /k/
- b) /g/
- c) /f/
- d) /p/

23. Which of these sounds is described as voiceless glottal fricative?

- a) /f/
- b) /h/
- c) /g/
- d) /w/

24. One of the following options is not a major word class.

- a) Nouns
- b) Verbs
- c) Adjectives
- d) Pronouns

25. Sense relations that can be seen from the inclusion of meaning is referred to as _____.

- a) synonymy
- b) antonymy
- c) hyponymy
- d) homonymy

SECTION B

[75 Marks]

Answer any THREE questions in this section.

1. a. What is Semantics?
b. Differentiate between semantics and phonology.
c. Explain with two (2) examples the following types of meaning as identified by Leech (1985)

- i. Denotative meaning
- ii. Connotative meaning
- iii. Social meaning
- iv. Collocative meaning

[25 marks]

2. a. What is Morphology?
b. Identify the number of morphemes in the following words.

- i. Realized
- ii. Misunderstanding
- iii. Synchronization
- iv. Sentential
- v. Illegality
- vi. Nationalization
- vii. Hospitalized
- viii. Colligation
- ix. Ghanaians
- x. Disambiguate

- c. With five examples each under inflectional and derivational morphemes, make a clear distinction between Inflectional and Derivational Morphemes.

[25 marks]

3. a. With clear examples, critique this definition of a verb: 'A verb is an action or a doing word'.
b. State two uses of each of the following tenses and aspects of verbs.
i. Simple Present Tense
ii. Present Continuous Tense
iii. Present Perfect Tense
iv. Past Perfect Tense
v. Past Perfect Continuous Tense
c. Provide one example to support each of the uses above. Your example should be written in full sentence. [25 marks]

4. a. Name the three (3) parameters for describing consonant sounds.
b. Using the parameters, give the description of the following English consonant sounds.
i. /p/
ii. /d/
iii. /m/
iv. /j/
v. /v/
c. Provide two examples of short vowels and two examples of long vowels in English. [25 marks]

5. a. Distinguish between a phrase and a clause. Cite two examples to substantiate your claim?
b. With three (3) examples each, write short notes on the following types of phrases:
i. Noun phrase
ii. Prepositional phrase
iii. Adjective phrase
iv. Adverb Phrase [25 marks]