

STUDENT'S ID NO: _____

SIGNATURE: _____



UNIVERSITY OF GHANA

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DEPARTMENT OF TEACHER EDUCATION

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION AND LEADERSHIP

COLLEGES OF EDUCATION

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

B.ED. PROGRAMME

COURSE CODE: TEJS 204

COURSE TITLE: TEACHING JHS READING AND WRITING

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. Which of the following is not true about reading as an essential skill that students must acquire?
 - a. It improves the learners' writing skills.
 - b. It is a productive skill.
 - c. It encourages the acquisition of vocabulary
 - d. It improves academic success

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2. _____ is the reading strategy that you use when your goal is to read for enjoyment?
- Skimming
 - Intensive reading
 - Extensive reading
 - Scanning
3. The reading you do when you want to gain a deeper understanding of the text is _____
- Extensive reading
 - Skimming
 - Intensive reading
 - Scanning
4. The ability to read a text accurately and quickly with expression is known as _____
- Fluency
 - Automaticity
 - Decoding
 - Phonics
5. What is The Simple View's formula for reading?
- $D \times LC = RC$
 - $LC \times RC = DC$
 - $DC \times RC = LC$
 - $RC \times DC = R$
6. Which of these is **not** a component of fluency?
- Accuracy
 - Speed
 - Phonological Awareness
 - Intonation
7. The factual type of writing which seeks to explain or inform the audience about something is called _____ writing.
- Narrative
 - Persuasive
 - Expository
 - Descriptive

8. In fluency, a learner's ability to decode a word properly is referred to as his or her _____

- a. Speed
- b. Accuracy
- c. Intonation
- d. Decoding

9. _____ writing is a type of writing that arranges events in a chronological order starting from a clear beginning, middle, and end or conclusion.

- a. Expository
- b. Narrative
- c. Persuasive
- d. Descriptive

10. Examples of _____ writing are commercial adverts, debates, argumentative essays, etc.

- a. Expository
- b. Persuasive
- c. Narrative
- d. Descriptive

11. The type of reading that is done to know the gist of the text is _____

- a. Scanning
- b. Extensive reading
- c. Intensive reading
- d. Skimming

12. The productive skills in language learning are _____

- a. Listening and Speaking
- b. Reading & Writing
- c. Reading & Listening
- d. Speaking & Writing

13. _____ is a type of writing that paints a picture of what the text is saying in your mind.

- a. Descriptive writing
- b. Persuasive writing
- c. Narrative writing
- d. Expository writing

14. The kind of fluency activity in which the teacher and learners read a book or a passage in unison is known as _____.
- Choral reading
 - Assisted reading
 - Echo reading
 - Partner reading
15. _____ is an intellectual activity of finding ideas and thinking about how to express and arrange them into a statement and paragraph that others can clearly understand?
- Reading comprehension
 - Writing
 - Listening
 - Peer reading
16. The learner's ability to derive meaning from spoken words is his or her _____.
- Decoding
 - Simple view of reading
 - Reading comprehension
 - Language Comprehension
17. The reading that is done for enjoyment is called _____.
- Scanning
 - Extensive reading
 - Intensive reading
 - Skimming
18. Which of these is not a reading component at the JHS level?
- Fluency
 - Phonological awareness
 - Comprehension
 - Vocabulary
19. Which theory of reading proposes that children's reading comprehension competency is dependent on their decoding skills and their language comprehension abilities?
- Bottom-up theory
 - Simple View of Reading
 - Top-down theory
 - Schema's theory
20. Another name for the Stage Zero (0) of the Reading Development Stages is _____.
- Initial stage
 - pseudo-reading stage
 - Confirmation stage
 - Reading for learning stage

STUDENT'S ID NO: _____ SIGNATURE: _____

21. What are schemata?
- An important theory for teaching reading
 - A model for teaching reading
 - A process for reading comprehension
 - The existing knowledge that aids a learner's understanding of a text.
22. Children who use their reading skills to gain information and knowledge from texts are at _____ stage of Reading Development Stages.
- Reading for learning
 - Pseudo stage
 - Pre-reading Stage
 - Initial Reading
23. The stage in reading development where the learner develops fluency in reading is called _____
- reading for learning stage
 - confirmation and fluency stage
 - pseudo stage
 - construction and reconstruction.
24. The kind of schemata that refers to the message of the text is known as _____.
- Formal Schemata
 - Content Schemata
 - Linear Schemata
 - Simple Schemata
25. The sentence that states the main idea of a paragraph is the _____
- Thesis statement
 - Topic sentence
 - Concluding sentence
 - Central ideas

SECTION B**[75 Marks]**

Answer any three questions in this section.

1a. What is Reading? (1 mark)

b. Discuss the following terminologies in Teaching Reading and Writing:

- i. Scanning
- ii. Top-down Model of reading
- iii. Editing
- iv. Extensive reading

2a. What is fluency in reading?

- b. Explain how partner reading, choral reading and echo reading are done to help learners become fluent in reading.

3a. What is meant by the stages of reading development? (1 mark)

- c. What are the first three stages a child goes through when developing reading skills?
- d. Write short notes on the following stages of reading development:
 - i. Confirmation Fluency Stage
 - ii. Reading for Learning

4. What is Process Writing? Describe what is done at these stages of the Writing Process:

- i. planning
- ii. drafting
- iii. revising
- iv. Publishing

5. Describe how you will teach the main phase of a reading comprehension lesson in a Basic 8 class.

Good Luck