

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 ONE EXAMINATIONS FOR LEVEL 300, 2021/2022

B.ED. PROGRAMME

COURSE CODE: TEEG 205

COURSE TITLE: TEACHING SPEAKING & LISTENING FOR EARLY GRADE

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.

(Write all your answers in the answer booklet provided.)

1. Another name for extensive speaking is _____.
 - a. Dialogue
 - b. Epilogue
 - c. Prologue
 - d. Monologue

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2. One important role of listening in language learning is to enable one respond to the _____ of others.
 - a. Desires
 - b. Pains
 - c. Feelings
 - d. Feedbacks
3. Which of the following is most appropriate in teaching a story to an early grade class?
 - a. A pupil reading a story
 - b. A pupil telling a story
 - c. A teacher reading a story
 - d. A teacher telling a story
4. According to Lazaro (1994), when assessing learners proficiency in listening and speaking, one needs to check their _____ at different stages of the course.
 - a. Participation
 - b. Progress
 - c. Conduct
 - d. Report
5. Which of these is NOT an advantage of technology usage in teaching listening and speaking?
 - a. Technology provides availability of resources
 - b. Technology helps to enhance the comprehension of course content
 - c. Technology disregards the emphasis and the importance of teaching
 - d. Technology has provided significant drivers for both social and linguistic change
6. A learner can use _____ language in speaking for the purpose of exchanging information.
 - a. Grammatical
 - b. Transactional
 - c. Phonological
 - d. Interactive
7. Listening and Speaking helps to boost learners' _____.
 - a. Wisdom
 - b. Confidence
 - c. Listening
 - d. speaking

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8. Storytelling as an effective strategy of speaking is very important in communication because of all these reasons **EXCEPT** _____.
- a. Its abstract and imaginative nature is intended to merely cascade knowledge for educational purpose and not to solve human problems.
 - b. It has didactic quality because of its moral lessons and touching on our emotions.
 - c. It helps us see the world literally from within someone's skin.
 - d. It offers an opportunity to connect to like-minded characters.
9. An activity designed to put learners in a real life situation for purposes of language development is _____.
- a. Discussion
 - b. Story telling
 - c. Singing
 - d. Role-play
10. Listening for main ideas is an example of _____.
- a. Top-up strategy.
 - b. Bottom-up strategy
 - c. Top-down strategy
 - d. Bottom-straight strategy
11. A teacher can increase learners listening and speaking skills by using _____.
- a. Classroom questions
 - b. Close-ended questions
 - c. Cloze questions
 - d. Open-ended questions
12. One of the following is a powerful tool in assessing speaking skills in Kindergarten classrooms: _____.
- a. Observation
 - b. Checklist
 - c. Record keeping
 - d. Listening

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13. The speaking activity which encourages learners to repeat exactly what the teacher says is _____.

- a. Extensive speaking
- b. Imitative speaking
- c. Interactive speaking
- d. Responsive speaking

14. Nonverbal active listening skills include all the following **EXCEPT** _____.

- a. maintaining eye contact
- b. nodding
- c. resorting to interruptions to seek for clarification
- d. smiling

15. In a speaking and listening class, one of the following is a useful teaching and learning resource because of its advantage of helping students become more active due to the involvement of more than one sense organ.

- a. Audio visual aids
- b. Group debates
- c. Story telling
- d. Open ended questions

16. Which of the following skills are productive skills?

- a. Listening and Reading
- b. Reading and writing
- c. Speaking and reading
- d. Speaking and writing

17. There are distractions everywhere so it becomes difficult to have a perfect speaking and listening experience. This is typical of a _____ of speaking and listening.

- a. misconception
- b. misgiving
- c. misinterpretation
- d. Misplacement

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18. In teaching speaking and listening skills, the Kindergarten curriculum emphasizes on:

- a. Intra-disciplinary integration
- b. Inter-disciplinary integration
- c. Thematic integration
- d. Integration of all subjects

19. _____ involves attempting to understand the feelings and emotions of the speaker

- a. Therapeutic listening
- b. Emotional listening
- c. Critical listening
- d. Informational listening

20. Which of these are components of effective oral instruction?

- i. Developing listening and speaking skills
- ii. Teach a variety of spoken texts.
- iii. Create a language learning environment
- iv. Promote auditory memory

- a. I, II, III and IV
- b. I, II and III only
- c. I, III and IV only.
- d. None of the above

21. A well prepared scheme of learning should have the following **EXCEPT** _____.

- a. Give an overview of the total course content
- b. Provide a relationship between the teacher and the students
- c. Provide for a sequential listing of learning tasks
- d. Show a relationship between content and support materials

22. The _____ stage is characterised by revision and prediction of the story.

- a. Presentation
- b. Post Presentation
- c. Pre-Presentation
- d. Pre-Performance

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23. The following factors are to be considered when preparing an effective Group discussion in speaking and listening **EXCEPT** _____.

- a. Ability to coordinate
- b. Communication skill
- c. Positive personality
- d. Uncoordinated facilitation

24. A good classroom environment for developing speaking include _____.

- a. Classroom culture
- b. Opportunities for speaking
- c. Physical classroom environment
- d. All the above

25. Post-speaking activities encourage learners to _____.

- a. Copy new words learned
- b. Practice using the language learned
- c. Speak with their colleagues outside
- d. Record the parts of speech learned

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SECTION B

[75 Marks]

Answer any three questions in this section.

1. a. What is speaking?
- b. Discuss any three (3) important components of speaking.
- c. What four (4) ways can a teacher assess students after a listening lesson? Briefly explain any two (2) of them.

[25 Marks]

2. a. What is listening?
- b. What four (4) steps can a teacher follow to help learners extract meaning from a listening text? Briefly explain any two (2) of the steps outlined above.
- c. What are the stages of a listening lesson? Discuss two activities that a teacher can employ at any of the stages you mentioned above.

[25 Marks]

3. a. Briefly explain any three (3) functions of speaking and listening and how they contribute to language learning and literacy development.
- b. Examine "Technology" as a speaking and listening teaching resource taking into consideration its essence and the challenges associated with it in the early grade class.

[25 Marks]

4. a. List five (5) strategies of teaching speaking you will employ in your speaking lessons.
- b. Discuss any four (4) misconceptions of speaking and listening and suggest any two ways these wrongly held views can be resolved. [25 Marks]

5. a. What three (3) things can a teacher do during a speaking lesson? Mention them.
- b. Mention four sources of stories a teacher can use in a speaking and listening class.
- c. Discuss four (4) factors to consider in choosing stories for Early Grade learners.

[25 Marks]