



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 100, 2022/2023

B.ED. PROGRAMME

COURSE CODE: TEEG/TEUP/TEJS 105

COURSE TITLE: INTRODUCTION TO LANGUAGE AND LITERACY

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. The characteristic of language which says that there is no logical relationship between the sounds of words and their meanings is referred to as _____.
A. arbitrariness
B. creativity
C. productivity
D. symbolism
2. Mr. Yevuga, who is an Ewe, had his children born and bred in London. If the children can speak only English, what property of Language is at work?
A. Cultural transmission
B. Discreteness.
C. Duality
D. Production

3. What kind of literacy challenge does a child who has dyslexia face?
 - A. Decoding challenge
 - B. Physiological challenge
 - C. Poor comprehension challenge
 - D. Psychological challenge
4. The mastery of language, in both its spoken and written forms, which enables an individual to use language fluently for a variety of purposes is known as _____.
 - A. language
 - B. language acquisition
 - C. language decoding
 - D. language learning
5. The ability to read text accurately and at appropriate speed is referred to as _____.
 - A. comprehension
 - B. fluency
 - C. phonemic Awareness
 - D. vocabulary
6. The stage at which children begin to produce a variety of recognisable single unit utterances is known as _____.
 - A. holophrastic stage
 - B. later multiword stage
 - C. telegraphic stage
 - D. two-word stage
7. The type of bilingual education which aims to shift the child from the home, minority language to the dominant, majority language (e, g, from a Ghanaian language to English) is called _____.
 - A. immersion bilingual education
 - B. maintenance bilingual education
 - C. submersion bilingual education
 - D. transitional bilingual education
8. The processes where deliberate efforts have to be made in order to become proficient with the use of language is referred to as _____.
 - A. first language acquisition
 - B. language acquisition
 - C. language learning
 - D. second language acquisition

9. Which language theory attests that biology and experience make important contribution to the development of language?
- A. Behaviorist Theory
 - B. Innate Theory
 - C. Interactionist Theory
 - D. Nativist Theory
10. The stage where a child starts to produce full sentences with syntactic structure including word classes is known as the _____
- A. babbling stage
 - B. pre-language stage
 - C. telegraphic stage
 - D. two-word stage
11. The ability to read (decode and comprehend) materials needed to perform everyday tasks is termed as _____
- A. basic literacy
 - B. comprehension literacy
 - C. functional literacy
 - D. summary literacy
12. Having ability to understand the meaning of verbal materials is termed as _____
- A. basic literacy
 - B. comprehension literacy
 - C. functional literacy
 - D. summary literacy
13. The ability to use correspondences of visual shapes, to spoken sounds, in order to decode written materials, and to translate them into oral language is termed as _____
- A. basic literacy
 - B. comprehension literacy
 - C. functional literacy
 - D. summary literacy
14. Utterances are made up of a combination of sound units. These sound units are known as _____
- A. clauses
 - B. morphemes
 - C. phonemes
 - D. Phrases

15. The function of language that reports feelings or attitudes of the writer, speaker, sender, and addresser is said to be _____
- A. affective
 - B. conative
 - C. phatic
 - D. poetic
16. The bilingual education program that places students in specific classes so that they are taught to speak and write English is referred to as _____
- A. English as a Second Language Bilingual Education
 - B. Immersion Bilingual Education
 - C. Transitional Bilingual Education
 - D. Two-Way Bilingual Education
17. Fante, Asante Twi and Akwapim Twi are all _____ of Akan.
- A. Dialects
 - B. Idiolects
 - C. Language
 - D. Languages
18. Any misinformation about literacy in language learning will result into _____
- A. misbehaviour
 - B. misconception
 - C. mismanagement
 - D. misunderstanding
19. Language dynamism means all the following EXCEPT _____
- A. It allows for creation of new words
 - B. It changes to conform to the changing needs of society
 - C. It changes constantly
 - D. It involves signs.
20. The behaviorist theory was propounded by _____
- A. B.F. Skinner
 - B. Halliday
 - C. Jean Piaget
 - D. Noam Chomsky
21. Which theory of language acquisition believes that language develops through social interaction?
- A. Discourse Theory
 - B. Environmentalist Theory
 - C. Rationalist Theory
 - D. Socialist Theory

22. The continuous dependence of the Ghanaian government on ex-colonial metropolitan languages has led to what is called _____

- A. globalization
- B. lingua franca
- C. linguistic imperialism
- D. socialism

23. What is the language situation in Ghana?

- A. Monolingualism
- B. Bilingualism
- C. Multilingualism
- D. Dilingualism

24. To Chomsky, all children share the same innateness and the same internal constraints which characterise narrowly the grammar they construct.

- A. True
- B. False

25. What is the first stage in the first language acquisition process in children?

- A. Babbling stage
- B. Later multi-word stage
- C. Pre-talking stage
- D. Telegraphic stage

SECTION B

[75 Marks]

Answer any three questions in this section.

1. Discuss any **five** characteristics of a good language teacher [25 marks]
- 2 a) Examine the difference between language acquisition and language learning [16 marks]
b) Explain **three** importance of Bilingual Education [9 marks]
3. Discuss the following theories of L1 acquisition and their implications for the language teacher: a) **Behaviourist theory**, b) **Innatist theory** [25 marks]
4. State and discuss any **four** components of literacy development [25 marks]
5. a) What is a language policy? [5 marks]
b) Discuss the stages of language planning [20 marks]