



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 300, 2023/2024
B.ED. PROGRAMME

COURSE CODE: TEEG 306

COURSE TITLE: TEACHING EARLY GRADE READING AND WRITING

SECTION A

[25marks]

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION

1. All of these activities could be done to increase learners' reading fluency except _____
 - a. Choral reading
 - b. Echo reading
 - c. Repeated reading
 - d. Blending
2. Which of the following is not true about reading as a language skill that students must acquire?
 - a. It improves the learners' writing skills.
 - b. It encourages the acquisition of vocabulary
 - c. It improves academic success
 - d. It is a productive skill.
3. _____ is the strategy you use when your goal is to read for the gist of the text.
 - a. Skimming
 - b. Intensive reading
 - c. Extensive reading
 - d. Scanning
4. In Simple View of Reading, _____ is defined as efficient word recognition.
 - a. Reading
 - b. Language Comprehension
 - c. Decoding
 - d. Blending
5. The ability to read a text accurately and quickly with expression is known as _____.
 - a. Fluency
 - b. Automaticity
 - c. Decoding
 - d. Phonics

6. The Simple View's formula for reading is _____
- $D \times LC = RC$
 - $LC \times RC = DC$
 - $DC \times RC = LC$
 - $RC \times DC = R$
7. The reading you do when you want to gain a deeper understanding of the text is _____
- Extensive reading
 - Intensive reading
 - Skimming
 - Scanning
8. Which of these is a true component of Early Grade Reading?
- Automaticity
 - Scanning
 - Phonological Awareness
 - Intonation
9. Which of the following are speed reading techniques?
- Skimming and Extensive Reading
 - Scanning and Skimming
 - Extensive reading and Scanning
 - Intensive reading and Extensive Reading
10. In fluency, _____ involves paying attention to punctuation signals and using the rise and fall of the voice to make the text meaningful.
- Speed
 - Accuracy
 - Intonation
 - Decoding
11. All these are the names of Language Comprehension except _____
- Linguistic Comprehension
 - Reading Comprehension
 - Listening Comprehension
 - Comprehension
12. An example of writing misconception is _____
- Writing is difficult
 - Writing helps learners to think critically and deeply
 - Writing is a necessary component of education.
 - Writing helps to reinforce language that has been taught.

13. The receptive skills in language learning are _____
- Listening and Speaking
 - Reading & Writing
 - Reading & Listening
 - Speaking & Writing
14. The kind of fluency activity in which the learners read a sentence or a paragraph after the teacher 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. _____ is the ability to hear and manipulate the different sounds heard in spoken language. It is a broad term that includes phonemic awareness.
- Vocabulary
 - Phonogram
 - Phonological Awareness
 - Phonemic Awareness
18. Which of these is **not** a reading component at the Early Grade level?
- Narrative Reading
 - Phonological awareness
 - Fluency
 - Vocabulary
19. Stage one of the Reading Development stages is also known as _____
- Initial reading or decoding stage
 - pseudo stage
 - Pre-reading stage
 - Reading for learning stage

20. The reading aloud strategy that requires learners to take turns to read portions of a text to the hearing of other members of the class and to read along as other learners read subsequent portions or paragraphs is called _____
- Schema reading
 - reading for learning
 - Round-robin reading
 - Echo reading
21. At which stage of early writing development does the child make marks that resemble letter-like shapes?
- Scribbling stage
 - Drawing stage
 - Letters and letter-like forms stage
 - Salient and beginning sound stage
22. Each of the following is a children's writing problem except _____
- Poor capitalisation
 - Incorrect sequencing of ideas
 - Shared writing
 - dysgraphia
23. Which of the following is **not** another name for the 'Look and Say' method of teaching reading?
- Whole language method
 - Sight word method
 - Whole word method.
 - Syllabic method
24. _____ is the model of reading that is associated with the phonics method of teaching reading?
- Transactional model
 - Top-down model
 - Bottom-up model
 - Psycholinguistic model
25. According to the Simple View of the Writing concept, writing as a process is dependent upon working memory, and the working memory involves Transcriptional, Executive Functions, and _____
- Grammatical skills
 - Spelling
 - Planning
 - Text Generation

Section B

Answer three (3) questions only from this Section

1. Explain the following stages of Reading development and state the characteristics children exhibit at each stage. *Emergent, Critical, multiple construction*
2. Discuss the following terminologies in Teaching Reading and Writing: *high point reaching for learner*
3. Write short notes on the following stages in developing writing skills of children: *X*
4. What is the difference between Look and Say and the Phonics methods of teaching early reading?