



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, 2023/2024
B.ED. PROGRAMME

COURSE CODE: TEJS 105

COURSE TITLE: 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. Learning a language by focusing on the arrangement of the words in sentences falls under the

- A. Lexical level
- B. Phonological level
- C. Semantic level
- D. Syntactic level

2. Learning a language by accurately focusing on the sounds of the words falls under the

- A. Lexical level
- B. Phonological level
- C. Semantic level
- D. Syntactic level

3. Learning a language by focusing on the ability to understand the content of the message falls under the

- A. Lexical level
- B. Phonological level
- C. Semantic level
- D. Syntactical level

4. Five children are picking up a language unconsciously because they are exposed to it. This process of picking up the language is termed as
- A. Language acquisition
 - B. Language learning
 - C. Language understanding
 - D. Language viewing
5. A group of children is picking up a language in a formal setting to enable them to speak it well and fluently. Picking up a language in a formal setting is known as
- A. Language acquisition
 - B. Language learning
 - C. Language understanding
 - D. Language viewing
6. The theory that holds the view that children learn language through habit formation is known as
- A. Behaviourist theory
 - B. Cognitivist theory
 - C. Innatist theory
 - D. Interactionist theory
7. Which one of the following language acquisition theories came as a reaction to introspectionism?
- A. Behaviourist theory
 - B. Cognitivist theory
 - C. Innatist theory
 - D. Interactionist theory
8. One of the following language acquisition theories believes that learning is by association
- A. Behaviourist theory
 - B. Cognitivist theory
 - C. Innatist theory
 - D. Interactionist theory
9. Which one of the following theories states that all languages share the same universal principles?
- A. Behaviourist theory
 - B. Cognitivist theory
 - C. Innatist theory
 - D. Interactionist theory
10. The theory that believes that children acquire language in the milieu of conversation with others particularly with adults is
- A. behaviourist theory
 - B. cognitivist theory
 - C. innatist theory
 - D. interactionist theory

11. The critical period hypothesis in language learning is within the theory of
- A. behaviourism
 - B. cognitivism
 - C. innatism
 - D. interactionism
12. Rewards and reinforcements are key words in one of the following theories
- A. Behaviourism
 - B. Cognitivism
 - C. Innatism
 - D. Interactionism
13. Which of these is not a misconception about language and literacy?
- A. Children struggling with reading can improve on their own
 - B. Children learn to read the same way they learn to talk
 - C. Children use strategies to learn according to their abilities
 - D. Children learn by imitation
14. The misconceptions and biases about language and literacy are ...
- A. Facts about how children learn to read and write
 - B. Measures to help struggling readers
 - C. Wrong perceptions about how children learn to read and write
 - D. Strategies of improving the skills of literacy teachers
15. A Kenyan girl is born in Ghana and she ends up speaking Twi but cannot speak her native Kenyan language. What feature of language is exhibited here?
- A. Arbitrariness of language
 - B. Cultural transmission
 - C. Discreteness of language
 - D. Productivity of language
16. What is the main challenge that has hindered Ghana from adopting a local language as its official language?
- A. The bilingual language situation
 - B. The country's colonial history
 - C. The monolingual language situation
 - D. The multilingual language situation
17. The type of bilingual education where learners are placed in an English-speaking classroom with native English speakers regardless of the learners' level of proficiency in English is ...
- A. Immersion bilingual education
 - B. Maintenance bilingual education
 - C. Submersion bilingual education
 - D. Transitional bilingual education

18. What is the last stage in the first language acquisition process in children?
- A. Babbling stage
 - B. Holophrastic stage
 - C. Later multi-word stage
 - D. Telegraphic stage
19. One of the following is not among the three main determinants of teachers' effectiveness?
- A. Teacher's attainment of terminal degree
 - B. Teacher's classroom behaviour
 - C. Teacher's beliefs on pupils' learning
 - D. Teacher's subject matter knowledge
20. A teacher teaches a class of pupils and focuses on drills and practice because he or she believes that practice makes perfect. What theory underpins the teacher's approach to teaching?
- A. Behaviourist theory
 - B. Cognitivist theory
 - C. Innatist theory
 - D. Interactionist theory
21. A teacher who teaches believing that the learners already have language acquisition device which only needs to be triggered off is using language learning theory of ...
- A. behaviourism
 - B. cognitivism
 - C. innatism
 - D. Interactionism
22. The type of language that defines the people of a particular country is known as ...
- A. Language planning
 - B. Language policy
 - C. National language
 - D. Official language
23. The type of language that defines the existence of legislation and sovereignty of a nation is known as ...
- A. Language planning
 - B. Language policy
 - C. National language
 - D. Official language
24. A bilingual education in which the practice of language teaching targets the content and medium of instruction is termed as ...
- A. immersion bilingual education
 - B. maintenance bilingual education
 - C. submersion bilingual education
 - D. transitional bilingual education

25. In one of the stages of L1 acquisition, the child learns to speak only the content words by leaving out the non-content words. What stage is being referred to in this scenario?
- A. Bubbling stage
 - B. Holophrastic stage
 - C. Later multi-word stage
 - D. Telegraphic stage

SECTION B
[75 MARKS]

Answer any three questions from this section

1. a) Discuss two beliefs of Behaviourist perspectives of L1 acquisition. [10 marks]
b) What is the implication of Behaviourist perspective of L1 acquisition for teaching? [15 marks]
2. a) Discuss two major arguments that innatists through Chomsky used to debunk Behaviourist theory of L1 acquisition. [10 marks]
b) What is the implication of Innatist theory of language acquisition for teaching and learning? [15 marks]
3. Examine the Critical Period Hypothesis of Innatism as propounded by Chomsky. [25 marks]
4. a) Discuss two beliefs of the Interactionist or Developmental perspectives of L1 acquisition. [10 marks]
b) What is the implication of Interactionalist of language acquisition for teaching and learning? [15 marks]
5. Discuss three criticisms each of both behaviourism and innatism. [25 marks]