

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 300, 2024/2025

B ED. PROGRAMME

COURSE CODE: TEUP 314

COURSE TITLE: CULTURAL LANDSCAPE AND FOOD PRODUCTION IN GHANA

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. Globally, majority of laws about food safety are based on two concepts namely, HACCP and GMP. What is the full meaning of HACCP?
 - a. Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point
 - b. Hazard Analysis Control Critical Point
 - c. Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point
 - d. Hazard Analytical Concept Control Point

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2. In teaching about indigenous foods, which of the following ways would you consider the best way to encourage pupils to eat indigenous food?
 - a. Associating indigenous food to foreign culinary practices
 - b. Encouraging them to cultivate more food for consumption
 - c. Show pupils' pictures of nicely garnished indigenous foods
 - d. Telling them about the benefits of indigenous foods
3. Which of the following refers to the routine preparation, handling and storage to preserve food quality to prevent contamination, foodborne illness and injury?
 - a. Food maintenance
 - b. Food safety
 - c. Food science
 - d. Food technology
4. Which of the following Ghanaian foods are usually used by some ethnic groups in Ghana to communicate to the gods?
 - a. Eto and cocoyam
 - b. Eto and eggs
 - c. Eto and fish
 - d. Eto and yam
5. Which of the following foods in Ghana is often referred to as the students' companion?
 - a. Busuku
 - b. Gari
 - c. Kenkey
 - d. Kokonko
6. Which agro-ecological zone is best known for the cultivation of maize?
 - a. Coastal zone
 - b. Forest zone
 - c. Savanna zone
 - d. Transition zone
7. In which of the following two regions do the coastal Akan predominantly live?
 - a. Central Region and Ashanti Region
 - b. Central Region and Western Region
 - c. Western Region and Ashanti Region
 - d. Western Region and Oti Region

8. Which of the following refers to an area or environment that is predominantly shaped by natural processes and element without significant human intervention or influence?
- Cultural landscape
 - Land degradation
 - Landscape
 - Natural landscape
9. Which of the following is NOT an example of natural landscape in Ghana?
- Lake Volta
 - Larabanga Mosque
 - Mole Nation Park
 - Wli Waterfalls
10. Which of the following agro-ecological zone is best perceived as an area in which two distinct ecosystems come together and overlap?
- Coastal savannah
 - Deciduous forest
 - Guinea savannah
 - Transitional zone
11. What does the concept of a cultural landscape refer to?
- A modern-day township with cultural traditions, moral rules and religious practices.
 - The act of settling in a particular area and manipulating the environment for gain.
 - The first place where people first settle before expansion and building communities.
 - The way in which human cultures shape the natural environment over time.
12. Which of the following is a dominant tree crop grown in the coastal savanna agroecological zone in Ghana?
- Cocoa
 - Coconut
 - Rubber
 - Shea-butter

13. While kenkey is synonymous with the Ga, Akple and okro soup is a delicacy among the
a. Ewes
b. Fantes
c. Guans
d. Mamprusis
14. Which of the following best describes the key components of human health?
a. Mental health, social health, and occupational health
b. Physical health, mental health, and economic health
c. Physical health, mental health, and environmental health
d. Spiritual health, emotional health, and holistic health
15. What is the primary focus of subsistence agriculture?
a. Exporting crops to other countries
b. Maximizing profits through surplus production
c. Meeting local consumption and survival needs
d. Using advanced machinery for farming
16. What does sustainable agriculture aim to achieve in terms of natural resources?
a. Depletion of soil nutrient
b. Efficient use of resources and minimizing pollution
c. Overgrazing and habitat destruction
d. Pollution of water bodies
17. Which of these factors do not drive the establishment of a modern settlement in Ghana?
a. Availability of land
b. Communication facility
c. Religious persecution
d. Water supply
18. What is the primary focus of cultural landscapes?
a. Adapting to changing environmental conditions.
b. Resilience and adaptability of communities.
c. Static representations of culture and history.
d. The impact of human activities on the natural environment.

19. What does culinary practice encompass?
- Menu development and continuous learning in the culinary field.
 - Specialised cooking techniques used in food preparation in schools
 - The set of skills and traditions related to food preparation and cooking.
 - The unique and special plating and presentation of dishes to guests.
20. What type of farming involves cultivating a small plot of land using simple tools and more labour?
- Intensive subsistence farming
 - Nomadic herding
 - Sedentary farming
 - Shifting cultivation
21. What period in human prehistory is characterized by using stone tools and is often referred to as the "Stone Age"?
- Agricultural revolution
 - Industrial Revolution
 - Neolithic period
 - Paleolithic era
22. What are the key components of food safety?
- Crop production and pest management
 - Food handling and preparation
 - Food storage and cooking
 - Water management and food consumption
23. Which one of the following refers to the enduring convictions that influence one's actions and the choices he/she intends to make?
- core competencies
 - core values
 - culture
 - decision making
24. Which of the following best explains why indigenous Ghanaian foods are healthy choice to eat?
- Fat, salt and sugar are always used in its preparation
 - Use of commercial spices in its preparation
 - Use less or no commercial spices in its preparation
 - Use more salt and sugar in its preparation

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25. Why does the Rain Forest Zone have little or no undergrowth?

- a. The area receives very little rainfall
- b. The canopy formed by trees blocks sunlight
- c. The soil is too rocky for plants to grow
- d. The temperature is too low for undergrowth

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SECTION B

[75 Marks]

Answer any three questions in this section.

- Q1**
- a. Examine five (5) ways in which tourism and leisure can be used to promote Ghanaian foods. 10 marks
 - b. State any two (2) appropriate visual Teaching and Learning Materials that will help pupils to differentiate between local indigenous food such as Tubaami and Aprapantsa from foreign exotic food such as Shawarma during a lesson. 2 marks
 - c. Explain four (4) differences between Guinea Savannah and Rain Forest agro-ecological zones. 8 marks
 - d. List any five (5) Ghanaian foods that are not being served on regular basis in this 21st century. 5 marks
- Q2**
- a. What is sustainable agriculture? 2 marks
 - b. Identify any three (3) sustainable methods of crop production that were commonly used in the past. 3 marks
 - c. State and explain five (5) social and cultural significance food plays in society. 10 marks
 - d. As a teacher trainee, identify two strategies and three resources you would use to teach the topic 'Ghanaian Indigenous Culinary practices in Upper primary'. 10 marks
- Q3**
- a. Discuss three (3) ways by which food can be used to promote our Ghanaian culture. 9 marks
 - b. List the four main agro-ecological zones in Ghana. 4 marks
 - c. Core values and core competencies are highly needed in executing the Primary school curriculum. Explain the terms Core value and Core competence in relation to the basic school curriculum, giving two (2) examples in each case. 8 marks
 - d. State two (2) fundamental differences between Core value and Core Competence as enshrined in the basic school curriculum. 4 marks

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| Q4 | a. List five (5) ethnic groups in Ghana. | 5 marks |
| | b. As a teacher in a school how will you apply the core value of fairness and the core competence of decision-making to resolve students' conflict? | 5 marks |
| | c. Discuss five (5) ways through which traditional or indigenous foods can be used to promote Ghanaian culture. | 15 marks |
| | | |
| Q5 | a. Discuss five (5) importance of Inter-Cultural Exchanges in contemporary Ghanaian society. | 15 marks |
| | b. Explain the concept "Culinary Practices" as used in the teaching and learning of Cultural Landscape and Food Production in Ghana. | 5 marks |
| | c. State five (5) negative impacts of commercial agriculture on the environment and society. | 5 marks |