

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: UGTE 301

COURSE TITLE: TEACHING UPPER PRIMARY READING AND WRITING

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. Which theory of reading sees reading as a dialogue between the reader and the text?
 - a. Bottom-up theory
 - b. Cognitive Theory
 - c. Schema's theory
 - d. Simple View of Reading

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2. One of the following is a process of interacting with a text in the form of encoding meaning using letters, words, phrases and sentences.
 - a. Listening
 - b. Reading
 - c. Speaking
 - d. Writing

3. When the four language skills are regrouped, the productive skills are _____.
 - a. Reading & Writing
 - b. Speaking & Writing
 - c. Listening & Reading
 - d. Listening & Speaking

4. Which of the following models of reading believes that reading comprehension cannot take place if a learner does not have skills of decoding and language comprehension ability?
 - a. Bottom-up model
 - b. Schema theory
 - c. Simple View of Reading
 - d. Top-down model

5. Which of these reading strategies will you use for a critical study of a text?
 - a. Extensive reading
 - b. Intensive reading
 - c. Scanning
 - d. Skimming

6. Which component of reading matches the letters of the alphabet of a language with their sounds?
 - a. Comprehension
 - b. Fluency
 - c. Phonemic awareness
 - d. Phonics

7. Which of the following is another name for the 'Look and Say Method' of teaching reading?
 - a. Apprenticeship
 - b. Language experienced Approach
 - c. Sight word method
 - d. Syllabic method

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8. Scanning as a reading strategy may include the following EXCEPT _____.
 - a. Locating a word in an index
 - b. Locating an author's name from a catalogue
 - c. Looking up for a word in dictionary
 - d. Previewing a chapter of a book
9. One of the following involves the active participation of both the left and right hemispheres of the brain.
 - a. Critiquing
 - b. Listening
 - c. Swimming
 - d. Writing
10. Which tense is most appropriate in narrative writing?
 - a. Future
 - b. Past
 - c. Present
 - d. Progressive
11. Which of these is a type of writing which tries to create a picture with words?
 - a. Argumentative
 - b. Descriptive
 - c. Narrative
 - d. Objective
12. Fluency decreases as a reader becomes familiar with seeing the same word in print over and over.
 - a. False
 - b. True
13. The under-listed are factors to consider when taking notes during lectures EXCEPT _____.
 - a. Always listen carefully before you write down anything
 - b. Jot down only the main ideas, important details and illustrations
 - c. Look out for verbal sign post such as first, for example, etc
 - d. Write down everything the lecturer says
14. Reading from left to right and top to bottom is a sign of a child's _____.

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- a. Reading difficulty
- b. Reading gap
- c. Reading readiness
- d. Reading aloud

15. One of the limitations of intensive reading is _____.

- a. The text may not be interesting to learners
- b. The reader's reading skills will be improved
- c. The reader's scope of knowledge is widened
- d. The text may be interesting

16. One of these revolves around pronunciation and understanding of a print or text.

- a. Listening
- b. Reading
- c. Speaking
- d. Writing

17. Why would a teacher teach vocabulary items at the pre-presentation stage of his/her story in a reading and writing lesson?

- a. To make pupils learn vocabulary
- b. To make pupils pronounce vocabulary correctly
- c. To make pupils retell the story
- d. To make pupils understand the story.

18. In planning to co-teach upper primary reading and writing lessons, the teacher and the pupils plan together, teach together and reflect together. Which of the following roles is the teacher playing?

- a. Facilitator
- b. Guide
- c. Mentor
- d. Supervisor

19. When one is asked to draw moral lessons from a story based on the life of a character, it will require a/an _____ understanding of the text.

- a. Critical
- b. Existential
- c. Inferential
- d. Literal

20. The type of writing used to give personal opinions in a set of logically related statements consisting of a conclusion and one or more premises is termed?

- a. Descriptive

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- b. Expository
 - c. Narrative.
 - d. Persuasive
21. Pupil's ability to understand that spoken words are made up of series of sounds and that those sounds can be represented in written form is termed _____.
- a. Automatic Word Recognition
 - b. Fluency
 - c. Phonemic awareness
 - d. Vocabulary
22. An approach to writing, where language learners focus on the means by which they produce their written products rather than on the products themselves is known as _____.
- a. Persuasive writing.
 - b. Precise writing
 - c. Process writing.
 - d. Product writing.
23. One of these relates to finding and correcting errors in spelling, punctuation and capitalization.
- a. Drafting
 - b. Proofreading
 - c. Publishing
 - d. Revising
24. The difficulty that a learner suffers which affects his or her ability to write coherently as a symptom of brain disease or damage is known as _____.
- a. Dysgraphia
 - b. Dyscalculia
 - c. Dyslexia
 - d. Dyspraxia
25. In a comprehension lesson, a teacher asked the students to identify the main character as stated in the text. Which level of comprehension is the teacher assessing?
- a. Evaluative meaning
 - b. Inferential meaning
 - c. Interactive meaning
 - d. Literal meaning

SECTION B

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[75 Marks]

Answer any three questions in this section.

1. a) State the stages of a writing lesson plan at the Upper Primary level and briefly explain any **one** of them?
b) Describe how you will teach the Phase Two (Main) of a Guided Composition lesson on the topic, "What I do on Saturdays" to a Basic four class.
[25 Marks]
2. a) Define the term reading.
b) List three importance of reading.
c) Discuss five (5) benefits of reading and how they contribute to language learning and literacy development.
[25 Marks]
3. a) List three factors to consider when taking notes.
b) Discuss the following approaches to the teaching of reading:
 - i. Phonics
 - ii. Whole language approach
c) State four (4) reading problems of upper primary learners and suggest any two possible means of resolving each of them.
[25 Marks]
4. a) List the four (4) main types of reading at the Upper Primary level and discuss any two of them.
b) Thoroughly examine any three (3) components of reading.
[25 Marks]
5. a) State three (3) problems associated with writing at the Upper Primary level and suggest any possible means of resolving **one** of them.
b) With vivid illustrations, explain these theories and models of reading.
 - i. Schema theory.
 - ii. Cognitive theory.
 - iii. Bottom-up Model.
 - iv. Top-down Model
[25 Marks]