



UNIVERSITY OF GHANA  
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DEPARTMENT OF TEACHER EDUCATION  
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION AND LEADERSHIP  
END OF YEAR TWO FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS, 2020/2021  
B.ED. PROGRAMME

**TEEG 205 TEACHING SPEAKING AND LISTENING**

**Section A [10 marks]**

1. Understanding the different sounds that are produced is known as .....
  - a. empathetic listening
  - b. discriminative listening
  - c. critical listening
  - d. comprehensive listening
2. Listening is to ..... skills as speaking is to ..... skills.
  - a. Aural, literacy
  - b. Aural, oral
  - c. Oral, literacy
  - d. Oral, aural
3. In the .....the listener relies on the linguistic knowledge, specific details, and combines sounds and grammar to arrive at the final message.
  - a. top-down strategy
  - b. bottom-up strategy
  - c. bottom-down
  - d. top-up strategy
4. Which of these is NOT true of Listening:
  - a. Everybody thinks it is easy to teach.
  - b. Listening should be well-taught from the basic school.
  - c. Many teachers know how to teach it.
  - d. Many teachers do not often know how to teach it.
5. The president of Ghana delivers a speech on measures to prevent Covid-19. This is an example of .....
  - a. imitative speaking
  - b. intensive speaking
  - c. extensive speaking
  - d. responsive speaking

- skill while listening is a/an.....
6. Speaking is a/an.....Skill.
- Interpretive, productive
  - Interpretive, receptive
  - Productive, receptive
  - Receptive, productive
7. In the language learning/acquisition situation speaking precedes listening.
- False
  - True
8. The type of listening where the person hears only what he/she wants to hear, typically misinterpreting what the other person says based on the stereotypes and other prejudices that they have is known as.....listening.
- biased
  - critical
  - discriminative
  - emphatic.
  - reflective
9. The ability to distinguish differences in sounds as part of the comprehension process in speaking and listening is known as .....
- appreciation
  - attending
  - auditory perception.
  - hearing.
  - remembering.
10. Listening strategies are techniques or activities that contribute directly to the comprehension and recall of listening input.
- False
  - True
11. The teacher's role as part of achieving an effective speaking and listening activity includes.....
- Teacher as an organizer
  - Teacher as a Dictator

- III. Teacher as a controller.
- IV. Teacher as an evaluator.
- V. V. Teacher as a Resource.
  - a. I, II & III only.
  - b. I, II, III & V.
  - c. I, III, IV & V only
  - d. None of the above
  - e. All the above.

- 12. In designing resources to teach listening and speaking skills, one of the following is most appropriate:
  - a. The names of the learners
  - b. The height of the instructor
  - c. Whole class consideration
  - d. The family size of the learners
- 13. In using storytelling as a speaking and listening strategy, all the following can be used as starter/preparatory activities except .....
  - a. Brainstorming
  - b. Discussion of title of story
  - c. Retelling the story
  - d. Teaching vocabulary
- 14. Storytelling as an effective strategy of speaking is very important in communication because.....
  - I. it offers an opportunity to connect to like-minded characters.
  - II. It helps us see the world literally from within someone's skin.
  - III. its abstract and imaginative nature is intended to merely cascade knowledge for educational purpose and not to solve human problems.
  - IV. it has didactic quality because of its moral lessons.
  - V. it touches on our emotions.
  - a. I, II & III only.
  - b. I, II, IV & V.
  - c. I, II, III, IV only
  - d. None of the above
  - e. All the above.
- 15. Teaching vowel and consonant sounds helps learners to .....speech sounds appropriately.

- a. Articulate
- b. Describe
- c. Interpret
- d. Translate

16. Which of the following words contains a diphthong?
- a. Pack
  - b. Pick
  - c. Sack
  - d. Sake
17. Non-verbal active listening skills include all the following EXCEPT .....
- a. avoiding distracted movements
  - b. maintaining eye contact
  - c. nodding
  - d. resorting to interruptions to seek for clarification
  - e. smiling.
18. Sometimes based on what is spoken or listened to, we actually focus more on emotion (feelings) intended. This refers to the ..... purpose of speaking and listening.
- a. empathic
  - b. evaluative
  - c. examined
  - d. experiential
  - e. expressive
19. -----is the first essential language skill
- a. speaking
  - b. listening
  - c. reading
  - d. writing
20. Listening can occur in isolation.
- a. False
  - b. True

## Section B [30 Marks]

Discuss **five** (5) factors that affect speaking skills. [10 marks]

1. Vividly discuss **five** (5) methods a basic school teacher can use to enhance speaking and listening among learners in the basic schools. [10 marks]
2. As a basic school teacher, demonstrate with **five** (5) examples of the technological tools you will employ in teaching Speaking and Listening in the basic schools. [10 marks]
3. Discuss **five** (5) misconceptions of speaking and listening and suggest ways these wrongly held views can be resolved. [10 marks]
4. Discuss **five** (5) functions of speaking and listening in language learning and literacy development. [10 marks]