



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 200, 2022/2023

B.Ed. PROGRAMME

COURSE CODE: TJS 203

COURSE TITLE: TEACHING SPEAKING AND LISTENING

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. Speaking is a/an skill while listening is a skill.
 - A. Interpretive, productive
 - B. Interpretive, receptive
 - C. Productive, receptive
 - D. Receptive, productive

2. One of the roles of listening and speaking skills is to
- A. enable learners express themselves.
 - B. make school community happy about learners' development.
 - C. allow learners exercise themselves regularly.
 - D. increase enrolment in basic schools.
3. Your point is valid: "Ghana's decision to resort to the IMF could be our economic policy to salvage us from the litany of predicaments we are saddled with as a country". What changes would you want to make to this arrangement over the next six months? The sentence above is an example of
- A. close ended question
 - B. empathic ended question
 - C. fixed question
 - D. open question
4. The situation whereby the listener becomes speaker and the speaker becomes listener is termed as
- A. Interactive learning
 - B. Friendship
 - C. Corpus learning
 - D. Regular learning
5. In adapting stories, one of these is to be considered by the language teachers. The
- A. details should stand out.
 - B. learners' stature should be considered.
 - C. PTA should be aware.
 - D. vocabulary should be uncommon to facilitate learners' growth academically.
6. In story telling lessons, vocabulary could be taught using all the following EXCEPT
- A. actions
 - B. pictures
 - C. dictionary
 - D. simple explanations

7. Comprehension skill is viewed as a process of
A. decoding
B. encoding
C. listening
D. reading
8. A typical lesson sequence in current teaching materials involves how many lesson sequences?
A. Two-lesson sequence
B. Three-lesson sequence
C. Four-lesson sequence
D. Five-lesson sequence
9. Which of these is not true of listening?
A. Teachers do not often know how to teach it.
B. Everybody thinks it is easy to teach it.
C. Many teachers know how to teach it.
D. Listening should be well taught from the basic school.
10. Materials like televisions, mobile phones and projectors are used to aid listening and speaking among learners. What name is given to the materials mentioned?
A. Visuals
B. Audios
C. Audio-Visuals
D. Talk and Hear Materials
11. Interviews and oral presentation are techniques used in assessment of listening and speaking.
A. semi-formal
B. informal
C. formal
D. universal
12. 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
13. The speaking activity which encourages learners to repeat exactly what the teacher says is
A. extensive speaking
B. imitative speaking
C. interactive speaking
D. responsive speaking

14. The type of listening which attempts to understand the feelings and emotions of the speaker is known as
A. therapeutic listening
B. emotional listening
C. critical listening
D. informational listening
15. Which stage of a verse lesson does the teacher take the learners through sound sensitizing activities?
A. Pre-presentation stage
B. Presentation stage
C. Post presentation stage
D. All the stages
16. When learners are given opportunity to retell a story or narrate an event, they engage in speaking.
A. imitative
B. responsive
C. interactive
D. extensive
17. In listening comprehension, the guiding structures in the comprehension process is referred to as the
A. interpretation structure
B. perceptual data
C. schemata
D. psycholinguistics
18. Nonverbal active listening skills include all the following EXCEPT
A. maintaining eye contact
B. nodding
C. resorting to interruptions to seek for clarification
D. smiling
19. In speaking and listening, teaching and learning resource discussion, one of the following has its advantage as helping students become more active due to the involvement of more than one sense organ.
A. Audio visual aids
B. Group debates
C. Story telling
D. Open ended questions

20. If what a listener hears does not trigger anything in the previous knowledge, then the listener would resort to what is called
A. bottom-up processing
B. horizontal processing
C. top-down processing
D. vertical processing

21. One of the underlisted types of listening allows the mind to wander and can rarely give an accurate account of what the speaker says. It does not require any special efforts other than hearing what is being said.
A. Active
B. Assertive
C. Impulsive
D. Passive

22. All the following factors are to be born in mind when preparing a scheme of work EXCEPT _____.
A. understanding the background of the pupils
B. existing scheme of work for the subject
C. reference material and examination
D. time estimation
23. How would you describe a pupil who uses the rising intonation frequently in addressing her teacher?
A. Certain
B. Disrespectful
C. Respectful
D. Uncertain
24. The first essential language skill is
A. reading
B. listening
C. speaking
D. writing
25. Which of the following is not a speaking and listening component of the Basic School English Curriculum?
A. Conversation/Everyday discourse
B. English sounds
C. Listening comprehension
D. Reading comprehension

STUDENT'S ID NO: _____

SIGNATURE: _____

SECTION B

[75 Marks]

Answer any three questions in this section.

1. Mention and discuss five (5) technological tools that a Basic School teacher can use in delivery of listening and speaking skills lessons at the Basic Schools. [25 marks]
2. State and explain five (5) roles that speaking and listening play in language learning. [25 marks]

3. State and discuss any five (5) types of speaking. [25 marks]
4. Discuss five (5) factors to consider in the selection of stories to be taught in the Basic Schools. [25 marks]
5. Identify four (4) components of listening and speaking. Explain how these components enhance effective listening and speaking among learners. [25 marks]