



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, 2023/2024
B.ED. PROGRAMME

COURSE CODE: TEEG 306

COURSE TITLE: TEACHING EARLY GRADE READING AND WRITING

SECTION A

[25marks]

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION

1. All of these activities could be done to increase learners' reading fluency except _____
 - a. Choral reading
 - b. Echo reading
 - c. Repeated reading
 - d. Blending
2. Which of the following is not true about reading as a language skill that students must acquire?
 - a. It improves the learners' writing skills.
 - b. It encourages the acquisition of vocabulary
 - c. It improves academic success
 - d. It is a productive skill.
3. _____ is the strategy you use when your goal is to read for the gist of the text.
 - a. Skimming
 - b. Intensive reading
 - c. Extensive reading
 - d. Scanning
4. In Simple View of Reading, _____ is defined as efficient word recognition.
 - a. Reading
 - b. Language Comprehension
 - c. Decoding
 - d. Blending
5. The ability to read a text accurately and quickly with expression is known as _____
 - a. Fluency
 - b. Automaticity
 - c. Decoding
 - d. Phonics

6. The Simple View's formula for reading is _____
- $D \times LC = RC$
 - $LC \times RC = DC$
 - $DC \times RC = LC$
 - $RC \times DC = R$
7. The reading you do when you want to gain a deeper understanding of the text is _____
- Extensive reading
 - Intensive reading
 - Skimming
 - Scanning
8. Which of these is a true component of Early Grade Reading?
- Automaticity
 - Scanning
 - Phonological Awareness
 - Intonation
9. Which of the following are speed reading techniques?
- Skimming and Extensive Reading
 - Scanning and Skimming
 - Extensive reading and Scanning
 - Intensive reading and Extensive Reading
10. In fluency, _____ involves paying attention to punctuation signals and using the rise and fall of the voice to make the text meaningful.
- Speed
 - Accuracy
 - Intonation
 - Decoding
11. All these are the names of Language Comprehension except _____
- Linguistic Comprehension
 - Reading Comprehension
 - Listening Comprehension
 - Comprehension
12. An example of writing misconception is _____
- Writing is difficult
 - Writing helps learners to think critically and deeply
 - Writing is a necessary component of education.
 - Writing helps to reinforce language that has been taught.

13. The receptive skills in language learning are _____
a. Listening and Speaking
b. Reading & Writing
c. Reading & Listening
d. Speaking & Writing
14. The kind of fluency activity in which the learners read a sentence or a paragraph after the teacher is known as _____
a. Choral reading
b. Assisted reading
c. Echo reading
d. Partner reading
15. _____ is an intellectual activity of finding ideas and thinking about how to express and arrange them into a statement and paragraph that others can clearly understand?
a. Reading comprehension
b. Writing
c. Listening
d. Peer reading
16. The learner's ability to derive meaning from spoken words is his or her _____
a. Decoding
b. Simple view of reading
c. Reading comprehension
d. Language Comprehension
17. _____ is the ability to hear and manipulate the different sounds heard in spoken language. It is a broad term that includes phonemic awareness.
a. Vocabulary
b. Phonogram
c. Phonological Awareness
d. Phonemic Awareness
18. Which of these is **not** a reading component at the Early Grade level?
a. Narrative Reading
b. Phonological awareness
c. Fluency
d. Vocabulary
19. Stage one of the Reading Development stages is also known as _____
a. Initial reading or decoding stage
b. pseudo stage
c. Pre-reading stage
d. Reading for learning stage

20. The reading aloud strategy that requires learners to take turns to read portions of a text to the hearing of other members of the class and to read along as other learners read subsequent portions or paragraphs is called _____
- Schema reading
 - reading for learning
 - Round-robin reading
 - Echo reading
21. At which stage of early writing development does the child make marks that resemble letter-like shapes?
- Scribbling stage
 - Drawing stage
 - Letters and letter-like forms stage
 - Salient and beginning sound stage
22. Each of the following is a children's writing problem except _____
- Poor capitalisation
 - Incorrect sequencing of ideas
 - Shared writing
 - dysgraphia
23. Which of the following is not another name for the 'Look and Say' method of teaching reading?
- Whole language method
 - Sight word method
 - Whole word method.
 - Syllabic method
24. _____ is the model of reading that is associated with the phonics method of teaching reading?
- Transactional model
 - Top-down model
 - Bottom-up model
 - Psycholinguistic model
25. According to the Simple View of the Writing concept, writing as a process is dependent upon working memory, and the working memory involves Transcriptional, Executive Functions, and _____
- Grammatical skills
 - Spelling
 - Planning
 - Text Generation

Section B

Answer three (3) questions only from this Section

1. Explain the following stages of Reading development and state the characteristics children exhibit at each stage. *Emergent, initial, multiple construction*
2. Discuss the following terminologies in Teaching Reading and Writing: *Whole part reading for learning*
3. Write short notes on the following stages in developing writing skills of children: *X*
4. What is the difference between Look and Say and the Phonics methods of teaching early reading?