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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, 2023/2024

B.ED. PROGRAMME

COURSE CODE: TEJS 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. 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

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2. 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
3. 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
4. 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
5. In adapting stories, one of these is to be considered by the language teachers _____.
 - A. The details should stand out
 - B. The learners' stature should be considered
 - C. The PTA should be aware
 - D. The 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

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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. 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
11. The first essential language skill is _____.
- A. Reading
 - B. Listening
 - C. Speaking
 - D. Writing
12. 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
13. "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

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14. How would you describe a pupil who uses the rising intonation frequently in addressing her teacher?
- A. Certain
 - B. Disrespectful
 - C. Respectful
 - D. Uncertain
15. 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
16. Speaking is a _____ skill while listening is a _____ skill.
- A. Interpretive, productive
 - B. Interpretive, receptive
 - C. Productive, receptive
 - D. Receptive, productive
17. 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.
18. Interviews and oral presentation are techniques used in _____ assessment of listening and speaking.
- A. Semi- formal
 - B. Informal
 - C. Formal
 - D. Universal
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

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20. One of the underlisted type 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
21. 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
22. All the following factors are to be borne 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. 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
24. 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
25. 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

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SECTION B

[75 Marks]

Answer any three questions in this section.

1. Identify four (4) components of listening and speaking and explain how these components enhance effective listening and speaking among learners. [25marks]
2. State and discuss any five (5) types of speaking. [25 marks]
3. State and explain five (5) roles that speaking and listening play in language learning. [25 marks]
4. List and discuss five (5) factors to consider in selecting stories to be taught at the Basic school level. [25 marks]
5. Mention and discuss five (5) technological tools that a Basic school teacher can use in the delivery of Listening and Speaking Skills lessons at the Basic School level. [25 marks]