

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 200, 2021/2022

B.ED. PROGRAMME

COURSE CODE: TEUP 213, TEJS 203

COURSE TITLE: LITERACY-TEACHING SPEAKING AND LISTENING FOR UPPER
PRIMARY

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. Which of the following is most appropriate in teaching a story to an Upper Primary class?

- A. A pupil reading a story
- B. A pupil telling a story
- C. A teacher reading a story
- D. A teacher telling a story

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2. "You are right; the E-levy could be our economic saviour to extricate us from the myriad of challenges as a country". What changes would you want to make to this policy over the next four months?" The sentence above is an example of _____

- A. Close ended question
- B. Empathic ended question
- C. Fixed question
- D. Open question

3. When a listener hears something, this may remind him of something in his previous knowledge and this in turn, leads him or her to predict the kind of information he is likely to hear as part of the comprehension process. This is referred to as the _____

- A. interpretation structure
- B. perceptual data.
- C. schema.
- D. psycholinguistic.

4. The ability to distinguish difference in sounds as part of the comprehension process in Speaking and Listening is known as ...

- A. appreciation.
- B. auditory perception.
- C. hearing.
- D. remembering.

5. The educational role of computers in learning a language and the role of CALL is very significant. CALL in your studies of the use of Technology as a Teaching and Learning Resource simply stands for _____

- A. Cognitivist Assessed Language Learning.
- B. Combined Assimilated Language Learning.
- C. Communication Assisted Language Learning.
- D. Computer Assisted Language Learning.

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6. Storytelling as a very effective strategy of Speaking is very important in communication because of all these reasons **EXCEPT** _____

- A. its abstract and imaginative nature is intended to merely cascade knowledge for educational purpose and not to solve human problems.
- B. it has didactic quality because of its moral lessons and touching on our emotions.
- C. it helps us see the world literally from within someone's skin.
- D. it offers an opportunity to connect to like-minded characters.

7. 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.

8. The four language skills include speaking, listening, reading and _____

- A. editing
- B. framing
- C. Oral skills
- D. writing

9. 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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10. 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. empathetic.
- B. evaluative.
- C. experiential.
- D. expressive.

11. Which of the following skills are productive skills?

- A. Listening and Reading
- B. Reading and writing
- C. Speaking and reading
- D. Speaking and writing

12. Certain elements need to be explicitly taught before embarking on formal instruction of oral language. One of such elements include _____

- A. awareness of broad rules that govern social interaction.
- B. close ended questions.
- C. open ended question.
- D. experiential skills.

13. When people meet, they exchange greetings, engage in small talk and chit chat, recount recent experiences and so on because they wish to be friendly and to establish a comfortable zone of relating with others. This implies speaking considered as a/an _____

- A. behavior.
- B. Cohesion.
- C. interaction.
- D. Transaction

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14. There are distractions everywhere so it becomes difficult to have a perfect speaking and listening experience. This is typical of a _____ of speaking and listening.

- A. misconception
- B. misgiving
- C. misinterpretation
- D. misplacement

15. Which of these are Components of Effective Oral Instruction?

- i. Developing listening and speaking skills:
 - ii. Teach a variety of spoken texts.
 - iii. Create a language learning environment
 - iv. Promote auditory memory
- A. All the above.
 - B. B I, II and III only
 - C. C.I, III and IV only.
 - D. D. None of the above.

16. The following ways are approaches for assessing speaking and listening as a teacher **EXCEPT** _____

- A. organizing activities to guide the listeners throughout the lesson
- B. using the questions which are crucial to the understanding of the text to engage students' attention.
- C. giving the immediate feedback wherever possible.
- D. by assuming monopoly in the speaking and listening discussion.

17. How would you describe a pupil who uses the rising intonation frequently in addressing his/her teacher?

- A. Certain.
- B. impolite.
- C. polite.
- D. Uncertain

18. A well prepared scheme of learning should have the following **EXCEPT** _____

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- A. give an overview of the total course content
- B. provide a relationship between the teacher and the students
- C. provide for a sequential listing of learning tasks
- D. show a relationship between content and support materials

19. The following factors are to be born in mind when preparing an effective Group discussion in Speaking and Listening EXCEPT _____

- A. ability to coordinate.
- B. communication skills.
- C. positive personality
- D. uncoordinated facilitation

20. A pupil constructs the following sentences in a lesson demonstration.

"I asks critical questions to comprehend difficult lessons" "Mine teachers are very excited about my smartness anytime am in class." Which component of listening and speaking is the pupil violating?

- A. Grammar.
- B. Fluency
- C. Pronunciation
- D. Vocabulary

21. In planning to co-teach Upper Primary speaking and listening lesson, 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

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22. One situation where the focus is on giving and receiving information and where the participants focus primarily on what is said or achieved is regarded as _____

- A. behavior.
- B. interaction.
- C. performance
- D. transaction

23. 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

24. What strategy does the teacher who follows the following steps in teaching use? i) Preview main ideas before listening, ii) Rehearse language (e.g. pronunciation) necessary for the task, and iii) Decide in advance which aspects of the text to concentrate on _____

- A. evaluating
- B. general listening development
- C. monitoring
- D. specific listening task

25. Which of these must be considered when selecting instructional resources for teaching, speaking and listening?

- i. the language level of the learners.
- ii. whether they will be designed for the whole class or a small group to determine class size.
- iii. the resources and facilities available
- iv. the curriculum and the context

- A. I and II only.
- B. II and III only

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- C. I, II, III and IV.
- D. None of the above

SECTION B

[75 Marks]

Answer any **three** questions in this section.

1. i) According to Burns and Joyce (1997), Speaking is an interactive process of constructing meaning that involves producing, receiving and processing information. Critically analyze this assertion based on your understanding in Upper Primary Teaching Speaking and listening

[15 marks]

ii) Briefly explain any **two** functions of Speaking and listening and how they contribute to language learning and literacy development.

[10 marks]

Or

Discuss the various misconceptions of Speaking and Listening and suggest ways these wrongly held views can be resolved.

[25 marks]

2. "Listening is nothing more than purposefully focusing on what a speaker is saying with the objective of understanding." Critically examine the statement above in relation to Active Listening and the Strategies involved in your Upper Primary Teaching Speaking and Listening class.

[25 marks]

3. Chaney (1998) states that speaking is the process of building and sharing meanings through the use of verbal and non-verbal symbols in a variety of contexts. Based on this definition, critically analyze the strategies that are involved in the Speaking process and the problems associated with them.

[25 marks]