

UNIVERSITY OF GHANA

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DEPARTMENT OF TEACHER EDUCATION

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION AND LEADERSHIP

END OF FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION, 2020/2021

(B. ED) JHS SPECIALISM

TEJS 105 INTRODUCTION TO LANGUAGE AND LITERACY

TIME ALLOWED: 2 Hours

DATE:

Instruction: Answer all the questions in Sections A and B and three questions in Section C.

Section A [10 marks]

1. One of the misconceptions about functional literacy is.....
 - A. Children who struggle to read in year one will struggle in year three.
 - B. Children can learn to read by immersion.
 - C. If children are given the right reading instruction, they can read to a functional level.
 - D. Children with high intelligence may not be able to read well.

2. What kind of literacy challenge has a child with dyslexia?
 - A. Psychological
 - B. Physiological
 - C. Decoding
 - D. Poor comprehension

3. Which of the following is a cognitive benefit of bilingual education?
 - A. Bilinguals perform better on test measurement than monolinguals.
 - B. Bilinguals are more eloquent than monolinguals.
 - C. Bilinguals have high scores in reading and language skills.
 - D. Bilingual education makes the child accept people of other cultures.

4. When two utterances from two different speech communities are mutually unintelligible they are referred to as
 - A. Idiolects
 - B. Dialects
 - C. Languages
 - D. Literacy

5. All the following refer to stages of first language acquisition except.....
- A. Pre-talking stage / Cooing (0-6 months)
 - B. Babbling stage (6-8 months)
 - C. Holophrastic stage (9-18 months)
 - D. Upper Emergent stage
6. Which language learning theory explain that language learning is simply a matter of imitation and habit formation.
- A. Innatist Theory (extra theory)
 - B. The behaviourists theory
 - C. Theory of Cognitive Development
 - D. Developmental Perspective of Language Acquisition Theory
7. What is a literate-rich environment? It is an environment
- A. where there are eloquent speakers
 - B. where children are exposed to a lot of vocabulary
 - C. where there are a lot of care-takers language
 - D. with a lot of speakers
8. One of the following shows why the **LAD** works.
- A. Formation of creole of varieties of English
 - B. Repetition of utterances
 - C. Speaking fluently
 - D. Spelling errors
9. Behaviourists' theory is a theory that holds the view that children learn language through imitation, practice, feedback and
- A. habit formation
 - B. intelligence
 - C. interaction
 - D. mental activity
10. The property of language that states that language can be recreated, expanded, and extended is known as.....
- A. Flexibility
 - B. Productivity
 - C. Duality

D. Arbitrariness

11. Chomsky defines language as "a system of arbitrary vocal symbols used for human communication."
A. True
B. False
12. The main proponent of the behaviourists' theory is.....
A. Vygotsky
B. Chomsky
C. Halliday
D. Skinner
13. Children can learn to read the same way that they learn to talk, by immersion.
A. True
B. False
14. The following are characteristics of learners at the emergent literacy stage except
A. Put words together to form simple sentences.
B. Handle books
C. Become aware that books have stories
D. Listen to stories
15. The pre-language/linguistic stage is characterised by the following except
A. cooing
B. babbling
C. Singing
D. Late babbling stage

Section B

16. The inborn ability that equips learners of a language with knowledge of the categories and rules is known as... innate capacity, the brain.....
17. What is the current language policy in Ghana?

Richardson

18. The first two language modes are *transition and maintenance*

19. The different developmental stages people go through as they learn to read, spell, and comprehend is known as *literacy acquisition*

20. When a child acquires language from within the community that he/she lives, the process is known as

Section C [30 marks]

Answer three questions from this section

1. Discuss four differences between learning and acquisition.
2. There have been arguments for and against the use of Ghanaian Languages as medium of instruction at the lower primary level of our schools. State three arguments either for or against and state your position on the issue giving reasons to justify your position.
3. There are six stages in L1 acquisition. Write short notes on any three of them.
4. Discuss the following types of bilingual education.
 - a) Transitional bilingual education
 - b) Two-way or dual language bilingual education
 - c) Immersion bilingual education
 - d) English as a second language bilingual education
5. Discuss five characteristics of a good language and literacy teacher.