



UNIVERSITY OF GHANA
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DEPARTMENT OF TEACHER EDUCATION
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION AND LEADERSHIP
END OF YEAR TWO FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS, 2020/2021
B.ED. PROGRAMME

TEEG 205 TEACHING SPEAKING AND LISTENING

Section A [10 marks]

1. Understanding the different sounds that are produced is known as
 - a. empathetic listening
 - b. discriminative listening
 - c. critical listening
 - d. comprehensive listening
2. Listening is to skills as speaking is to skills.
 - a. Aural, literacy
 - b. Aural, oral
 - c. Oral, literacy
 - d. Oral, aural
3. In thethe listener relies on the linguistic knowledge, specific details, and combines sounds and grammar to arrive at the final message.
 - a. top-down strategy
 - b. bottom-up strategy
 - c. bottom-down
 - d. top-up strategy
4. Which of these is **NOT** true of Listening:
 - a. Everybody thinks it is easy to teach.
 - b. Listening should be well-taught from the basic school.
 - c. Many teachers know how to teach it.
 - d. Many teachers do not often know how to teach it.
5. The president of Ghana delivers a speech on measures to prevent Covid-19. This is an example of
 - a. imitative speaking
 - b. intensive speaking
 - c. extensive speaking
 - d. responsive speaking

6. Speaking is a/an.....skill while listening is a/an.....
Skill.
a. Interpretive, productive
b. Interpretive, receptive
c. Productive, receptive
d. Receptive, productive
7. In the language learning/acquisition situation speaking precedes listening.
a. False
b. True
8. The type of listening where the person hears only what he/she wants to hear, typically misinterpreting what the other person says based on the stereotypes and other prejudices that they have is known as.....listening.
a. biased
b. critical
c. discriminative
d. emphatic.
e. reflective
9. The ability to distinguish differences in sounds as part of the comprehension process in speaking and listening is known as
a. appreciation
b. attending
c. auditory perception.
d. hearing.
e. remembering.
10. Listening strategies are techniques or activities that contribute directly to the comprehension and recall of listening input.
a. False
b. True
11. The teacher's role as part of achieving an effective speaking and listening activity includes.....
I. Teacher as an organizer
II. Teacher as a Dictator

- III. Teacher as a controller.
- IV. Teacher as an evaluator.
- V. V. Teacher as a Resource.

- a. I, II & III only.
- b. I, II, III & V.
- c. I, III, IV & V only
- d. None of the above
- e. All the above.

12. In designing resources to teach listening and speaking skills, one of the following is most appropriate:

- a. The names of the learners
- b. The height of the instructor
- c. Whole class consideration
- d. The family size of the learners

13. 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

14. Storytelling as an effective strategy of speaking is very important in communication because.....

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

- a. I, II & III only.
- b. I, II, IV & V.
- c. I, II, III, IV only
- d. None of the above
- e. All the above.

15. Teaching vowel and consonant sounds helps learners tospeech sounds appropriately.

- a. Articulate
 - b. Describe
 - c. Interpret
 - d. Translate
16. Which of the following words contains a diphthong?
- a. Pack
 - b. Pick
 - c. Sack
 - d. Sake
17. Non-verbal active listening skills include all the following **EXCEPT**
- a. avoiding distracted movements
 - b. maintaining eye contact
 - c. nodding
 - d. resorting to interruptions to seek for clarification
 - e. smiling.
18. 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. empathic
 - b. evaluative
 - c. examined
 - d. experiential
 - e. expressive
19. -----is the first essential language skill
- a. speaking
 - b. listening
 - c. reading
 - d. writing
20. Listening can occur in isolation.
- a. False
 - b. True

Section B [30 Marks]

Discuss **five** (5) factors that affect speaking skills. [10 marks]

1. Vividly discuss **five** (5) methods a basic school teacher can use to enhance speaking and listening among learners in the basic schools. [10 marks]
2. As a basic school teacher, demonstrate with **five** (5) examples of the technological tools you will employ in teaching Speaking and Listening in the basic schools. [10 marks]
3. Discuss **five** (5) misconceptions of speaking and listening and suggest ways these wrongly held views can be resolved. [10 marks]
4. Discuss **five** (5) functions of speaking and listening in language learning and literacy development. [10 marks]