

END OF FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION 2023/2024

COURSE CODE	ECL/PBLi/JBL 113
COURSE TITLE	INTRODUCTION TO LANGUAGE AND LITERACY
DURATION	TWO HOURS
INSTRUCTIONS	THE PAPER CONSIST OF SECTIONS A, B, C,D & E. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTIONS A, B, C, D AND ONE (1) QUESTION IN SECTION E INTO THE ANSWER BOOKLET PROVIDED.

SECTION A (20 marks)

For items 1 to 20, each stem is followed by four options lettered A to D. Read each item carefully and choose the letter of the best option.

1. The two main criteria used to distinguish language from dialect are *linguistic* and ... criteria.
 - A. educational
 - B. ethnic
 - C. literacy
 - D. political
2. Pick the **odd one** from the options below.
 - A. Immersion
 - B. Maintenance
 - C. Subdivision
 - D. Submersion
3. Which characteristic of language **refers** to its ability to **adapt** and **change over time**?
 - A. Arbitrary
 - B. Dynamic
 - C. Structured
 - D. Symbolic
4. A variety of a language unique to an individual, **manifested** by patterns of word selection, vocabulary, and grammar is referred to as ...
 - A. dialect.
 - B. idiolect.
 - C. language.
 - D. sociolect.

5. Which of the following options is not a benefit of developing literacy in the L1 among early grade learners?
- A. Children come from homes where literacy development is not a common practice.
 - B. It enhances phonological awareness.
 - C. It facilitates transfer of linguistic and cognitive skills in bilingual programmes.
 - D. It facilitates understanding of sound-symbol or meaning-symbol correspondence.
6. The stage at which children cannot read but begin to develop interest in prints, books, stories and become aware that books have stories is said to be ... stage.
- A. beginning literacy
 - B. consolidation of fluency
 - C. foundation for literacy
 - D. literacy for growth
7. The property of language which indicates that there is no natural link between the signifier and the signified is ...
- A. arbitrariness.
 - B. communication.
 - C. dynamism.
 - D. symbolism.
8. All the following options are types of language planning except ... planning.
- A. acquisition
 - B. corpus
 - C. establishment
 - D. status
9. Chomsky postulates that we are born with a "black box" known as ...
- A. language acquisition device.
 - B. linguistics acquisition device.
 - C. literacy acquisition device.
 - D. literacy across dialects.
10. The limited and unreliable data on the number of languages in Ghana is responsible for one of the following options.
- A. Differences in the exact number of languages in Ghana
 - B. Mutually intelligibility nature of our country
 - C. The bilingual nature of our curriculum
 - D. Unclear ethnic and linguistic identities in Ghana

11. Learners need the talent to learn the following **except** ...

- A. acting.
- B. dancing.
- C. reading.
- D. sports.

12. In an attempt to communicate, a child ends up producing "Daddy", "Mama", and "Oh".

The L1 acquisition stage of this child is ...

- A. holophrastic stage.
- B. later multiword stage.
- C. multiple-word stage.
- D. telegraphic stage.

13. What is the main feature of the emergent literacy stage?

- A. critical thinking and analysis
- B. decoding words using phonics
- C. developing foundational pre-reading skills
- D. writing sounds

14. Understanding the stages of literacy development benefits teachers in creating effective lesson plans by ...

- A. expecting all students to progress at the same pace.
- B. focusing solely on the reading skills.
- C. prioritising the memorisation of sight words.
- D. tailoring instruction to meet the specific needs and abilities of students.

15. All the following options are dimensions for the effective language and literacy teacher except ...

- A. interaction with larger group.
- B. interaction with small group.
- C. knowing the standards.
- D. understand the literacy learning.

16. Which agency rolled out the current bilingual education that came into force in September, 2009 through the partnership of the Ministry of Education?

- A. Nation Literacy Acceleration Programme
- B. National Literacy Acceleration Programme
- C. National Literate Acceleration Project
- D. National Literacy Acceleration Project

17. Governor Guggisberg who was a British governor of the Gold Coast can be connected to the..... era.
- A. early Colonial
 - B. pre-Colonial
 - C. colonial
 - D. post-Colonial
18. Ghanaian Language was used as a ~~medium of~~ medium of instruction from year 1 to year four during the period ...
- A. 1925-1951.
 - B. 1951-1955.
 - C. 1967-1969.
 - D. 1970-1973.
19. Which literacy development stage is also referred to as *readers and spellers*?
- A. Beginning literacy
 - B. Consolidation/fluency
 - C. Foundation for literacy
 - D. Literacy for growth
20. Which of these is not a stage in first language acquisition?
- A. One-word stage.
 - B. Four words stage.
 - C. Telegraphic stage.
 - D. Later multiword stage.

SECTION B (5 marks)

Indicate whether each of the following statements is TRUE or FALSE in Questions 21 to 25.

- 21. Language is a continuum of dialects.
- 22. First language is artificially learnt in organized settings.
- 23. Both language and literacy can be transported in written and recorded form respectively.
- 24. One difference between language and literacy is that language predates literacy.
- 25. The best way to learn the spelling of a word is to write it several times.

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SECTION C (5 marks)

Match the items in the **Description** column **B** with the right **Stem** Column **A**. Indicate your answer by writing the correct letter from the **description** against the **stem**

COLUMN A (Concept of Bilingual Education)	COLUMN B. (DESCRIPTION of the Concepts)
26. Language policy	A. This involves new words coinage, developing writing system, reforming spelling conventions and grammar standardisation.
27. Bilingual education	B. This focuses on the decision-making that goes into determining what language use is appropriate in particular speech communities.
28. Transitional bilingual education	C. It contains only language minority student.
29. Corpus planning	D. This shifts the child from the home minority language to the dominant language majority language.
30. Language planning	E. A program of action on the role or status of a language in a given community.
	F. Minority language students are prevented from using their home language while the curriculum is taught in the L2.
	G. This involves the use of at least two languages in education at a particular time.

SECTION D (10 marks)

Provide short answers to the following questions 31 to 35

31. List the **four (4)** stages of language planning.
32. State **two (2)** criticisms levelled against the behaviorist theory of language acquisition.
33. State **two (2)** cognitive benefits of the bilingual education.
34. What **two (2)** types of rewards are associated with the behaviorist theory of language acquisition?
35. State **one (1)** difference between language and literacy.

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SECTION E (20 marks)

Answer ONLY ONE question from this section

36. With appropriate illustrations, discuss **four (4)** problems associated with language policy implementation in Ghana. [20 marks]
37. Examine **four (4)** misconceptions in language and literacy. [20 marks]
38. Describe the chronicle of language-in-education policy in Ghana using the three broad periods. [20 marks]

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