

AKENTEN APPIAH-MENKA UNIVERSITY OF SKILLS TRAINING AND ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE FOR TEACHER PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND LIFELONG LEARNING (ITPDLL)

END OF FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION, 2024/2025

COURSE CODE E

ECL 113

COURSE TITLE INTRODUCTION TO LANGUAGE AND LITERACY

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SECTION A (20 MARKS)

Each of the questions below is followed by four options, lettered A, B, C, and D. Choose the option that best completes each statement and write the letter A, B, C, or D of the option you have chosen in your answer booklet.

- A system of arbitrary vocal symbols by means of which a social group cooperates is known as ...
 - A. dialect.
 - B. idiolect.
 - C. language.
 - D. sociolect.
- 2. The acronym LAD stands for device.
 - A. linguistic attainment
 - B. language academic
 - C. language acquisition
 - D. literacy acquisition
- The extent to which speakers of two or more speech communities of a language understand each other's dialect is termed mutual ...
 - A. intelligibility.
 - B. interdependence.
 - C. interrelation.
 - D. similarity.
- Knowledge of the correspondence between letters or a combination of letters of the alphabets and the speech sounds is termed ...
 - A. awareness.
 - B. phonemic awareness.
 - C. phonics.
 - D. phonological awareness.
- 5. Which of the following options is not part of the steps in language planning?
 - A. Evaluation
 - B. Goal establishment
 - C. Implementation
 - D. Policy formulation

- 6. "Ouch! That hurt!" is an example of the ... language function.
 - A. conative
 - B. emotive
 - C. phatic
 - D. referential
- According to Krashen's Input Hypothesis, learners acquire language best when they
 are exposed to input that is ...
 - A. below their current level.
 - B. exactly at their current level.
 - C. only in both written and spoken form.
 - D. slightly beyond their current level.
- 8. One main criticism of Chomsky's nativist theory is that it ...
 - A. does not explain why adults struggle to learn new language.
 - B. focuses too much on reinforcement.
 - C. ignores the role of social interaction in language learning.
 - D. stipulates that language learning depends solely on intelligence.
- 9. Literacy is subdivided into the basic, comprehension, and ... literacy.
 - A. cultural
 - B. functional
 - C. general
 - D. national
- 10. The goal of language planning is to ...
 - decipher between languages and dialects.
 - B. elevate minority languages to international status.
 - C. solve language problems in the country.
 - D. suppress all foreign languages.
- 11. Which of the following factors constitute the criteria for distinguishing between language and dialect?
 - I. Population
 - II. Linguistic
 - III. Political
 - IV. Regional
 - A. 1& II
 - B. 11 & 111
 - C. III & IV
 - D. 1& IV
- 12. Which of the following stages of literacy development is also termed early word pattern readers and spellers?
 - A. Beginning literacy
 - B. Consolidation/fluency
 - C. Emergent literacy
 - D. Literacy for growth
- Governor Guggisberg who was a British governor of the Gold Coast can be connected to the ... era.
 - A. colonial
 - B. early colonial
 - C. post-colonial
 - D. pre-colonial

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- 14. The traditionally-recognised types of corpus planning include all the following, except ...
 - A. graphisation.
 - B. implementation.
 - C. modernisation.
 - D. standardisation.
- 15. All the following are dimensions for effective language and literacy teacher, except...
 - A. interacting with larger group.
 - B. interacting with small group.
 - C. knowing the standards.
 - D. understanding the literacy learning.
- 16. Which agency rolled out the current bilingual education that came into force in September, 2009 through the partnership with the Ministry of Education, Ghana Education Service and the United States Agency for International Development?
 - A. Nation Literacy Acceleration Programme
 - B. National Literacy Acceleration Programme
 - C. National Literacy Acceleration Project
 - D. National Literate Acceleration Project
- 17. One of the following options is **not** a challenge of the language policy of education in Ghana.
 - A. Expensive nature of the policy
 - B. Frequent changes in government
 - C. Lack of trained teachers
 - D. Positive attitudes of officials
- 18. Which of the following statements is not a criticism of bilingual education?
 - A. It is a hindrance to learning English.
 - B. It is a hindrance to learning several languages.
 - C. Languages in society impede national integration.
 - D. It is costly and a drain on government finances.
- 19. Which of the following stages is considered last in language planning?
 - A. Evaluation
 - B. Fact-finding
 - C. Goal establishment
 - D. Implementation
- 20. The following are languages except ...
 - A. Akan.
 - B. Ewe.
 - C. Fante.
 - D. Kasem.

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SECTION B (5 MARKS)

This section contains statements. Write true or false for each of the statements

- 21. The implicit language policy is the type that is clearly stated and documented.
- Fluency as a component of literacy is the ability to read text accurately and at appropriate speed.
- 23. Official language policy is concerned with the recognition by the government and the determination of the function or purpose for which they have been recognized.
- 24. Language policy is government legislation that regulates language use in public contexts, promotes language skills for national priorities, and defines individual or group rights.
- 25. A child's mother tongue is his/her native language.

SECTION C (5 MARKS)

This section contains two columns, columns A and B. You are to match items in Column A with those in Column B.

COLUMN A (Type of bilingualism)	COLUMN B (Description of bilingualism type)
26. Additive bilingualism	A. The teacher uses a simplified version of the majority language and may initially accept children/learners contributing in the L1.
27. Transitional bilingual education	B. A program where minority language students are prevented from using their home language while the curriculum is taught in the L2.
28. Maintenance bilingual	C. A situation where education is provided in two languages, usually with the two languages serving as media of instruction.
29. Submersion bilingual education	D. It aims to shift the child from the home, minority language to the dominant, majority language. It has early exit and late exit.
30. Immersion bilingual education	E. It is pluralistic and promotes bilingualism and illiteracy for language minority students. It is additive and associated with positive cognitive benefit.
	F. Students maintain their minority language in the process of acquiring the L2.
	G. The students lose their L1 in the process of acquiring the L2.

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SECTION D (10 MARKS)

Provide short answers to the following questions

- 31. Mention two (2) challenges associated with the implementation of language policies in Ghana.
- 32. Distinguish between Language and a language.
- 33. State two (2) reasons why there are differences in exact number of languages in Ghana.
- 34. Mention the two types of transitional bilingual education in practice.
- 35. What is the difference between Dialect and Idiolect?

SECTION E (20 MARKS)

Please answer only One question from this section

- 36. Discuss four (4) key qualities of an effective literacy teacher.
- 37. Explain four (4) implications of the Behaviourist Theory for language and literacy instruction.
- 38. Choose any four (4) of Jakobson's six functions of language and discuss how each one contributes to communication in society, using relevant examples.

