

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: TEEG 207

COURSE TITLE: INTRODUCTION TO ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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.

(Write all your answers in the answer booklet provided.)

1. The vowel sound in the word *kite* is _____.
 - a. [i]
 - b. [ai]
 - c. [e]
 - d. [a]

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2. The phonetic feature that the sounds [d], [t] and [s] have in common is that they are all _____ sounds.
 - a. Alveolar
 - b. Bilabial
 - c. Palatal
 - d. Interdental

3. The underlined vowel in the word *amoeba* can be represented phonetically as _____.
 - a. [i:]
 - b. [ʌ]
 - c. [ʌ]
 - d. [ə]

4. A vowel sound that begins with one vowel quality but ends with a different vowel quality is called _____.
 - a. Simple vowel
 - b. Cardinal vowel
 - c. Diphthong
 - d. Monophthong

5. Sounds that distinguish meaning or a language are called _____.
 - a. Phonology
 - b. Phonema
 - c. Phones
 - d. Phonemes

6. The major test of phonemes is called _____.
 - a. Minimal plan
 - b. Minimal pairs
 - c. Minimal strategy
 - d. Minimal approach

7. Sounds produced by a closure or narrowing of the vocal tracts so that the airflow is either completely blocked or so restricted that audible friction is produced refer to _____.
 - a. Vowels
 - b. Clusters
 - c. Consonants
 - d. Triphthongs

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8. The IPA symbol and the phonetic description of the initial sound in the word "psychology" is _____.
 - a. [p] voiceless bilabial plosive
 - b. [s] voiceless alveolar fricative
 - c. [z] voiced alveolar fricative
 - d. [ʃ] voiceless alveo-palatal fricative
9. Using the IPA symbols, identify the phonetic transcription of the word "think".
 - a. [θɪŋk]
 - b. [θiŋk]
 - c. [θɪnk]
 - d. [ðɪŋk]
10. A vowel sound whose articulation at both beginning and end is relatively fixed and which does not glide up or down towards a new position of articulation is a _____.
 - a. True vowel
 - b. Schwa vowel
 - c. Pure vowel
 - d. Nasalized vowel
11. The study of the internal structure of words, and the rules by which words are formed is known as _____.
 - a. Syntax
 - b. Morphology
 - c. Semantics
 - d. Phonology
12. The smallest grammatical unit that conveys grammatical and/or semantic meaning is known as a/an _____.
 - a. Morph
 - b. Morpheme
 - c. Allophone
 - d. Allomorph
13. The highest peak of sonority in a word is called a _____.
 - a. Morpheme
 - b. Morph
 - c. Syllable
 - d. Allophone

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14. How many syllables does the word '*develop*' have?
- a. Two
 - b. Four
 - c. Six
 - d. Three
15. How many morphemes is the word '*develop*' made up of?
- a. One
 - b. Two
 - c. Three
 - d. Five
16. Morphemes that carry dictionary meanings are _____.
- a. Functional morphemes
 - b. Lexical morphemes
 - c. Bound morphemes
 - d. Grammatical morphemes
17. Which of the following is an inflectional morpheme?
- a. -s
 - b. un-
 - c. a-
 - d. -er
18. Identify the bound morpheme in the word '*tourist*'.
- a. -st
 - b. -ist
 - c. -rist
 - d. -t
19. The word formation process which refers to the taking over of words from other languages is _____.
- a. Affixation
 - b. Conversion
 - c. Reduplication
 - d. Borrowing
20. Which of the word formation processes involves the addition of affixes to an existing word to create a new word?
- a. Suffixation
 - b. Prefixation
 - c. Affixation
 - d. Infixation

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21. The two types of meaning in English include _____.
- a. Social meaning and pragmatic meaning
 - b. Semantic meaning and pragmatic meaning
 - c. Semantic meaning and social meaning
 - d. Reference meaning and pragmatic meaning
22. The different forms of the same morpheme are known as _____.
- a. Allomorphs
 - b. Allophones
 - c. Morphs
 - d. Phones
23. The dictionary meaning of a word is called _____.
- a. Social meaning
 - b. Connotative meaning
 - c. Denotative meaning
 - d. Affective meaning
24. Synonyms can be divided into two types with different degrees of sameness. They are _____.
- a. Absolute synonyms and relative synonyms
 - b. Absolute synonyms and accurate synonyms
 - c. Relative synonyms and accurate synonyms
 - d. Accurate synonyms and average synonyms
25. Which of the types of antonyms is considered to be a kind of directional opposite?
- a. Complementary antonyms
 - b. Gradable antonyms
 - c. Non-gradable antonym
 - d. Converse antonyms

SECTION B

[75 Marks]

Answer any three questions in this section.

1. With practical examples, write short notes on the following:
 - a) Morphemes
 - b) phonemes
 - c) Affixation
 - d) Borrowing

[25 Marks]

2. Draw the cardinal vowel chart and plot six vowels on it. Provide full phonetic descriptions of each of the vowels you plot.

[25 Marks]

3. Structurally, sentences may be classified as simple, compound, complex and compound-complex. With practical examples, discuss three of them.

[25 Marks]

4. What is Semantics? Discuss at least four types of semantic meaning as put forward by Geoffrey Leech (1974).

[25 Marks]

5. As a student teacher of English, how will you explain to two JHS students who are arguing about the class of the word or part of speech of the word '*advertising*' in isolation? One is of the view that the word '*advertising*' is a noun and the other thinks that the word '*advertising*' is a verb. With practical examples using sentences, clear their confusion.

[25 Marks]