UNIVERSITY OF NAMIBIA

EXAMINATIONS

FACULTY	**EDUCATION & HUMAN SCIENCES**		
SCHOOL	**Education**		
DEPARTMENT	**Early Childhood Education and Care**		
SUBJECT	**LITERACY DEVELOPMENT**		
SUBJECT CODE	**LLP3842**		
DATE	**OCT/NOV 2025**		
DURATION	**2 Hours**	**MARKS**	**75**

FIRST OPPORTUNITY

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Moderator: Dr. F. Nanyeni (IUM)

Instructions

This Question Paper consists of 3 pages excluding this cover page.

1. Please take note that you must answer all the questions.
2. Number your questions correctly
3. Write neatly and legibly.

Question 1: Memory and Recalling

Say whether the following statements are True or False. [10]

1. Humanism is one of the key ideas behind how people learn to read and write.
2. Literacy acquisition occurs through conditioned responses to stimuli, with printed text serving as the primary activate for reading behavior.
3. Poetry is an expressive writing that emphasizes rhythm, imagery, and emotion.
4. It is not yet widely recognized that literacy develops through daily use of its skills.
5. The concepts of print are essential for early literacy development, helping children transition from simply seeing print to actively engaging with it as readers and writers.
6. Print conventions covers recognizing punctuation, spacing between words, and the role of capital letters.
7. A **term** is where a word and a concept meet—used precisely to represent a concept in reasoning.
8. In order to help children, learn new words and expand their vocabularies, they need to have experiences that will develop the concept that goes along with the word.
9. Pre-reading stage activities are the best to teach new words to activate knowledge, and re-use them often again.
10. Loose letters cards to build words, small writing board, and many other materials are part and parcel of the literate environment.

Question 2: Knowledge

Choose the correct answers to the following statements. Just write the question number and the answer. [10]

1. It is an approach to teaching and learning, which involves two or more grades that are taught by one teacher in one classroom or different classrooms at the same time.

A. Mono grade teaching,
B. Multi-grade teaching
C. Combined grade teaching

2. Using the language to control the behaviour of others e .g. you can sit there is called……..

A. language purpose
B. instrumental purpose
C. regulatory purposes

3. The teacher collects a range of books from at least five different reading levels, about six copies of each so that learners can use them.

A. literature circles
B. literacy circles
C. reading circles

4. Literacy is a …….. which is acquired through social interaction.

A. interactive act

B. social act
C. relation act

5. These (Writing activities, Strategy- sharing- discussions and Word study, e.g. sorting) are acquired through……

A. learn language
B. learning through the language
C. learn about the language

6. Effective …….. plays a vital role in fostering a positive learning environment, beginning with a balance of firmness and empathy from day one.

A. classroom management

B. teaching strategies

C. teaching and learning media

7. One of the effective teaching approaches in a multi-grade is……

A. emergent literacy approach

B. expository methods

C. preparatory activities

8. …… methods allow pupils to 'find out' or 'learn' information for themselves.

A. Question techniques

B. Journal reflection

C. Investigative teaching

9. What is a key strategy when adapting a multi-grade teaching timetable?

A. Focusing only on the highest-grade level

B. Grouping similar subjects and combining learners where possible

C. Avoiding any changes to the standard timetable

10. The …… of reading, emphasize that the novice readers acquire a set of well- ordered sub-skills build toward comprehension ability.

A. metacognitive views

B. cognitive views

C. traditional views

Question 3: Understanding and Comprehension

Answer all the questions. [21]

1. List the effective teaching strategies in a multi-grade class. (3)

2. Discuss the three models of writing (*rhetoric, expressivism and social constructivism*) which a teacher might favour in the classroom. (6)

3. Use the words ***help***, ***write***, ***weak***, and ***happy*** to identify different word families. For each word, provide a related family member and explain what these words have in common within their respective families. (12)

Question 4: Analysis

Answer all the following questions. [14]

1. Clearly explain how Interactive writing and Shared reading are similar? (2)

2. Jolly Phonics introduces both consonant blends and consonant digraphs in word formation. What is the distinction between consonant blends and consonant digraphs? (4)
3. One of the Pre-grade phonemic awareness activity based on the key aspect of recognize and manipulating initial phonemes to create new words. Design one Pre-grade phonemic awareness activity and state the needed materials. (8)

Question 5: Application

Answer all the questions. [20]

1. Explain the strategies can be used to help a child who frequently confuses the letters 'p' and 'b' during reading and writing activities? (6)
2. Design a building words activity for the pre-grade learners and give it an instruction for the learners. (6)
3. Design an activity about alphabet ordering letters & alphabet picture ordering. Give instructions which will guide the learners to work out an activity. (8)

TOTAL MARKS 75