

NOVEMBER 2022  
EBS 338  
INTRODUCTION TO GUIDANCE  
AND COUNSELLING  
30 MINUTES

Candidate's Index Number
Signature:

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE COAST  
COLLEGE OF EDUCATION STUDIES  
SCHOOL OF EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND OUTREACH  
INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

COLLEGES OF EDUCATION  
FOUR-YEAR BACHELOR OF EDUCATION (B.ED)  
THIRD YEAR, SECOND SEMESTER MID-SEMESTER QUIZ, NOVEMBER 2022

17<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER 2022      INTRODUCTION TO GUIDANCE      8:00 AM – 8:30 AM  
AND COUNSELLING

Answer ALL the questions.  
[20 MARKS]

For items 1 to 15, each stem is followed by four options lettered A to D. Read each item carefully and circle the letter of the correct or best option.

1. The main purpose of orientation is to .....
  - A. advertise the school.
  - B. ensure discipline on campus.
  - C. help fresh students choose programme.
  - D. promote adjustment of students.
2. The guidance service which enables the school counsellor to monitor the process of students after an orientation programme is ..... service.
  - A. consultation
  - B. evaluation
  - C. follow-up
  - D. referral
3. The guidance service which facilitates the determination of the effectiveness of the entire guidance programme is called ..... service.
  - A. consultation
  - B. evaluation
  - C. follow-up
  - D. information

4. In order to collaborate effectively with other stakeholders for the maximum development of the pupil, the school guidance co-ordinator should offer ..... service.
  - A. consultation
  - B. counselling
  - C. evaluation
  - D. referral
5. Mrs. Mary Appiah, a basic school counsellor in Dansoman, attends to emotionally disturbed students. Which guidance service is being offered to the students?
  - A. Appraisal.
  - B. Counselling.
  - C. Information.
  - D. Orientation.
6. Which of the following activities fall under placement service?
  - A. Guiding students to join clubs and societies in the school.
  - B. Informing students about the administrative set up of the school.
  - C. Introducing students to the physical facilities in the school.
  - D. Organising visits to relevant places outside the school.
7. A brilliant but needy pupil is seeking financial support. Which guidance service should the school counsellor offer the pupil?
  - A. Consultation.
  - B. Evaluation.
  - C. Information.
  - D. Orientation.
8. One of the following is **not** a procedure used in the behavioural approach to counselling. .... learning.
  - A. Operant
  - B. Imitative
  - C. Psychomotor
  - D. Cognitive
9. A group of students want to know the channel of communication, assessment procedures and their demands, the library and counselling facilities that are available in their new school. Which particular guidance service will address the need?
  - A. Counselling.
  - B. Information.
  - C. Orientation.
  - D. Referral.
10. A school counsellor assisted individuals to achieve self-understanding. Which service did the school counsellor provide?
  - A. Appraisal.
  - B. Consultation.
  - C. Information.
  - D. Orientation.

11. Martha Tenkorang, a final year student Kinbu Senior High School wants to know how much it will cost to further her education at a public university in Ghana. Which type of information is Martha seeking? ..... information.
  - A. Educational
  - B. Occupational
  - C. Personal-social
  - D. Vocational
  
12. Which of the following is **not** a purpose of appraisal service? The appraisal service .....
  - A. assists a pupil to become aware of the types of skills he/she has talents for.
  - B. enables pupils to know more about educational institutions.
  - C. helps pupils to understand themselves better.
  - D. provides pupils with information for counselling.
  
13. Which of the following technique is **not** used by behavioural counsellors?
  - A. Desensitization.
  - B. Free association.
  - C. Modelling.
  - D. Relaxation.
  
14. The act of acquiring knowledge on educational days, career conventions and bulletin boards are services rendered under the ..... service.
  - A. counselling
  - B. evaluation
  - C. follow-up
  - D. information
  
15. In which counselling approach does the counsellor assume the role of a catalyst? ..... theory.
  - A. Behavioural
  - B. Client-centred
  - C. Decision-making
  - D. Rational emotive behavioural

**For Items 16 to 20, write the appropriate responses in the spaces provided.**

16. The **best-known** proponent of the trait and factor approach is .....
17. In trait and factor approach, the fourth (4<sup>th</sup>) step is known as .....
18. The **most** scientific approach to counselling is .....
19. The proponent of the electric approach is .....
20. The **major** proponent of the non-directive approach to counselling is .....