Tribhuvan University

2082 (Partial)

Bachelor Level (4Yrs.) / Education / II Year

Educational Psychology — Full Marks: 100

Ed. 421 (Comp.) — Time: 3 hrs.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B" 8×7=56

1. Why is educational psychology defined as an applied field of study? Justify.
2. How do you compare human growth and development?
3. What is the cross-sectional method of studying human development? Discuss with examples.

   OR

   What are the advantages of the longitudinal method of studying human development? Discuss with examples.
4. Why are children unhappy during the puberty stage? Discuss with reasons.
5. Why is educational guidance important for students? Illuminate with examples.
6. What is concept learning according to Gagne? Elaborate with examples.

   OR

   How do you conceptualize insightful learning according to Kohler? Discuss it according to his experiment on the Chimpanzee.
7. What is reinforcement according to Skinner, and how do you apply it in the classroom?
8. Discuss how you use motivation in your classroom teaching.

Group "C" 2×12=24

9. Compare and contrast the classical conditioning and operant conditioning theories and discuss their classroom implications.
10. How do you conceptualize social constructivism in teaching and learning? Critically analyze it from classroom implications.

    OR

    What are the theories of transfer of learning? Assess their importance in learning with examples.

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Tribhuvan University

2082 (Partial)

Bachelor Level (4Yrs.) / Education / II Year Roll No: .....

Educational Psychology (Ed.421, Comp.)

Group "A" 20

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick (√) the best answer.

1. Which of the following describes the main concern of educational psychology for teachers?
   a. Planning the physical structure of schools
   b. Understanding how students learn and grow
   c. Measuring intelligence alone
   d. Handling routine paperwork

2. Why should teachers study individual differences?
   a. To behave all students identically b. To reduce exam pressure
   c. To adjust teaching to learner needs
   d. To focus on classroom discipline

3. Which of the following is the nature of educational psychology
   a. It is scientific b. It is a basic science
   c. It is an absolute science d. It is like applied science

4. A student learns to solve problems after repeated practice, while another begins to speak only after his/her nervous system is ready. These examples show the difference between:
   a. Growth and development b. Learning and maturation
   c. Development and growth d. Motivation and learning

5. Two individuals are NOT similar because they
   a. are bornat different times
   b. grow and develop in different family
   c. have different hereditary traits
   d. have their own different heredity and environments

6. Two children of the same age show different levels of problem-solving skills. This illustrates that
   a. Development is identical for all
   b. Development follows a fixed timetable
   c. Development shows individual differences
   d. Development is unaffected by the environment

7. Which of th[illegible]llowing statements is incorrect?
   a. Early development is less important than later development
   b. Development is the product of maturation and learning.
   c. Human development is a continuous process
   d. Development follows from general to specific pattern

8. Which of the following is the key benefit of the longitudinal method?
   a. Time-saving
   b. Opportunity for studying cultural effects
   c. Easy to keep records
   d. Opportunity for studying the target sample

9. Which of the following is associated with the zygote period? It is a duration from
   a. conception to two years b. conception to two months
   c. conception to two weeks d. conception to three months

10. An adolescent shows frequent mood swings and sensitivity. This characteristic mainly reflects....
    a. emotional instability b. social maturity
    c. cognitive consistency d. physical uniformity

11. Which of the following stages refers to the end of childhood?
    a. Late childhood b. Adolescence
    c. Early childhood d. Puberty

12. The term "special needs" in education generally refers to....
    a. extra homework given to talented students
    b. temporary absence from school
    c. unique requirements in learning due to differences or disabilities
    d. equal treatment without any adaptation

13. Which of the following is the process of learning?
    a. Biological process b. Innate process
    c. Endowment process d. Acquired process

14. A teacher gives extra playtime when students complete homework on time. According to operant conditioning, this is an example of
    a. negative reinforcement b. positive reinforcement
    c. punishment d. extinction

15. A learner faces a new problem, thinks through the situation, and finds a meaningful solution without repeated trials. This process best illustrates
    a. trial-and-error learning b. operant conditioning
    c. classical conditioning d. insightful learning

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16. According to Robert Gagne, which is the highest level of learning?
    a. Principle learning
    b. Multiple discrimination
    c. Concept learning
    d. Problem solving

17. Which of the following refers to the concept of guidance?
    a. An individualized support given to an individual to solve his/her problem
    b. An assistance given to an individual to solve his/her problem
    d. A professional help provided to an individual to solve his/her problem
    d. Guidance is a cooperation that solves all problems

18. Suppose a student who learned French struggles to learn Spanish because the similar vocabulary leads to confusion. This situation illustrates
    a. Positive transfer
    b. Zero transfer
    c. General transfer
    d. Negative transfer

19. A student completes a science project primarily to earn a certificate and praise from the teacher. This is an example of...
    a. Extrinsic motivation
    b. Intrinsic motivation
    c. Mastery motivation
    d. Social motivation

20. To help students remember historical dates, a teacher creates a story linking the events together in a meaningful sequence. This technique primarily helps by
    a. encouraging rote memorization
    b. using meaningful association to enhance recall
    c. testing students frequently without feedback
    d. presenting unrelated facts for recognition

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Tribhuvan University

2082 (Partial)

Bachelor Level (4Yrs.) / Education / II Year

नेपाली कविताकाव्य — Full Marks: 100

नेपा.शि. ४२३ (मेजर) — Time: 3 hrs.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

सबै प्रश्नहरू अनिवार्य छन् ।

समूह "ख" ८×७=५६

१. गीत र फुटकर कविताबिचको भिन्नंतालाई सोदाहरण चिनाउनुहोस् ।

अथवा

प्राथमिक कालीन नेपाली कविताको वीर धाराका विशेषता उल्लेख गर्नुहोस् ।

२. 'धर्ती नै स्वर्ग र यहाँका मानिस नै देवता हुन्' भन्ने कथनको पुष्टि 'स्वर्ग र देवता' कविताका आधारमा गर्नुहोस् ।

३. 'रहर' कवितामा हरिभक्त कटुवालले व्यक्त गरेका रहरहरू के के हुन् ? औंल्याउनुहोस् ।

४. सप्रसङ्ग व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् :

दुई आखिभौँ तयार छन् , तरबार पो किन चाहियो,
तिमी आफू मालिक् भैगयौ, सरकार पो किन चाहियो ।

अथवा

सारा विश्व रहेछ छल यो यौटा महान् बञ्चना
यो झूटो जगमा असार सब छन् क्यै छैन सद्भावना ।

५. बानिरा गिरीको 'काठमाडौँ : गजबको ग्यालीप्रुफ'मा चित्रित काठमाडौंको तस्बिरलाई प्रस्तुत गर्नुहोस् ।

६. 'बिसे नगर्चीको बयान' कविताको मूल भाव औंल्याउनुहोस् ।

क्रमश

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७. 'कुञ्जिनी' खण्डकाव्यमा प्रेमको केकस्तो आदर्श रूप पाइन्छ ? स्पष्ट पार्नुहोस् ।

अथवा

'सिमसारका राजदूत' लामो कविताको विषयवस्तु र शीर्षकका बिचको अन्तर्सम्बन्ध केलाउनुहोस् ।

८. 'सुलोचना' महाकाव्यलाई 'पद्यात्मक उपन्यास' मान्न सकिने आधार उल्लेख गर्नुहोस् ।

समूह "ग" २×१२=२४

९. लेखनाथ पौडेलले नेपाली कविताकाव्य परम्परामा 'ऋतुविचार' खण्डकाव्य लेखनबाट दिएका योगदानको समीक्षा गर्नुहोस् ।

अथवा

खण्डकाव्य तत्त्वका आधारमा 'राजेश्वरी' खण्डकाव्यका उपलब्धिको विश्लेषण गर्नुहोस् ।

१०. लक्ष्मीप्रसाद देवकोटा र मोदनाथ प्रश्रितका महाकाव्यात्मक प्रवृत्तिको तुलना गरी निष्कर्ष दिनुहोस् ।

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नेपाली कविताकाव्य (नेपा.शि. ४२३) (मेजर)

समूह "क"

२०

सबै प्रश्नहरू अनिवार्य छन् । सर्वोपयुक्त उत्तरमा रेजा (√) चिन्ह लगाउनुहोस्।

१. कवितालाई साहित्यका अन्य विधाबाट अलग्याउने प्रमुख तत्त्व कुन हो ?
क. कथनपद्धति ख. विषयवस्तु ग. शीर्षकीकरण घ. लयात्मकता

२. जोसमनी सन्त परम्पराका कविले ईश्वरका कुन रूपको चित्रण गरेको पाइन्छ ?
क. निराकार ख. साकार ग. भौतिक घ. नास्तिक

३. 'ओखलढुङ्गा' कवितामा कस्तो जीवन प्रस्तुत छ ?
क. कृत्रिम ख. प्राकृतिक ग. काल्पनिक घ. स्वाभाविक

४. 'सान्त्वना' कवितामा कवि रिमालले कसलाई सान्त्वना दिन चाहेका छन् ?
क. क्रान्तिपुरुषका समर्थक ख. क्रान्तिपुरुषकी प्रेयसी
ग. क्रान्तिपुरुष घ. क्रान्तिकारीका आफन्तजन

५. 'असार' कवितामा मुख्य रूपमा केको चित्र उतारिएको छ ?
क. ऋतुचक्रमा आउने परिवर्तनको ख. प्राकृतिक सौन्दर्य चेतनाको
ग. लाहुरे हुन बाध्य नेपाली युवाको घ. असार महिनामा आउने बाढीको

६. 'फर्सीको जरा' कविता सर्वप्रथम कुन पत्रिकामा छापिएको हो ?
क. रूपरेखा ख. प्रगति ग. इन्द्रेणी घ. मधुपर्क

७. धर्म र जातका नाममा गरिएका भेदभावको चित्रण कुन कवितामा गरिएको छ ?
क. बूढो माझी ख. बिसे नगर्चीको बयान
ग. गहुगोरो अफ्रिका घ. पर्खनुपर्छ

८. गजल संरचनामा स्रष्टालाई चिनाउन प्रयोग गरिने उपनामलाई के भनिन्छ ?
क. सेर ख. मिसरा ग. काफिला घ. तखल्लुस

९. राष्ट्र र राष्ट्रियताको यशोगान गरिएको कविता कुन हो ?
क. गाउँछ गीत नेपाली ख. जूनतारा
ग. सन्तको छाता घ. गाउँगाउँबाट उठ

१०. लक्ष्मीप्रसाद देवकोटाले सर्वप्रथम रचना गरेको बालकाव्य कुन हो ?
क. मुनामदन ख. पहाडी पुकार
ग. राजकुमार प्रभाकर घ. दुष्यन्त शकुन्तला भेट

क्रमश

११. खण्डकाव्यलाई महाकाव्यको एकदेशको अनुसरण मान्ने आचार्य को हुन् ?
क. भामह ख. दण्डी ग. रुद्रट घ. विश्वनाथ

१२. खण्डकाव्य रचनाका लागि अनिवार्य तत्त्व कुन हो ?
क. कथानक ख. उद्देश्य ग. पात्र घ. द्वन्द्व

१३. 'ऋतुविचार' खण्डकाव्यको केन्द्रीय कथ्य के हो ?
क. सामाज जीवनका विभिन्न विम्बको चित्रण
ख. आर्यसभ्यताको सांस्कृतिक पुनर्जागरण
ग. मानिसको चरित्र र नैतिक सदाचार
घ. प्रकृतिका विविध अवस्थाको चित्रण

१४. 'कुञ्जिनी' खण्डकाव्यका कुन घटनाले गोरेलाई असल मित्र बनाएको छ ?
क. त्रिशुलीको भेलबाट कुञ्जिनीलाई बचाएको
ख. रुखका हाँगाहाँगामा नाच्दै शत्रुपक्ष छप्काएको
ग. घाइते साथीलाई बोकेर अस्पताल पुऱ्याएको
घ. सानो भाइलाई मायाको चिनो खुकुरी पठाएको

१५. 'बाच्न चाहने मान्छेले बाच्न पाउनुपर्ने' धारणा 'राजेश्वरी' खण्डकाव्यका कुन पात्रका अभिव्यक्तिमा प्रकट भएको छ ?
क. दार्शनिक ख. कलाकार ग. पुरोहित घ. राजनैतिक

१६. 'सिमसारका राजदूत' काव्यमा पक्षीप्रेमी पात्र कुनलाई मानिन्छ ?
क. झुम्का चौधरी ख. गौरव महतो
ग. गुलाफवती घ. करतब चौधरी

१७. पाश्चात्य मान्यताअनुसार महाकाव्यमा छन्दप्रयोग कस्तो हुनुपर्छ ?
क. विविध छन्दको प्रयोग ख. सर्गैपिच्छे फरक छन्दको प्रयोग
ग. एउटै छन्दको प्रयोग घ. भावानुसारी छन्दको प्रयोग

१८. पूर्वीय काव्यमान्यताको नेपाली महाकाव्य कुन हो ?
क. शाकुन्तल ख. आदर्शराघव ग. चिसोचुहुलो घ. तरुणतपसी

१९. 'सुलोचना' महाकाव्यको रचनागत कमजोरी के हुन सक्छ ?
क. संरचनात्मक शिथिलता ख. द्रुतलेखन क्षमताको प्रस्तुति
ग. सामाजिक विषयवस्तुको चयन घ. दीर्घ दीर्घतर साधनाको अभाव

२०. 'मानव' महाकाव्यमा कस्तो अभिव्यक्ति पाइन्छ ?
क. सुधारवादी चेतना ख. अस्तित्वादी दर्शन
ग. प्रगतिवादी चिन्तन घ. नीतिवादी चिन्तन

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2082 (Partial)

Bachelor Level **(4Yrs.)** / Education / II Year

भाषाविज्ञान र नेपाली भाषा — Full Marks: 100

(नेपा.शि. ४२२) (मेजर) — Time: 3 hrs.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

सबै प्रश्नहरू अनिवार्य छन् ।

समूह "ख" ८×७=५६

१. भारोपेली भाषापरिवारको समय र मूल प्रयोक्ताबारे सङ्क्षिप्त टिप्पणी गर्नुहोस् ।

२. प्रकरणार्थ विज्ञानको क्षेत्रबारे उदाहरणसहित छलफल गर्नुहोस् ।

अथवा

सन्दर्भपरक र धारणात्मक अर्थलाई उदाहरणसहित चिनाउनुहोस् ।

३. दिइएको अनुच्छेदबाट एकदेखि सात अक्षरसम्मका एक एकओटा शब्द टिपोट गर्नुहोस् र तिनको अक्षरीकरण र अक्षरसङ्ख्यासमेत लेख्नुहोस् ।

अध्ययनलाई मूल कर्मका रूपमा अपनाउने विद्यार्थीहरूको सफलता सुनिश्चित नै हुन्छ । सकारात्मक मनोवृत्ति र सामाजिकीकरणका दिशामा पनि उनीहरू अग्रसर हुन सके झ्फ राम्रो मानिन्छ । सूर्योदय हुनुपूर्व नै देवालय पुगेर दर्शन गरेपछि घरमा नित्य पठनमा व्यस्त बनेका अध्येता झ्न् खुसी रहन्छन् ।

४. रूप र संरूपका भिन्नतालाई उदाहरण दिई प्रस्ट पार्नुहोस् ।

क्रमश

५. स्वर र व्यञ्जन ध्वनि छुट्याउने आधार प्रस्तुत गर्नुहोस् ।

अथवा

प्रधान मानस्वरलाई सचित्र वर्णन गर्नुहोस् ।

६. झर्रोवादी आन्दोलनले नेपाली भाषाको क्षमता विकासमा पुऱ्याएको योगदानबारे प्रतिक्रिया जनाउनुहोस् ।

७. भाषाविज्ञानका केन्द्रीय क्षेत्रका रूपमा वर्ण र वाक्यलाई चिनाउनुहोस् ।

अथवा

ऐतिहासिक र तुलनात्मक भाषाविज्ञानका विशेषता ठम्याउनुहोस् ।

८. नेपालमा बोलिने सन्थाली भाषाको प्रयोगावस्थाबारे चर्चा गर्नुहोस् ।

समूह "ग" २×१२=२४

९. वाक्यविज्ञानको परिचय दिई नेपाली भाषाका मुख्य पदावलीहरूलाई उदाहरण दिई चिनाउनुहोस् ।

अथवा

भाषाका व्याकरणिक एकाइको अवधारणा स्पष्ट पार्दै तिनीहरूको सोदाहरण चर्चा गर्नुहोस् ।

१०. भाषाका विशेषताहरूको सूची बनाई कुनै पाँचओटाको उदाहरणसहित वर्णन गर्नुहोस् ।

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Bachelor Level **(4Yrs.)** / Education / II Year Roll No: .....

भाषाविज्ञान र नेपाली भाषा (नेपा.शि. ४२२) **(मेजर)**

समूह "क" २०

सबै प्रश्नहरू अनिवार्य छन् । सर्वोपयुक्त उत्तरमा रेजा (√) चिन्ह लगाउनुहोस्।

१. सहृदयी मित्रलाई 'तँ खोलामा नजा' भनी गरिने आत्मीय सम्बोधनको भाषिक अध्ययन गर्नका लागि कुन भेद उपयोग गरिन्छ ?
क. सामाजिक ख. क्षेत्रीय ग. वर्गीय घ. स्तरीय

२. नेपाली भाषाको कस्तो भेदमा निपात, थेगो, उखानटुक्काको अधिक प्रयोग गरिन्छ ?
क. स्तरीय ख. सामान्य ग. मानक घ. विषयगत

३. जिब्राको सक्रियताका आधारमा अग्र स्वर कुन कुन हुन् ?
क. उ, ओ ख. अ, आ ग. इ, ए घ. य, अ

४. 'जान्छ' बाट 'जाओस्, जाला, गएछ' आदि पदहरू बन्ने प्रक्रियाको अध्ययन गर्ने शाखा कुन हो ?
क. वाक्यविज्ञान ख. ध्वनिविज्ञान ग. अर्थविज्ञान घ. रूपविज्ञान

५. दिव्योपदेशमा प्रयोग गरिएको नेपाली भाषा र अहिलेको नेपाली भाषाको अध्ययन गर्ने शाखालाई के भनिन्छ ?
क. समकालिक भाषाविज्ञान ख. वर्णनात्मक भाषाविज्ञान
ग. आधुनिक भाषाविज्ञान घ. ऐतिहासिक भाषाविज्ञान

६. भाषिकालाई अर्को शब्दमा कुन भेदका रूपमा चिनाइन्छ ?
क. प्रयोजनपरक भेद ख. वर्गीय भेद
ग. क्षेत्रीय भेद घ सांस्कृतिक भेद

७. नेपाली भाषामा लिङ्ग भेद नहुने शब्दवर्ग कुन हो ?
क. नाम ख. सर्वनाम ग. विशेषण घ. क्रिया

८. 'माछा तार', 'खोला तार', 'मलाइ तार देऊ' वाक्यमा रहेको 'तार' शब्द विश्लेषणको आधार के हो ?
क. अर्थगत भिन्नता ख. संरचनागत भिन्नता
ग. संरचनार्थगत भिन्नता घ. परिपूरक वितरण

९. 'अन्न' शब्दले गहुा, चामल, मकै, फापर आदि विभिन्न किसिमका खानेकुराको अर्थ दिनुलाई कस्तो अर्थ भनिन्छ ?
क. समावेशात्मक ख. पर्यायवाची ग. अनेकार्थी घ. साहचर्यात्मक

क्रमश

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१०. आंशिक द्वित्व प्रयोग भएको उदाहरण कुन हो ?
क. माडमुड ख. भुरुरु ग. केटासेटा घ. घरैघर

११. क्रियायोगीको वाक्यात्मक कार्य के होइन ?
क. विशेषणको विशेषता बुझाउनु ख. क्रियाको कार्य वर्णन गर्नु
ग. वाक्यको कार्यव्यापार बुझाउनु घ. क्रियाविशेषणको विशेषता बुझाउनु

१२. नेपाली भाषामा पदहरूको क्रम कस्तो हुन्छ ?
क. क्रिया + कर्म + कर्ता ख. क्रिया + कर्ता + कर्म
ग. कर्ता + क्रिया + कर्म घ. कर्ता + कर्म + क्रिया

१३. कुन उदाहरणमा गुण सन्धिको प्रयोग भएको छ ?
क. सदैव ख. देवालय ग. पृथ्वीन्द्र घ. देवर्षि

१४. नेपालीमा बोलिने अङ्ग्रेजी भाषा कुन परिवारअन्तर्गतको भाषा हो ?
क. द्रबिडेली ख. भारोपेली ग. आग्नेली घ. ककेसियाली

१५. 'म पढ्छु, म पढ्ने छु, मैले पढें' वाक्यहरूमा कुन निर्देशन प्रयोग भएको छ ?
क. समयवाची सन्दर्भ ख. स्थानवाची सन्दर्भ
ग. सामाजिक सन्दर्भ घ. दिशागत सन्दर्भ

१६. जर्ज ग्रियर्सनले नेपाली भाषा आर्य भाषाको कुन उपशाखाबाट विकास भएको बताएका छन् ?
क. केन्द्रीय ख. बाहिरी ग. आभ्यन्तर घ. मध्यवर्ती

१७. 'आफ्नो, भ्याल, अक्कल' जस्ता शब्दहरू 'आफ्नो, भ्याल, अक्कल' बनाउनुपर्छ भन्ने मान्यता कुन कार्यबाट स्थापित भएको हो ?
क. हलन्त बहिष्कार आन्दोलन ख. झर्रोवादी आन्दोलन
ग. राल्फा आन्दोलन घ. आयामेली आन्दोलन

१८. नेपालमा सबैभन्दा बढी भाषाहरू प्रयोग भएको भाषा परिवार कुन हो ?
क. द्रबिड ख. भोटचिनियाँ ग. आर्य घ. भारोपेली

१९. 'अँधेरी' शब्द 'रात' को विशेषण बन्न सक्छ तर 'बिहान, दिन, मध्यान्ह' को विशेषण बन्न सक्दैन भनी विश्लेषण गरिनुलाई अर्थविज्ञानमा कस्तो अर्थ मानिन्छ ?
क. धारणात्मक अर्थ ख. कोशीय अर्थ
ग. साहचर्यात्मक अर्थ घ. सन्दर्भपरक अर्थ

२०. तामाङ भाषाका वक्ताहरू धेरै रहेका जिल्लाहरू कुन कुन हुन् ?
क. सिन्धुपाल्चोक र बाँके ख. चितवन र झापा
ग. काठमाडौं र गुल्मी घ. धादिङ र रसुवा

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Tribhuvan University

2082 (Partial)

Bachelor Level **(4Yrs.)** / Education / II Year

नेपाली भाषा पाठ्यक्रम पाठ्यपुस्तक तथा शिक्षण पद्धति — Full Marks: 100

(नेपा.शि. ४२४) (मेजर) — Time: 3 hrs.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable. The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

सबै प्रश्नहरू अनिवार्य छन् ।

समूह "ख" ८×७=५६

१. रेखीय र चक्रीय पाठ्यक्रमको तुलना गर्नुहोस् ।

२. भाषा पाठ्यवस्तु छनोटका आन्तरिक प्रभावकहरू उल्लेख गरी कुनै दुईको चर्चा गर्नुहोस् ।

अथवा

भाषा पाठ्यवस्तु छनोटको आवश्यकता पुष्टि गर्नुहोस् ।

३. भाषा पाठ्यपुस्तकका बाह्य विशेषताहरूको वर्णन गर्नुहोस् ।

४. भाषा पाठ्यक्रमको ढाचा निर्माणको महत्त्वपूर्ण स्तम्भका रूपमा मूल्याङ्कन प्रक्रियालाई चिनाउनुहोस् ।

अथवा

अन्य विषयको पाठ्यक्रमका तुलनामा भाषापाठ्यक्रम विशिष्ट मानिनुको कारण के हो ? लेख्नुहोस् ।

५. माध्यमिक तहका वर्तमान नेपाली भाषा पाठ्यपुस्तकका मान्यताहरू स्पष्ट पार्नुहोस् ।

६. भाषा पाठ्यपुस्तकमा विभिन्न साहित्यिक विधा र विषयवस्तुहरू समावेश गर्नाका कारणहरू खुलाउनुहोस् ।

अथवा

भाषा पाठ्यपुस्तकका मुख्य प्रयोजनहरू उल्लेख गर्नुहोस् ।

७. भाषा पाठ्यपुस्तक निर्माण योजनामा रुचिक्षेत्र र आवश्यकताको सम्बोधन कसरी गर्न सकिन्छ ? लेख्नुहोस् ।

८. भाषा शिक्षणमा सम्प्रेषणात्मक पद्धतिका मुख्य विशेषताहरूको सूची बनाउनुहोस् ।

क्रमश

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समूह "ग" २×१२=२४

९. भाषा शिक्षणको उत्पादनात्मक पद्धतिको परिचय दिई यसका विशेषता र सीमाहरूको विवेचना गर्नुहोस् ।

अथवा

ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमिसहित भाषा शिक्षणको विशिष्ट पद्धतिका रूपमा मौखिक संरचना सन्दर्भ पद्धतिलाई चिनाउनुहोस् ।

१०. नेपाली भाषा शिक्षणमा वि.सं. २०२८ पूर्व र त्यसपछि भएका प्रयासहरूलाई सविस्तार चर्चा गर्नुहोस् ।

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Tribhuvan University
2082 (Partial)

Bachelor Level (4Yrs.) / Education / II Year Roll No: .....

नेपाली भाषा पाठ्यक्रम, पाठ्यपुस्तक तथा शिक्षण पद्धति

(नेपा.शि. ४२४) (मेजर)

समूह "क" २०

सबै प्रश्नहरू अनिवार्य छन् । सर्वोपयुक्त उत्तरमा रेजा (√) चिन्ह लगाउनुहोस् ।

१. भाषा पाठ्यक्रमको मुख्य तात्पर्य के हो ?
   क. भाषाको पाठ्यसामग्री ख. भाषा शिक्षणको डोरेटो
   ग. भाषा शिक्षणको व्यवस्थित योजना घ. भाषिक सिपसम्बद्ध विषयवस्तु

२. रेखीय पाठ्यक्रमको सर्वोपयुक्त विशेषता कुन हो ?
   क. भाषिक सम्प्रेषणमा रेखाबद्ध हुनु ख. विषयवस्तुको क्रमबद्ध प्रस्तुति रहनु
   ग. विषयवस्तुको पुनरावृत्ति हुनु घ. भाषा संरचनामा आबद्ध रहनु

३. पाठ्यक्रम निर्माणका चरणगत प्रक्रियामा आवश्यक नपर्ने कुरा के हो ?
   क. आवश्यकताको विश्लेषण ख. लक्ष्य तथा उद्देश्यको निर्धारण
   ग. कक्षा तथा गृहकार्यको प्रस्तुति घ. मूल्याङ्कन प्रक्रिया निर्धारण

४. पाठ्यवस्तु छनोटका आन्तरिक प्रभावकहरूको विशेषता कुन हो ?
   क. भाषामा अन्तर्निहित रहनु ख. विषयवस्तुमा अन्तर्निहित रहनु
   ग. विधागत पाठमा अन्तर्निहित रहनु घ. पाठ्यक्रममा अन्तर्निहित रहनु

५. पाठ्यवस्तुको शिक्षण सिकाइ प्रक्रियासँग सम्बन्धित आधार कुन हो ?
   क. पाठ्यवस्तु छनोट ख. पाठ्यवस्तु स्तरण
   ग. पाठ्यवस्तु निर्माण घ. पाठ्यवस्तु सम्पादन

६. पाठ्यक्रमको ढाँचा निर्माणमा पाठ्यांशको उद्देश्य पश्चात् निर्धारण गरिने कार्य कुन हो ?
   क. शिक्षण सिकाइ प्रक्रिया ख. मूल्याङ्कन प्रक्रिया
   ग. पाठ्यवस्तु र त्यसको विवरण घ. पाठ्यपुस्तकहरूको सूची

७. शिक्षकको शिक्षणकलाको सबैभन्दा बढी प्रभाव कुन स्तम्भमा पर्छ ?
   क. पाठ्यांशको उद्देश्य निर्धारण ख. सिकाइ कार्यकलाप सञ्चालन
   ग. पाठ्यपुस्तक निर्माण घ. मूल्याङ्कन प्रश्न निर्माण

८. भाषा शिक्षणका लागि आधिकारिक पाठ्यसामग्री कुनलाई मानिन्छ ?
   क. भाषा पाठ्यपुस्तक ख. भाषा पाठ्यक्रम
   ग. सन्दर्भ पुस्तक घ. पूरक पाठ्यपुस्तक

९. आधुनिक भाषा पाठ्यपुस्तकलाई परम्परागत भाषा पााठ्यपुस्तकबाट अलग गराउने मुख्य आधार कुन हो ?
   क. प्रयोगात्मक कार्य ख. साहित्यिक विधा ग. समयसीमा घ. प्रस्तुतिको प्रकृति

क्रमश

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१०. वर्तमान नेपाली भाषा पाठ्यपुस्तकको सबभन्दा कमजोर पक्ष कुनलाई मान्न सकिन्छ ?
क. छपाइ तथा बँधाइ ख. मूल्य र सुलभता
ग. विधा र विषयवस्तु घ. भाषा र व्याकरण अभ्यास

११. पाठ्यपुस्तक निर्माण योजनाको विशेष सर्तअन्तर्गत कुन कुरा पर्छ ?
क. आवश्यकता पहिचान ख. उद्देश्य निर्माण
ग. मूल्याङ्कन प्रश्नहरूको निर्माण घ. विधा तथा विषयवस्तु छनोट

१२. नेपाली भाषा शिक्षणका लागि तयार पारिएको पहिलो पाठ्यपुस्तक कुनलाई मानिन्छ ?
क. स्रेस्ता दर्पण ख. अक्षराङ्क शिक्षा ग. महेन्द्र माला घ. प्राकृत व्याकरण

१३. वर्तमान नेपाली भाषा पाठ्यपुस्तकको सबैभन्दा सबल पक्ष कुन हो ?
क. भाषा, साहित्य र व्याकरणका पाठ्यवस्तु समावेश
ख. भाषा तथा चित्र प्रयोगमा विशेष जोड
ग. प्राचीन र आदर्श विषयवस्तु प्रयोग घ. अभ्यासमा विविधता र पर्याप्तता

१४. संस्कृत परम्पराअनुकूलको नेपाली शिक्षणको मुख्य विशेषता के हो ?
क. शिक्षणमा शास्त्रीय मान्यताको भरपुर उपयोग ख. संस्कृत भाषा शिक्षणमा जोड
ग. भाषा र व्याकरणको एकसाथ शिक्षण
घ. तद्भव र आगन्तुक शब्द प्रयोगमा जोड

१५. हाल नेपाली भाषा शिक्षणमा देखापरेको प्रमुख चुनौती के हो ?
क. परम्परागत शिक्षण विधिको उपयोग
ख. स्तरीय पाठ्यक्रम तथा पाठ्यपुस्तक निर्माण
ग. शिक्षणमा समावेशी तथा बहुभाषिक मान्यताको उपयोग
घ. पाठ्यपुस्तकको उपलब्धता

१६. भाषिक सिपहरूको सम्पादनात्मक क्षमता विकासमा बढी जोड दिने पद्धति कुन हो ?
क. प्रस्तावित ख. निगमन ग. आगमन घ. उत्पादनात्मक

१७. भाषा शिक्षणको वर्णनात्मक पद्धतिमा कस्तोविशेषता पाइन्छ ?
क. ऐतिहासिक खोजमूलक सामग्री प्रयोग ख. समसामयिक प्रयोगमा आधारित
ग. पूर्वस्थापित मान्यतामा सीमित घ. भाषाको कथ्य रूपको शिक्षणमा जोड

१८. आगमनात्मक पद्धतिले भाषा सिकाइ कसरी गर्नुपर्ने मान्यता राख्छ ?
क. विद्यार्थीबाट आउने उत्तरको खोजी ख. पूर्वस्थापित मान्यताहरूको व्याख्या
ग) उदाहरण प्रयोग हुँदै नियमको खोजी घ. विषयवस्तु केन्द्रित सिकाइ

१९. सम्प्रेषणात्मक पद्धतिले कस्तो व्याकरण शिक्षणमा जोड दिन्छ ?
क. कार्यमूलक ख. परम्परागत ग. सैद्धान्तिक घ. पद्धतिनिष्ठ

२०. भाषा सिकाइका सन्दर्भमा निगमनात्मक पद्धतिलाई कस्तो शिक्षण पद्धति मानिएको छ ?
क. सैद्धान्तिक ख. कार्यपरक ग. सामान्य घ. विशिष्ट

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भाषाविज्ञान र नेपाली भाषा — Full Marks: 100

(नेपा.शि. ४२८) **(Minor)** — Time: 3 hrs.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

सबै प्रश्नहरू अनिवार्य छन् ।

समूह "ख" ८×७=५६

१. भाषाका विशेषताहरु सूची बनाई कुनै दुईओटाको सङ्क्षिप्त परिचय दिनुहोस् ।

२. भाषाविज्ञानको केन्द्रीय क्षेत्रका रूपमा वर्णविज्ञानलाई चिनाउनुहोस् ।

३. प्रधान मानस्वरको चित्र बनाई ओठको सक्रियताका आधारमा स्वरवर्णको वर्गीकरण गर्नुहोस् ।

अथवा

उच्चारण स्थानका आधारमा नेपालीका व्यञ्जन वर्णको वर्गीकरण गर्नुहोस् ।

४. वर्ण विश्लेषण सिद्धान्तका रूपमा व्यतिरेकी वितरणलाई उदाहरणसहित चिनाउनुहोस् ।

५. आज ऊ विद्यालयतिर जान्छ अनि कार्यक्रममा भाग लिन्छ रे । वाक्यमा रेखाङ्कित पदहरूको पदवर्ग लेख्नुहोस् र ती पदवर्गको परिचय दिनुहोस् ।

६. सर्वनामका वाक्यात्मक कार्यहरू लेख्नुहोस् ।

अथवा

पदावलीका संरचनाका अङ्गहरूलाई उदाहरण दिई स्पष्ट पार्नुहोस् ।

क्रमश

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७. अर्थका प्रकारको सूची बनाई कोशीय अर्थलाई उदाहरणसहित व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् ।

८. प्राचीन आर्यभाषाको सङ्क्षिप्त चर्चा गर्नुहोस् ।

अथवा

मध्यकालीन नेपाली भाषाको विशेषताहरु लेख्नुहोस् ।

समूह "ग" २×१२=२४

तलका प्रश्नहरूको विवेचनात्मक उत्तर दिनुहोस् ।

९. वाक्यका प्रकारहरूलाई उदाहरण दिई सविस्तार चर्चा गर्नुहोस् ।

१०. शब्दव्युतपादन र शब्द रूपायनका बिचको भिन्नता छुट्याउनुहोस् ।

अथवा

नेपाली भाषाको उत्पत्ति सम्बन्धी मतमतान्तरको समीक्षा गर्नुहोस् ।

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Bachelor Level (4Yrs.) / Education / II Year Roll No: .....

भाषाविज्ञान र नेपाली भाषा (नेपा.शि. ४२८) (Minor)

समूह "क"

२०

सबै प्रश्नहरू अनिवार्य छन् । सर्वोपयुक्त उत्तरमा रेजा(√) चिन्ह लगाउनुहोस्।

१. मानवीय उच्चारण अङ्गहरूद्वारा उत्पन्न ध्वनिको सार्थक रूपलाई के भनिन्छ ?
क. भाषा ख. भाषिका ग. क्षेत्रीय भाषा राष्ट्रभाषा

२. "निश्चित लम्बाइ भएको र निश्चित घटकहरूद्वारा सरंचित वाक्यहरूको समुच्चयलाई भाषा भनिन्छ । " यो भनाइ कसको हो ?
क. ब्लुमफिल्ड ख. पतञ्जलि ग. सपिर घ. नोम चमस्की

३. भाषाविज्ञानको परिधीय क्षेत्र कुन हो ?
क. वर्ण ख. अर्थ ग. व्याकरण घ. शब्दभण्डार

४. नेपाली भाषाका कण्ठ्य ध्वनिहरू कुन कुन हुन् ?
क. च् छ् ज् झ् ख. त् थ् द् ध्
ग. क् ख् ग् घ् ङ् घ. प् फ् ब् भ् म्

५. नेपाली भाषामा उच्चार्ण व्यञ्जन वर्ण कतिओटा रहेका छन् ?
क. २६ ग. २९ ग. ३६ घ. ४०

६. 'काम' एक अक्षरी शब्दमा आरम्भक एकाइका रूपमा आएको घटक कुन हो ?
क. क् ख. आ ग. म् घं. अ

७. अर्थभेदकताले के कुरा जनाउँछ ?
क. परिवेशअनुसार भिन्न भिन्न ध्वनि निस्कने
ख. अर्थगत समानता निर्देश गर्ने
ग. अर्थगत भिन्नता निर्देश गर्ने
घ. ध्वनि वा ध्वनि समूहबाट निर्माण हुने

८. 'मर्मसला' शब्द कुन प्रक्रियाबाट बनेको शब्द हो ?
क. सन्धि प्रक्रिया ख. उपसर्ग प्रक्रिया
ग. परसर्ग प्रक्रिया घ. द्वित्व प्रक्रिया

क्रमश

९. 'विद्यार्थी' शब्दमा कुन सन्धिको प्रयोग भएको छ ?
क. गुण ख. बृद्धि ग. यण घ. दीर्घ

१०. 'म हिजो आएँ ।' वाक्यमा 'हिजो' पदले कुन पदवर्गको कार्य गरेको छ ?
क. क्रियायोगी ख. नामयोगी ग. सर्वनाम घ. विशेषण

११. पदावली संरचनामा अनिवार्य घटकको रूपमा आउने अव्यव कुन हो ?
क. विशेषक ख. पूरक ग. शीर्ष घ. शीर्षक

१२. अज्ञात भूतकालको प्रयोग भएको वाक्य कुन हो ?
क. ऊ घर जान्छ । ख. ऊ घर गएछ ।
ग. ऊ घर जान्थ्यो घ. ऊ घर जाँदैछ ।

१३. विपरीतार्थकलाई कसरी पहिचान गर्न सकिन्छ ?
क. विपरीत अर्थ बुझाउने अर्को शब्द ख. समान अर्थ बुझाउने अर्को शब्द
ग. एउटै शब्दका धेरै अर्थ दिने शब्द
घ. एउटा शब्दमा समावेश हुने अर्को शब्द

१४. प्रकरणार्थ विज्ञानको क्षत्रे कुन हो ?
क. पर्याय ख. समावेशन ग. सन्दर्भम घ. पदवर्ग

१५. संसारको सबैभन्दा धेरै क्षेत्रमा फैलिएको र धेरै जनसङ्ख्याले बोल्ने भाषापरिवार कुन हो ?
क. आग्नेली ख. भारोपेली ग. द्रविड घ. भोट-चिनियाँ

१६. वैदिक संस्कृत कालमा लेखिउको सबैभन्दा पुरानो रचना कुन हो ?
का यजुर्वेद ख. सामवेद ग. अथर्ववेद घ. ऋग्वेद

१७. हलन्त बहिष्कारवादी मान्यता सर्वप्रथम कुन पत्रिकामा छापिएको हो ?
क. माधवी ख. सुन्दरी
ग. गोर्खे खबर कागज घ. चन्द्रिका

१८. जिरेल भाषा मूलतः कुन ठाउँमा बोलिन्छ ?
क. मुस्ताङ जिल्लाको थाकखोला ख. मेचे नदीको छेऊछाउ
ग. झापा र मोरङ जिल्ला घ. दोलखाको जिरी क्षेत्र

१९. वि.सं. २०७८ सालको राष्ट्रिय जनगणना अनुसार धेरै जनसङ्ख्याले मातृभाषाका रूपमा प्रयोग गर्ने भाषा कुन हो ?
क. भोजपुरी ख. मैथिली ग. नेवारी घ. तामाङ

२०. नेपालमा बोलिने आग्नेली परिवारको भाषा कुन हो ?
क. झाँगड ख. धिमाल ग. सतार घ. कुमाल

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नेपाली कविता र काव्य — Full Marks: 100
(नेपा.शि. ४२९) (Minor) — Time: 3 hrs.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

सबै प्रश्नहरू अनिवार्य छन् ।

समूह "ख" ८×७=५६

१. कविताको उपविधाका रूपमा गीतलाई चिनाउने प्रमुख आधारहरु उल्लेख गर्नुहोस् ।

अथवा

कविताका मुख्य तत्त्वहरूको सूची बनाई कुनै दुईओटाको वर्णन गर्नुहोस् ।

२. सान्त्वना कविताभित्र व्यक्त भएका विचाहरूप्रति तपाईको प्रतिक्रिया लेख्नुहोस् ।

३. स्वच्छन्दतावादी कविताका दृष्टिले ओखलढुङ्गा कविताको चर्चा गर्नुहोस् ।

४. *नानीहरूको सपना त कुंहिए र तुहिए भने नानीहरूका सपना* लेख कवितामा व्यक्त विचारलाई आजको सन्दर्भमा विश्लेषण गर्नुहोस् ।

अथवा

'मातेको मान्छेको भाषण मध्यरातपछिको सडकसित' कवितामा के कस्ता विचार अभिव्यक्त भएका छन् । उल्लेख गर्नुहोस् ।

५. *ऋतुविचार खण्डकाव्यको शरद्विचार*मा शरद्का के कस्ता विशेषताहरू वर्णन भएका छन् ? लेख्नुहोस् ।

६. सप्रसङ्ग व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् :

सयौं गाडी वारपार गरिरहेछन्
सडक नाच्नेहरू होसियार !
यात्रा भर्नेहरू होसियार !
सम्पूर्ण नागरिकहरू होसियार !

क्रमश

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७. 'कुञ्जिनी' खण्डकाव्यमा व्यक्त भएको प्रेम पक्षको चित्रण गर्नुहोस् ।

८. 'जुनतारा' काव्यका आधारमा कृष्णप्रसाद पराजुलीका प्रवृत्तिहरू ठम्याउनुहोस् ।

अथवा

'*मानव*' महाकाव्यका आधारमा गजानन र सरिताको चरित्रको तुलना गर्नुहोस् ।

समूह "ग" २×१२=२४

९. *सुलोचना* महाकाव्यमा अभिव्यक्त नारीप्रतिको दृष्टिकोण सविस्तार वर्णन गर्नुहोस् ।

अथवा

राजेश्वरी खण्डकाव्यमा नेपालको राजनीति र सामाजिक विसङ्गति भावलाई सविस्तार समीक्षा गर्नुहोस् ।

१०. *सीमसारको राजदूत*मा विश्ववन्धुत्व र मानवतावादी चिन्तन के कसरी व्यक्त गरिएको छ ? उदाहरणसहित चर्चा गर्नुहोस् ।

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समूह "क" २०

सबै प्रश्नहरू अनिवार्य छन् । सर्वोपयुक्त उत्तरमा रेजा(✓) चिन्ह लगाउनुहोस्।

१. कविता जीवनको आलोचना हो भन्ने विद्वान को हुन् ?
क. क्लरिज ख. माथ्यु अर्नाल्ड ग. टि.एस. इलियट घ. जेम्स रिव्स

२. 'स्वर्ग र देवता' कवितामा कस्तो शैलीको प्रयोग भएको छ ?
क. आख्यानात्मक ख. संवादात्मक ग. आत्मपरक घ. वस्तुपरक

३. महाभूकम्पबाट क्षतविक्षत काठमाडौं वर्णन गरी भौतिक सुख सुविधाप्रति आशक्त समाजलाई व्यङ्ग्य गर्ने कविता कुन हो ?
क. गौथलीको चिरिबिरी ख. नानीहरूको सपना लेख
ग. मान्छे : आस्थाको अभिव्यक्ति घ. स्वदेशको गौरव

४. पहिचानविहीन वनेका निम्न वर्गप्रतिको सहानुभुतिको भाव कुन कवितामा पाइन्छ ?
क. गौथलीको चिरिबिरी ख. पर्खनुपर्छ
ग. बिसे नगर्चीको बयान घ. यात्री

५. मानिसले आफ्ना अन्धकारपूर्ण विगत विर्सन सक्नुपर्छ भन्ने भाव कुन कविका कवितामा पाइन्छ ?
क. श्रवण मुकारुङ ख. आहुति
ग. राम विनय घ. सुलोचना मानन्धर

६. आधुनिक यान्त्रिक जीवनबाट यात्रा अन्यत्र मोड्न आग्रह गर्ने गजल कुन हो ?
क. गजल सत्ताइस ख. छाडी जाँदै छु सहर
ग. किन चाहियो ? घ. समयलाई सलाम

७. लाजले घुम्टो हालेर बस्ने कुलबधुसित कुन ऋतुको तुलना गरिएको छ ?
क. हेमन्तविचार ख. वर्षाविचार ग. वसन्तविचार घ. ग्रीष्मविचार

८. नेपाली महाकाव्यमा पहिलो प्रयोगवादी महाकाव्य कुन हो ?
क. दबलां ख. मकवानीवाला ग. नरसिंह अवतार घ. मानव

९. 'मानव' महाकाव्यको मोहन कस्तो पात्र हो ?
क. प्रतिकूल ख. मुक्त ग. गतिशील घ. अनुकूल

क्रमश

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१०. प्रेमालापबाट कथावस्तु सुरु भएको काव्य कुन हो ?
क. कुञ्जिनी ख. मानव ग. सुलोचना घ. मकवानीवाला

११. *तिम्रो आकुल श्वासबाट हिउँको उच्छ्वास वर्सन्छ* यो कसले भनेको भनाइ हो ?
क. राजदूत ख. अमात्य ग. पुरोहित घ. राजेश्वरी

१२. स्वैरकल्पनाको प्रयोग गरिएको काव्य कुन हो ?
क. कुञ्जिनी ख. सन्तको छाता ग. राजेश्वरी घ. मानव

१३. ऋतुविचार कस्तो प्रकारको खण्डकाव्य हो ?
क. सामाजिक ख. दार्शनिक ग. प्रकृतिमूलक घ. पौराणिक

१४. सिमसारको राजदूत लामो कवितामा कुन कुरा अभिव्यक्त भएको छ ?
क. राजनीतिक परिवर्तन साँचो अर्थमा भएको छ
ख. यसमा सहरप्रतिको आस्था भाव रहेको छ
ग. शासकजस्तै प्रहरी हुँदैनन् घ. पहिचानको सङ्कट

१५. नेपाली वीर वीरङ्गानाको प्रशंसा कुन कवितामा पाइन्छ ?
क. गाउँछ गीत नेपाली ख. मान्छे : आस्थाको अभिव्यक्ति
ग. गौथलीको चिरिविरी घ. रहर

१६. विद्रोह र मुक्तिमा विश्वास राख्ने कवि को हुन् ?
क. दिनेश अधिकारी ख. आहुति
ग. बालकृष्ण सम घ. गोपालप्रसाद रिमाल

१७. सम्झैंतामा टुङ्गिएको काव्य कुन हो ?
क. सुलोचना ख. कुञ्जिनी ग. सिमसारको राजदूत घ. मानव

१८. समाजमा विकृति फैलाउनेलाई सजायको कठघरामा उभ्याउनुपर्ने आग्रह कुन कवितामा पाइन्छ ?
क. स्वदेशको गौरव ख. स्वर्ग र देवता
ग. काठमाडौं : गजबको ग्यालीप्रुफ घ. सान्त्वना

१९. कविताको कुन रूप शास्त्रीय नियम र मान्यताबाट मुक्त भएको देखिन्छ ?
क. खण्डकाव्य ख. लामो कविता
ग. महाकाव्य घ. गजल

२०. 'सुलोचना' महाकाव्यका कुन पात्रले प्रेमको मूल्य बुझेको ठान्नुहुन्छ ?
क. शत्रुमर्दन ख. मखना ग. विजुली घ. तिमिरमर्दन

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Tribhuvan University

2082 (Partial)

Bachelor Level **(4Yrs.)** / Education / II Year

Expanding Horizons in English — Full Marks: 100

Eng. Ed. 422 (Major) — Time: 3 hrs.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B" 8×7=56

1. Write a few paragraphs on the myths that are in your culture regarding natural phenomena.
2. What is the impact of globalization on the languages of Nepal? (Convergence or Divergence)

   OR

   Write a short note on any two.

   s) Mother tongue b) Vernacular language c) Pidgin language
3. Distinguish between the modern and the postmodern mind. (The Postmodern Mind)
4. What are the various barriers that the Nepali workers face in different countries? Explain briefly.
5. Why is the poem "The Common Man" a satire? Present two examples to support your answer.

   OR

   Write an essay on the advantages and disadvantages of the use of AI in academia.
6. Discuss the basic themes of existentialism.
7. What are the qualities of a good school? Illustrate. (My Early Life)

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8. Describe some features of Indian music in your own words. (On appreciation of Indian Classical Music)

OR

Elaborate on the statement in the poem 'Dharahara stands still, but only in memory'. (Scars)

Group "C" 2×12=24

9. Write a review of a book that you have recently read in about 500 words.

OR

Write an essay on animal rights in about 500 words.

10. Write an article to be published in any local newspaper on the urgency to preserve greenery in your community.

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Tribhuvan University
2082 (Partial)
Bachelor Level (4Yrs.) / Education / II Year Roll No:
Expanding Horizons in English (Eng Ed 422) (Major)
Group "A" 20

A. Read the following text and tick (√) the best answer.

I believe the first thinking machine will be made by some family of hackers that loves their computers. All of their machines will be parallel processed with enormous memories and every pseudo-sensory device they can afford. The family will put one of them aside for the sake of creation.

Up to now, humankind has treated human computers either like domestic animals or slaves. Consequently, computers have not learned very much. There is an alternative.There is a class of beings that we ordinarily treat in different ways from animals or slaves, and they learn effectively: children. The computer, of course, is not a child, but it needs parenting as much as a child does.It is incapable of dealing with the world through instinct. It desperately needs knowledge, as does a human child.

In our present rush to realize or exploit the computer, we insist on asking the question before it is ready to answer them.The programs that we put into the computer's memory help it to answer some questions capably. The computer is good at keeping records. When we ask questions that our record keepers can answer, the computer serves us well.We can give a computer export knowledge of a given, sharply restricted domain. If we stay within that domain, the computer's answers are reasonably competent. Sometimes, as in cases of certain medical diagnosis systems, they may be brilliant.But the computer is always likely to make absurd mistakes that reveal it is ready to answer our harder questions because it doesn't know enough.

The family of hackers who love their computers will go about giving the general knowledge it needs by treating it as they treat their human children. We do not ask children hard questions; we expect them to ask us.We do not expect children to be acknowledgeable. We recognize that we must teach them to be so. Yet we devote no time or money to educating computers.

(1)

Computerologist Douglas Lenat says that the failure of artificial intelligence can be ascribed to the fact that the computer simply does not know enough. It possesses sophisticated reasoning capacity, but it has relatively little to practice its reasoning on. The computer knows less than a tiny child. No wonder that it often acts like one.

Questions:

1. According to the passage, what is the primary reason that computers have not 'learned very much' up to now?
   a. They lack the sophisticated hardware required for complex learning algorithms.
   b. They have been treated as tools for specific tasks rather than as entities capable of growth
   c. Their parallel processing capabilities are insufficient for general knowledge acquisition.
   d. They have been primarily used for record-keeping, which stunts their development.
2. The author uses the analogy of 'children' primarily to suggest that computers:
   a. are inherently playful and require stimulation to learn effectively.
   b. are as intelligent as human children and should be treated as such.
   c. require a nurturing environment and guided education to develop knowledge.
   d. are incapable of reasoning and must be explicitly taught every piece of information
3. What does the author mean by stating that 'we insist on asking the question before it is ready to answer them'?
   a. We expect sophisticated answers from computers without first providing them with a broad knowledge base.
   b. Computer scientists are developing software for domains that are too complex to be automated.
   c. Hackers are creating machines that can ask questions, but they are not yet ready to answer them.
   d. Current computers are too slow to process the complex questions we ask of them.

(2)

4. The passage suggests that a computer's performance in a 'sharply restricted domain' is:
   a. often brilliant and surpasses human capability in every instance.
   b. fundamentally flawed, as it lacks the general knowledge to understand the context.
   c. no different from its performance in any other area of inquiry.
   d. typically competent, but it can still make catastrophic mistakes.
5. The 'family of hackers' mentioned in the opening paragraph is presented as an ideal because they would:
   a. treat the computer with the same care and educational investment as a human child.
   b. build the most advanced parallel-processing machine ever conceived.
   c. use their love for computers to exploit their record-keeping capabilities efficiently.
   d. refrain from asking the computer difficult questions, allowing it to develop naturally.
6. Douglas Lenat's statement implies that the central problem in artificial intelligence is that computers:
   a. cannot reason effectively about complex problems.
   b. have insufficient data and general knowledge to apply their reasoning skills.
   c. are not fast enough to process information in real-time like a human child.
   d. are programmed with faulty logic that makes them act childishly.
7. What is the primary contrast the author draws between 'domestic animals or slaves' and 'children' in the context of learning?
   a. Children are more intelligent than animals or slaves.
   b. Children are treated as beings that need to be taught, whereas animals and slaves are used.
   c. Children learn through instinct, while animals and slaves require programming.
   d. Animals and slaves are taught specific tasks, while children are given general knowledge.

(3)

8. Based on the passage, which of the following would the author most likely consider the best initial approach to improving Artificial Intelligence?
   a. Increasing the processing speed and memory capacity of computers.
   b. Focusing research on specific, high-value domains like medical diagnosis.
   c. Developing a comprehensive and general curriculum to 'teach' the computer.
   d. Allowing the computer to learn exclusively through its own trial and error.
9. The author's tone in describing the current state of computers is best characterized as:
   a. Enthusiastic and optimistic about their current capabilities.
   b. Critical of the unrealistic expectations imposed on an undereducated system.
   c. Indifferent to the ethical implications of creating a thinking machine.
   d. Celebratory of the progress made in expert systems and diagnosis.
10. The phrase 'absurd mistakes' suggests that the computer's errors are:
    a. a sign of its low-level reasoning capacity.
    b. a result of faulty programming logic.
    c. a consequence of its lack of contextual knowledge.
    d. an indication that it is ready for more complex questions

B. Read the following passage and tick (√) the best answer.

In Levi's, Marilyn Schiel paints a picture of the past that focuses on the pair of blue jeans. Think about how the clothes people wear help determine what acts they perform, what they can and cannot do. As you read, ask yourself why the Levi's were so important to Schiel. What would they enable her to do? If you have seen returns of such TV series as "Leave it to Beaver" or "Father Knows Best", you have some knowledge of American values in the fifties and early sixties. Draw upon what you know of that era so that you can locate Schiel's memoir within a context of time and place.

They were not boot cut, or spiked leg, or 501. They were not stone-washed, or acid-bleached, or ice break. They were not Guess, or Zena, or Jordache. They were just blue jeans, old, worn Levi's.

(4)

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My ten-year-old brother wore blue jeans, I wore slacks. In summer, cotton pastel pants with embroidered bunnies or ducks. In winter, gray corduroys with girl-pink flannel lining. I wanted to wear blue jeans.

As a five-year-old, I did not understand the differences between cause and coincidence. My brother's jeans meant he could wander his two-wheeled bike blocks from home after school; he could, with a crew of blue-jeaned boys, build a tree house in the oak in the vacant lot next door; he could carry a BB gun all the way to the cemetery to shoot at squirrels. I had to be content triking my embroidered bunnies up and down the driveway; I had to settle for building domino houses on the living room floor; I could shoot only caps at imaginary black-hatted cowboys in the basement. I wanted to wear blue jeans.

Questions

11. The author's primary purpose in the opening paragraph is to:
    a. Critique the fashion trends of the 1950s and 1960s.
    b. Introduce the central symbol and establish its significance.
    c. Compare different brands of jeans popular in her childhood.
    d. Explain the historical context of television shows from that era.

12. According to the text, the narrator's brother's blue jeans enabled him to
    a. Ride his bike far from home after school.
    b. Build a tree house with his friends.
    c. Wear them to school as part of a uniform.
    d. Carry a BB gun to shoot at squirrels.

13. The narrator's own clothing is described as having 'embroidered bunnies' and 'girl-pink flannel lining.' This imagery primarily serves to:
    a. Demonstrate the superior quality of girls' clothing.
    b. Suggest that she enjoyed the aesthetics of her clothes.
    c. Show that her family was wealthier than her brother's friends.
    d. Highlight the restrictive, gendered nature of her attire.

14. The narrator states, 'As a five-year-old, I did not understand the differences between cause and coincidence.' This line implies that she:
    a. Falsely believed that wearing jeans would automatically grant her freedom.
    b. Recognized that her brother's freedom was a coincidence of birth order.
    c. Thought her parents chose her clothes based on random factors.
    d. Believed that her clothes were the direct cause of her restricted activities.

15. The narrator's activities like 'building domino houses,' and 'shooting caps' are presented as:
    a. More creative and imaginative than her brother's outdoor play.
    b. Safer alternatives that her parents preferred for her.
    c. Less adventurous and confined compared to her brother's experiences.
    d. Equivalent in enjoyment to her brother's outdoor adventures.

16. The reference to TV series like 'Leave it to Beaver' and 'Father Knows Best' serves to:
    a. Provide a cultural and historical context for the gender roles depicted.
    b. Suggest that the author's family was wealthier than average.
    c. Argue that television accurately represented American family life.
    d. Compare the 1950s fashion to that of the early sixties.

17. The narrator's repeated declaration, 'I wanted to wear blue jeans,' functions as:
    a. A simple statement of fashion preference.
    b. A symbolic expression of her desire for the freedom and autonomy her brother enjoyed.
    c. An admission that she disliked her parents' choices for her.
    d. A critique of the quality of her own clothing.

18. The author contrasts her brother's jeans with her own slacks primarily to emphasize:
    a. The difference in cost between boys' and girls' clothing.
    b. The difference in durability between the two types of fabric.
    c. The unequal opportunities afforded to boys and girls during that era.
    d. The brother's lack of interest in his appearance compared to hers.

19. Which of the following best describes the narrator's tone throughout the memoir excerpt?
    a. Nostalgic but critical of the restrictions she faced.
    b. Bitter and resentful toward her brother.
    c. Indifferent and detached from her childhood memories.
    d. Humorous and light hearted about her childhood misunderstandings.

20. Based on the text, what does the author imply about the relationship between clothing and identity?
    a. Clothing is merely a practical necessity with no deeper meaning.
    b. Clothing choices are primarily determined by personal taste.
    c. Clothing preferences are entirely a matter of family tradition.
    d. Clothing can define and limit one's social roles and opportunities

(5) (6) (6)

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Tribhuvan University

2082 (Partial)

Bachelor Level **(4Yrs.)** / Education / II Year

English for Communication — Full Marks: 80

(Eng.Ed.423) (Major) — Time: 3 hrs.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B" 6×7=42

1. Explain the relationship between language functions and their exponents with suitable examples.
2. Write an appropriate language expression for each of the following communicative situations.
   a. Asking for the location of the nearest bank
   b. Saying that you know the answer
   c. Saying that you have forgotten someone's name
   d. Asking for more information
   e. Saying that the information is correct
   f. Correcting someone politely
   g. Asking someone to repeat what he/she said

   OR

   Write a suitable exponent for each of the following language functions.
   a. Expressing hope
   b. Expressing doubt
   c. Expressing preference
   d. Giving reasons
   e. Expressing agreement
   f. Asking for someone's opinion
   g. Expressing sympathy
3. Imagine your friend is planning to visit Nepal. Write an explanation of what he/she can do with you in Nepal in about 150 words.
4. Identify the communicative function served by each of the following expressions.
   a. I really appreciate what you've done for us.
   b. No doubt about it.
   c. If you were me, what would you tell her?

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d. You ought to ask her soon.
e. Sorry about that.
f. I'm John.
g. How do you do?

OR

Write a dialogue (in about six exchanges) between a teacher and a former student meeting unexpectedly after many years. Use suitable social formulas where applicable.

5. Write an appropriate expression for each of the following situations.
   a. Greeting a foreign visitor
   b. Welcoming participants to a seminar
   c. Expressing condolences
   d. Responding to congratulations
   e. Expressing good wishes before an exam
   f. Responding to an invitation
   g. Saying goodbye after a formal programme

OR

Write a dialogue (about six exchanges) between two students meeting after a long vacation. Include appropriate greetings, introductions, inquiries about well-being, congratulations, thanking, and leave-taking expressions.

6. Write a dialogue (in about six exchanges) between a tourist and a local resident showing clarification, repetition, confirmation, checking understanding and polite closing.

Group "C" 2×12=24

7. Discuss the role of attitudes for effective communication. Explain any four attitude-related language functions with their examples that are applicable in daily life. Present each of the functions in a short dialogue.

OR

Write a workshop completion report (approximately 300–350 words) on *Ethical and Responsible Use of Artificial Intelligence* organized by your campus. Include the title, date and venue, objectives, major activities, participants, outcomes, and conclusion.

8. Write a job application for the post of a Secondary Level English Teacher in a public school. Include your details, educational qualifications, teaching experience, skills, reasons for applying, and an appropriate closing.

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Tribhuvan University

2082 (Partial)

Bachelor Level **(4Yrs.)** / Education / II Year Roll No: .....

English for Communication **(Eng.Ed.423) (Major)**

Group "A" 14

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick (√) the best answer.

1. Which of the following is an example of "*asking if someone knows about something*"?
   a. Could you repeat that? b. I'm afraid. I've no idea
   c. I'll never forget as it is my duty
   d. Have you heard of the change of the government?

2. The expression "*Are you be certain about that?*" is an exponent of ..... language function.
   a. Saying you remember
   b. Asking if someone is sure about something
   c. Expressing surprise d. Saying you have forgotten

3. Which of the following exponents best expresses the language function "*giving an opinion*"?
   a. Help yourself.
   b. Congratulations! You've passed the exams
   c. Never mind. d. In my opinion, online learning is useful

4. In the conversation below,Babit is .....
   Leo: Do you love listening to classical music?
   Babit: Yes, I enjoy it very much.
   a. Giving directions b. Expressing ability
   c. Expressing likes d. Warning

5. Nancy says, 'I may visit Pokhara this weekend.' Which language function does this expression serve?
   a. Giving direction b. Talking about what might happen
   c. Expressing gratitude d. Expressing likes

6. Your neighbour is holding a large TV, but it seems he needs support to hold it. You say, 'Shall I help you?' Which language function is your expression performing here?
   a. Offering help b. Expressing gratitude
   c. Requesting help d. Showing that you can not help

P.T.O.

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7. The expression 'You needn't come tomorrow.' performs the function of .....
   a. Giving permission
   b. Expressing obligation
   c. Saying someone need not do something
   d. Introducing

8. You are at your birthday party with your friends. One of your friends says, 'Happy Birthday, Anshu!' How do you respond to your friend?
   a. Never mind
   b. Thank you
   c. See you later
   d. No, thanks

9. Which of the following expressions can be most suitable for ending a conversation politely?
   a. Oh ! It's interesting !
   b. Could you keep quiet, please?
   c. I like what she said
   d. I must be going now. See you later

10. A stranger introduces herself to you at a seminar. What can be the best response to him/her?
   a. See you again
   b. I'm sorry
   c. Pleased to meet you
   d. That's a great idea

11. 'The museum was built in 1980.' is an example of .....
   a. Giving advice
   b. Imparting factual information
   c. Sharing experience
   d. Explaining a past event

12. Which of the following is used for *saying someone is correct*?
   a. That's exactly right
   b. Is this correct?
   c. Is my answer correct?
   d. I'm afraid that's not correct.

13. Which of the following documents is required to submit for getting a job?
   a. Vacancy announcement
   b. Report
   c. Job application
   d. Personal written narrative

14. Which of the following should be considered before writing a report?
   a. Audience and purpose
   b. Writing process
   c. Thesis statement
   d. Editing and revising the draft

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Tribhuvan University
2082 (Partial)
Bachelor Level **(4Yrs.)** / Education / II Year
Basics of Academic Writing — Full Marks: 100
(Eng.Ed.424) (Major) — Time: 3 hrs.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B" — 8×7=56

1. Discuss any seven characteristic features of academic writing with examples.

   OR

   What does the phrase 'boosting generalizations' stand for in academic writing? How can we boost its generalizations? Explain it with six examples

2. Write short notes on any **TWO** of the following topics.
   a. Abstract of a research paper
   b. Ways of showing similarity between two entities
   c. Writing paraphrases

3. What is plagiarism in academic writing? How can we avoid the charge of plagiarism in academic writing? Discuss the ways in brief.

4. What is hedging in academic writing? Discuss with six examples containing six different verbs.

5. How can we compare two entities using AB-AB-AB structure according to Hamp-Lyons and Heasley (2008)? Discuss with examples in brief.

   OR

   Why should we express the cause-and-effect relation by using different conjunctions? Discuss with six examples.

P.T.O.

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6. Write short notes on any **TWO** of the following
   a. Literature review and its importance in academic writing
   b. Writing journals for an academic text
   c. Techniques used in citations

7. Why should a writer revise the draft of a research paper according to Leki (2010)? Describe in detail.

   OR

   What is a questionnaire? Prepare a questionnaire consisting of ten open-ended items on *'The Use of Artificial Intelligence in Teaching and Learning English'* in order to get responses from the English teachers working at the community schools in your village/town.

8. Suppose you have just watched a football tournament. Write a news story in about 300 words to be published in a national daily.

Group "C" 2×12=24

9. Write a newspaper op-ed article about 600 words on **'Natural Disasters and Their Preventive Measures'** in the context of Nepal.

   OR

   Write an editorial about 600 words on **'The Trend of Migration to Urban Regions in Nepal'** to be published in a national daily.

10. Write an essay on **'Pollution in Urban Regions in Nepal'** in about 600 words.

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Tribhuvan University
2082 (Partial)
Bachelor Level (4Yrs.) / Education / II Year Roll No: .....
Basics of Academic Writing (Eng.Ed.424) (Major)

Group "A" 20

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick (√) the best answer.

1. Which of the following points does NOT show a characteristic feature of academic writing?
   a. It is inconsistent
   b. It is formal and impersonal
   c. It is objective
   d. It uses the standard language

2. A job application from a candidate to an employer is a/an.....text.
   a. informal
   b. formal
   c. non-academic
   d. personal

3. persona Which of the following ways is a proper in-text citation according to the APA 6th edition?
   a (Leki, 2007, pages,34-35)
   b. (Todd, 1991, p.22-23)
   c. (Seaton, 2009, page. 112-115)
   d. (Harmer, 2008, pp.32-35)

4. Plagiarism is...
   a. Integrating quotations into the text by following a standard system
   b. Creating citations in a standard format based on a system
   c. Copying others' sentences without mentioning the source
   d. Summarizing and paraphrasing others' opinions in our own words properly

5. Which of the following references is correct according to the APA 6th edition?
   a. S. Bailey. (2006). Academic writing: A handbook for international students. Routledge: New Delhi.
   b. Bailey, S. (2006). Academic writing: A handbook for international students. New Delhi: Routledge.
   c. S. Bailey. (2006). Academic writing: A Handbook for International Students. New Delhi: Routledge.
   d. Bailey, S. (2006). *Academic writing: A handbook for international students*. New Delhi: Routledge.

6. Why do we use the phrase'*a case in point'* in writing a text?
   a. to show a single example
   b. to show a similarity
   c. to contrast two entities
   d. to show a contrast

7. Which one of the following sentences is NOT correct?
   a. A journal entry is like a letter to ourselves
   b. A journal entry must be well-structured in its format
   c. We are our own audience in a journal
   d. We can add any ideas to our journal

8. The sentence that owns the main or central idea of a paragraph of an essay and often occurs at its beginning is known as.....
   a. the paraphrase statement
   b. the summary statement
   c. the synopsis of the essay
   d. the topic sentence

9. The presentation of the contents of a biography of a personality from the past to the present based on the time order of the events is the example of
   a. logical order
   b. chronological order
   c. spatial order
   d. priority-based order

10. When a writer presents her/his work published earlier as a new scholarship in any academic writing it is called ...
   a. self-plagiarism
   b. manner plagiarism
   c. honesty plagiarism
   d. style plagiarism

11. Which of the following structures can be used while comparing and contrasting two entities?
   a. BA-AB-AA
   b. AAB-BBA-AAB
   c. AB-AB-AB
   d. AAA-BBB-ABAB

12. Which words/phrases are used to show a close relationship between two ideas in a text?
   a. auxiliary verbs
   b. non-gradable adjectives
   c. question words
   d. logical connectors

13. How can we revise the draft of an academic paper?
   a. adding, deleting, removing and reorganizing
   b. adding, deleting, substituting and reorganizing
   c. adding, deleting, removing and moving the text around
   d. deleting, removing, reorganizing and moving the text around

14. Which of the following logical connectors is used to introduce addition?
   a. despite b as a result of c. besides d. on the contrary

15. Which of the following sentences is NOT correct in the context of academic writing?
   a. Academic writing must be personal
   b. An application for a job must be formal
   c. A research report must be systematic
   d. A letter to the editor must be impersonal.

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16. What are the newspaper texts that primarily include scholars' analytical articles, personality interviews, personality profiles, etc. called?
a. features b. news bulletins c. news stories d. editorials

17. How can we paraphrase the texts by other scholars to incorporate in our writing?
a. Changing the word class, vocabulary items and copying the sentences directly
b. Changing the word class, vocabulary items and size of the letters
c. Changing the word class, vocabulary items and the space between the lines
d. Changing the word class, vocabulary items and word orders

18. Why does an academician review the book which has been just published?
a. to advertise the book in order to sell in the market
b. to publicize the book to the target readers to convince them to buy it
c. to evaluate the book fairly judging its major features
d. to evaluate the author's education, designation and personality

19. Which of the following sentences is suitable or correct in academic writing?
a. It was found that bilingual learners weren't satisfied with the nature of the programme
b. It was found that bilingual learners were not satisfied with the nature of the programme
c. They'd realized that the programme was completely successful
d. They'd realized that the programme wasn't completely successful

20. An application to the employer for sick leave is formal ..... a letter to the brother is informal or personal." In the blank space, which of the following words is correct?
a. while b. likewise c. whom d. similarly

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Tribhuvan University

2082 (Partial)

Bachelor Level (4Yrs.) / Education / II Year

Educational Management — Full Marks: 100

(Ed. PM. 429) (Minor) — Time: 3 hrs.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B" 8×7=56

1. What is management? Explain features of management?
2. Define characteristics of successful school/ educational management with examples.
3. What is co-ordinating? Explain needs and importance of co-ordination.

   OR

   State the basic control process with examples.
4. What makes pupils misbehave? Explain with example.
5. What is human resource management? Explain objective of human resource management.

   OR

   What is training? Explain needs and importance of training?
6. What is change? Explain suggestions of managing change.
7. Define the problem of pupil control with examples.

   OR

   How to manage general schools atmosphere?
8. Explain the source and causes of stress with examples.

Group "C" 2×12

9. How to maintain school record? Explain benefits of school reco
10. Define concept of networking. Explain types of institu network.

    OR

    How to manage networking policy and programmes in educati

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Tribhuvan University

2082 (Partial)

Bachelor Level **(4Yrs.)** / Education / II Year Roll No: .....

Educational Management **(Ed. PM. 429) (Minor)**

Group "A" 20

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick (√) the best answer.

1. Which theory emphasizes that leaders are born note made?
   a. Contingency theory b. Trait theory
   c. Behavioral theory d. Participative theory

2. The log book in a school is maintained by the
   a. Staff b. Head teacher
   c. Class teacher d. Superintendent

3. Which of the following is not a function of HRM in school?
   a. Recruitment and selection b. Financial management
   c. Performance evaluation d. Training and development

4. Which type of management is often called the ideal type of management?
   a. Centralized management b. Decentralized management
   c. Technocratic management d. Bureaucratic management

5. Coordination is important for the activities relating to
   a. organizing b. planning
   c. controlling d. all of the above

6. Which of the following best defines management?
   a. The authority to make rules
   b. The ability to control subordinates
   c. The art of influencing people to accomplish goals
   d. The process of POLC resources

7. Management is considered because it involves systematic knowledge and principles
   a. Art b. Science c. Belief d. Philosophy

8. Which of the following is NOT a function of management?
   a. Predicting b. Motivating
   c. Planning d. Organizing

9. The essential element of decision making is
   a. sharing b. information c. power d. authority

10. Rate of return approach to planning is based on the analysis of
    a. inputs and out puts b. inputs and process
    c. cost and benefits d. objectives and out come

11. According to Deshmukh network structure of educational institute is
    a. administration and teaching staff
    b. management information
    c. accounts receivable and billing d. all of the above

12. The management process is based on nature
    a. fixed b. inflexible c. continuous d. temporary

13. What is the primary purpose of a school?
    a. To promote socialization among students
    b. To provide child care services
    c. To offer extra curricular activities
    d. To provide education and academic instruction

14. Major types of institutional network is
    a. LAN b. MAN c. WAN d. All of the above

15. "Stress can be defined as any demand or threat that challenges the ability of the individual to adopt" whose statement is this ?
    a. Baron b. Carls & Cavrier
    c. Tosi d. Griffin

16. Which is major records in school
    a. Equipment records b. Educational records
    c. Communication records d. Administrative record

17. Henry Fayol deals with
    a. POCCC b. PODC c. POLC d. POSDCORB

18. The appointments and controlling are the scope of
    a. organisation b. administration
    c. management d. all of the above

19. Robert L. Katz deals with
    a. Conceptual skill b. Technical skills
    c. Human skills d. All of the above

20. The major advantages staffing is that is
    a. to select right person b. to make proper decision
    c. to analyze the situation d. together data

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Tribhuvan University
2082 (Partial)
Bachelor Level **(4Yrs.)** / Education / II Year
Population Dynamics — Full Marks: 100
(Pop.Ed.423, Major) — Time: 3 hrs.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B" 8×7=56

1. Define demography and discuss its importance.

2. Discuss the relationship between demography and geography.
   OR
   Discuss the relationship between demography and sociology.

3. Define census as a main source of demographic data and discuss its types.

4. List out the measures of general fertility rates and describe the process of computing GFR with on example.
   OR
   Explain the level of mortality in developed and developing countries.

5. Discuss the causes and consequences of internal migration in Nepal.

6. Define population density and as an example calculate the recent population density of Nepal.
   OR
   Define age dependency ratios and discuss how it can be calculated?

7. Explain the formula to calculate population growth rate in exponential model.

8. What do you mean by population projection and discuss its importance.

Group "C" 2×12=24

9. Define TFR and calculate the TFR with the help of following data

Age group	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
Females	20	25	30	15	10	5	2
Children's	5	10	15	10	6	4	2

   OR
   Define population pyramid and describe various types of population pyramid.

10. Define sample survey and describe the scientific process of constructing sample survey.

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Tribhuvan University

2082 (Partial)

Bachelor Level (4Yrs.) / Education / II Year Roll No: .....

Population Dynamics (Pop.Ed.423, Major)

Group "A" 20

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick (√) the best answer.

1. Which of the following is considered as the father of demography?
   a. W. Petty b. John Graunt
   c. S.R. Weyland d. R. Sishmulich

2. Which of the following is not the scope of population education?
   a. Fertility b. Mortality c. Migration d. Nutrition

3. Which of the following is not related with demography?
   a. Sociology b. Economics c. Physics d. Geography

4. Which of the following process of census is applied in Nepal?
   a. Do Jure method b. De Facto method
   c. Modified De Jure method d. Modified De Facto method

5. Birth, Death, Migration and Marriage data are registered in -
   a. Administrative Record b. Vital Registration System
   c. Population Census d. Sample Survey

6. The Vital Registration System (VRS) in Nepal was introduce in -
   a. 1960 AD b. 1962 AD c. 1964 AD d. 1966

7. The term incidence and prevalence rate is used to calculate
   a. Fertility b. Mortality c. Migration d. Morbidity

8. The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) is usually calculated in
   a. Per 100 b. Per 100 c. Per 10000 d. Per 100000

9. The movement of population from one country to another counties is known as -
   a. Internal migration b. Intra migration
   c. International migration d. Return migration

10. Which of the following is the biological capacity to reproduce a child?
    a. Fecundity b. Fertility c. Morbidity d. Nuptiality

11. The migration movement from different place of the same country is known as -
    a. In migration b. Out migration
    c. Re migration d. Multi migration

12. Which of the following is not used in the calculation of mortality rates?
    a. MMR b. CDR c. ASDR d. NRR

13. The migration movement from one district to another districts is known as -
    a. Gross migration b. Out migration
    c. Emigration d. Gross migration rate

14. The overall migration rate is calculated as -
    a. In migration rate b. Out migration rate
    c. Net migration rate d. Gross migration rate

15. The number of death in per thousand mid-year population in termed as -
    a. CDR b. ASDR c. IMR d. CMR

16. Which of the following is related with physiological density?
    a. Men and land b. Men and forest
    c. Men and agriculture land d. Men and water bodies

17. Which of the following is used to calculate dependency ratio?
    a. Caste b. Education c. Sex d. Age

18. Natural log is used to calculate in -
    a. Liner growth model b. Geometric growth model
    c. Exponential growth model d. Arithmetic growth model

19. Which of the following shape of population pyramid is associated in Nepal
    a. Round b. Oval c. Triangular d. Rectangular

20. Which of the following is not related with population projection?
    a. Low projection rate b. High projection rate
    c. Medium projection rate d. Under projection rate

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Tribhuvan University

2082 (Partial)

Bachelor Level (4Yrs.) / Education / II Year

Basic Environmental Education — Full Marks: 100

(Pop.Ed.424, Major) — Time: 3 hrs.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B" 8×7=56

1. Define environment. Discuss human interaction with the environment focusing on adaptation and modification.

2. Briefly explain the scope of environmental education with examples.

   OR

   State the approaches to teaching environmental education and explain one of them.

3. Compare and contrast natural and manmade resources with an examples.

4. List the major causes of air pollution in the atmosphere and suggest effective measures for its.

   OR

   State the concept of environmental pollution and list the measures for its control.

5. Write the causes and consequences of global warming on the environment.

6. Discuss the ways of reducing, reusing and recycling solid waste.

   OR

   Briefly explain the concept of environmental sanitation. Write its significance from the perspective of the environment.

7. Delineate the consequences of deforestation and excessive exploitation of river based natural resources in the Churia range in Nepal.

8. What is carbon trading? How will Nepal be benefit from carbon trading? Provide supportive agreement.

Group "C" 2×12=24

9. Discuss the causes and consequences of ozone layer depletion. Briefly explain the international efforts made to protect the ozone layer.

   OR

   What are the causes and consequences of landslide in Neapl? Suggest controlling measures to prevent landslide.

10. Briefly mention the concept of renewable and non-renewable resources. State the role of renewable energy in environmental protection and sustainable development of Nepal.

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Tribhuvan University

2082 (Partial)

Bachelor Level (4Yrs.) / Education / II Year Roll No: .....

Basic Environmental Education (Pop.Ed.424, Major)

Group "A" 20

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick (√) the best answer.

1. Which The term 'ecology' was first coined by
   a. E. P. Odum b. A.G. Tansley
   c. P.A. Furley d. E. Haeckel

2. Which of the following is a component of the Natural environment?
   a. Flora & fauna b. Ethnic structure
   b. Work environment d. Rituals

3. The outermost layer of the Earth is called
   a. Outer core b. inner core c. Crust d. Mantle

4. What is the primary goal of environmental education?
   a. To encourage excessive use of natural resources
   b. To reduce the number of biodiversity
   c. To encourage use of petroleum
   d. To encourage awareness and sustainable practices

5. Environmental education helps individuals
   a. Promote climate change
   b. Understand the interdependence between human and nature
   c. Contribute to economic growth
   d. Promote excessive use of natural resources without concern

6. Which one of the following is an example of a non-renewable natural resource?
   a. Flora and fauna b. Water
   c. Metallic mineral d. Land

7. Which one of the following is an examples of manmade resources?
   a. Natural Gas b. Wind mill
   c. Minerals d. Solar system

8. What is the primary environmental hazard associated with the unmanaged leachate from open dumping sites?
   a. Depletion of the ozone layer
   b. Increased soil erosion in surrounding agricultural fields
   c. Contamination groundwater and surface water bodies
   d. Increased local atmospheric temperature

9. Which one of the following is the main cause of poor sanitation in growing cities?
   a. Unplanned urbanization b. Industrial smog and dust
   c. Low rainfall d. Lack of free space

10. What is the most effective policy measures to control plastic pollution at the source
    a. Open Burning b. Dumping far from human settlement
    c. Banning single-use plastics d. Landfilling

11. The forest found in the hilly area of Nepal is?
    a. Tropical b. Coniferous c. Temperate d. Sub-tropical

12. Which of the following factors is most responsible for depletion of the ozone layer?
    a. Carbon dioxide b. Chlorofluorocarbons
    c. Ammonia d. Sulphur dioxide

13. Which one of the following is not responsible for climate change?
    a. Increased in temperature
    b. Excessive increase in carbon dioxide in atmosphere
    c. Volcanic eruption
    d. Excessive used of pesticide in agricultural

14. The first earth summit was related to
    a. Protection of the ozone layer b. Biodiversity and climate change
    c. Management of hazardous wastes
    d. Conservation of wetlands

15. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is related to :
    a. Sustainable environment policy b. Sustainable economic policy
    c. Sustainable population management policy
    d. Sustainable natural resource utilization policy

16. Which one of the following organization is mainly involved in the conservation of natural resources?
    a. UNFPA b. IUCN c. UNDP d. UNICEF

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17. Which one of the following is an example of ex situ conservation?
    a. Zoological park
    b. National park
    c. Wild life reserved
    d. Conservation area

18. Which one of the following is not an environmentally friendly resource?
    a. Hydroelectricity
    b. Solar
    c. Coal
    d. Wind mill

19. The field study method for teaching environmental issues involves the following action EXCEPT :
    a. Collection of information
    b. Study of content
    c. Pre-survey of site
    d. Seeking clarification and contracting value attributes

20. Eco tourism generally related to :
    a. Tourism activities within an intra economic zone
    b. Tourism activities within an intra ecological zone
    c. Tourism activities within an inter economic zone
    d. Tourism activities within an inter ecological zone

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Tribhuvan University

2082 (Partial)

Bachelor Level **(4Yrs.)** / Education / II Year

Population Situation of Nepal — Full Marks: 100

(Pop.Ed.428) (Minor) — Time: 3 hrs.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B" 8×7=56

1. Define sample survey and discuss its types
2. Define population register and discuss its importance in the context of Nepal.

   OR

   Define administrative records and discuss its advantages.
3. Discuss the population distribution by province level in Nepal.
4. Explain the determinants of fertility in Nepal.

   OR

   Explain the causes of low fertility rate in Nepal.
5. Discuss the trend of crude death rate of Nepal.
6. Define population density and discuss the trends of population density in Nepal.

   OR

   Discuss the causes of high population density of Nepal.
7. Define age at marriage and discuss the trend of mean age at marriage in Nepal.
8. Describe the trends of religious composition of Nepal

Group "C" 2×12=24

9. Define Census and describe the steps of conducting population census in Nepal.

   OR

   Define sample survey and discuss the steps of conducting sample survey in Nepal.
10. Define population pyramid and construct the population pyramid for Nepal.

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Tribhuvan University

2082 (Partial)

Bachelor Level **(4Yrs.)** / Education / II Year Roll No: .....

Population Situation of Nepal **(Pop.Ed.428) (Minor)**

Group "A" 20

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick (√) the best answer.

1. Which of the following is not the scope of vital registration system?
   a. Birth registration b Death registration
   c. Job registration d. Migration registration

2. Which of the following is not related with sample survey?
   a. Single round survey b. Multi round survey
   c. Periodic survey d. De-facto survey

3. When was the first scientific census conducted in Nepal?
   a. 1952/54 AD b. 1961 AD c. 1971AD d. 1981AD

4. The secondary source of demography data in Nepal is-
   a. Survey b. Census c. VRS d. Research article

5. The census is conducted in Nepal in-
   a. Every year b. Every 5 years
   c. Every 10 years d. Every 15 years

6. The highest population growth rate of Nepal reported in-
   a. 1961 AD b. 1971 AD c. 1981 AD d. 1991 AD

7. The number of live birth in per thousand women of reproductive age is known as-
   a. CBR b. ASFR c. TFR d. GFR

8. The total male literacy rate of Nepal according to the census 2021is-
   a. 81.6% b. 82.6% c. 83.6% d. 84.6%

9. Which of the following deals with the condition of diseases in a year?
   a. Fertility rate b. Mortality rate
   c. Migration rate d. Morbidity rate

10. Which of the following is related with push factor of internal migration?
    a. Job opportunity b. Education facilities
    c. Unemployment status d. Health services and facilities

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11. Which of the following data is used in the calculation of infant mortality rate?
a. Children under one year b. Children under two years
c. Children under three years d. Children under four years

12. According to the census 2021, the sex ratio of Nepal is-
a. 93.59 b. 95.59 c. 97.59 d. 99.59

13. The migration movement from one province to another province is known as-
a. Immigration b. Emigration
c. Out migration d. Net migration

14. The stationary population pyramid is looks like-
a. Bell shaped b. Triangular shaped
c. Rectangular shaped d. Round shaped

15. The population growth rate of Nepal by census 2021 is-
a. 0.92% b. 0.94% c. 0.96% d. 0.98%

16. The population density is calculated as
a. Men and agriculture ratio b. Men and land ratio
c. Men and forest ratio d. Men and water bodies ratio

17. Which of the following is not related with dependency ration
a. Child Age b. Active age
c. Old age d. Orphan age

18. Generally, the population density of Nepal by census 2021 is-
a. 194 per sq. Km. a. 196 per sq. Km.
c. 198 per sq. Km. d. 200 per sq. Km.

19. Which of the following is the second largest lingual group in Nepal, 2021?
a. Nepali b. Maithili c. Newari d. Tamang

20. What is the percentage rural population in Nepal by the census 2021?
a. 31.9% b. 32.9% c. 33.9% d. 34.9%

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Tribhuvan University

2082 (Partial)

Bachelor Level **(4Yrs.)** / Education / II Year

Population Dynamics — Full Marks: 100

Pop. Ed. 429 (Minor) — Time: 3 hrs.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B" 8×7=56

1. Describe concept and importance of population studies.
2. Discuss the relationship of demography with geography.
3. Explain the merits and demerits of vital registration system in our context.

   OR

   Explain the use of population data in population education.
4. What are the specific measures of fertility describe any one measure in details.
5. Distinguish between incidence and prevalence rate with an example

   OR

   Describe about infant mortality rates with its calculating formula and justify why it is called an indicator of country's socio-economic indicator?
6. What are the international measures of migration? Describe any one widely used measure of international migration in details.
7. Describe the balancing equation method for population estimation.
8. Describe physiological density with an example.

   OR

   What are the different measures of sex composition? Describe any one measure of sex composition with an example.

Group "C" 2×12=24

9. Analyze the causes and consequences of international migration with reference to Nepal.
10. Differentiate between population projection and population forecast and analyse the importance.

    OR

    Define population projection and explain the importance of projecting school going population.

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Tribhuvan University

2082 (Partial)

Bachelor Level **(4Yrs.)** / Education / II Year Roll No: .....

Population Dynamics **(Pop.Ed.429) (Minor)**

Group "A" 20

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick (√) the best answer.

1. Sex determination, mortality differentials, and the postpartum infecundable period are primarily dealt with by:
   a. Reproductive Biology. b. Anthropology. c. Sociology d. Zoology

2. The structure, topography, climate, population distribution, and migratory movement are primarily dealt with by:
   a Demography b. Biography c. Geography d. Physiography

3. Which of the following sources of demographic data provides legal documents to individuals?
   a. Administrative records b. Service statistics
   c. Sample survey d. Vital registration system

4. Periodical journals, statistical yearbooks, monographs, and atlases are examples of:
   a. Population census b. Vital registration system
   c. Service statistics d. National and international publications

5. Which of the following is the correct formula for Age-Specific Fertility Rate (ASFRx)?
   a. $\frac{B_x}{P^f_x} \times K$ b. $\frac{B}{P^f_{15\text{-}49}} \times K$ c. $\frac{B}{P} \times K$ d. $\frac{P_{0\text{-}4}}{P^f_{15\text{-}49}} \times K$

6. Which of the following provides population figures for the years between two censuses?
   a. Intercensal estimates b. Post-censal estimates
   c. Forecasts d. Predictions

7. Which of the following provides population figures after the last census year?
   a. Intercensal estimates b. Post-censal estimates
   c. Forecasts d. Predictions

8. The physiological capacity to reproduce a live child is known as:
   a. Fertility b. Fecundity c. Subfertility d. Sterility

9. Which of the following mortality indicators is used to calculate the age-specific risk of mortality?
   a. CDR b. IMR c. U5MR d. ASDR

10. Generally, the 'U-shaped' mortality curve denotes:
    a. High infant and child mortality b. High infant/child and old-age mortality
    c. Low infant and child mortality d. Low adult and old-age mortality

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11. Which of the following formulas is used to calculate the Neonatal Mortality Rate?

a. $\frac{D<1\ month}{B} \times K$ b. $\frac{D_{1\text{-}11}\ months}{B} \times K$ c. $\frac{D1\text{-}4years}{B} \times K$ d. $\frac{D_o}{B} \times K$

12. Which of the following formulas is used to calculate the Net Internal Migration Rate?

a. $\frac{i}{p} \times K$ b. $\frac{O}{P} \times K$ c. $\frac{i+o}{p} \times K$ d. $\frac{i-o}{p} \times K$

13. A negative value of net migration indicates:

a. Excess of immigrants
b. Excess of emigrants
c. Excess of return migrants
d. Excess of lifetime migrants

14. The factors that force a person to leave his or her place of origin are known as:

a. Pull factors
b. Push factors
c. Intermediate factors
d. Intervening factors

15. Which of the following formulas is used to calculate the population balancing equation?

a. $(P_t - P_o) = (B - D) + (I - E)$
b. $(P_t + P_o) = (B - D) + (I - E)$
c. $(P_t - P_o) = (B + D) + (I - E)$
d. $(P_t - P_o) = (B - D) + (I + E)$

16. Which growth rate refers to a situation where growth compounds continuously at every instant of time?

a. Logistic b. Arithmetic c. Geometric d. Exponential

17. Which of the following methods of estimating population growth rate is most appropriate?

a. Linear b. Geometric c. Exponential d. Logistic

18. The ratio of the number of persons aged 65 years and above to the number of children below 15 years is known as:

a. Index of ageing
b. Index of adulthood
c. Index of childhood
d. Index of digit preference

19. Femininity proportion is defined as the proportion of females to the:

a. Total female population aged 15–49 years
b. Total male population aged 15–64 years
c. Total population aged 15–64 years
d. Total population

20. Population projections relating to social and economic characteristics are known as:

a. National projections
b. Sub-national projections
c. Sectoral projections
d. Forward projection

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Tribhuvan University

2082 (Partial)

Bachelor Level **(4Yrs.)** / Education / II Year

Fundamentals of Public Health — Full Marks: 100

(HP. ED.422, Major) — Time: 3 hrs.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Attempt ALL questions.

Group "B" 8×7=56

1. Define public health and describe its importance.
2. What are the types of epidemiological studies? Explain any one of them.

   OR

   Why is hypertension considered as silent killer disease? Explain its preventive measures.
3. What are common nutritional deficiency diseases of children? Describe any one of them.
4. How do you prepare balanced diet by using locally available foods.

(6.)

5. Explain the ways of preventing quackery.

   OR

   Delineate various social indicators of mental illness.
6. Describe immediate and long term effect of alcohol.
7. Explain the factors affecting in growth and development of children.

   OR

   Describe the principles of primary health care.
8. Describe the traditional health care system of Nepal.

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Group "C" 2×12=24

9. Discuss the elements of comprehensive sexuality education.

10. Explain the function of voluntary health agencies and their role in public health.

OR

Discuss common food adulteration and its harmful effects on human health.

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Tribhuvan University

2082 (Partial)

Bachelor Level **(4Yrs.)** / Education / II Year Roll No: .....

Fundamentals of Public Health **(HP.ED.422, Major)**

Group "A" 20

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick (√) the best answer.

1. Which of the following is considered as first big public health program in Nepal?
   a. Tuberculosis control program b. Laprocy control program
   c. Smallpox control program d. Malaria control program

2. Epidemiology of cholera was first studied by :
   a. John Snow b. William Budd
   c. Robert Koch d. Ronald Ross

3. Which factor is associated with preferring the son most?
   a. Economical b. Psychological
   c. Socio-cultural d. Biological

4. Which family planning method is more reliable to prevent from both unintended pregnancy and STIs?
   a. Oral pills b. foam taughts
   c. Condom d. Depo-provera

5. Leukaemia is caused due to the excessive production of :
   a. Haemoglobin b. RBC c. WBC d. Platelets

6. Which of the following is an inflammatory diseases of the joint?
   a. Gall stone b. Gastritis c. Gout d. Arthritis

7. Which of the following deficencies causes pellagra?
   a. Pyrodoxine b. Vitamin E
   c. Ascorbic acid d. Nicotinic acid

8. Scientific study of food and its relation to health:
   a. Balanced diet b. Nutrieat
   c. Nutrition d. Food

9. When was Nepal Oil Corporation established to import and distribute petroleum products in Nepal?
   a a. 2020 B.S. b. 2023 B.S. c. 2024 B.S. d. 2026 B.S.

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Tribhuvan University.
2082 (Partial)

Bachelor Level **(4Yrs.)** / Education / II Year — Full Marks: 50
Sports Science & Games **(HP. ED. 424, Major)** — Time: 1½ hrs.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Attempt ALL questions.

Group "B" 4×7=28

1. "Sports psychology is essential for improving sports performance". Justify the statement.
2. What is transfer of learning? Write about the positive transfer of learning with example.
   "First aid and emergency care is the main base of sports medicine." Justify the statement with reason.
3. Write short notes on any TWO:
   a) Fatigue b) Oxygen debt
   c) Aerobic process

Group "C" 1×12=12

4. What is leverage system of human body? Why is it needed in physical and sports activity? Explain.

   OR

   Explain the movements produced by the co-ordination of body plan and axis.

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Tribhuvan University

2082 (Partial)

Bachelor Level **(4Yrs.)** / Education / II Year — Full Marks: 50

Sports Science & Games **(HP. ED. 424, Major)** — Time: 1½ hrs.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Attempt ALL questions.

Group "B" 4×7=28

1. "Sports psychology is essential for improving sports performance". Justify the statement.
2. What is transfer of learning? Write about the positive transfer of learning with example.
   "First aid and emergency care is the main base of sports medicine." Justify the statement with reason.
3. Write short notes on any TWO:
   a) Fatigue b) Oxygen debt
   c) Aerobic process

Group "C" 1×12=12

What is leverage system of human body? Why is it needed in physical and sports activity? Explain.

OR

Explain the movements produced by the co-ordination of body plan and axis.

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Tribhuvan University

2082 (Partial)

Bachelor Level **(4Yrs.)** / Education / II Year

Management & supervision of HPE — Full Marks: 100

(HP. ED. 423, Major) — Time: 3 hrs.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Attempt ALL questions.

Group "B" 8×7=56

1. Distinguish between management and administration in the context of HPE.
2. Explain any four principles of management and illustrate how each applies to a school.
3. Describe the process of decision-making in HPE and explain the importance.

   OR

   What are the key principles of facility planning for physical education?
4. Identify and discuss three major challenges of Human Resource Management (HRM) in health and physical education programme.
5. Define appreciative leadership and explain how it can drive organizational and social transformation in HPE teaching learning.

   OR

   Compare and contrast general supervision and clinical supervision.
6. List and explain four supervisory skills essential for an HPE supervisor.
7. What are the professional qualities expected of HPE teachers and managers?

   OR

   Explain the concept of training needs assessment in health education.
8. Describe the basic elements and types of organization of school health and physical education programme.

P.T.O.

Tribhuvan University

2082 (Partial)

Bachelor Level (4Yrs.) / Education / II Year Roll No: .....

Management & Supervision of HPE (HP.ED.423, Major)

Group "A" 20

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick (√) the best answer.

1. Which of the following best defines 'management' in the context of HPE?
   a. The process of physical training
   b. The process of coordinating resources to achieve goals
   c. The art of teaching sports d. The study of human anatomy

2. POSDCORB stand for Planning, Organizing , Staffing, Directing, Coordinating ..... and Budgeting.
   a. Reporting b. Recording c. Reviewing d. Regulating

3. Which management theory emphasizes the importance of social relationships and group behavior?
   a. System theory b. Contingency theory
   c. Human relation theory d. Classical theory

4. Which of following is the first step of planning process?
   a. Setting objectives b. Identifying alternatives
   c. Evaluating resources d. Implementing the plan

5. Participatory decision-making in HPE is important because ....
   a. It saves time
   b. It increases ownership and commitment among stakeholders
   c. It reduces the workload of the manager
   d. It simplifies budgeting

6. Which principle of coordination emphasizes unity of command?
   a. Scolar chain principle b. Division of work
   c. Span of control d. Delegation

7. Which of following organizational structure is line authority?
   a. Advisory authority b. Direct authority over subordinates
   c. Functional authority across departments
   d. authority shared among peers

8. The ministry of Education in Nepal oversees HPE programs through which organizational tier?
   a. District Education Co-ordination Unit b. School
   c. Municipality d. Province Assembly

9. Which of the following is MOST concerned human resources management in HPE?
   a. Equipment procurement b. Managing the physical plant
   c. Recruiting, developing and retaining qualified personel
   d. designing the sports curriculum only

10. Which of the following is first step of selection process in human resources management?
    a. Interview b. Reception of application
    c. Employment test d. Appointment letter

11. Which of the following is best described about applicative leadership?
    a. Authoritarian decision making
    b. A collective strength-based approach that focuses or what works
    c. A bureaucratic management style
    d. A top-down hierarchical approach

12. Which of the following is NOT a barrier to effective team building?
    a. Lack of clear goals b. Shared vision and trust
    c. poor communication d. Conflicting personal interests

13. What is the primary aim of supervision in HPE at school level?
    a. Punish non-performing teachers
    b. Improve the quality of teaching and learning
    c. Increase school enrollment
    d. Manage the school budget

14. Clinical supervision differs from general supervision in that it:
    a. Is less structured
    b. Focuses specifically on classroom
    c. Is carried out only by the principal d. Does not involve feedback

15. Why Effective communication is classified as a supervisory skill?
    a. Because it reduces paperwork
    b. Because it enables clear exchange of expectations and feedback
    c. Because it is mandated by law
    d. Because it avoids conflict altogether

16. Professional ethics for HPE teachers include all of the following EXCEPT:
    a. Respecting student confidentially
    b. Favouritism toward high -performing students
    c. Maintaining professional boundaries
    d. Continuous professional development

P.T.O.

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17. Which type of training approach involves practical, hands-on, on-the-job learning?
    a. Seminar
    b. Workshop simulation
    c. On-the-job training
    d. Distance learning

18. What is the primary purpose of conducting of training needs assessment in HPE?
    a. Design the school timetable
    b. Identify performance gaps and design appropriate training
    c. Evaluate student fitness
    d. Determine teacher salary increments

19. What are the main characteristics of a good team in HPE Programme?
    a. Individual competition among members
    b. Clear roles, mutual trust, and shared goals
    c. Rigid hierarchy
    d. Avoiding open discussion

20. The purpose of maintaining HPE programme facilities includes:
    a. Increasing land value
    b. Ensuring safe, functional spaces for health and physical education activities
    c. Minimizing physical activity
    d. Reducing teacher workload

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Tribhuvan University

2082 (Partial)

Bachelor Level **(4Yrs.)** / Education / II Year

Fundamentals of Public Health — Full Marks: 100

(H. Ed. 428) (Minor) — Time: 3 hrs.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Attempt ALL questions.

Group "B" 8×7=56

1. Give the meaning of public health and highlight its functions.
2. Explain the components of epidemiology in brief.

   OR

   Define malnutrition. How would you save the children from malnutrition?
3. List out temporary methods of family planning and explain merits and demerits of condom.
4. What is the arthritis? Explain the causes and preventive measures of asteo-arthritis.

   OR

   List out the different types of health service and explain any two of them.
5. Discus common food adulteration practices in our community and give suggestion to prevent it.
6. What are the causes of depression? Explain its controlling measures.
7. Discuss the factors leading to drug abuse and addiction.

   OR

   Describe the element of Adolescent Youth (AY) friendly services.
8. Explain the present status of primary health care in Nepalese context.

P.T.O.

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Group "C" 2×12=24

9. List out various national health program in Nepal and describe integrated management of childhood illness.

OR

Explain the smoking cessation interventions strategy and program.

10. Describe the preventive measures of major nutritional deficiency diseases with suitable examples.

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11. When was mental health service charted in Bir hospital?
a. 2018 BS b. 2022 BS c. 2024 BS d. 2026 BS

12. The most serious complicated problem of taking alcohol is :
a. Cirrhosis of liver b. Peptic ulcer
c. Cancer d. Brain manage

13. Which of the following types of drug user may hear sound or see colours?
a. Canabis b. Stimulant c. Hallucinogens d. Depressant

14. When was National Reproductive Health strategy implements in Nepal?
a. 1998 AD b. 2000 AD c. 2002 AD d. 2004 AD

15. A new born child is called neonate upto the age of :
a. 3 week b. 4 week c. 5 week d. 6 week

16. Among the following which one is not sexually transmitted disease?
a. Gonorrhoea b. Syphilis c. HIV/AIDS d. Jaundice

17. Which one of the following is selective PHC in Nepal?
a. Essential drug b. MCH care
c. Mater supply d. Treatment of disease

18. How many countries were participated in Alma -Ata conference held in USSR?
a. 128 b. 132 c. 134 d. 136

19. Who is popularly known as the founder father of Nepal Blind and disable association?
a. Dayabir Singh b. Khagendra Basnyat
c. Kumar Bdr Thapa d. Princep Shah

20. Which of the following INGO's has especially focused in programme in poverty alleviation in Nepal?
a. Action Aid Nepal b. Care Nepal
c. Plan Nepal d. Red Barna

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Tribhuvan University

2082 (Partial)

Bachelor Level **(4Yrs.)** / Education / II Year Roll No: .....

Fundamentals of Public Health **(H. Ed. 428)** (Minor)

Group "A" 20

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick (√) the best answer.

1. Which of the following is considered as first public health programme in Nepal?
   a. Tuberculosis control programme b. Leprosy control programme
   c. Smallpox control programme d. Malaria control programme

2. What is the main factor that causes the high infant mortility in Nepal?
   a. Malnutrition b. Poor sanitation
   c. Lack of personal hygiene d. Infections diseases

3. Which factor mostly affect in migration?
   a. Occupation b. Family status c. Age d. Sex

4. Leukemia is the cancer of :
   a. Breast b. Blood c. Uterus d. Prostate

5. Which one of the following diseases is known as silent killer disease?
   a. Asthma b. Hypertension
   c. Low blood pressme d. Cancer

6. When was food act formulated in Nepal?
   a. 2023 BS b. 2025 BS c. 2027 BS d. 2029 BS

7. Epidemic dropsy is caused by consumption of :
   a. Mustard oil b. Argemone oil
   c. Khesari dal d. Crotalaria seeds

8. Which of the following is also known as milk sugar?
   a. Lactose b. Sucrose c. Maltose d. Fructose

9. Anaemia is due to the lack of :
   a. Iron and calcum b. Iron and vitamin C
   c. Protein and calcium d. Protein and vitamin

10. Which of the following mental illness is psychosis?
    a. Mental retardation b. Neurosis
    c. Schizophrenia d. Anxiety neurosis

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11. When was mental health service charted in Bir hospital?
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Tribhuvan University

2082 (Partial)

Bachelor Level **(4Yrs.)** / Education / II Year

Management and Supervision of HPE Roll No: .....

(H. Ed. 429) (Minor)

Group "A" 20

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick (√) the best answer.

1. Management is an art of getting thing done through in:
   a. people b. staff c. supervisor c. manager

2. Which of the following is the characteristic of management?
   a. Group activities b. Organizational activation
   c. Individual activities d. All of the above

3. What is the main purpose of planning in Health and Physical Education?
   a. To make students memorize theoretical concept only
   b. To ensure organized and effective safe learning
   c. To reduce the number and physical activities in the curriculum
   d. To focus only on competitive sports and performance

4. Which one of the following is the importance of planning?
   a. Effective monitoring b. Focus on organization
   c. Avoid unnecessary activities d. Focus on activities

5. Intellectual process of management is a :
   a. nature of planning b. advantage of planning.
   c. developmental planning d. action plan

6. Organization is a collection of people working together to achieve:
   a. Common goal b. Common purpose
   c. Common aim d. Common interest

7. Organization is a harmonious adjustment of specialized parts for the accomplishment of some common proposes whose statement is this:
   a. Honey b. G.R. Terry
   c. Robbins d. Koontz O' Donnel

8. Which is the top most goal of human resource management?
   a. Legal compliance b. Competitive edge
   c. Work force adaptability d. Production

9. What is the first phase of human resource management (HRM)?
   a. Forecasting b. Planning c. Analyzing d. Implementing

10. A manager must be:
    a. Visionary b. Conscious c. Self-guided d. Literate

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11. Which one of the following is not the leadership?
a. Autocratic b. Romantic c. Democratic d. Leissezfaire

12. The second phase of the cycle of clinical supervision is :
a. planning with the teacher b. observing the teacher
c. strategy of observation d. establishing the relations with the teacher

13. Which one of the following is the professional qualification of supervisor?
a. Feeling of adequacy b. Ability of win respect and confidence
c. Knowledge about teaching materials
d. Knowledge of teaching method

14. Which of the following is not the responsibility of supervisor?
a. Planning b. Teacher growth
c. People growth d. Environmental change

15. Which of the following areas is considered as professional experience of a health and physical educator?
a. Method of health and physical education
b. Physiology of education
c. General psychology d. Human ecology

16. Professional ethics include EXCEPT :
a. Principle b. Consequences c. Income d. Ideal

17. What type of training should be given to the new employees?
a. Induction b. In-service training
c. Placement training d. Pre-entry training

18. What are the main components of training schedule?
a. Date, time and activities b. Time and activities
c. Sessions, time, activities d. Date, time activities and resource

19. How does training and development offer competitive advantages to an organization?
a. Removing performance deficiencies
b. Deficiency is caused by a lack of ability
c. Individuals have the aptitude and motivation to learn
d. None of the above

20. Choose which of the following is a benefit to the individual while receiving training?
a. Aids is increasing, productivity and quality of work
b. Satisfies a personal needs of the trainer
c. Creates an appropriate climate for growth
d. To growth economic benefits

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Tribhuvan University

2082 (Partial)

Bachelor Level **(4Yrs.)** / Education / II Year

Management and Supervision in HPE — Full Marks: 100

H. Ed. 429 (Minor) — Time: 3 hrs.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Attempt ALL questions.

Group "B" 8×7=56

1. Give the meaning of management and explain the role of management to improve teaching learning environment in health and physical education (HPE).

2. Explain the functions of management in health and physical education.

3. Define planning and explain the process of planning.

   OR

   Explain about the budget cycle.)

4. Explain the need and importance of controlling.

5. List out the characteristics of human resource management (HRM) in health and physical education.

   OR

   Discuss the needs of orientation and training for new employees.

6. Mention and explain the steps of team building.

7. Differentiate between general and clinical supervision.

   OR

   Discus the functions of supervision in health and physical education.

8. Define morale and how can it affect in quality improvement. Write in brief.

P.T.O.

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Group "C" 2×12=24

9. Explain the scope, need and importance of administration in health and physical education.

10. Define co-ordination and explain its principles in health and physical education.

OR

Analyze the management of school facilities and resources for conducting school health programme (SHP).

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Tribhuvan University

2082 (Partial)

Bachelor Level (4Yrs.) / Education / II Year

Physics- II — Full Marks: 80

(Sc.Ed.422, Major) — Time: 3 hrs.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B" 6×7=42

1. Explain the factors like temperature, pressure, density, humidity, affecting the velocity of sound in a gas.

   A boat moves up and down with water waves. It takes 2.5 s to move from its highest point to its lowest point, covering 0.62 m. The wave crests are 6.0 m apart. (a) Find the speed of the water waves.(b) Find the amplitude. (4+3)

2. Obtain the expressions for the apparent frequency of sound heard by a stationary observer when the source is moving, considering both the cases of the source approaching and receding from the observer.

   A sound wave of intensity $2 \times 10^{-3} W/m^2$ travels in air of density $1.2\ kg/m^3$, speed 340 m/s, and frequency 800 Hz. Find the amplitude of the wave. (4+3)

3. What are wave fronts and rays? Using Huygens's principle, prove the reflection law on a plane surface.

   A 0.012 mm slit is illuminated by light of wavelength $480 \times 10^{-9} m$ The screen is 3.0 m behind the slit. Determine the width of the central diffraction band. (1+3+3)

   OR

   Derive the equation for interference pattern in thin films when light is transmitted, and explain the difference from the reflected case.

   Two slits are 0.05 cm apart, and the screen is 2.5 m away. The distance between the central maximum and the sixth bright fringe is 2 cm. Find the wavelength of the light. (4+3)

4. Explain the resonance tube method and describe how it is used to determine the velocity of sound in air.

   Describe the different modes of vibration of a stretched string. (4+3)

5. State Gauss's theorem and, using it, obtain the electric field due to an infinite plane sheet having uniform surface charge density σ.

   Two thin spherical conducting shell are at large distance apart. One has a radius of 0.10 m and carries of $+50\ \mu C$, the other has a radius of 2.0 m and a charge of $+7.7\ \mu C$. What is the charge on each when they are connected by a conducting wire? (1+3+3)

   OR

   Explain the mechanism of conduction in metals using the free electron model and derive the expression $I = nev_dA$ for the current in a conductor.

   A cell of emf 2 V and internal resistance 0.4 Ω is connected across a 4 Ω external resistor. Find the current and potential difference across the terminals of the cell. (4+3)

6. Explain the Modern theory of electrification and how it accounts for the transfer of charge between objects.

   Explain how Peltier and Thomson effects differ from Joule's effect in conductors. (3+4)

Group "C" 2×12=24

7. State Hubble's law, explain its importance in cosmology, derive the relation between a galaxy's recessional velocity and its distance, and describe how red shift is determined from galactic spectra.

   Explain the difference between pulsars and quasars.

   A galaxy cluster has a measured density of $5 \times 10^{-27} kg\ m^{-3}$; if the Hubble constant is $H_0 = 75$ km/s/Mpc, calculate the critical density and determine whether the universe is open or closed.

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$(1\text{Mpc} = 3.086 \times 10^{22}\text{m}; G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11}\text{kg}^{-1}\text{m}^3\text{s}^{-2})$ (4+4+4)

OR

Explain the phenomenon of double refraction in a calcite crystal. Define ordinary and extraordinary rays and describe the role of the optic axis in differentiating these rays.

What is a quarter wave plate, and how does it change linearly polarized light to circularly polarized light?

A potential difference of 0.3 volts is applied across two copper electrodes with area 1 m^2, separated by 6 centimeters, in a solution of resistivity $1.2 \times 10^{-2} \Omega m$ for 2 hours. Calculate the mass of copper deposited. $(Z = 3.29 \times 10^{-7} kg\ C^{-1})$ (4+4+4)

8. Describe the Wheatstone bridge and derive its balance condition mathematically by applying Kirchhoff's current and voltage laws.

Derive the formula for energy density of a capacitor in terms of electric field.

The three capacitors $4\ \mu F$, $8\ \mu F$ and $12\ \mu F$ are connected in series with a 100 V cell. what is the charge and potential difference on each capacitor? (4+4+4)

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Tribhuvan University

2082 (Partial)

Bachelor Level (4Yrs.) / Education / II Year Roll No: .....

Physics- II (Sc.Ed.422, Major)

Group "A" 14

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick (√) the best answer.

1. Path difference between two waves having a phase difference of 2π is
   a. 0 b. $\frac{\lambda}{2}$ c. λ d. 2λ

2. Ultrasonic waves are
   a. surface only b. electromagnetic
   c. transverse d. longitudinal

3. What is the first overtone frequency of a closed pipe?
   a. $4f$ b. $3f$ c. $2f$ d. f

4. Wave fronts are closer in regions where .
   a. wave velocity is higher b. wave velocity is slower
   c. amplitude is higher s. frequency is lower

5. White light interference is observable only if
   a. the path difference is large b. the light is incoherent
   c. the path difference is very small
   d. the sources are widely separated

6. If the number of lines per unit length of a diffraction grating increases, the angular separation between successive spectral orders
   a. becomes zero b. remains the same
   c. decreases d. increases

7. Unpolarized light consists of vibrations occurring
   a. in a fixed direction b. in all directions
   c. in one plane d. in circular motion

8. Charging by friction involves
   a. creation of charge b. movement of protons
   c. transfer of electrons d. movement of neutrons

9. Electric field intensity between two parallel plates is
   a. uniform b. non-uniform
   c. variable d. infinite

10. When a dielectric is inserted into a charged capacitor disconnected from a battery, the potential difference
    a. becomes zero b. decreases
    c. increases d. remains the same

11. If the voltage-current graph is nonlinear, the material is said to be
    a. Non-ohmic b. Ohmic
    c. Superconductor d. Perfect conductor

12. In a potentiometer, the length of the wire required to balance the galvanometer is proportional to
    a. resistance only b. current only
    c. the emf of the cell d. voltage drop only

13. Thomson heating or cooling is distributed along
    a. the conductor b. battery only
    c. junction only d. half of the conductor

14. If the actual density of the universe is less than the critical density, the universe will
    a. be closed b. be open
    c. be flat d. remain static

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Tribhuvan University

2082 (Partial)

Bachelor Level **(4Yrs.)** / Education / II Year

Chemistry II — Full Marks: 80

(Sc.Ed.423, Major) — Time: 3 hrs.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B" 6×7=42

1. What is hybridisation? Predict the shape of ammonia and ethene molecules according to hybridisation.

2. Compare the elements of 3d-series with 4d-saries in terms of electronic configuration, reactivity, stability of oxidation states and stability of complexes.

3. What is Hess's law? Discuss on the applications of Hess's law.

   OR

   Define Boyle's law and Graham's law. Deduce the mathematical expressions of these laws from the kinetic gas equation.

4. What are the effect of temperature on surface tension and viscosity of liquids? Explain the applications of surface tension and viscosity.

   OR

   Explain the working principle of Ostwald's viscosity. Write its application.

5. What is Saytzeff's rule? Illustrate with a suitable example.

6. Describe the Baeyer's strain theory. Why this theory can not explain the stability of cyclohexane?

   OR

   What is an acidity of alcohols? Compare the acidity of different classes of alcohols, alcohols and water, alcohols and carboxylic acids.

Group "C" 2×12=24

7. (a) Define alkali metals and alkaline -earth metals. Which are more electropositive? Alkali metals or alkaline earth metals. Give also reason.

   (b) Alkali metals are obtained by the electrolysis of the molten salt and not by the electrolysis of their aqueous sdotions, why?

   (c) CO_2 is a gas while SiO_2 is a solid of high melting point. Explain why?

   OR

   (a) What are meant by Cp and Cv of gases? Why is the value of Cp always greater than that of Cv ? How are they related?

   (b) Calculate the value of ΔE and ΔH on heating 64.0 gm of oxygen from 0^0C to 100^0C. Cv and Cp on an average are respectively 5.0 and 7.0 cal mol^{-1} $degree^{-1}$.

8. What are nucleophilic substitution reactions? Compare the S_N1 - and S_N2 - reactions in the terms of kinetics, mechanism, reactivity and stereochemistry.

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Tribhuvan University

2082 (Partial)

Bachelor Level (4Yrs.) / Education / II Year Roll No: .....

Chemistry - II (Sc.Ed.423, Major)

Group "A"

14

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick (√) the best answer.

1. Which of the following bonds has the greatest covalent character?
   a. O - H b. H - Cl c. Cl - Cl d. Cs - Cl

2. Which of the followings is a pentadentate ligand?
   a. Tetraen b. Phenan
   c. Triaminopropane d. Triethylenetetramine

3. Which of the following reactions does produce hydrogen gas?
   a. Aluminium and conc H_2SO_4 b. Boron and HNO_3
   c. Boron and alkali d. Copper and H_2SO_4

4. Which statement is true?
   a. All the transition elements are metals
   b. The melting and boiling points of d-block elements decreases on descending group
   c. The ionisation potential of a d- block elements are more than p-block elements
   d. The transition metals form alloys with s - and p- block elements

5. In which of the following systems there can transfer neither matter nor energy to and from its surroundings?
   a. Closed system b. Isolated system
   c. Open system d. Pseudo-sealed system

6. What is named to the branch of chemistry that deals with the heat changes caused by chemical reactions ?
   a. Thermodynamics b. Thermal chemistry
   c. Thermochemistry d. Physical chemistry

7. Which of the following mathematical expressions does represent to the Charle's law?
   a. $V \alpha \frac{1}{P}$ b. $P \alpha T$ c. $V \alpha T$ d. $V \alpha n$

8. Which factors in the followings decreases the viscosity of a liquid?
   a. Increase in temperature b. Decrease in temperature
   c. Purity of liquids d. Mass of liquids

9. Which of the following compounds is the most reactive towards S_N1 - reactions?
   a. propyl bromide b. iso-poopyl bromide
   c. tertiary butyl chloride d. n-butyl chloride

10. Which product is formed on oxidation of an primary alcohol?
    a. ether b. carboxylic acid c. aldehyde d. ketone

11. Which of the following compounds can show Cannizaro's reaction?
    a. Formaldehyde b. Acetaldelyde
    c. Acetone d. Ethyl alcohol

12. Which test will be performed to identify the ketone?
    a. Silver mirror test b. Benedict's test
    c. Fehling's test d. DNP -test

13. Which oft he following carboxylic acids is the most acidic?
    a. HCOOH b. CH_3COOH
    c. CH_3CH_2COOH d. $CH_3CH_2\ CH_2COOH$

14. Which compound in the followings is triangular shape cycloalkane?.
    a. Cyclopropane b. Cyclobutane
    c. Cyclopentane d. Cyclohexane

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Tribhuvan University

2082 (Partial)

Bachelor Level **(4Yrs.)** / Education / II Year

Plant Science II — Full Marks: 40

(Sc.Ed.427) (Minor) — Time: 1:30

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B" 3×7=21

1. Describe the secondary growth of dicot stem with necessary diagrams.

   OR

   Describe the process of microsporogenesis in typical dicot plant with well labeled diagram.

2. Explain nitrogen fixation and its important for farmers. Also mention how can we maintain nitrogen in the soil.

3. Comparatively analyze the pathogen, major symptoms and control measures of disease black rot of crucifers with white rust of crucifers.

Group "C" 1×12= 12

4. Explain why mitosis and meiosis plays a vital role in living beings. Describe the steps of mitosis process with well labelled diagram.

   OR

   Explain the chemical structure of DNA, including nucleotides, sugar-phosphate backbone, and nitrogenous bases. Also discuss the structural features of the DNA double helix with a neat labeled diagram.

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Tribhuvan University

2082 (Partial)

Bachelor Level **(4Yrs.)** / Education / II Year Roll No: .....

Plant Science II **(Sc.Ed.427) (Minor)**

Group "A" 7

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick (√) the best answer.

1. Which feature distinguishes an isobilateral leaf from a dorsiventral leaf?
   a. Presence of vascular bundless b. Presence of epidermis
   c. Similar anatomy on both surfaces d. Absence of mesophyll

2. Which of the following is not the fungal disease?
   a. White rust of crucifers b. Late blight of potato
   c. Citrus canker d. Loose smut of wheat

3. What is the main purpose of emasculation?
   a. Prevent self-pollination b. Promote self-pollination
   c. Increase pollen production d. Increase seed size

4. If a tall heterozygous plant (Tt) is crossed with a dwarf plant (tt), what is the expected phenotypic ratio?
   a. All Dwarf b. 1 Tall : 2 Hybrid : 1 Dwarf:
   c. All Tall d. 3 Tall : 1 Dwarf

5. In which of the following plant cell is diploid?
   a. Microspores b. Megaspores
   c. Egg cell d. Microspore mother cell

6. Which of the following is the most common natural auxin?
   a. Abscisic acid b. Indole-3 - acetic acid (IAA)
   c. Gibberellic acid d. Kinetin

7. Which RNA molecule serves as the template for protein synthesis?
   a. mRNA b. tRNA
   c. rRNA d. snRNA

□

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Tribhuvan University

2082 (Partial)

Bachelor Level **(4Yrs.)** / Education / II Year

Animal Science II — Full Marks: 40

(Sc.Ed.428) (Minor) — Time: 1:30

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B" 3×7=21

1. What is the fertilization? Explain the different steps of fertilization with labelled diagram.
2. Explain the geological and zoological features of oriental region.
3. What is the principle of animal husbandry? Describe the different indigenous and exotic breeds of Nepal in brief.

OR

Discuss any four diseases and parasites of honeybee in brief.

Group "C" 12

4. Define the evolution. Write an essay on the biological evidence of evolution with suitable examples.

OR

Write down an essay on different types of silkworm, its life history and different useful product, by product obtained from sericulture.

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Tribhuvan University

2082 (Partial)

Bachelor Level **(4Yrs.)** / Education / II Year Roll No: .....

Animal Science II **(Sc.Ed.428) (Minor)**

Group "A" 7

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick (√) the best answer.

1. The tem Integrated Pest management (IPM) refers to
   a. Use of only mechanical methods to control the pest
   b. Combination of biological, cultural and mechanical methods for pest control.
   c. Remove all the insect from an ecosystem
   d. Use of only cultural method for pest control

2. The crossing of two different breeds of animal to produce offspring with desirable traits is known as
   a. Pure breeding b. Line breeding
   c. Inbreeding d. Cross breeding

3. Which of the following germ layers give rise to the nervous system?
   a. Endoderm b. Mesoderm
   c. Ectoderm d. Hypoderm

4. Nosema disease in honeybees is caused by
   a. Protozoa b. Virus
   c. Bacterium d. Fungus

5. Natural Selection theory of evolution was proposed by which scientist?
   a. Hugo de vires b. Jean-Baptiste Lamark
   c. Charles Darwin d. Gregar Mendel

6. Which type of egg is found in human
   a. Polylecithal b. Alecithal
   c. Homolecithal d. Centrolecithal

7. Which type of joint occur in the wrist joint?
   a. Saddle joint b. Gliding joint
   c. Hinge joint d. Angular joint

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