

**Tribhuvan University**

**2082 (Regular)**

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

**Educational Psychology**

**(Ed.421)**

**Full Marks: 100**

**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 psychology defined as the science of behavior? Justify.

(मनोविज्ञानलाई व्यवहारको विज्ञान भनेर किन व्याख्या गरिएको हो ? पुष्टी गर्नुहोस् ।)

2. Show the relationship between maturation and learning.

(सिकाइ र परिपक्वता बिच सम्बन्ध देखाउनुहोस् ।)

3. What is the cross-sectional method of studying human development?

Explain with examples.

(मानवव्यवहार अध्ययन गर्ने क्षितिजीय विधी भनेको के हो ? उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् ।)

**OR**

Discuss the weaknesses of the longitudinal method of studying human development with examples.

(मानवव्यवहार अध्ययन गर्ने लम्बिविधीका कमि कमजोरीहरू उदाहरण सहित छलफल गर्नुहोस् ।)

4. Describe the physical hazards of puberty with examples.

(यौवन/तरुण अवस्थाका शारीरिक संकटहरूको उदाहरण सहित वर्णन गर्नुहोस् ।)

5. Discuss the need for educational guidance for students with examples.

(विद्यार्थीहरूका लागि शैक्षिक मार्ग निर्देशनको आवश्यकता उदाहरण सहित छलफल गर्नुहोस् ।)

**P.T.O.**

6. What do you conceptualize multiple discrimination learning according to Gagne? Give examples.  
(ग्याम्ने का अनुसार तपाईं बहु-विभेदीकरण सिकाइलाई कसरी अर्थ लगाउनु हुन्छ ? उदाहरण दिनुहोस् ।)

OR

What is practice? Discuss its types with examples.

(अभ्यास भनेको के हो ? उदाहरण सहित यसका प्रकारहरू छलफल गर्नुहोस् ।)

7. What are the types of reinforcement? Discuss their implications.  
(पुनर्वलका प्रकारहरू के के हुन ? कक्षाकोठा शिक्षण-सिकाइमा तिनीहरूको उपयोगितावारेमा छलफल गर्नुहोस् ।)
8. Discuss the factors that influence the transfer of learning.  
(सिकाइ स्थानन्तरणलाई प्रभाव पार्ने तत्वहरूका बारेमा छलफल गर्नुहोस् ।)

Group "C"

2×12=24

9. What are the major guidance services? Evaluate their importance from educational perspectives.  
(मार्ग-निर्देशन मुख्य सेवाहरू के के हुन् ? शैक्षिक दृष्टिकोणबाट तिनीहरूको महत्वको मूल्याङ्कन गर्नुहोस् ।)
10. Discuss what determines human behaviors, 'Nature or Nurture'? Assess their impacts on human development.  
(मानवव्यवहारलाई, 'वंशजगुणकिवातवरण' केले निर्धारण गर्दछ ? तिनीहरूले मानवविकासमा पार्ने प्रभावहरूको लेखाजोखा गर्नुहोस् ।)

OR

What are the major stages of cognitive development theory according to Jean Piaget? Critically assess them from classroom implications.

(जाँ पियाजेका अनुसार संज्ञानात्मक विकास सिद्धान्तका चरणहरू के के हुन ? कक्षाकोठा शिक्षण-सिकाइमा तिनीहरूको उपयोगिता सम्बन्धमा आलोचनात्मक रूपले लेखाजोखा गर्नुहोस् ।)

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

1. Which of the following best explains the role of educational psychology for teachers?
  - a. It equips teachers with strategies without focusing on learning outcomes.
  - b. It provides insights into how students learn, develop, and differ in abilities.
  - c. It ensures that teachers can eliminate all classroom misbehavior.
  - d. It focuses only on creating standardized tests to evaluate students.
2. The main focus of educational psychology is...
  - a. theory of classroom decoration
  - b. principle of school administration
  - c. student learning and development
  - d. test development and result computation
3. The nature of educational psychology is....
  - a. scientific
  - b. absolute science
  - c. basic science
  - d. like applied science
4. If a child increases in height and weight every year, this change is mainly an example of...
  - a. growth
  - b. development
  - c. learning
  - d. maturation
5. Which of the following is the main factor of individual differences?
  - a. Economic factors
  - b. Hereditary factor
  - c. Family structure
  - d. Social structure
6. A student shows rapid language growth but slow physical change. Which characteristic of human development does this reflect?
  - a. Development is uniform in all areas
  - b. Development stops after the early years
  - c. Development depends only on heredity
  - d. Development varies across domains
7. Development is the product of ....
  - a. maturation
  - b. maturation and learning
  - c. learning
  - d. growth

8. The longitudinal study refer to ...
  - a. the study of different groups of children at the same period
  - b. the study of different groups of children over a short period
  - c. the study of the same group of children at the same period
  - d. the study of the same group of children over an extended period
9. Which is the period of human development that extends from two months to two years?
  - a. Infancy
  - b. Early childhood
  - c. Babyhood
  - d. Late childhood
10. An adolescent often questions family rules and demands more independence. This behavior mainly reflects...
  - a. intellectual curiosity
  - b. physical maturation
  - c. search for identity
  - d. emotional stability
11. Which of the following is considered a terrible teen?
  - a. Early adolescence
  - b. Late adolescence
  - c. Childhood
  - d. Early Adulthood
12. Which of the following best defines a child with special needs?
  - a. A child who requires only physical care
  - b. A child who learns exactly like all peers
  - c. A child needing additional support for learning and development
  - d. A child who cannot participate in school activities
13. What does learning refers to? It refers to ...
  - a. a change in behavior
  - b. a change in maturation
  - c. a change in practice
  - d. a change in readiness
14. A teacher praises a student first for holding a pencil correctly, then for writing letters, and finally for forming words. This gradual reinforcement process is an example of....
  - a. extinction
  - b. punishment
  - c. shaping
  - d. spontaneous recovery
15. When confronted with a challenging task, a student reorganizes the elements of the problem and arrives at the correct answer. This reflects...
  - a. conditioning by reinforcement
  - b. habit formation
  - c. learning by association
  - d. insightful problem-solving
16. Which level of Gagné's learning hierarchy involves linking several learned responses into a sequence to perform a complex task?
  - a. Signal learning
  - b. Chaining
  - c. Verbal association
  - d. Multiple discrimination

17. What does counseling refer to? It is ....
- a. an assistance given to an individual to solve everyday problems
  - b. a help that provides information to an individual in his/her life journey
  - c. a specific and professional support between counselor and counselee
  - d. a support between counselor and counselee to solve the problem

18. 18. A student who has learned to play the piano finds it easier to learn typing on a keyboard because both require finger coordination. This is an example of...
- a. positive transfer
  - b. negative transfer
  - c. zero transfer
  - d. lateral transfer

19. A student studies mathematics because they genuinely enjoy solving challenging problems and feel satisfied when they understand a concept. This behavior is an example of....
- a. extrinsic motivation
  - b. social motivation
  - c. achievement motivation
  - d. intrinsic motivation

20. What are the three phases of skill learning?
- a. Listening, knowing, and responding
  - b. Cognitive, fixation, autonomous
  - c. Stimulus, response, and association
  - d. Information, feedback and action



**Tribhuvan University**

2082 (Regular)

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

Expanding Horizons in English

(Eng.Ed.422) (Major)

Full Marks: 100

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 religion. Discuss your opinion about an atheist or an agnostic. (The Necessity of Religion)
2. Why did the writer want to wear jeans when she was a girl? What details in this essay help you to understand her point of view? (Levi's)
3. "Nepal is a country with unlimited opportunities". Justify the statement.

OR

Write a newspaper article on 'War and its consequences'.  
Incorporate examples from Nepal.

4. According to Krishnamurti, what is love? How and when does it come into human beings?
5. Remember the first day of your campus and describe every event that you remember as vividly as possible. (150 words)

OR

What are the types of violence and peace given in the text "Peace Education"?

6. Write a short note on any two.
  - a. Down with school
  - b. Gurukul Education
  - c. Home schooling

P.T.O.

7. Summarize the poem 'Pompous Pokhara' by Bhawana Pokhrel.

OR

What are the major differences between Eastern and Western music in general? Illustrate your answer

8. What are the basic tenets of postmodernism? Illustrate.

Group "C"

2×12=24

9. Write a newspaper article to be published in any local newspaper on the status of women's rights and human rights in your community.

OR

Explain and elaborate on what steps should be taken by the government of Nepal to ensure individuals' rights to freedom.

10. Discuss how a computer can be integrated into a language classroom in teaching reading skills. Imagine and write what will be the next of computers?

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## A. Read the following passage and tick (✓) the best answer.

Modernity is that period, nearly a century, beginning well before WWII and ending well after it, in which science established facts, political theory established the socialist state, secularism overcame religious opinion, and the nation of sin was denied or explained away with various social conversations. It was an era dominated by the thought of Freud and Marx. Its tendency was towards the legitimacy of the social welfare state. Sweden represents its culmination.

Post-modernism embraces a period from 1980 to the present, characterized by the emergence of the post-industrial information economy, replacing the previous class of aristocracy, middle class, and working class with a new paradigm: information elite, middle class, and underclass.

The phrase also implies a nation-state challenged by new worldviews: feminism, multiculturalism, environmentalism, etc, old scientific certainties called into question; the replacement of mechanical metaphors with cybernetic ones.

Post-modernism rejects the modernist idea of rationality, virility, artistic genius, and individualism in favor of being anti-capitalist and contemptuous of traditional morality, and committed to radical egalitarianism. The most recent feature of post-modernism is the rise of political correctness and attempts to purge dissenting opinions from the ranks of the academic/ artistic/professional Brahmin caste, together with the systematic attack on excellence in all fields. Post-modernism is an anti-enlightenment position wherein adherents believe that what has gone before, as modernism, is inappropriately dependent on reason, rationalism, and wisdom, and is, furthermore, inherently elitist, non-multicultural, and therefore oppressive.

1. According to the text, which historical period does modernity encompass?
  - a. Only the years during World War II
  - b. Nearly a century, beginning before and ending after WWII
  - c. From 1980 to the present
  - d. The 19th century exclusively
2. Which country is presented as representing the culmination of modernity?
  - a. Sweden
  - b. United States
  - c. Germany
  - d. France
3. What major economic shift characterizes post-modernism according to the text?
  - a. Agricultural revolution
  - b. Industrial Revolution
  - c. Emergence of post-industrial information economy
  - d. Return to feudal economy
4. Which of the following is NOT listed as a new worldview challenging the nation-state in post-modernism?
  - a. Feminism
  - b. Multiculturalism
  - c. Monarchism
  - d. Environmentalism
5. What does post-modernism reject from modernism?
  - a. The concept of social welfare
  - b. All political theories
  - c. Scientific methodology
  - d. The idea of rationality and individualism
6. What is described as "the most recent feature of post-modernism" in the text?
  - a. The revival of traditional morality
  - b. The rise of political correctness
  - c. Increased emphasis on artistic genius
  - d. Strengthening of nation-states
7. How does the text characterize post-modernism's view of modernism?
  - a. As inappropriately dependent on reason and rationalism
  - b. As perfectly rational and acceptable
  - c. As insufficiently egalitarian
  - d. As too focused on cybernetic metaphors
8. What does the text suggest about post-modernism's attitude toward excellence?
  - a. It celebrates excellence in all fields
  - b. It systematically attacks excellence
  - c. It ignores the concept of excellence
  - d. It redefines excellence in multicultural terms

9. Which two thinkers are mentioned as dominating the era of modernity?  
 a. Freud and Marx  
 b. Darwin and Einstein  
 c. Nietzsche and Hegel  
 d. Keynes and Smith
10. What social class structure is said to be replaced in post-modernism?  
 a. Slave, freeman, and noble classes  
 b. Peasants, merchants, and clergy  
 c. Aristocracy, middle class, and working class  
 d. Capitalists, proletariat, and bourgeoisie

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

Indian classical music is principally based on melody and rhythm, not on harmony, counterpoint, chords, modulation, and other bases of Western classical music. The system of Indian music known as Raga Sangeet can be traced back nearly 2000 years to its origin in the Vedic hymns of the Hindu temples, the fundamental sources of Indian music. Thus, as in Western music, the roots of Indian classical music are religious. To us, music can be a spiritual discipline on the path of self-realization, for we follow the traditional teaching that sound is God, Nada Brahma: By this process of individual consciousness can be elevated to the realm of awareness, where the revelation of the true meaning of the universe, its internal and unchanging essence can be joyfully experienced. Our ragas are vehicles by which this essence can be perceived.

The ancient Vedic scriptures teach that there are two types of sounds, one is a vibration of either the upper or purer air near the celestial realm. This sound is called Anahata Nad or unstruck sounds. Sought after by great enlightened yogis, it can only be heard by them. The sound of the universe is the vibration thought by some to be like the music of the spheres that the Greek Pythagoras described in the 6th century BC. The other sound, Ahata Nad or struck sound, is the vibration of air in the lower atmosphere closer to the earth. It is any sound that we hear in nature or man-made sound, musical or non-musical.

11. What is the principal foundation of Indian classical music?  
 a. Harmony and counterpoint  
 b. Melody and rhythm  
 c. Chords and modulation  
 d. Polyphony and syncopation

12. How far back can the origins of Raga Sangeet be traced?  
 a. 500 years  
 b. 1000 years  
 c. Nearly 2000 years  
 d. 300 years
13. What is the spiritual concept of sound in Indian tradition?  
 a. Nada Brahma (Sound is God)  
 b. Om Shanti (Peaceful sound)  
 c. Mantra Shakti (Power of chants)  
 d. Raga Maya (Illusion of melody)
14. What are ragas primarily considered to be in Indian music?  
 a. Musical exercises  
 b. Religious hymns  
 c. Entertainment for royalty  
 d. Vehicles for perceiving universal essence
15. Which two types of sounds are described in Vedic scriptures?  
 a. Natural and artificial sounds  
 b. Anahata Nad and Ahata Nad  
 c. Celestial and terrestrial sounds  
 d. Musical and non-musical sounds
16. Who can hear the Anahata Nad sounds according to the text?  
 a. Anyone with musical training  
 b. Only professional musicians  
 c. Great enlightened yogis  
 d. Temple priests
17. How is Indian classical music traditionally taught?  
 a. Through written notation  
 b. Through ancient scriptures  
 c. In formal music schools  
 d. From the guru to the disciple
18. What is described as "the very heart of Indian music"?  
 a. The tala (rhythmic cycle)  
 b. The raga (melodic form)  
 c. The guru-shishya tradition  
 d. The Vedic hymns
19. Who is mentioned in relation to the concept of "music of the spheres"?  
 a. Pythagoras  
 b. Aristotle  
 c. Plato  
 d. Socrates
20. What establishes the framework for musical improvisation in Indian classical music?  
 a. Written compositions  
 b. Religious rituals  
 c. Traditional ragas  
 d. Modern music theory

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**Tribhuvan University**

2082 (Regular)

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

English for Communication

(Eng.Ed.423) (Major)

Full Marks: 80

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 concept of form-function relations in language. Illustrate with an example where a single grammatical form (e.g., an interrogative) can serve multiple communicative functions.
2. Write an appropriate expression for each of the following functions, keeping in mind a formal context.
  - a. Greeting a keynote speaker
  - b. Concluding a presentation
  - c. Expressing disagreement with a superior
  - d. Expressing likes
  - e. Congratulating
  - f. Expressing intentions
  - g. Correcting oneself

**OR**

Imagine you are explaining a new game to your friend. Write a short dialogue (about four exchanges) between you and your friend where you use the functions of giving an example and saying something in another way to ensure they understand the rules.

3. Imagine your friend suggests you cheat on an exam. Write a short dialogue (about four exchanges) where you strongly refuse to do it and state that you are unwilling to participate.
4. Identify the communicative function served by each of the following expressions.

- a. Sorry, I didn't catch that. Could you say it again?
- b. If I remember correctly, the deadline is Friday.
- c. Don't forget to lock the door.
- d. Actually, I think the capital of Australia is Canberra, not Sydney.
- e. I'm little uncertain.
- f. I'm worried about getting lost.
- g. Thank goodness!

**OR**

Explain the purpose of 'checking that someone has understood'. Provide two different expressions a teacher might use to perform this function in a classroom.

5. Give an appropriate exponent for each of the following language functions.
  - a. Proposing a toast at a friend's wedding.
  - b. Expressing sympathy to someone who is facing a terrible problem.
  - c. Complimenting a friend on a new haircut.
  - d. Attracting someone's attention.
  - e. Giving someone something.
  - f. Complimenting your apartment.
  - g. Expressing condolence on someone's death.

**OR**

Explain the difference between grammatical 'correctness' and social 'appropriateness' in language. Provide one example of a sentence that is grammatically correct but inappropriate for a formal situation.

6. You attended a club meeting yesterday. Write a short minute of the meeting, including the date, attendees, and one key decision that was made.

Group "C"

2×12=24

7. Explain how the function of 'addressing' someone changes significantly based on context, formality, and the speaker's relationship with the listener. Provide specific examples of how you

**P.T.O.**

would address the following individuals:

- a. A university professor
- b. Your father
- c. A much older person you don't know
- d. Your close friend

**OR**

Imagine you are organizing a municipality-level "Kids Talent Hunt" program. You are raising funds from different organizations.

Write a concept note to be sent to the funding organizations, including the details of the event such as the date, time, location, and purpose.

8. Write a letter to the municipality office requesting to establish a community information center so that the residents of the municipality can easily get access to the information. Include details such as the purpose of establishing the center, its sustainability, etc.

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**Tribhuvan University**

2082 (Regular)

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

Full Marks: 100

Basics of Academic Writing (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. Distinguish between academic writing and non-academic or personal writing in brief.
2. What is called discussion in academic writing? Describe any three ways of presenting discussion with examples in brief.

OR

Why are generalizations used in academic writing? Discuss any two ways of making generalization with examples in brief.

3. Write short notes on any TWO of the following topics.
  - a. Plagiarism in academic writing
  - b. Ways of showing contrast between two entities
  - c. Ways of mapping out a field of research
4. What are the four principles of good academic writing? Discuss them in brief.
5. How can we structure the contents using AAA-BBB pattern while comparing two ideas according to Hamp-Lyons and Heasley (2008)? Discuss them in brief.

OR

What is boosting generalizations in academic writing? How can we boost the generalizations? Explain it with examples.

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6. Write short notes on any **TWO** of the following topics.
- Thesis statement and topic sentences in an essay
  - Writing curriculum vitae
  - Abstract in a research report
7. Why do we paraphrase texts authored by other scholars in academic writing according to Leki (2007)? Present the ways/techniques used in paraphrasing others' texts in brief.

OR

Why is a questionnaire used in research? Prepare a questionnaire consisting of ten open-ended items on '**Junk Foods in Our Society**' to get responses from educated people of your village or town. .

8. Why is a book review written and published? Describe the aspects to be incorporated in a book review in about 300 words.

Group "C"

2×12=24

9. Write op-ed for a newspaper on the status of farmers in Nepal now in about 600 words.

OR

Write an editorial belonging to the role of youths in nation building to be published in a national daily in about 600 words.

10. Write an essay on '**The Use of the Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Learning English**' in about 600 words.

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Tribhuvan University

2082 (Regular)

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 is not a characteristic feature of academic writing?  
a. A lack of consistency                      b. use of nominalization  
c. objective writing                                d. formal language
2. A personal letter from a son to his father requesting for some money is a/an.....text.  
a. formal                      b. informal                      c. academic                      d. diplomatic
3. Which of the following expressions is correct in relation to formality of writing?  
a. Contracted forms (e.g. *he's, aren't*) should be used in academic writing.  
b. Informal language can be used in academic writing.  
c. Formal language is to be used in a job application.  
d. Formal language forms cannot be used in personal writing
4. Which of the following ways is a proper in-text citation according APA 6<sup>th</sup> edition?  
a. (Todd, 1991, page,82-84)                      b. (Todd, 1991, p. 82-84)  
c. (Todd, 1991, pages. 82-84)                      d. (Todd, 1991, pp.82-84)
5. Which of the following references is correct according to APA 6<sup>th</sup> edition?  
a. M. Hewings, (2003). *Advanced English grammar*. New York: Cambridge.  
b. Hewings, M. (2003). *Advanced English grammar*. Cambridge: New York.  
c. Hewings, M. (2003). *Advanced English Grammar*. Cambridge. New York  
d. Hewings, M. (2003). *Advanced English grammar*. New York: Cambridge
6. What is the main purpose of using the connective 'despite' in writing a text?  
a. to show contrast                                      b. to show cause and effect  
c. to show similarity                                      d. to show an agreement
7. Which of the following sentences is the example of a reduced relative clause?  
a. A dentist is a person who is qualified to treat people's teeth.  
b. A dentist is a person qualified to treat people's teeth.  
c. Medicine is a branch of science which studies and treats illness.  
d. The man whose wife is dead is called a widower.

8. The sentence that occurs in the end of the introduction and owns the main or central idea of an essay containing multiple paragraphs is known as.....  
a. the topic statement                                      b. the conclusion  
c. the abstract of the essay                                      d. the thesis statement
9. What is the process of changing verbs into nouns in order to make the text precise and clear in academic writing called?  
a. synthesizing                                      b. nominalization  
c. contraction                                      d. summarization
10. The .....principle advocates that the claims and generalizations should be supported by required evidence in academic writing.  
a. honesty                                      b. reality                                      c. relevance                                      d. clarity
11. Which one of the following statements is correct in relation to paraphrasing and summarizing?  
a. A summary is often written at the length of one fifth of the original text.  
b. A paraphrase is never different from a summary at the length.  
c. A summary is simply written at the length of one third of the original text.  
d. A paraphrase is always longer than the original text
12. What is the concise summary that appears at the beginning of a journal article formally called?  
a. the gist                                      b. the reference  
c. the introduction                                      d. the abstract
13. How can a writer polish the revised text of any academic paper?  
a. summarizing, paraphrasing and generalizing the contents of the text  
b. rephrasing, using logical connectors and editing the text minutely  
c. mapping the gap, describing and synthesizing the contents of the text  
d. elaborating, highlighting and condensing the contents of the text
14. What is a set of questions used as the tool to collect the data in terms of respondents' opinions, beliefs, attitudes, etc. for research called?  
a. a test paper                                      b. a journal  
c. a questionnaire                                      d. questionnaires
15. The newspaper texts that primarily encompass reviews, analytical articles, think pieces, personality interviews, celebrity profiles, etc. are called .....  
a. features                                      b. reviews                                      c. editorials                                      d. news stories
16. '*Bilingual learners were no more excellent at English than monolingual ones in the valley of Kathmandu*'. The given statement is the examples of the .....  
a. comparison within the sentence                                      b. contrast across the sentences  
c. comparison between the sentences                                      d. contrast within the sentence

P.T.O.

17. What is the most important objective of reviewing the book published?

- a. to recommend the book highlighting its strengths
- b. to publicize the book to the target readers/audience
- c. to judge the book fairly based on its strengths and weaknesses
- d. to criticize the book highlighting its negative aspects

18. Which of the following sentences is correct in academic writing?

- a. People couldn't understand what the leader expressed at the programme.
- b. People could not understand what the leader expressed at the programme.
- c. People didn't understand what the leader expressed at the programme.
- d. People haven't understood what the leader expressed at the programme.

19. What is the brief account of somebody's personal information, education and previous career, usually submitted with an application for a job formally called?

- a. a personal record
- b. a biography
- c. a personal diary
- d. a curriculum vitae

20. "Academic writing is formal or impersonal ..... non-academic writing is informal or personal." In the blank space, which of the following words is correct?

- a. whereas
- b. similarly
- c. despite
- d. similarly

**Tribhuvan University**

**2082 (Regular)**

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

**भाषाविज्ञान र नेपाली भाषा**

**(नेपा.शि. ४२२)**

**Full Marks: 100**

**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. उच्चारण स्थान र प्राणत्वका आधारमा नेपाली व्यञ्जन ध्वनिहरूको वर्गीकरण गर्नुहोस् ।
२. भाषाविज्ञानका केन्द्रीय क्षेत्रका रूपमा वर्णविज्ञानलाई चिनाउनुहोस् ।  
अथवा  
नेपाली भाषामा के कस्ता सामाजिक भेदहरू रहेका छन् ? सङ्क्षेपमा चर्चा गर्नुहोस् ।
३. दिइएको अनुच्छेदबाट सातओटा संस्कृत सन्धियुक्त शब्द टिपोट गरी तिनको निर्माण प्रक्रिया र नामसमेत लेख्नुहोस् ।  
आफ्नो नियमित कार्यका रूपमा अध्ययनलाई अपनाउने प्रत्येक विद्यार्थी अन्ततः सफल हुन्छन् । सूर्योदय हुनुपूर्व नै देवालय पुगेर दर्शन गरेपछि घरमा नित्य पठनमा व्यस्त बनेका अध्येता सदैव खुसी रहन्छन् । त्यस्ता व्यक्तिलाई अध्ययन क्षेत्रको नायक मान्ने कुरामा सबैको मतैक्य रहन्छ ।
४. रूपविज्ञान र वाक्यविज्ञानबिचमा रहेका भिन्नतालाई उदाहरण दिई प्रस्ट पार्नुहोस् ।

क्रमश..

५. व्युत्पादन र रूपायनबिच भिन्नता देखाउनुहोस् ।

अथवा

प्रधान मानस्वरलाई सोदाहरण चिनाउनुहोस् ।

६. प्रकरणार्थ विज्ञानमा निर्देशन र सन्दर्भले के जनाउँछन् ? खुलाउनुहोस् ।

७. हलन्त वहिष्कार आन्दोलनको परिचय दिई त्यसको औचित्य पुष्टि गर्नुहोस् ।

अथवा

मध्यकालीन नेपाली भाषाका विशेषता उल्लेख गर्नुहोस् ।

८. व्याकरणात्मक र कोशीय अर्थलाई उदाहरण दिई प्रस्ट पार्नुहोस् ।

समूह "ग"

२×१२=२४

९. वर्ण विश्लेषणका मुख्य सिद्धान्तहरूलाई सोदाहरण चिनाउनुहोस् ।

अथवा

पदावलीको परिचय दिई नेपाली भाषामा प्रयुक्त पदावलीहरूलाई उदाहरण दिई स्पष्ट पार्नुहोस् ।

१०. भारोपेली परिवारका नेपालमा बोलिने दशओटा भाषाको सूची बनाई कुनै पाचओटा भाषाका बारेमा वर्णन गर्नुहोस् ।

○

# Tribhuvan University

2082 (Regular)

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

Roll No: .....

भाषाविज्ञान र नेपाली भाषा (नेपा.शि. ४२२)

समूह "क"

२०

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

१. भाषाको सबैभन्दा सानो र विशिष्ट भेद केलाई मानिन्छ ?

क. व्यक्तिभाषा

ख. भाषा

ग. भाषिकां

घ. सामाजिक भाषा

२. नेपालमा प्रयोग हुने थारू भाषा कुन परिवारअन्तर्गतको भाषा हो ?

क. चिनियाँ तिब्बती

ख. भारोपेली

ग. आग्नेली

घ. द्रविडेली

३. अर्धस्वरका रूपमा चिनिएका नेपालीका व्यञ्जन ध्वनि कुन कुन हुन् ?

क. व, स

ख. य, ब

ग. य, व

घ. य, ए

४. भाषाविज्ञानको केन्द्रीय क्षेत्रअन्तर्गत पर्ने व्याकरणमा कुन कुन एकाइ पर्छन् ?

क. ध्वनि र वर्ण

ख. ध्वनि र रूप

ग. वर्ण र व्याकरण

घ. रूप र वाक्य

५. भाषिक परिवर्तनको अध्ययन गर्ने भाषाविज्ञानको शाखालाई के भनिन्छ ?

क. समकालिक भाषाविज्ञान

ख. वर्णनात्मक भाषाविज्ञान

ग. आधुनिक भाषाविज्ञान

घ. ऐतिहासिक भाषाविज्ञान

६. प्रेरणार्थक धातुको उदाहरण कुन हो ?

क. रोगाउ

ख. मोटाउ

ग. पढाउ

घ. लेख्

७. कर्मधारय समासद्वारा निर्माण भएको शब्द कुन हो ?

क. पथभ्रष्ट

ख. नीलकमल

ग. आत्मबल

घ. रतन्धो

८. उच्च, अग्र तथा बन्द विशेषता भएको स्वर कुन हो ?

क. इ

ख. उ

ग. ओ

घ. ए

९. 'फूल' शब्दले मखमली, सयपत्री, चमेली, लालीगुराँस आदि विभिन्न किसिमका फूलको अर्थ दिनुलाई कस्तो अर्थ भनिन्छ ?

क. समावेशात्मक

ख. पर्यायवाची

ग. अनेकार्थी

घ. सन्निधानात्मक

१०. 'सक्छ' शब्दलाई 'सक्तछ' 'सक्दछ' भनी जनाउँदा त्यहाँ थपिएका 'त/द' लाई कस्ता रूप मानिन्छ ?

क. शून्य

ख. रिक्त

ग. संपृक्त

घ. आधारभूत

कमश..

११. 'महोत्सव' शब्द निर्माणमा कुन सन्धिको प्रयोग भएको छ ? क. दीर्घ सन्धि      ख. वृद्धि सन्धि      ग. गुण सन्धि      घ. यण सन्धि
१२. 'असल विद्यार्थी' भन्ने पदावलीमा 'विद्यार्थी' शब्द पछाडि रहने क्रमका आधारमा नेपाली भाषालाई कस्तो भाषा मानिन्छ ? क. भग्नक्रमिक      ख. शीर्षमध्य      ग. शीर्षादि      घ. शीर्षान्त
१३. 'स्यावास् ! तिम्रो कर्मलाई' भन्ने वाक्यांशमा रहेको 'स्यावास्' शब्दमा कस्तो विस्मयबोधक भाव रहेको छ ? क. आदरवाचक      ख. आश्चर्यवाचक ग. सम्बोधनवाचक      घ. प्रशंसावाचक
१४. 'तिम्रो परीक्षा कस्तो भयो ?' भन्ने प्रश्नार्थक वाक्यमा प्रकरणको कुन प्रकृति निहित छ ? क. निर्देशन      ख. पूर्वधारणा      ग. साहचर्य      घ. सन्दर्भन
१५. 'लगनशील विद्यार्थी सधैं सफल हुन्छन्' वाक्यमा 'विद्यार्थी' को निकटघटक कुन हो ? क. लगनशील      ख. विद्यार्थी      ग. सधैं      घ. सफल
१६. नेपाली र फारसी दुवै भाषाको मूल शाखा कुन मानिन्छ ? क. दरद इरानेली      ख. आर्मेनियाली ग. आर्य इरानेली      घ. संस्कृत प्राकृत
१७. प्राचीन नेपाली भाषा र माध्यमिक नेपाली भाषाको भेद गर्ने अभिलेख कुन हो? क. अभय मल्ल राईको ताम्रपत्र      ख. कार्वरिक विवोष शाहीको ताम्रपत्र ग. अशोक चल्लको ताम्रपत्र      घ. दुल्लुको शिलालेख
१८. नेपाली भाषामा मौलिक, सांस्कृतिक र ग्रामीण शब्दको प्रवर्धनका लागि सशक्त आधार निर्माण गरेको भाषिक अभियान कुन मानिन्छ ? क. हलन्त बहिष्कार      ख. भर्रवादी आन्दोलन ग. राल्फा आन्दोलन      घ. आयामेली आन्दोलन
१९. भारोपेली भाषा परिवारअन्तर्गत नपर्ने भाषा कुन हो ? क. ताजपुरिया      ख. बोटे      ग. हायु      घ. माभी
२०. 'छोरो' बाट 'छोराले' पद निर्माण हुनुलाई केका आधारमा रूपायन भएको मानिन्छ ? क. वचन      ख. लिङ्ग      ग. आदर      घ. कारक

□

Tribhuvan University

2082 (Regular)

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नेपाली कविताकाव्य

(नेपा.शि. ४२३)

Full Marks: 100

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. खण्डकाव्य र महाकाव्यका बिचमा अन्तरसम्बन्ध देखाउनुहोस् ।

अथवा

बालकविता र प्रौढकवितामा रहेको भिन्नतालाई सोदाहरण चिनाउनुहोस् ।

२. 'प्रत्येक प्राणीका आत्मामा ईश्वर रहने भएकाले दीनदुखी मानिसको सेवा गर्नुपर्छ भन्ने मान्यतालाई 'यात्री' कवितामा कसरी प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ ? चर्चा गर्नुहोस् ।

३. कवि रिमालले 'सान्त्वना' कवितामा कसलाई लक्ष्य गरेर के सान्त्वना दिन खोजिरहेका छन् ? स्पष्ट पार्नुहोस् ।

४. प्रसङ्ग व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् :

मलाई मान्छे विनाको सम्पन्नता चाहिँदैन

मलाई मान्छे नहाँसेको हिमाल चाहिँदैन

मलाई मान्छेविनाको धर्ती पनि चाहिँदैन

मलाई मान्छेविरुद्धको मन्दिरपवित्रता पनि चाहिँदैन ।

अथवा

मान्छेबाट नकाट सुखदुःखको एउटै पनि यो क्षण

सारा सृष्टि सिंगार्छ इन्द्र धनुको एउटै पनि यो कण ।

५. गजलकारका रूपमा मोतीराम भट्टले दिएका योगदानको समीक्षा गर्नुहोस् ।

६. गहुँगोरो अफ्रिका' कविताको केन्द्रीय कथ्य उल्लेख गर्नुहोस् ।

कमश..

७. 'ऋतुविचार'को 'शरद् विचार'मा पाइने विशेषता औल्याउनुहोस् ।

अथवा

'कुञ्जिनी' खण्डकाव्यका नायकका चारित्रिक क्रियाकलापहरूको वर्णन गर्नुहोस् ।

८. 'मानव' महाकाव्यलाई महाकाव्य मान्न सकिने आधारहरू के के हुन् ? उल्लेख गर्नुहोस् ।

समूह "ग"

२×१२=२४

९. आधुनिक नेपाली कविताका परिष्कारवादी धारा र स्वच्छन्दतावादी धारामा पाइने काव्य प्रवृत्तिहरूको तुलनात्मक विश्लेषण गर्नुहोस् ।

अथवा

लामो कवितातत्त्वका आधारमा 'सिमसारका राजदूत' काव्यको विवेचना गर्नुहोस् ।

१०. कथावस्तु, पात्र र भाषाशैलीका दृष्टिले प्रयागधर्मी काव्यका रूपमा 'सुलोचना' महाकाव्यको विवेचना गर्नुहोस् ।

# Tribhuvan University

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नेपाली कविताकाव्य (नेपा.शि. ४२३)

समूह "क"

२०

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

१. गीत, गजल, हाइकु, मुक्तक, सूक्ति कविता विधाका कुन उपभेदका प्रकार मानिन्छन् ?

क. लघुतम ख. बृहत् ग. लघु घ. फुटकर

२. माध्यमिक कालीन नेपाली कविताको प्रारम्भिक चरणमा देखापरेको प्रवृत्ति कुन हो ?

क. सामूहिक कविता लेखनको थालनी ख. छापाखानाबाट कविता प्रकाशन  
ग. कविता लेखनमा विधागत सचेतता घ. विविध संरचनाका कविता लेखनमा रुचि

३. 'स्वर्ग र देवता' कवितामा के भनिएको छ ?

क. मृत्यु पछि स्वर्ग गइन्छ ख. मानव भविष्य उज्ज्वल छ  
ग. धरती नै स्वर्ग हो घ. स्वर्गमा देवता बस्छन्

४. 'यात्री' कविताले आगालेको मान्यता कुन हो ?

क. ईश्वर मन्दिरका मूर्तिमा रहन्छन् ख. ईश्वर पूजापाठबाट मात्र प्राप्त हुन्छन्  
ग. ईश्वर प्राणीका आत्मामा रहन्छन् घ. ईश्वर प्राप्तिका लागि मठमन्दिर जानैपर्छ

५. कवि विजय मल्लले आजका मान्छेलाई गन्जकमा थुनिएको परेवासँग किन दाँजेको छन् ?

क. मान्छेले विश्वलाई एकीकृत गरेकाले ख. मान्छे नैतिक बन्धनमा बाँधिएकाले  
ग. मान्छे पारिवारिक स्वार्थमा अल्झिएकाले घ. मान्छे राष्ट्ररूपी साँघुरो खोरमा परेकाले

६. 'फर्सीको जरा' कवितामा कुन प्रवृत्ति पाइन्छ ?

क. जीवनवादी ख. निस्सारतावादी ग. पलायनवादी घ. विसङ्गतिवादी

७. देशको सार्वभौमिकता र स्वतन्त्रता नक्साका रेखामा मात्र नभई नागरिकका नसानसामा हुनुपर्छ भन्ने कवि को हुन् ?

क. बानिरा गिरी ख. कालिप्रसाद रिजाल  
ग. दिनेश अधिकारी घ. हरिभक्त कटुवाल

८. 'किन चाहियो ?' गजलमा नायिकाको कुन पक्षको चित्रण गरिएको छ ?

क. शारीरिक अवयव ख. प्रेमप्रणय ग. रूपसौन्दर्य घ. रतिरागात्मक

९. 'सन्तको छाता' बालकाव्यको वस्तुस्रोतको आधार के हो ?

क. ऐतिहासिक ख. सामाजिक  
ग. दन्त्यकथात्मक घ. काल्पनिक

कमश.

१०. काव्यलाई लघु र बृहत् गरी छुट्याउने आचार्य को हुन् ? क. दण्डी                      ख. रुद्रट                      ग. विश्वनाथ                      घ. वामन
११. मोहन कोइरालाको पहिलो लामो कविता कुन हो ? क. सूर्यदान                      ख. लेक                      ग. नदी किनारका माझी                      घ. गजपथ
१२. 'ऋतुविचार' खण्डकाव्यको मूल प्राप्ति के हो ? क. हलन्त बहिष्कारको समर्थन                      ख. लोकजीवनप्रतिको आस्था ग. स्वच्छन्दतावादी चिन्तन                      घ. पौराणिक सांस्कृतिक पुनर्जागरण
१३. 'हतारमा निर्णय गर्ने र फुर्सदमा पछुताउने' स्वभाव कुञ्जिनी खण्डकाव्यको कुन पात्रमा देखिन्छ क. गोरे                      ख. ठालुसिं                      ग. मानवीर                      घ. सिन्धु
१४. 'राजेश्वरी' खण्डकाव्यको अन्तिम घटना कुन हो ? क. सती बनाइएकी रानीको यशोगान गर्नु ख. रानीलाई जबरजस्ती सती जान बाध्य तुल्याइनु ग. रानीलाई प्रकृतिकै काखमा जाने वातावरण बनाउनु घ. रानीलाई दरबार जान रोक लगाइनु
१५. जैविक विविधताका लागि सिमसार क्षेत्रको संरक्षण अनिवार्य भएको विषय कुन कृतिमा उल्लेख गरिएको छ ? क. मातेको मान्छेको भाषण ...                      ख. फर्सीको जरा ग. सिमसारका राजदूत                      घ. ऋतुविचार
१६. कुन प्रवृत्तिलाई महाकाव्य र खण्डकाव्यको साझा प्रवृत्ति मानिन्छ ? क. पञ्चसन्धि                      ख. समग्र जीवन                      ग. चतुर्वर्ग फलप्राप्ति                      घ. केन्द्रीय कथ्य
१७. नेपाली भाषामा लेखिएको पहिलो महाकाव्य कुन हो ? क. भानुभक्त आचार्यको 'रामायण'                      ख. लक्ष्मीप्रसाद देवकोटाको 'शाकुन्तल' ग. यदुनाथ पोख्र्यालको 'कृष्णचरित्र'                      घ. केदारनाथ खतिबडाको 'महाभारत'
१८. 'मानव' महाकाव्यको वैचारिक धरातल कस्तो छ ? क. सङ्घर्षशील                      ख. समन्वयात्मक                      ग. विद्रोहात्मक                      घ. पलायनवादी
१९. 'सुलोचना' महाकाव्यको कुन सर्गमा 'ईश्वर छ र ईश्वर छैन' विषयको चर्चा गरिएको छ ? क. दोस्रो                      ख. तेस्रो                      ग. चौथो                      घ. पाचौं
२०. 'सुलोचना' महाकाव्यलाई किन पद्यात्मक उपन्यास भनिएको हो ? क. दसै दिनको अवधिमा लेखिएकाले                      ख. वस्तुचयनमा विविधता गरिएकाले ग. आस्तिकता र नास्तिकताको बहस चलाइएकाले घ. प्रस्तुतिमा महाकाव्यात्मक गरिमा नभएकाले

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नेपाली भाषा पाठ्यक्रम पाठ्यपुस्तक तथा शिक्षण पद्धति  
(नेपा.शि. ४२४)

Full Marks: 100

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"

८x७=५६

१. भाषा शिक्षणको एक प्रभावकारी पाठ्यक्रमका रूपमा सम्प्रेषणात्मक भाषा पाठ्यक्रमलाई चिनाउनुहोस् ।

अथवा

प्रबन्धनिष्ठताका आधारमा भाषा पाठ्यक्रमको वर्गीकरण गर्नुहोस् ।

२. भाषा पाठ्यवस्तु छनोटका कुनै दुईओटा आन्तरिक प्रभावकहरूको चर्चा गर्नुहोस् ।

३. माध्यमिक तहको वर्तमान नेपाली भाषा पाठ्यक्रमको मूल्याङ्कन प्रक्रियाको वर्णन गर्नुहोस् ।

४. भाषा पाठ्यपुस्तकको आन्तरिक विशेषताका रूपमा अभ्यासलाई चिनाउनुहोस् ।

अथवा

भाषा पाठ्यपुस्तक निर्माणका पूर्व सर्तहरू उल्लेख गरी कुनै एकको चर्चा गर्नुहोस् ।

५. वि. सं. २०२८ पूर्वको नेपालीभाषा शिक्षण परम्पराको समीक्षा गर्नुहोस् ।

६. भाषा पाठ्यपुस्तक लेखनका सन्दर्भमा शब्दभण्डार निर्माणको विवेचना गर्नुहोस् ।

७. आगमनात्मक पद्धतिबाट भाषा शिक्षण गर्दा के कस्तो शिक्षण प्रक्रिया अपनाउनु उपयुक्त हुन्छ ? विचार प्रस्तुत गर्नुहोस् ।

अथवा

निगमनात्मक पद्धतिमा आधारित भाषा शिक्षणका प्रक्रियाहरू उल्लेख गर्नुहोस् ।

क्रमश.

द. भाषा पाठ्यक्रम निर्माणमा मनोवादी सिद्धान्तको उपयोग कसरी गर्न सकिन्छ लेख्नुहोस् ।

समूह "ग"

२×१२=२४

९. भाषा पाठ्यपुस्तकका आन्तरिक विशेषताहरूको सविस्तार वर्णन गर्नुहोस् ।

अथवा

कक्षा १० को नेपाली भाषा पाठ्यपुस्तकको नमुना अभ्यासमा के कस्ता प्रश्नहरू रहेका छन् ? सिकाइ उपलब्धि हासिल हुने दृष्टिले ती प्रश्नहरू कति प्रभावकारी छन् ? तार्किक राय दिनुहोस् ।

१०. भाषा शिक्षणको सम्प्रेषणात्मक पद्धतिको सैद्धान्तिक आधार र शिक्षण प्रक्रियाको चर्चा गर्नुहोस् ।

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११. भाषाका विभिन्न विषयगत भेदसँग सम्बन्धित पाठ्यक्रम कुन हो ? क. सामान्य पाठ्यक्रम ख. विशिष्ट पाठ्यक्रम ग. पद्धतिनिष्ठ पाठ्यक्रम घ. व्यावहारिक पाठ्यक्रम
१२. भाषा पाठ्यपुस्तक निर्माणको सैद्धान्तिक आधार कुन हो ? क. कक्षा र तह ख. विद्यार्थीको उमेर र रुचि ग. शिक्षण सिकाइ कार्यकलाप घ. भाषा पाठ्यक्रम
१३. भाषा पाठ्यपुस्तकको बाह्य विशेषता कुन हो ? क. चित्र ख. विषयवस्तु ग. भाषा घ. आवरण
१४. वि.सं. २०२० पूर्वको भाषा पाठ्यक्रमलाई कुन रूपमा लिन सकिन्छ ? क. पाठ्यसूचीका रूपमा ख. पूर्ण पाठ्यक्रमका रूपमा ग. शिक्षण सामग्रीका रूपमा घ. पाठ्यपुस्तकका रूपमा
१५. नेपाली शिक्षण सुधारका लागि राष्ट्रिय शिक्षा योजना आयोगले कुन कुरा सिफारिस गरेको थियो ? क. व्याकरण शिक्षणमा नवीन पद्धति अवलम्बन गर्नु ख. अनिवार्य गरिनु र माध्यमिक तहसम्म शिक्षाको माध्यम बनाउनु ग. भाषार साहित्यको एकीकृत शिक्षण गर्न सुझाउनु घ. अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय स्तरमा पठनपाठनको विस्तार गर्नु
१६. भाषा शिक्षणमा वर्णनात्मक पद्धतिको विशेषता के हो ? क. समसामयिक प्रयोग सन्दर्भमा आधारित ख. आधिकारिक र प्रस्तावित व्याकरणमा जोड ग. परम्परागत व्याकरणका मान्यता अवलम्बन घ. उत्तेजना अनुकियामा आधारित शिक्षणमा जोड
१७. दोस्रो तथा विदेशी भाषा सिकाइको सन्दर्भबाट विकसित भाषा शिक्षणको पद्धति कुन हो? क. आगमनात्मक ख. सम्प्रेषणात्मक ग. मौखिक संरचना सन्दर्भ घ. प्रस्तावित
१८. नेपाली शिक्षणलाई परम्परात रूपमा कसरी हेरिन्थ्यो ? क. भाषिक सिप विकासका दृष्टिले ख. व्याकरण शिक्षणका दृष्टिले ग. भावनात्मक दृष्टिले घ. साहित्य शिक्षणका दृष्टिले
१९. वर्तमान नेपाली पाठ्यपुस्तकमा व्याकरणका पाठ्यवस्तु कसरी सिकाउन खोजिएको छ? क. सन्दर्भपरक रूपमा ख. सैद्धान्तिक रूपमा ग. विषयगत रूपमा घ. नमुनाका रूपमा
२०. भाषा शिक्षणमा कस्ता सामग्रीलाई अनुपूरक सामग्री मानिन्छ ? क. ज्ञानविज्ञानका विषयवस्तु समेटिएका ख. स्वाध्ययनका लागि उपयोगी ग. पाठ्यक्रमका अपेक्षा पूरा गर्न राखिएको घ. शिक्षक विद्यार्थीद्वारा निर्मित

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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. भाषिका र व्यक्तिभाषाबिचको भिन्नतालाई सोदाहरण चिनाउनुहोस् ?

२. 'भाषाविज्ञानको उपयोगिताको चर्चा गर्नुहोस् ।

३. स्वर वर्ण र व्यञ्जन वर्णका बिचको अन्तर छुट्याउनुहोस् ।

अथवा

उच्चारण प्रयत्नका आधारमा नेपाली व्यञ्जन वर्णको वर्गीकरण गर्नुहोस् ।

४. 'संसार', 'बुबा', 'विद्यार्थी', 'आइमाइ' र 'कन्या' शब्दको अक्षरीकरण गरी अक्षर सङ्ख्या छुट्याउनुहोस् ।

५. सन्धि नियमको विशिष्ट प्रक्रियालाई उदाहरणसहित चिनाउनुहोस् ।

अथवा

द्वित्व भनेको के हो ? यसका प्रकारलाई सोदाहरण उल्लेख गर्नुहोस् ।

६. प्राचीन नेपाली भाषाका विशेषतारू लेख्नुहोस् ।

७. निर्देशन र सन्दर्भनलाई सोदाहरण चिनाउनुहोस् ।

अथवा

नेपाली भाषाको क्षमता विस्तारमा भर्रोवादी आन्दोलनको योगदान उल्लेख गर्नुहोस् ।

क्रमश

८. नेपालमा बोलिने भारोपेली भाषापरिवारमा भाषाको सूची बनाई कुनै तीनको व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् ।

समूह "ग"

२×१२=२४

तलका प्रश्नहरूको विवेचनात्मक उत्तर दिनुहोस् ।

९. रूपका प्रकारहरूको सोदाहरण समीक्षा गर्नुहोस् ।

अथवा

निकटघटक विश्लेषण पद्धतिहरूको विश्लेषण गर्नुहोस् ।

१०. अर्थगत सम्बन्धका विभिन्न भेदलाई उदाहरण दिई व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् ।

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2082 (Regular)

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. भाषाको क्षेत्रीय र समाजिक भेदलाई के भनिन्छ ? क. भाषिका ख. व्यक्तिभाषा ग. कानुनी भाषा घ. राष्ट्र भाषा
२. 'उच्चारणद्वारा व्यक्त वाणी नै भाषा हो ।' यो भनाइ कसको हो ? क. ऋग्वेद ख. भोलानाथ तिवारी ग. ब्लुमफिल्ड घ. पाणिनि
३. भाषाविज्ञानको आन्तरिक क्षेत्र कुन हो ? क. ध्वनि ख. वर्ण ग. अर्थ घ. सङ्कथन
४. जिब्राको अग्रभागले दाँतलाई छुँदा उच्चारण हुने ध्वनिहरू कुन कुन हुन् ? क. क् ख् ग् घ् ख. प् फ् ब् भ् म् ग. त् थ् द् ध् घ. ट् ठ् ड् ढ्
५. नेपाली भाषामा कथय स्वरवर्ण कतिओटा रहेका छन् ? क. ६ ख. १३ ग. १६ घ. २९
६. 'खाम' एक अक्षरी शब्दमा केन्द्रीय अवयवको रूपमा आएको घटक कुन हो ? क. ख् ख. आ ग. म् घ. अ
७. संवर्णको प्रयोग कुनमा गरिएको छ ? क. काँडो ख. डाँडो ग. पाडो घ. घाँडो
८. मुक्त रूपले कुन कुरालाई जनाउँदछ ? क. स्वतन्त्र अर्थ नहुने र मूल शब्द विना प्रयोग हुन नसक्ने ख. ध्वनि तत्त्व हुने तर अर्थतत्त्व नहुने ग. वर्णका रूपमा देख्न नसकिने घ. स्वतन्त्र रूपमा अर्थ प्रकट गर्न सक्ने
९. विभक्ति लोप हुने र पछिल्ला शब्दको अर्थ प्रधान हुने समास कुन हो ? क. द्वन्द्व समास ख. अव्ययीभाव समास ग. बहुव्रीहि समास घ. तत्पुरुष समास

क्रमश.

१०. 'तिमी विद्यालय जान्छौ र ?' वाक्यमा प्रयुक्त 'र' ले कुन शब्दवर्गको कार्य गरेको छ ? क. निपात                      ख. संयोजक                      ग. क्रियापद                      घ. विस्मयादिबोधक
११. सबैभन्दा ठुलो भाषिक एकाइ कुन हो ? क. पद                      ख. पदावली                      ग. वाक्य                      घ. सङ्कथन
१२. कुन वाक्यमा करणकारक प्रयोग भएको छ ? क. रीताले पुस्तक पढिन् ।                      ख. म कैचीले कपाल काट्छु । ग. ऊ पोखरादेखि आउँदै छ ।                      घ. म घरमा बस्छु ।
१३. अर्थविज्ञानको क्षेत्रमा नपर्ने भाषिक एकाइ कुन हो ? क. ध्वनि                      ख. पद                      ग. वाक्य                      घ. सङ्कथन
१४. आज, भोलि, पर्सि, अहिले, पहिले जस्ता कोटिहरू कस्तो प्रकारको निर्देशन हो ? क. व्यक्तिवाची                      ख. कालवाची                      ग. स्थानवाची                      घ. सङ्कथन
१५. नेपाली भाषा खस भाषाबाट विकास भएको हो भन्ने विद्वान् को हुन् ? क. बालकृष्ण पोखरेल                      ख. मोहनराज शर्मा ग. चूडामणि बन्धु                      घ. सूर्यविक्रम ज्ञवाली
१६. प्राचीन आर्यभाषाको समयावधि कति हो ? क. ई. १००० देखि हालसम्म                      ख. ई. पू. १००० देखि इ.पू ५०० सम्म ग. ई. पू. ५०० देखि इ.पू १००० सम्म घ. ई. पू. १५०० देखि इ.पू ५०० सम्म
१७. खसानी, पर्वती र गोर्खाली कुन भाषिकाका उपभेद हुन् ? क. परपच्छिमा                      ख. ओरपच्छिमा                      ग. माझाली                      घ. पूर्वेली
१८. नेपालका भाषाहरूमा सबैभन्दा बढी सङ्ख्या भएको भाषापरिवार कुन हो ? क. भारोपेली                      ख. भोटबर्मेली                      ग. आग्नेली                      घ. द्रविड
१९. वि.सं. २०७८ सालको जनगणनाअनुसार नेपालमा कति ओटा भाषा बोल्ने मानिसहरू रहेका छन् ? क. १२३                      ख. १२४                      ग. १२५                      घ. १४२
२०. सतार भाषा बोल्ने मानिसहरूको नेपालको कुन भागमा रहन्छन् ? क. पूर्वी तराइका भापा र मोरङ                      ख. महाकाली नदीको किनार छेउछाउ ग. भित्री मधेश पहाडको कछाड क्षेत्र                      घ. पाल्पा, तनहुँ र चितवन

**Tribhuvan University.**

**2082 (Regular)**

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

**नेपाली कविताकाव्य**

**(नेपा.शि. ४२९) (Minor)**

**Full Marks: 100**

**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. 'सान्त्वना' कविताको वैचारिक पक्ष प्रस्तुत गर्नुहोस् ।
२. 'फर्सीको जरा' कवितामा चित्रित प्रयोगवादी दृष्टिकोण पहिल्याउनुहोस् ।
३. वानिरा गिरीका कवितात्मक प्रवृत्ति निरूपण गर्नुहोस् ।  
अथवा  
'छाडी जादै छु म सहर' गजलको भाषाशैली र संरचना पक्षको विश्लेषण गर्नुहोस् ।
४. 'सन्तको छाता' बालकाव्यको विषयवस्तु प्रकाश पार्नुहोस् ।
५. खण्डकाव्यका तत्वहरू उल्लेख गरी कुनै दुई तत्वको चर्चा गर्नुहोस् ।  
अथवा  
'कुञ्जनी' खण्डकाव्यकी नायिका कुञ्जनीको चरित्रचित्रण गर्नुहोस् ।
६. पर्यावरणीय सन्तुलन र संरक्षणका सम्बन्धमा 'सिमसारका राजदूत' लामो कवितामा अभिव्यक्त विचारहरू प्रस्तुत गर्नुहोस् ।
७. महाकाव्यमा विषयवस्तु र पात्र प्रयोगका सम्बन्धमा पूर्वीय काव्यशास्त्रमा प्रस्तुत धारणाहरू लेख्नुहोस् ।  
अथवा  
'सुलोचना' महाकाव्यको शीर्षक सार्थकता देखाउनुहोस् ।

क्रमशः

- द. सप्रसङ्ग व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् :  
कस्तूरी मृगको सुगन्ध वहने कैलाश मेरो घर ।  
भागी हिँडछु म ता मनुष्यहरूको दुर्गन्धदेखिन् पर ॥

समूह "ग"

२×१२=२४

९. स्वच्छन्दतावादी प्रगतिवादी कविता धाराका मुख्य कवि र कविताकृतिहरू उल्लेख गरी यस धाराका मुख्य प्रवृत्तिहरूको विवेचना गर्नुहोस् ।

अथवा

विषयवस्तु प्रयोगका दृष्टिले 'ऋतुविचार' खण्डकाव्यको समीक्षा गर्नुहोस् ।

१०. महाकाव्य लेखनका सन्दर्भमा 'मानव' महाकाव्यले स्थापना गरेका नवीन मान्यताहरू प्रस्तुत गर्नुहोस् ।

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Tribhuvan University

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Roll No: .....

नेपाली कविताकाव्य (नेपा.शि.४२९) (Minor)

समूह "क"

२०

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

१. नेपाली कविता धारामा प्रयोगवादको आरम्भ गर्ने पत्रिका कुन हो ?

क. शारदा                      ख. रूपरेखा                      ग. गोर्खे                      घ. हिमानी

२. कवितामा बिम्बको प्रयोग किन गरिन्छ?

क. लयात्मकता प्रदान गर्न                      ख. भावलाई मूर्त वस्तुका माध्यमबाट देखाउन  
ग. शब्दप्रयोगका माध्यमबाट विषयवस्तु सिंगार्न  
घ. विषयवस्तुलाई चित्रात्मक स्वरूप प्रदान गर्न

३. 'यात्री' कविता को मूल प्रवृत्ति के हो ?

क. मानवतावादी                      ख. अध्यात्मवादी  
ग. प्रगतिवादी                      घ. यथार्थवादी

४. गोपालप्रसाद रिमालको मुख्य कवितात्मक प्रवृत्ति कुन हो ?

क. जातीय गौरवगान गर्नु                      ख. नारीप्रति सम्मान व्यक्त गर्नु  
ग. क्रान्तिकारी विचार व्यक्त गर्नु                      घ. परम्परागत मान्यताको पक्षपोषण गर्नु

५. युद्ध त्यागी विश्वबन्धुत्वको भावना आगाल्न आग्रह गरिएको कविता कुन हो?

क. छोरीलाई मानचित्र पढाउँदा                      ख. स्वेदशको गौरव  
ग. असार                      घ. फर्सीको जरा

६. 'रहर' कवितामा कविले कस्तो रहर व्यक्त गरेका छन्?

क. गणितका सूत्र घोक्ने                      ख. इतिहास पढ्ने  
ग. कोदालो बोक्ने                      घ. देशविकासको योजना बनाउने

७. आधुनिक नेपाली कवितामा स्वच्छन्दतावादी धाराको सुरुवात गर्ने कवि को हुन् ?

क. मोतीराम भट्ट                      ख. भानुभक्त आचार्य  
ग. लक्ष्मीप्रसाद देवकोटा                      घ. गोपालप्रसाद रिमाल

८. गजलको रचनामा तखल्लुसको प्रयोगले के जनाउँछ?

क. अनुप्रासयुक्त शब्द                      ख. गजलकारको उपनाम  
ग. पुनरावृत्तिमूलक शब्द                      घ. गजलको परिचय खण्ड

क्रमश..

९. 'सुख र दुःखको मिश्रण नै जीवन हो' भन्ने भाव व्यक्त भएको बालकाव्य कुन हो ? क. गाउँछ गीत नेपाली ग. सन्तको छाता	ख. गाउँ गाउँबाट उठ घ. जूनतारा
१०. खण्डकाव्यलाई कविताको कुन रूप मानिन्छ? क. मध्यम रूप	ख. लघुतम रूप ग. लघु रूप घ. बृहत् रूप
११. माध्यमिक कालीन नेपाली खण्डकाव्यको मूल प्रवृत्ति के हो ? क. वीरता ग. शृङ्गारिकता	ख. आध्यात्मिकता घ. प्रयोगपरकता
१२. 'ऋतुविचार' खण्डकाव्यको मूल प्रतिपाद्य विषयवस्तु के हो ? क. ऐतिहासिकता	ख. प्रकृति चित्रण ग. मनोविज्ञान घ. सामाजिकता
१३. 'कुञ्जिनी' खण्डकाव्यमा कुञ्जिनी र गोरेको प्रेम कसरी टुङ्गिएको छ? क. वियोगमा	ख. विवाहमा ग. संयोगमा घ. भगडामा
१४. 'राजेश्वरी' खण्डकाव्यमा सर्गलाई जनाउन कुन शब्द प्रयोग गरिएको छ? क. पाठ	ख. एकाइ ग. अध्याय घ. छाल
१५. नेपाली साहित्यमा लामो कविता लेखनको प्रारम्भ गर्ने कवि को हुन्? क. ईश्वर वल्लभ ग. मोहन कोइराला	ख. उपेन्द्र सुब्बा घ. वैरागी काइँला
१६. 'सिमसारका राजदूत' कस्तो काव्य हो ? क. नैतिक	ख. पर्यावरणीय ग. धार्मिक घ. दन्त्यकथात्मक
१७. पूर्वीय काव्यशास्त्रअनुसार महाकाव्य रचनामा कुन उद्देश्य राखिएको हुन्छ ? क. समाज सुधार ग. प्रकृति वर्णन	ख. चतुर्वर्ग फल प्राप्ति घ. विभेदको अन्त्य
१८. 'सुलोचना' महाकाव्यको विषयवस्तु कुन स्रोतमा आधारित छ ? क. सामाजिक	ख. ऐतिहासिक ग. पौराणिक घ. मनोवैज्ञानिक
१९. 'सुलोचना' महाकाव्यको नायक अनङ्गको स्वभाव कस्तो छ ? क. बहादुर र चलाख ग. गम्भीर र सौन्दर्यप्रेमी	ख. स्थिर र सरल घ. विनोदप्रिय र दयालु
२०. 'मानव' महाकाव्य कहाको परिवेश चित्रण गरिएको छ? क. उत्तर नेपालको हिमाली बस्ती ग. दक्षिण नेपालको तराईको बस्ती	ख. पूर्वी नेपालको पहाडी गाउँ घ. पश्चिम नेपालको पहाडी गाउँ

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**Tribhuvan University**

**2082 (Regular)**

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

**Population Situation of Nepal**

**(Pop.Ed.422, Major)**

**Full Marks: 100**

**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 the primary sources of population data.  
(जनसङ्ख्या तथ्याङ्कको प्राथमिक स्रोतबारे चर्चा गर्नुहोस् ।)
2. Discuss the merits and limitations of the vital registration system.  
(पञ्जीकरण प्रणालीको गुणहरू तथा सीमाबारे विवेचना गर्नुहोस् ।)

**OR**

**Explain why sample surveys are widely used to assess socio-economic and demographic status. Justify your answer.**

(सामाजिक आर्थिक तथा जनसाङ्ख्यिक अवस्था पहिचान गर्न नमूना सर्वेक्षणको किन व्यापक प्रयोग हुन्छ व्याख्या गर्दै आफ्नो विचारको पुष्टी गर्नुहोस् ।)

3. Analyze the trends of population distribution in Nepal by ecological zones using the latest available data.

(उपलब्ध पछिल्लो तथ्याङ्कको आधारमा नेपालको जनसङ्ख्याको भौगोलिक वितरणको प्रवृत्ति विश्लेषण गर्नुहोस् ।)

4. Discuss the age composition of Nepal and suggest its future trends.  
(नेपालको उमेरगत बनोटबारे चर्चागर्दै यसको भावी प्रवृत्तिबारे सुझाव दिनुहोस् ।)

5. Discuss the trends in caste/ethnic composition in Nepal.  
(नेपालको जातिगत बनोटबारे चर्चा गर्नुहोस् ।)

**OR**

**Discuss the population composition of Nepal by language and suggest its future trends.**

**P.T.O.**

(भाषिक आधारमा नेपालको जनसङ्ख्याको बनोटबारे चर्चा गर्दै यसको भावी प्रवृत्तिबारे सुझाव दिनुहोस् ।)

6. **Analyze the levels and trends of literacy in Nepal.**  
(नेपालको साक्षरताको स्तर र प्रवृत्तिबारे विश्लेषण गर्नुहोस् ।)
7. **Discuss the trends in infant mortality rate in Nepal and suggest measures to minimize it.**  
(नेपालमा शिशुमृत्युदरको प्रवृत्तिबारे चर्चा गर्दै यसलाई कम गर्ने उपायहरू सुझाव दिनुहोस् ।)
8. **Discuss the recent trends of international migration in Nepal.**  
(नेपालको आन्तरिक बसाइँसराइको प्रवृत्तिबारे चर्चा गर्नुहोस् ।)

OR

**Analyze the causes of international migration in Nepal and suggest measures to minimize its flow.**

(नेपालको अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय बसाइँसराइका कारणहरू विश्लेषण गर्दै यसलाई कम गर्ने उपायबारे सुझाव दिनुहोस् ।)

Group "C"

2×12=24

9. **Analyze the trends in population growth rate in Nepal and suggest ways to balance population growth across the ecological regions using the latest data.**  
(पछिल्लो तथ्याङ्कको आधारमा नेपालको जनसङ्ख्या बृद्धिदरको प्रवृत्ति विश्लेषण गर्दै भौगोलिक क्षेत्रहरूमा जनसङ्ख्या बृद्धिदर सन्तुलन गर्न अपनाउन सकिने उपायहरूबारे सुझाव दिनुहोस् ।)
10. **Discuss the levels and trends of fertility in Nepal and suggest measures to maintain it at the replacement level.**  
(नेपालको प्रजननको स्तर र प्रवृत्तिबारे चर्चा गर्दै यसलाई प्रतिस्थापन स्तरमा कायम राख्न अपनाउन सकिने उपायहरू बारे सुझाव दिनुहोस् ।)

OR

**Analyze the levels and trends of the economically active population in Nepal.**

(नेपालमा आर्थिक रूपमा सक्रिय जनसङ्ख्याको स्तर र प्रवृत्तिको विश्लेषण गर्नुहोस् ।)

# Tribhuvan University

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Roll No: .....

Population Situation of Nepal (Pop.Ed.422, Major)

Group "A"

20

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

1. Which one of the following best defines a population census?
  - a. Complete enumeration of the entire population
  - b. Partial enumeration of the entire population
  - c. Complete enumeration of economic phenomena
  - d. Complete enumeration of demographic phenomena
2. Service statistics may not include—
  - a. Consumer ration cards
  - b. List of clients visiting a hotel
  - c. List of patients in a hospital
  - d. Government gazettes
3. What was the population growth rate of the mountain region according to the 2021 Population Census?
  - a. -0.06
  - b. -0.07
  - c. -0.05
  - d. -0.08
4. Which district had the lowest population growth rate according to the 2021 Population Census?
  - a. Taplejung
  - b. Bhojpur
  - c. Rasuwa
  - d. Ramechhap
5. According to the 2021 Population Census, what percentage of the population was below 15 years of age?
  - a. 26.83%
  - b. 25.83%
  - c. 24.83%
  - d. 27.83%
6. What was the percentage of the Tharu population according to the 2021 Population Census?
  - a. 5.2%
  - b. 6.2%
  - c. 4.2%
  - d. 7.2%
7. What was the literacy rate of males according to the 2021 Population Census?
  - a. 84.6%
  - b. 83.6%
  - c. 82.6%
  - d. 85.6%
8. Which one of the following languages was most commonly spoken in Nepal according to the 2021 Population Census?
  - a. Newari
  - b. Gurung
  - c. Bhojpuri
  - d. Tamang
9. Which province had the highest percentage of the Bon religion in Nepal according to the 2021 Population Census?
  - a. Lumbini
  - b. Karnali
  - c. Gandaki
  - d. Koshi
10. The crude death rate is affected by—
  - a. The age structure of the population
  - b. The sex structure of the population
  - c. The economic status of the population
  - d. The age-sex structure of the population

P.T.O.

<b>11. Which of the following is a major determinant of higher fertility in the Nepalese context?</b>			
a. Low age at marriage	b. Low level of education		
c. Low use of contraception	d. Limited practice of breastfeeding		
<b>12. What was the Age-Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR) of age 15-19 in Nepal according to NDHS 2022?</b>			
a. 74 per thousand	b. 73 per thousand		
c. 72 per thousand	d. 71 per thousand		
<b>13. Neonates are defined as children who have not yet reached the age of—</b>			
a. One year	b. One month		
c. Five years	d. Three years		
<b>14. What was the percentage of foreign-born population in Nepal according to the 2021 Population Census?</b>			
a. 2.52%	b. 3.52%	c. 4.52%	d. 5.52%
<b>15. What was the maternal mortality ratio in Nepal according to the 2021 Population Census?</b>			
a. 181 per 100,000 live births	b. 171 per 100,000 live births		
c. 161 per 100,000 live births	d. 151 per 100,000 live births		
<b>16. What percentage of households had members (2,190,592 people) absent from Nepal and living abroad at the time of the 2021 Population Census?</b>			
a. 22.4%	b. 23.4%	c. 24.4%	d. 25.4%
<b>17. What is the relationship between the Net Migration Rate (NMR) and the Gross Migration Rate (GMR)?</b>			
a. $NMR = GMR$	b. $NMR > GMR$		
c. $NMR < GMR$	d. $0.5 NMR = GMR$		
<b>18. What was the main reason for migration in Nepal according to the 2021 Population Census?</b>			
a. Work	b. Trade	c. Agriculture	d. Study
<b>19. What was the percentage of economically active population in Nepal according to the 2021 Population Census?</b>			
a. 62.5%	b. 63.5%	c. 64.5%	d. 65.5%
<b>20. What was the main reason for not being economically active according to the 2021 Population Census?</b>			
a. Household chores	b. Student	c. Family care	d. Old age

# Tribhuvan University

2082 (Regular)

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

Roll No: .....

Population Dynamics (Pop.Ed.423, Major)

Group "A"

20

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick (✓) the best answers.

1. Who is known as the father of demography? a. John Graunt c. Karl Marx	b. Thomas Malthus d. Paul Ehrlich
2. Which data source provides information on events such as births, deaths, and migration? a. Census c. Administrative records	b. Vital registration system d. Population projection
3. Which rate is used to measure live births per 1000 female population of reproductive age? a. TFR	b. CBR c. GFR d. NRR
4. Which rate is used to measure death per 1000 population? a. CDR b. IMR	c. MMR d. ASDR
5. Which of the following is considered the best indicator of fertility level in a population? a. GFR b. ASFR	c. TFR d. CBR
6. Which of the following is a morbidity rate? a. ASDR b. IMR	c. CFR d. MMR
7. What does IMR measure? a. Deaths of infants per 1000 live births b. Deaths of mothers per 1000 births c. Births per 1000 population	d. Migration rate
8. Which of the following methods is used to measure migration? a. Arithmetic method c. Life table method	b. Balancing equation method d. None
9. Which of the following is push factor of migration? a. Employment c. Conflict and violence	b. Education d. Agricultural land

P.T.O.

10. The natural increase of population is calculated by: a. Births - deaths c. Migration only	b. Deaths - births d. Census		
11. Which projection method assumes constant growth rate? a. Arithmetic c. Exponential	b. Geometric d. Component		
12. The age dependency ratio measures... a. Age of migrants b. Ratio of dependent to working age population c. Sex ratio	d. Density		
13. Which term refers to the number of males per 100 females? a. Fertility c. Sex ratio	b. Migration d. Dependency		
14. Which discipline is most relevant for fertility calculations? a. Anthropology c. Geography	b. Sociology d. Mathematics/Statistics		
15. The first census of Nepal was conducted in... a. 1981	b. 1971	c. 1961	d. 1952/54
16. Which of the following is a pull factor for migration? a. War	b. Job opportunities	c. Disaster	d. Poverty
17. Which type of census method is used in Nepal? a. <i>De facto</i> c. <i>Modified de facto</i>	b. <i>De jure</i> d. <i>Modified de jure</i>		
18. The value of NRR as 1.0 indicates a. Population growth is increasing c. Fertility is increasing	b. Population growth is decreasing d. Population growth is stable		
19. If the population growth is 2% the population will be doubled in ... a. 17.5 years	b. 35 years	c. 50 years	d. 70 years
20. Which of the following refers to the physiological capacity to reproduce live birth? a. Fertility	b. Nuptiality	c. Natality	d. Fecundity

Tribhuvan University

2082 (Regular)

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

Population Dynamics

(Pop.Ed.423, Major)

Full Marks: 100

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 explain its relationship with economics.  
(जनसाङ्ख्यिकीलाई परिभाषित गरी यसको अर्थशास्त्रसँगको सम्बन्ध व्याख्या गर्नुहोस्।)
2. What are the sources of population data? Explain any one briefly.  
(जनसङ्ख्या तथ्याङ्कका स्रोतहरू के के-हुन्? तीमध्ये कुनै एकलाई संक्षेपमा व्याख्या गर्नुहोस्।)
3. Define fertility and explain general fertility rates with examples.  
(प्रजननलाई परिभाषित गरी सामान्य प्रजनन दरलाई उदाहरणसहित व्याख्या गर्नुहोस्।)

OR

Explain the measures of specific fertility rates.

(विशिष्ट प्रजननका मापकहरूको व्याख्या गर्नुहोस्।)

4. What is death? Describe infant mortality rates with examples.  
(मृत्युदर भनेको के हो? शिशु मृत्युदरलाई उदाहरणसहित वर्णन गर्नुहोस्।)
5. Explain measures of international migration.  
(अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय बसाइँसराइका मापकहरू व्याख्या गर्नुहोस्।)

P.T.O.

OR

Discuss consequences of international migration in Nepal.

(नेपालमा अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय बसाइँसराइका परिणामहरू छलफल गर्नुहोस्।)

6. Describe briefly the methods of calculating population growth.  
(जनसङ्ख्या वृद्धिदर गणना गर्ने विधिहरू संक्षेपमा वर्णन गर्नुहोस्।)
7. Define sex ratio and mention its calculation process with example.  
(लैङ्गिक अनुपातलाई परिभाषित गर्दै उदाहरण सहित यसको मापन प्रक्रियाबारे उल्लेख गर्नुहोस्।)
8. Define population projection and describe its importance.  
(जनसङ्ख्या प्रक्षेपणलाई परिभाषित गरी यसको महत्त्व वर्णन गर्नुहोस्।)

OR

Discuss the types of population projection with example.

(जनसङ्ख्या प्रक्षेपणको प्रकारहरूबारे उदाहरण सहित चर्चा गर्नुहोस्।)

Group "C"

2×12=24

9. Explain the various measures of fertility and their importance in demographic analysis.  
(प्रजननका विभिन्न मापनहरू र तिनीहरूको जनसाङ्ख्यिकीय विश्लेषणमा महत्त्वबारे व्याख्या गर्नुहोस्।)
10. Describe different mathematical methods of population projection.  
(जनसङ्ख्या प्रक्षेपणका विभिन्न गणितीय विधिहरू वर्णन गर्नुहोस्।)

OR

Explain component method of projection with example.

(जनसङ्ख्या प्रक्षेपणको संघटक विधिलाई उदाहरणसहित व्याख्या गर्नुहोस्।)

✱

Tribhuvan University

2082 (Regular)

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

Basic Environmental Education

(Pop.Ed.424, Major)

Full Marks: 100

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 the relationship between population and environment.  
(जनसंख्या र वातावरणबीचको सम्बन्धको वर्णन गर्नुहोस्।)
2. Define environmental education and describe the goals of environmental education.  
(वातावरणीय शिक्षालाई परिभाषित गर्नुहोस् र वातावरणीय शिक्षाका लक्ष्यहरूको वर्णन गर्नुहोस्।)

OR

Explain the factors of natural and cultural environment.

(प्राकृतिक र सांस्कृतिक वातावरणका कारक तत्वहरूको व्याख्या गर्नुहोस्।)

3. Discuss the utilisation of natural resources for development.  
(विकासका लागि प्राकृतिक स्रोतहरूको उपयोगिताबारे छलफल गर्नुहोस्।)
4. Write the causes and consequences of deforestation.  
(वन विनाशका कारणहरू र परिणामहरू लेख्नुहोस्।)
5. What is landslide? Discuss its causes and effects.  
(पहिरो भनेको के हो? यसका कारणहरू र प्रभावहरूबारे छलफल गर्नुहोस्।)

OR

P.T.O.

Define greenhouse effect and mention the causes of greenhouse effect in brief.

(हरितगृह प्रभावलाई परिभाषित गर्नुहोस् र हरितगृह प्रभावका कारणहरू संक्षिप्तमा उल्लेख गर्नुहोस् ।)

6. Point out the causes of climatic changes at global level.  
(विश्वव्यापी स्तरमा जलवायु परिवर्तनका कारणहरू औल्याउनुहोस् ।)
7. Explain the different man-made resources.  
(फरक-फरक मानव-निर्मित स्रोतहरूको व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् ।)
8. Point out the causes and consequences of poor sanitation in Nepal.  
(नेपालमा न्युनसरसफाइका कारणहरू र परिणामहरू औल्याउनुहोस् ।)

OR

Discuss the concept and scope of eco-tourism in Nepal.

(नेपालमा पर्या-पर्यटनको अवधारणा र क्षेत्रबारे छलफल गर्नुहोस् ।)

Group "C"

2×12=24

9. Describe the causes, consequences and controlling measures of sound pollution.  
(ध्वनि प्रदूषणका कारणहरू, परिणामहरू र नियन्त्रणका उपायहरूको वर्णन गर्नुहोस् ।)

OR

What is sustainable development? Explain the impact of development activities on environment and ecosystem.

(दिगो विकास भनेको के हो? विकास गतिविधिहरूको वातावरण र इकोसिस्टममा पर्ने प्रभावको व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् ।)

10. List the issues of global environment. Briefly explain the causes and consequences of ozone layer depletion.  
(विश्वव्यापी वातावरणका मुद्दाहरूको सूची बनाउनुहोस्। ओजोन तह हासका कारणहरू र परिणामहरू संक्षिप्तमा व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् ।)

⊗

# Tribhuvan University

2082 (Regular)

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. Outer surface of the earth is called ... ..<br>a. crust                      b. mental                      c. core                      d. inner core  |
| 2. Which of the following is the best definition of air pollution?<br>a. mixture of different types of gases<br>b. undesirable change in the quality of air<br>c. increasement of the moisture in the air<br>d. change of the condition of air |
| 3. Which of the following is the first producer of food in Food Chain?<br>a. animals                      b. vegetables                      c. plants                      d. crops   |
| 4. Which of the following is renewable sources?<br>a. water                      b. coal                      c. oil                      d. gas   |
| 5. Cultural environment is made affected by... ..<br>a. nature                      b. human being<br>c. ecosystem                      d. biotic factors  |
| 6. Ozone layer is mostly available in .....<br>a. stratosphere                      b. troposphere                      c. ionosphere                      d. mesosphere   |
| 7. Which of the following is the main issue of environment degradation?<br>a. soil erosion                      b. population explosion<br>c. pollution                      d. all of the above   |
| 8. The beneficial gas for green plants in order to perform photosynthesis is ... ..<br>a. Oxygen                      b. hydro-carbons<br>c. carbondioxide                      d. carbon monoxide   |
| 9. Which of the following is the world environment day ?<br>a. June 5                      b. July 5                      c. June 11                      d. July 11   |
| 10. Which of the following gases is mainly responsible for acid rain?<br>a. SO <sub>2</sub> b. SO <sub>3</sub> c. CO <sub>2</sub> d. CO  |

P.T.O.

<p><b>11. Where does the most popular environmental conference Earth Summit held in 1992?</b></p> <p>a. Johanes burg      b. Rio the Jenerio      New York      d. Kayaro</p>
<p><b>12. Which of the following greenhousegas is higher in amount in the atmosphere?</b></p> <p>a. CH<sub>4</sub>                      b. CO<sub>2</sub>                      c. CF<sub>c</sub>                      d. NO<sub>2</sub></p>
<p><b>13. The international convention on climate change as 'Kyoto protocol' was held in ... ..</b></p> <p>a. Brazil                      b. Japan                      c. Egypt                      d. Sweeden</p>
<p><b>14. The sphere of our environment indicates... ..</b></p> <p>a. biosphere                      b. hydrosphere c. atmosphere                      d. all of the above</p>
<p><b>15. Poor sanitation creates the problems of ... ..</b></p> <p>a. Infection                      b. Spreading disease c. population growth                      d. all of above</p>
<p><b>16. Which UN agency conducted the environmental activities for the biodiversity convention?</b></p> <p>a. UNDP                      b. GTZ                      c. UNFPA                      d. UNICEF</p>
<p><b>17. Which of the following is the basic cause of global warming?</b></p> <p>a. desertification                      b. shifting of the continents c. ozone layer depletion                      d. increasement of carbon</p>
<p><b>18. Which of the following is an alternative source of energy?</b></p> <p>a. wind                      b. wood                      c. biogas                      d. petrol</p>
<p><b>19. Which of the following is not an objective of environmental education?</b></p> <p>a. maintainsessential ecological process b. preservation of genetic diversity c. creation of environment for life supporting system d. change environment suitable to man</p>
<p><b>20. Which of the following is the terrestrial ecosystem?</b></p> <p>a. forest and river                      b. grassland and lake c. spring and pond                      d. grassland and desert</p>

**Tribhuvan University**

**2082 (Regular)**

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

**Population Situation of Nepal**

**(Pop.Ed.428) (Minor)**

**Full Marks: 100**

**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 population composition and discuss the trends of broad age group of Nepal.

(जनसंख्या संरचनालाई परिभाषित गर्नुहोस् र नेपालको विस्तृत उमेर समूहको प्रवृत्तिबारे छलफल गर्नुहोस् । )

2. Define the vital registration system and discuss the causes of its incompleteness Nepal.

(पन्जिकरण प्रणालीलाई परिभाषित गर्नुहोस् र नेपालमा यसको अपूर्णताको कारणहरूबारे छलफल गर्नुहोस् । )

**OR**

**What are census methods? Difference between De-facto and De-jure Method.**

(जनगणना विधिहरू के हुन् ? नेपालको जनसंख्यामा डि-फ्याक्टो र डि-जुरे विधिबीचको भिन्नता बताउनुहोस् । )

3. Write down the trends of religious composition of population in Nepal.

(नेपालको जनसंख्याको धार्मिक संरचनाको प्रवृत्तिबारे लेख्नुहोस् । )

4. Define fertility and explain the trends of total fertility in Nepal.

(प्रजननलाई परिभाषित गर्नुहोस् र नेपालमा कुल प्रजनन क्षमताको प्रवृत्तिबारे वर्णन गर्नुहोस् । )

5. Write down the causes and consequences of international migration.

(अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय बसाइँसराइको कारण र परिणामहरू लेख्नुहोस् । )

**OR**

**P.T.O.**

Define migration and explain the trends of internal migration in Nepal

(बसाइँसराइलाई परिभाषित गर्नुहोस् र नेपालमा आन्तरिक बसाइँसराइको प्रवृत्तिबारे व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् । )

6. Explain the causes of high maternal mortality in Nepal?  
(नेपालमा उच्च मातृ मृत्युदर हुनुको कारण लेख्नुहोस् ।)
7. What is administrative record? Explain its importance  
(प्रशासनिक रेकर्ड के हो ? यसको महत्वबारे व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् । )
8. Define marriage and mention its types. Why is the preparation for marriage is essential? Give your logic.  
(विवाहलाई परिभाषित गर्दै यसका प्रकारहरू उल्लेख गर्नुहोस् । विवाहका लागि तयारी आवश्यक छ कि छैन ? आफ्नो तर्क दिनुहोस् । )

OR

What is age at marriage? Explain the determinants of low age at marriage in Nepal.

(विवाह भनेको के हो ? नेपालमा कम उमेरमा हुने विवाहको निर्धारकहरू व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् । )

Group "C"

2×12=24

9. Write down the meaning of mortality and explain the level and trends of infant mortality rate (IMR) in Nepal.

(मृत्युको अर्थ लेख्नुहोस् र नेपालमा शिशु मृत्युदर (IMR) को स्तर र प्रवृत्तिबारे व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् । )

OR

Describe the determinants of mortality and explain the trends of child mortality in Nepal.

(मृत्युदरका निर्धारकहरू वर्णन गर्नुहोस् र नेपालमा बाल मृत्युदरको प्रवृत्तिबारे व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् । )

10. Define migration and describe its causes and consequences with reference to the place of origin and destination.

(बसाइँसराइलाई परिभाषित गर्नुहोस् र उद्गम तथा गन्तव्य स्थानको सन्दर्भमा यसका कारण र परिणामहरू वर्णन गर्नुहोस् । )



**Tribhuvan University**

2082 (Regular)

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 census is considered as first scientific census of Nepal ?  
a. 1952/54 Census                      b. 1961 Census  
c. 1971 Census                          d. 1981 Census
2. When was the Vital Registration System regular in Nepal?  
a. 1966 AD      b. 1976 AD      c. 1978 AD      d. 1979 AD
3. Which census considered as one night enumeration?  
a. De-facto method                      b. De-jure method  
c. Modified de-jure method              d. Census method
4. The major causes of high maternal mortality in Nepal are:  
a. Low status of women                      b. Excess of pregnancy  
c. Domestic violence                          d. Low age at marriage
5. The current population size of Nepal of 2078 census is:  
a. 26494504      b. 29164578      c. 23151423      d. 18491097
6. The number of death of children under one year is known as:  
a. Child mortality                          b. Under five mortalities  
c. Infant mortality                          d. Neonatal mortality
7. Fecundity is considered as:  
a. biological capacity of women to bear the children  
b. Physical capacity of women to bear the children  
c. process of giving actual number of births  
d. period of child bearing
8. According to the census 2078, which of the following caste lies in third position of Nepal ?  
a. Kshetri      b. Brahmin      c. Magar      d. Tharu
9. Which of the following is negative impact of urbanization in Nepal?  
a. Low population growth                      b. Change in occupation  
c. Social disparity                                  d. Separation of family

P.T.O.

10. According to the census 2078, the current CDR in Nepal is a. 6 per thousand c. 8 per thousand	b. 7 per thousand d. 9 per thousand
11. Which of the following procedure comes after Planning of census? a. Construction of law c. Data collection	b. Construction of questionnaire d. Pre-test of questionnaire
12. Which age group of women is more fertile? a. 15-19	b. 20-24 c. 20-30 d. 30-34
13. When was the first modern census conducted in Nepal? a. 1920 AD	b. 1930 AD c. 1952/54 AD d. 1960 AD
14. What is the population growth rate of Nepal according to the census 2078? a. 1.35%	b. 2.25% c. 0.92% d. 0.93%
15. What does it indicate if a score equals below 100 when measuring the sex ratio? a. More women population than men b. More men population than women c. The population of men and women are equal d. Not identified	
16. As per the 2021 census, the population density of Nepal is: a. 102.2 per square km c. 157.3 per square km	b. 125.6per square km d. 198 per square km
17. What is maternal mortality rates of Nepal according to census 2021? a. 151	b. 152 c. 153 d. 154
18. When was the nuptiality data taken in the Nepalese census? a. 1952/54 AD c. 1971 AD	b. 1961 AD d. 1981 AD
19. The female literacy ratio of Nepal, according to 2078 is: a. 25.0%	b. 42.8% c. 57.4% d. 69.4%
20. If a women married at the time of 15 years, her reproductive period would about: a. 20 years	b. 30 years c. 25 years d. 35 years

Tribhuvan University

2082 (Regular)

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

Population Dynamics

(Pop.Ed.429) (Minor)

Full Marks: 100

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 the scope of population studies.

(जनसंख्या अध्ययनको क्षेत्र बारेमा छलफल गर्नुहोस् ।)

2. Explain the relationship between demography and population education.

(जनसांख्यिकी र जनसंख्या शिक्षाबीचको सम्बन्धबारे व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् ।)

OR

Explain the relationship between demography and sociology.

(जनसांख्यिकी र समाजशास्त्रबीचको सम्बन्धबारे व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् ।)

3. Discuss the importance of secondary data in population education.

(जनसंख्या शिक्षामा द्वितीय तथ्यांकको महत्वबारे छलफल गर्नुहोस् ।)

4. How do the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) and Total Marital Fertility Rate (TMFR) differ? Justify your answer.

(कुल प्रजनन दर (TFR) र कुल वैवाहिक प्रजनन दर (TMFR) कसरी फरक छन्? आफ्नो उत्तरको औचित्य पुष्टि गर्नुहोस् ।)

5. Differentiate between in-migration rate and out-migration rate using appropriate examples.

(उपयुक्त उदाहरणहरू प्रयोग गरी आगमन बसाइँसराइ दर र बहिर्गमन बसाइँसराइ दरबीच भिन्नता छुट्याउनुहोस् ।)

6. How can we estimate the different components of population using the population balancing equation?

P.T.O.

(जनसंख्या सन्तुलन समीकरण प्रयोग गरी जनसंख्याका विभिन्न घटकहरू कसरी अनुमान गर्न सकिन्छ ?)

OR

Describe the importance of population doubling time in population education.

(जनसंख्या शिक्षामा जनसंख्या दोब्बर हुने समयको महत्वबारे वर्णन गर्नुहोस्।)

7. Define sex ratio and provide the formula for calculating it.  
(लिङ्ग अनुपात परिभाषित गर्नुहोस् र यसको गणना गर्ने सूत्र उल्लेख गर्नुहोस्।)
8. Differentiate between population forecast and population projections.  
(जनसंख्या पूर्वानुमान र जनसंख्या प्रक्षेपणबीच भिन्नता छुट्याउनुहोस्।)

OR

Discuss the importance of projecting households and school-going population.

(घरधुरी र विद्यालय जाने जनसंख्या प्रक्षेपणको महत्वबारे छलफल गर्नुहोस्।)

Group "C"

2×12=24

9. Discuss the similarity and dissimilarity between geometric and exponential methods of estimating population growth rates. Which one is more appropriate for population projection? Provide justification.  
(जनसंख्या वृद्धि दर अनुमान गर्ने ज्यामितीय र घातांक विधिहरूबीचको समानता र भिन्नताबारे छलफल गर्नुहोस्। जनसंख्या प्रक्षेपणका लागि कुन विधि बढी उपयुक्त छ? कारणसहित पुष्टि गर्नुहोस्।)
10. Explain the levels and trends of mortality in developed and developing countries using the latest data.  
(नवीनतम तथ्यांक प्रयोग गरी विकसित र विकासोन्मुख देशहरूमा मृत्युदरको स्तर र प्रवृत्तिबारे व्याख्या गर्नुहोस्।)

OR

Discuss the different measures of morbidity with their calculating formulas.

(रोगका विभिन्न उपायहरू र तिनीका गणना गर्ने सूत्रहरूसहित छलफल गर्नुहोस्।)

\*



17. What is the relationship between General Fertility Rate (GFR) and General Marital Fertility Rate (GMFR)?

- a.  $GFR < GMFR$
- b.  $GFR > GMFR$
- c.  $GFR = GMFR$
- d.  $GRR = 0.5 GMFR$

18. 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

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. When population estimation is focused on a very short period of time, it is called—

- a. Population Estimation
- b. Population Forecast
- c. Short-term Population Projection
- d. Medium-term Population Projection

□

**Tribhuvan University**

2082 (Regular)

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

Fundamentals of Public Health

(HP. ED.422, Major)

Full Marks: 100

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 objectives.

(जनस्वास्थ्यलाई परिभाषित गरी यसका उद्देश्यहरू वर्णन गर्नुहोस् । )

2. Discuss the meaning and importance of family planning.

(परिवार योजनाको अर्थ र महत्वबारे छलफल गर्नुहोस् । )

OR

Explain the role of epidemiology in public health.

(जनस्वास्थ्यमा महामारी विज्ञानको भूमिका वर्णन गर्नुहोस् । )

3. Mention the symptoms and controlling measures of hypertension.

(उच्चरक्तचापको लक्षण र रोकथामका उपायहरू उल्लेख गर्नुहोस् । )

4. How do you classify vitamins? Highlight the main functions of water soluble vitamins.

(भिटाविनलाई कसरी वर्गिकरण गर्नुहुन्छ ? पानीमा घुल्ने भिटाविनहरूको कार्यलाई प्रकाश पार्नुहोस् । )

5. What is food fad and fallacy? Describe the measures to reduce food fad and fallacies.

(खाना सम्बन्धी भ्रम र अपरिपक्क विचार भनेको के हो? यसलाई कम गर्ने उपायहरू वर्णन गर्नुहोस् । )

OR

List out the consumer's right of Nepal.

(नेपालको उपभोक्ता अधिकारको सूचि तयार गर्नुहोस् । )

P.T.O.

6. Explain the causes and symptoms of hysteria.  
(हिस्टेरीयाको कारण र लक्षणहरू वर्णन गर्नुहोस् । )
7. What is alcoholism? Explain its controlling measures.  
(अल्कोहलिज्म भनेको के हो? यसको नियन्त्रणका उपायहरू वर्णन गर्नुहोस् । )

OR

Describe the meaning and importance of comprehensive sexuality education.

(वृहतयौनिकता शिक्षाको अर्थ र महत्व वर्णन गर्नुहोस् । )

8. Explain the principles of primary health care.  
(प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य सेवाको सिद्धान्तहरू वर्णन गर्नुहोस् । )

Group "C"

2×12=24

9. Discuss the objectives and activities of WHO and UNICEF.  
(संयुक्तराष्ट्र संघीय बालकोष र विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठनको उद्देश्यहरू र क्रियाकलापहरू छलफल गर्नुहोस् । )

OR

What is descriptive study? Explain its procedure with example.

(वर्णनात्मक अध्ययन भनेको के हो ? यसको प्रतियागत उदाहरण सहित वर्णन गर्नुहोस् । )

10. Discuss the phases of public health.  
(जनस्वास्थ्यको चरणहरूको छलफल गर्नुहोस् । )

□

**Tribhuvan University**

2082 (Regular)

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 was the first public health program of Nepal?<br>a. FP program<br>b. Malaria Eradication program<br>c. Tuberculosis control program<br>d. MCH program            |
| 2. Which of the following is the indirect method to control repaid population growth?<br>a. Education<br>b. Natural family planning<br>c. Artificial family planning<br>d. Calendar method |
| 3. Who is also known as father of demography?<br>a. Guillard<br>b. Elot Mayo<br>c. Solar Wayland<br>d. John Graunt   |
| 4. Which of the following is the rich source of vitamin "A"?<br>a. Kauli flower<br>b. Mango<br>c. Onion<br>d. Carrot   |
| 5. When was food act formulated in Nepal?<br>a. 2023 B.S.<br>b. 2025 B.S.<br>c. 2027 B.S.<br>d. 2029 B.S.  |
| 6. "Moon face" is the symptoms of :<br>a. Anaemia<br>b. Goiter<br>c. Marasmus<br>d. Kwashiorkor  |
| 7. Scientific study of food and its relation to health is called:<br>a. Food<br>b. Nutrient<br>c. Nutrition<br>d. Balanced diet  |
| 8. Which is the minor symptom of hypertension?<br>a. Pain in chest<br>b. Headache<br>c. Anorexia<br>d. Sorethorat  |
| 9. In which profession quackery practice is found?<br>a. Medical<br>b. Teaching<br>c. Political<br>d. Industrial   |
| 10. One who fraudwently claims medical skills and knowledge is teruned:<br>a. Dhami / Jhankri<br>b. Faith healer<br>c. Quack<br>d. Cheater   |
| 11. When was mental health service started in Nepal?<br>a. 2016 B.S.<br>b. 2018 B.S.<br>c. 2020 B.S.<br>d. 2022 B.S.   |

P.T.O.

12. Which mental illness is mostly found among 15 - 35 years old female? a. Anxiety neurosis c. Depression	b. Hysteria d. Paranoia
13. What is the long term effect of alcoholism? a. Ulcer c. Insomnia	b. High blood pressure d. Cirrhosis of liver
14. Which one is related to drug addiction? a. Medical use of drug c. Dependence on a drug	b. Non medical use of drug d. Never use of drug
15. Which of the following is not the social problem of adolescents? a. Early marriage c. Abortion	b. Early pregnancy d. Eating disorder
16. Alma-Ata conference was held in: a. UK b. UAE c. USA d. USSR	
17. Which of the following is strategy of primary health care? a. Intersectoral co-operation c. Nutrition problem d. Prevention of local endemic disease	b. Health education
18. Which of the following person is related with establishment of international Red Cross Society? a. JF William c. Gustapha	b. H.P. Warison d. Henry Durant
19. Where is headquarters of WHO located? a. USA, New York c. UK London	b. Copan Hagen, Denmark d. Geneva, Switzerland
20. Which of the following organization is directly involved in DOTS program of Nepal? a. WHO c. GENETUP	b. UNICEF d. USAID

□

Tribhuvan University

2082 (Regular)

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

Management & supervision of HPE

(HP. ED. 423, Major)

Full Marks: 100

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"

8x7=56

1. Define management and administration? Discuss the needs and importance of management in health and physical education.  
(व्यवस्थापन र प्रशासनलाई परिभाषित गर्नुहोस् ? स्वास्थ्य र शारीरिक शिक्षा कार्यक्रममा व्यवस्थापनको आवश्यकता र महत्त्वबारे छलफल गर्नुहोस् । )
2. How would you plan health and physical education programs?  
Explain with an example.  
(तपाईं स्वास्थ्य र शारीरिक शिक्षा कार्यक्रमहरू कसरी योजना गर्नुहुन्छ ? उचित उदाहरणसहित व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् । )
3. Suppose ! You are a health and physical education teacher in school.  
How do you make decisions for HPE operations? Explain with examples.  
(मानौं तपाईं विद्यालयमा स्वास्थ्य र शारीरिक शिक्षा शिक्षक हुनुहुन्छ । तपाईं स्वास्थ्य र शारीरिक शिक्षा कार्यक्रम सञ्चालनको लागि कसरी निर्णय लिनुहुन्छ ? उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् । )  
OR  
Describe the concepts and types of co-ordination in HPE.  
(स्वास्थ्य तथा शारीरिक शिक्षामा समन्वयको अवधारणा र यसका प्रकारहरू वर्णन गर्नुहोस् । )

4. Define the term controlling? Briefly discuss the steps of controlling the health and physical education organization.  
(‘नियन्त्रण’ शब्दलाई परिभाषित गर्नुहोस् । स्वास्थ्य र शारीरिक शिक्षामा संगठनलाई नियन्त्रण गर्ने चरणहरूको बारेमा संक्षिप्त छलफल गर्नुहोस् । )
5. What challenges do you see in human resource management of school health and physical education? Briefly analyze any five.  
(विद्यालय स्वास्थ्य र शारीरिक शिक्षाको मानव संसाधन व्यवस्थापनमा तपाईं कस्ता चुनौतिहरू देख्नुहुन्छ ? कुनै पाँचवटाको संक्षिप्त विश्लेषण गर्नुहोस् । )
6. Distinguish between appreciative leadership and traditional leadership with relevant illustrations.  
(सान्दर्भिक दृष्टान्तहरू सहित प्रसशनीय नेतृत्व र परम्परागत नेतृत्व बीचको भिन्नता छुट्याउनुहोस् । )  
OR  
What are the types of teams? Which of them do you support? Why? Explain with rationale.  
(टोलीका प्रकारहरू के हुन् ? तपाईं ती मध्ये कुनलाई समर्थन गर्नुहुन्छ ? किन ? तर्क सहित व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् । )
7. Compare the distinctions between general and clinical supervision in a health education program.  
(स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा कार्यक्रममा सामान्य र उपचारात्मक सुपरिवेक्षण बीचको भिन्नता तुलना गर्नुहोस् । )
8. Discuss the need and value of in-service training in health and physical education programs.  
(स्वास्थ्य र शारीरिक शिक्षा कार्यक्रममा सेवाकालीन तालिमको आवश्यकता र मूल्यको बारेमा छलफल गर्नुहोस् । )  
OR  
Describe the different kinds of training needs in HPE.  
(स्वास्थ्य तथा शारीरिक शिक्षामा विभिन्न प्रकारका तालिमको आवश्यकतालाई वर्णन गर्नुहोस् । )

P.T.O.

9. Discuss how you would apply the system theory in health education and promotion programs, management, and administration with an example.

(स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा र प्रवर्द्धन कार्यक्रम, व्यवस्थापन र प्रशासनमा प्रणाली सिद्धान्तलाई उदाहरण सहित कसरी लागू गर्नुहुन्छ ? छलफल गर्नुहोस् । )

OR

Define professional preparation in health and physical education and explain the needs of professional ethics of HPE in the context of Nepal.

(स्वास्थ्य तथा शारीरिक शिक्षामा व्यवसायिक तयारीलाई परिभाषित गर्नुहोस् र नेपालको सन्दर्भमा स्वास्थ्य तथा शारीरिक शिक्षामा व्यवसायिक नैतिकताको आवश्यकतालाई वर्णन गर्नुहोस् । )

10. As a school principal, what principles should you adopt when managing facilities for HPE?

(विद्यालय प्रधानाध्यापकको रूपमा, स्वास्थ्य र शारीरिक शिक्षा कार्यक्रम सञ्चालनको लागि सुविधाहरु व्यवस्थापन गर्दा तपाईंले कुन सिद्धान्तहरु अपनाउनु पर्छ ? छलफल गर्नुहोस् । )

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**Tribhuvan University**

2082 (Regular)

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. What is one of the main tasks of a manager in SHP?<br>a. Controlling to staffs<br>b. Counselling to staffs<br>c. Organizing the seminar<br>d. Planning the overall SHP  |
| 2. Which of the following rankings is correct according to system theory?<br>a. Input-process-output-feedback-environment<br>b. Environment-Input-Process, output-Feedback<br>c. Feedback-Input-process, output-environment<br>d. Feedback-Input-process-environment-output  |
| 3. Assume you are the coordinator of the school health program at your elementary school. To plan the program effectively, what is the first step you would take?<br>a. Determining goals and objectives<br>b. Context analysis<br>c. Management of resource<br>d. Decide the time and venue   |
| 4. Suppose you believe in a participatory decision-making process when planning a health and physical education program. As a school headmaster, how would you make participatory decisions?<br>a. I make decisions alone<br>b. Students make decisions<br>c. I make decisions in consultation with teachers, staff, students, and the parents<br>d. The health and physical education teacher makes decisions |
| 5. What should be done to evaluate whether the budget formulated for the school health and physical education program has been properly implemented?<br>a. Enactment of budget<br>b. Accounting<br>c. Auditing<br>d. Budget review   |

- |  |
|--|
| 6. What is your primary consideration when selecting materials for school health and physical education programs?<br>a. Competent person<br>b. Quality<br>c. Consideration service and replacement<br>d. Local needs   |
| 7. Which of the following types of organizations emphasizes direct vertical relationships from top to bottom?<br>a. Staff organization<br>b. Line and staff organization<br>c. Line organization<br>d. Committee organization  |
| 8. If you analyze input before the program begins, which basic method of controlling do you consider?<br>a. Product controlling<br>b. Post controlling<br>c. Concurrent controlling<br>d. Pre controlling  |
| 9. What is the main task of conducting an environmental analysis, the first step in the HPE program's human resource planning?<br>a. Determining human resource objectives and policy<br>b. Analyzing the internal and external environment of the organization<br>c. Forecasting human resources<br>d. Preparing an action plan |
| 10. Suppose, as the head of your school, you are going to select human resources to run an HPE program. What is the first thing you do?<br>a. Reception of application<br>b. Evaluation of the application<br>c. Check the references and background<br>d. Employment test   |
| 11. How would you describe a small group of people who work together to achieve a common goal?<br>a. Team<br>b. Group<br>c. Club<br>d. Union   |
| 12. Which phase of the five-stage model of team development terminates with the team disbanding after accomplishing its tasks?<br>a. Storming<br>b. Forming<br>c. Adjourning<br>d. Norming   |
| 13. Which of the following is main function of supervision?<br>a. To punish the teacher<br>b. To control the teacher<br>c. To monitor the teacher<br>d. To support the teacher   |
| 14. What methods may a clinical supervisor employ to monitor the supervisees' practice practices?<br>a. Staff meeting<br>b. Group observation<br>c. Workshop<br>d. Face to face meeting  |

P.T.O.

15. The pre-conference on clinical supervision aims:
- a. to assist the mentee in developing assessments
  - b. to help the mentee interpret instructional data
  - c. to assist the mentee teacher in planning a lesson
  - d. to help the mentee teacher talk through the lesson from objectives to teaching strategies
16. Which one of the following best represents health education professional preparation?
- a. Commitment to come when called
  - b. The process of preparing for a career in health education
  - c. To receive general training
  - d. A part-time occupation
17. You have passed your B.Ed. in Health and Physical Education. Which elements of the health and physical education profession would you meet?
- a. Member of professional organization
  - b. Public recognition
  - c. Formalized code of ethic
  - d. Functional specialization
18. Which of the following is a professional quality of a supervisor?
- a. Confidence
  - b. Respectful
  - c. Sense of humor
  - d. High educational qualification
19. What training is offered to new entrants joining the health and physical education program?
- a. Preservice
  - b. in-service
  - c. Refresher
  - d. Orientation
20. Which training approach is offered to health and physical education teachers to enable them to showcase their skills?
- a. Competency approach
  - b. Analytical approach
  - c. System approach
  - d. Problem solving approach

□

**Tribhuvan University**

2082 (Regular)

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. Define sports psychology in your own words and mention its importance. (खेलमनोविज्ञानलाई आफ्नो शब्दमा परिभाषित गर्नुहोस् र यसको महत्त्वहरू उल्लेख गर्नुहोस् । )
2. What is meant by motivation? How does it effect the performance of athlete? Explain briefly. (अभिप्रेरण भन्नेको के हो ? यसले खेलाडीको खेल प्रदर्शनलाई कसरी असर गर्दछ संक्षेपमा व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् । )
3. Discuss briefly the preventive measures of sports injuries? (खेलकुदमा हुने चोटपटकबाट बच्ने उपायहरूको छोटकरीमा छलफल गर्नुहोस्।)

OR

How does poor nutrition adversely affect the sports performance? Explain with examples.

(खराब पोषणले खेलकुद प्रदर्शनमा कसरी प्रतिकूल असर पार्दछ ? उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् । )

4. Write short notes on any TWO: (कुनै दुई को छोटकरीमा लेख्नुहोस्)
  - a) Lever (डण्डा)
  - b) Resistance (प्रतिशोध)
  - c) Dislocation (विस्थापन)

**Group "C"**

1×12=12

5. What is sports medicine? Explain the areas of sports medicine with examples. (खेल चिकित्सा भन्नेको के हो ? उदाहरण सहित खेल चिकित्साको क्षेत्रहरू व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् । )

OR

Define personality and discuss the types of personality with proper example.

(व्यक्तित्वको व्याख्या गर्दै उपयुक्त उदाहरण सहित व्यक्तित्वका प्रकारहरूको छलफल गर्नुहोस् । )

# Tribhuvan University

2082 (Regular)

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

Roll No: .....

Sports Science & Games (HP.ED. 424, Major)

Group "A"

10

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

- |   |
|---|
| 1. What is the suitable area of sports psychology?<br>a. Teaching and performance      b. Teaching and practice<br>c. Teaching and learning          d. Teaching and experience   |
| 2. Which is the pre-adulthood according to Harlock?<br>a. 18 - 25 years                      b. 18 - 40 years<br>c. 18 - 60 years                      d. 18 - 50 years   |
| 3. Which of the following is an example of perception?<br>a. Give meaning to the sensation      b. Ability to watch carefully<br>c. Ability to hear sound                d. Visualization of the scene  |
| 4. Which of the following aspects represents graphic picture of progress of students in any sports skills?<br>a. Learning chart                        b. Learning course<br>c. Transfer of learning                 d. Observation of skills     |
| 5. Which chemical effects negatively to muscular activity?<br>a. Lactic acid      b. Pyruvic acid      c. Amino acid      d. Gastic acid  |
| 6. Which one is a positive effect of physical training on the respiration system?<br>a. Increase inspiration rate      b. Increase vital capacity of the lungs<br>c. Increase inspiration reserve volume<br>d. Increase tidal volume of the lungs |
| 7. Newton's third law of motion is known as:<br>a. Law of inertia                        b. Law of gravitation<br>c. Law of action-reaction              d. Law of acceleration   |
| 8. Which is suitable types of body axis ?<br>a. Vertical axis      b. Horizontal axis      c. Lateral axis      d. Frontal axis   |
| 9. Which nutrient helps in muscle growth and repair of tissue?<br>a. Carbohydrates                      b. Protein              c. Minerals              d. Fats  |
| 10. Who is established principle of leaver?<br>a. Archimedes                            b. Hippocrates<br>c. Bucher                                 d. Gartnes  |

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**Tribhuvan University**

2082 (Regular)

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

Fundamentals of Public Health

(H. Ed. 428) (Minor)

Full Marks: 100

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"**

8x7=56

1. Define public health and describe its function.

(जनस्वास्थ्यको परिभाषा दिई यसको कार्यहरु वर्णन गर्नुहोस् । )

2. What are the determinates of population change? Explain any one of them.

(जनसंख्या परिवर्तनका निर्धारक तत्वहरु के के छन् ? कुनै एउटाको वर्णन गर्नुहोस् । )

OR

Explain food handling habits and its effects on health.

(खाद्यपदार्थ परिचालन बानी र त्यसको स्वास्थ्यमा पर्ने असरहरुको वर्णन गर्नुहोस् । )

3. Write the five differences between case control and cohort study method?

(घटना नियन्त्रण अध्ययन र सामूहिक अध्ययन विधिको पाँचवटा भिन्नताहरु लेख्नुहोस् । )

4. Describe the causes, symptoms and controlling measures of ulcer.

(अल्सर रोगको कारणहरु, लक्षण र नियन्त्रणका उपायहरु उल्लेख गर्नुहोस् । )

OR

Discuss the need and importance of maternal and child health care.

(मातृ शिशु स्वास्थ्य हेरचाहको आवश्यकता र महत्त्वबारे छलफल गर्नुहोस् । )

P.T.O.

5. Define quackery and describe the effect of quackery among teenage.  
(नक्कली चिकित्सा अभ्यासलाई परिभाषित गरि यसका असरहरू वर्णन गर्नुहोस् । )

6. What is mental health? State the social indicators of mentally in person.

(मानसिक स्वास्थ्य भनेको के हो ? मानसिक रोगी व्यक्तिका सामाजिक सूचकहरू बताउनुहोस् । )

7. Describe the concept of use, misuse and addiction of drugs.

(लागु औषधको प्रयोग, दुरुपयोग र निर्भरताको अवधारणा वर्णन गर्नुहोस् ।)

OR

Discuss the health risk behaviour of adolescents.

(किशोर किशोरीहरूको स्वास्थ्य सम्बन्धी जोखिमपूर्ण व्यवहारहरूको छलफल गर्नुहोस् । )

8. List out the elements of primary health care and explain any two of them.

(प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य हेरचाहको तत्वहरूको सूचि तयार गरी कुनै दुई तत्वको वर्णन गर्नुहोस् । )

Group "C"

2×12=24

9. Illustrate the role and functions of National Health Education Information and Communication Center in Nepal.

(राष्ट्रिय स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा सूचना तथा संचार केन्द्र नेपालको भूमिका र कार्यहरू उदाहरण सहित वर्णन गर्नुहोस् । )

OR

Discuss the preventive measures of major nutritional deficiency diseases with examples.

(मुख्य पोषणको अभावमा हुने रोगहरूको रोकथामका उपायहरू उदाहरण सहित छलफल गर्नुहोस् । )

10. Explain concept and components of comprehensive sexuality education.

(बृहत यौनिकता शिक्षाको अवधारणा र यसका तत्वहरूको वारेमा वर्णन गर्नुहोस् । )

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**Tribhuvan University**

2082 (Regular)

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 answers.

- |  |
|--|
| 1. Public health is the science and art of preventing disease, prolonging life and promoting health and efficiency through organised community effort was defined by.<br>a. WHO                      b. Bennet                      c. J.E. Park                      d. Winslow |
| 2. Which family planning method has less effectiveness?<br>a. Condom                      b. Foam                      c. Oral Pills                      d. Depo-provera  |
| 3. Which epidemiological method is also known as prospective study?<br>a. Longitudinal                      b. Cohort study<br>c. Case control                      d. Cross sectional   |
| 4. What is the common causes of diabetes mellitus?<br>a. Defect in liver                      b. Defect in spleen<br>c. Defect in bile duct                      d. Defect in producing insulin  |
| 5. Which is the minor symptoms of hyper tension?<br>a. Headache                      b. Sore throat<br>c. Anorexia                      d. Pain in abdomen   |
| 6. Which act of consumer is also known as umbrella Act?<br>a. Standard measurement act                      b. Drug abuse control act<br>c. Consumer protection act                      d. Essential substance control act  |
| 7. Which of the following is the rich sources of vitamin A ?<br>a. Mango                      b. Kauli flower<br>c. Banana                      d. Carrot  |
| 8. Scientific study of food and its relation to health:<br>a. Nutrient                      b. Food                      c. Nutrition                      d. Balance diet   |
| 9. Moon face is the symptom of :<br>a. Anaemia                      b. Goitre                      c. Marasmus                      d. Kwashiorker   |
| 10. When was first mental health service started in Nepal?<br>a. 2015 BS.                      b. 2016 B.S.                      c. 2017 B.S.                      d. 2018 B.S   |

**P.T.O.**

11. The minor mental illness is generally referred as: a. Necrosis c. Manic depression	b. Psychosis d. Schizophrenia
12. Which disease is mostly related with drug addiction? a. Tetanus c. Coughing	b. Lungs cancer d. Cirrhosis of liver
13. How percentage alcohol is found in bees? a. 3 - 6 % b. 6 - 12% c. 12 - 18% d. 18 - 36%	
14. Since when safe abortion service has been legalised and extended in Nepal? a. 2055 B.S. b. 2057 B.S. c. 2059 B.S. d. 2061 B.S.	
15. Which childhood illness is the most life threatening disease in Nepal yet? a. TB b. Leprosy c. Polio d. ARI	
16. When does the weight of child get four times more than the weight of birth? a. 6 months b. 12 months c. 24 months d. 36 months	
17. When was Alma-Ata conference held ? a. 6 -12 Sept. 1978 AD c. 6 -12 Sept. 1979 AD	b. 6 -12 Sept. 1977 AD d. 6 -12 Sept. 1980 AD
18. Which of the following is the strategy of primary health care? a. Health education c. Nutrition programme	b. Local disease prevention d. Inter-sectoral co-ordination
19. The main objectives of UNICEF is : a. Welfare of children c. Poverty elevation	b. Save children d. Eradicate malnutrition
20. Which is the oldest NGO of Nepal? a. Red Cross Society b. Nepal Antituberculosis Association c. Cancer Relief Association d. Nepal Paropakar Association	

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**Tribhuvan University**

2032 (Regular)

Bachelor Level (4Yrs.) / Education / II Year  
Management and Supervision in HPE  
(H. Ed. 429) (Minor)

Full Marks: 100  
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"**

8x7=56

1. Is management an art or science? Clarify it.  
(व्यवस्थापन एउटा कला अथवा विज्ञान हो ? यसलाई प्रष्ट पार्नुहोस् । )
  2. Write the full form of POSDCORB and explain it.  
( POSDCORB को पूर्ण रूप लेखी प्रत्येकको व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् । )
  3. Explain steps of controlling process in HPE management.  
(स्वास्थ्य तथा शारीरिक शिक्षा कार्यक्रम व्यवस्थापन नियन्त्रण प्रकृयाका चरणहरूको व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् । )
- OR
- Describe the concept and importance of HRM in HPE.  
(स्वास्थ्य शारीरिक शिक्षा कार्यक्रमको अवधारणा र यसको महत्व वर्णन गर्नुहोस् । )
4. Explain the concept and process of recruitment in HPE.  
(स्वास्थ्य तथा शारीरिक शिक्षामा भर्ना प्रकृयाका अवधारणा र प्रकृयाहरूको व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् । )
  5. Describe the phases and steps of human resource management (HRM) planning in HPE.  
(स्वास्थ्य तथा शारीरिक शिक्षा अर्न्तर्गत मानव स्रोत व्यवस्थापनका पक्षहरू र प्रकृयाहरूको वर्णन गर्नुहोस् । )

OR

Discuss the ways of teacher selection process in HPE.

(स्वास्थ्य तथा शारीरिक शिक्षामा शिक्षक छनोट प्रकृयाका तरीकाहरूको बारेमा छलफल गर्नुहोस् । )

6. Mention the appreciative leadership model.  
(प्रसंसायोग्य नेतृत्व नमूनाको उल्लेख गर्नुहोस् । )
7. Explain the concept of leadership with its characteristics.  
(नेतृत्वको अवधारणा र विशेषताको बारेमा व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् । )

OR

Describe team building and list out its qualities.

(टोली निर्माणको व्याख्यागरी यसका गुणहरूको सूची तयार पार्नुहोस् । )

8. Explain the major objectives of supervision.  
(सुपरीवेक्षणको मुख्य उद्देश्यहरूको व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् । )

**Group "C"**

2x12=24

9. Illustrate the techniques and procedures of supervision in health and physical education.  
(स्वास्थ्य तथा शारीरिक शिक्षामा सुपरीवेक्षणको प्रविधी र प्रकृयाहरूको उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् । )
10. Explain professional ethics in HPE.  
(स्वास्थ्य तथा शारीरिक शिक्षामा पेशागत नैतिकताको बारेमा वर्णन गर्नुहोस् । )

OR

Describe the process of planning and conducting training.

(योजना तथा तालीम संचालनका प्रकृयाहरूको वर्णन गर्नुहोस् । )

Group "A"

20

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

1. The characteristics of arrangement is a :	a. Groups activities	b. Organizational activities
	c. personal activities	d. Individual activities
2. Management is :	a. Professional development	b. Development of teacher skills
	c. Suitable utilization of resources	d. Optimum professional development utilization of resources
3. Which one is the purpose of planning in health and physical education?	a. Principle of supervision	b. Principle of activities
	c. Principle of management	d. Principle of co-ordination
4. Intellectual process of management is a :	a. Nature of planning	b. Function of planning
	c. Advantage of planning	d. Feature of planning
5. Organization is a collection of people working together to achieve...	a. Common aim	b. Common goal
	c. Common purpose	d. Common interest
6. Human resource management was firstly used in :	a. 1945 AD	b. 1950 AD
	c. 1954 AD	d. 1965 AD
7. The first step of human resource planning in HPE is :	a. Deciding objectives	b. Forecasting demand
	c. Forecasting supply	d. Develop action plan
8. Charismatic leadership means :	a. Talent	b. Vision of articulate
	c. Handsome personality	d. Quick decision power
9. Which of the following is not a team building steps	a. Storming	b. forming
	c. Registering	d. Adjourning

10. A supervisor should know that:	a. Everyone developed all the potential with which he is born :
	b. Every one users all potential he has
	c. None can use all the potential he has
	d. Each person is born with more potential that he has
11. Which of the following is not the group procedure utilized by the supervisor?	a. Orientation to the staff
	b. Teacher activities
	c. orientation to the teachers
	d. Classroom observation
12. Which one of the following is the responsibility of a supervisor?	a. Programme planning
	b. Fixing quota for manpower development
	c. Class room teaching
	d. Evaluation
13. Classroom visitation should be done after ...	a. Detail planning
	b. Maintaining the school relation
	c. Permission from headmaster
	d. Giving a notice to the concerned teacher
14. Which of the following programme is not conducted by the institute of medicine at present?	a. MBBS
	b. Nursing training
	c. Health assistant training
	d. MPH programme
15. Which of the following areas is categorized as a general education?	a. Family health
	b. Foundation
	c. Community health
	d. Anatomy and kinesiology
16. Which one is not related to the method of identifying training need?	a. Task analysis
	b. Personal analysis
	c. Job satisfaction analysis
	d. Organizational analysis
17. CMA training is related to ....	a. In service training
	b. On the job training
	c. Induction training
	d. Pre entry training
18. Which of the following refers to the learning opportunities designed to help employee grow	a. Education
	d. Development
	c. Training
	d. All of the above
19. Which of the following is a method used in group or organizational training needs assessment?	a. Questionnaires
	b. Interviews
	c. Rating scales
	d. Consideration of current and projected changes.
20. Budgetary control requires the preparation of ...	a. Budgets
	b. Training schedule
	c. Network diagram
	d. Responsibility centres

X X

# Tribhuvan University

2082 (Regular)

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

Geometry

(Math.Ed.422, Major)

Full Marks: 100

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. If two lines intersect at a point, then prove that they do not intersect at any other point.
2. If a line in the plane of a triangle intersects the triangle, then prove that the line intersects at least two sides of the triangle.
3. Prove that, a plane that is perpendicular to one of two parallel lines is perpendicular to both of these parallel lines.

OR

If a correspondence of two triangles or of a triangle with itself is such that two angles and the side between them are respectively congruent to the two corresponding angles and the side between them, then prove that the correspondence is a congruence of the triangles.

4. If point O is in the plane of two lines  $s$  and  $t$ , then prove that O is the center of a circle tangent to both  $s$  and  $t$  if and only if O is equidistance from  $s$  and  $t$ .
5. If a line  $w$  intersects  $\angle BAD$  at P is in the open ray  $\overrightarrow{AB}$  and at Q in the open ray  $\overrightarrow{AD}$  then prove that the lines BD and PQ are identical or parallel if and only if  $\frac{d(A, P)}{d(A, B)} = \frac{d(A, Q)}{d(A, D)}$ .

OR

Prove that the square of the length of the hypotenuse of a right

P.T.O.

angled triangle is the sum of the squares of the length of other sides.

6. Prove that in the four point geometry, each distinct line has exactly one line parallel to it.
7. Define regular polyhedron. Prove that there exist only five type of regular polyhedron.
8. Define defect of a triangle. Prove that if two triangles have the same defect and a pair of congruent sides, then they are equidistant.

OR

In a Elliptic geometry, prove that the sum of the interior angles of right angled triangle is greater than  $180^\circ$ .

Group "C"

2×12=24

9. (a) If  $T$  is a projectivity, then its inverse  $T^{-1}$  is also projectivity.  
(b) For any simple polyhedron, prove that  $V - E + F = 2$  where  $V$  is the number of vertices,  $E$  is the number of edges and  $F$  is the number of faces.
10. (a) Find the base and the height of a parallelogram ABCD whose area is 288 sq. units and whose height is 12 less than 3 times its base.  
(b) Prove that the volume of a pyramid is one third the product of the areas of the base and the height of the pyramid.

OR

- (a) Prove that the 'Betweenness is invariant under an isometry'.
- (b) Prove that 'A homothety maps triangles into similar triangles

□



19. A projectivity between distinct lines can be expressed as the product of .....
- a. two central perspectivities
  - b. three central perspectivities
  - c. four central perspectivities
  - d. infinite central perspectivities

20. Which one of the following is the dual of '*Two distinct lines determine a unique point*'? in projective geometry
- a. Two distinct lines determine a unique point.
  - b. Two distinct points determine a unique line
  - c. There exist at least one point.
  - d. Each line contains at least three points

# Tribhuvan University

2082 (Regular)

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

Real Analysis

(Math.Ed.423, Major)

Full Marks: 100

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 axioms of order in  $R$ . If  $a, b \in R^-$ , then show that  $(a + b) \in R^-$ , but  $ab \in R^+$ .

OR

Define completeness axiom in  $R$ . Show that the set of rational numbers  $Q$  is not complete.

2. Prove that the union of any finite number of closed sets is closed. Show by means of an example that the theorem does not hold for union of an arbitrary family of closed sets.

3. Test for the convergence of the sequence  $\left\langle \left( \frac{3n-1}{n^2+2} \right) \left( \frac{n^4-n}{n^3+1} \right) \right\rangle$

4. If  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$  and  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x)$  do not exist, then

show that  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} (f(x) \pm g(x))$  and  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)g(x)$  may or may not exist.

5. Prove that  $f^{-1}$  exists and is continuous and one-one on  $f(I)$ , if  $f$  is continuous and one-one on an interval  $I$ .
6. If a function  $f$  is derivable at a point, then show that it is continuous at that point. Show by means of an example that the converse may not be true.

P.T.O.

7. Show that a function  $f \in \mathcal{R} [a, b]$  if it is monotonic on  $[a, b]$ .

OR

if  $K$  is a constant function, then show that  $k \in \mathcal{R} [a, b]$  and

$$\int_a^b k = k(b - a).$$

8. Test for  $x > 0$ , the convergence of the series

$$\frac{2^2}{3^2} x + \frac{2^2 \cdot 4^2}{3^2 \cdot 5^2} x^2 + \frac{2^2 \cdot 4^2 \cdot 6^2}{3^2 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 7^2} x^3 + \dots$$

OR

Prove that a series  $\sum u_n$  converges if and only if to each  $\varepsilon > 0$ ,

$\exists m \in \mathbb{N}$  such that

$$|u_{n+1} + u_{n+2} + u_{n+3} + \dots + u_{n+p}| < \varepsilon \quad \forall n \geq m \wedge p \geq 0.$$

Group "C"

2×12=24

9. If  $f \in \mathcal{R}[a, b]$ ,  $c \in (a, b)$ ; then show that  $f \in \mathcal{R}[a, c]$  and  $f \in \mathcal{R}[c, b]$  and conversely. Also, in either case show that

$$\int_a^b f = \int_a^c f + \int_c^b f.$$

10. Define convergent sequence with an example. Prove that a sequence  $\langle u_n \rangle$  is convergent if and only if to each given  $\varepsilon > 0$ ,  $\exists m \in \mathbb{N}$  such that  $|u_{n+p} - u_n| < \varepsilon \quad \forall n \geq m \wedge p \geq 0$ .

OR

If  $\lim a_n = l$ , finite or infinite, and  $\langle S_n \rangle$  be defined by

$$S_n = \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}{n}, \text{ then show that } \lim S_n = l.$$

□

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

- Which of the following is not a Peano's axiom?
  - Each natural number  $n$  has a successor  $n+1$ .
  - To natural numbers may not be necessarily equal if their successors are equal
  - One is a natural number
  - Except one, each natural number is a successor of a natural number
- If  $H_n = \left[2 + \frac{1}{n}, 5 - \frac{1}{n}\right]$ , then  $\bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} H_n$  is equal to
  - (2, 5)
  - [2, 5]
  - [2, 5)
  - (2, 5]
- What is the minimum of the set  $\{x : 7 < x \leq 13\}$ ?
  - 7
  - 13
  - 4
  - does not exist
- Which of the following statement is true?
  - The sequence  $\langle 1 + (-1)^n \rangle$  is bounded
  - The sequence  $\langle 2^n \rangle$  is unbounded below and bounded above
  - The sequence  $\langle \frac{1}{n} \rangle$  is bounded
  - The sequence  $\langle (-1)^n n \rangle$  is unbounded above and bounded below
- The sequence  $\langle (-1)^n n + \frac{1}{n} \rangle$  :
  - Converges to zero
  - Diverges to infinity
  - Oscillates infinitely
  - Oscillates finitely
- For what value of  $b$ , the sequence  $\langle b^n \rangle$  becomes convergent.
  - $-1 \leq b \leq 1$
  - $-1 < b \leq 1$
  - $-1 \leq b < 1$
  - $-1 < b < 1$
- The series  $\sum \frac{x^n}{n}$  is convergent when
  - $0 < x < 1$
  - $0 \leq x < 1$
  - $0 < x \leq 1$
  - $0 \leq x \leq 1$

- The  $n^{\text{th}}$  term of the series  $\frac{1^3 \cdot 2^3}{3!} + \frac{2^3 \cdot 3^3}{4!} + \frac{3^3 \cdot 4^3}{5!} + \frac{4^3 \cdot 5^3}{6!} + \dots$  is
  - $\frac{n^3(n+1)^3}{(n+2)!}$
  - $\frac{n^3(n+2)^3}{(n+1)!}$
  - $\frac{n^3(n+1)^3}{n!}$
  - $\frac{n^3(2n-1)^3}{(n+2)!}$
- The series  $\sum \frac{x^n}{n!}$  is :
  - convergent
  - divergent
  - oscillatory
  - none of the above
- Which of the following statement is correct?
  - Every absolutely convergent infinite product may either be convergent or divergent
  - Every absolutely convergent infinite product is convergent
  - Every absolutely divergent infinite product is convergent
  - Every absolutely convergent infinite product is divergent
- Which of the following does not exists?
  - $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \log f(x) = \log l$  if  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = l$
  - $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} e^{f(x)} = e^l$  if  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = l$
  - $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = e^l$  if  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \log f(x) = l$
  - $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} |f(x)| = |l|$  if  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = l$
- The function  $f(x) = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-1/x}}$  has ..... discontinuity at  $x = 0$ .
  - removable discontinuity
  - ordinary discontinuity
  - discontinuity of the first kind
  - mixed discontinuity
- If  $f(x) : [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1]$  is a continuous function then there exists a point  $c \in [0, 1]$ , such that
  - $f(c) = 0$
  - $f(c) = 1$
  - $f(c) = c$
  - $f(c) = k$

14. If  $f$  is derivable on  $[a, b]$  and  $f'(a)f'(b) < 0$ , then there exists a point  $c \in (a, b)$  such that  
 a.  $f'(c) < 0$     b.  $f'(c) > 1$     c.  $f'(c) = k$     d.  $f'(c) = 0$
15. If  $f, g$ , are continuous on  $[a, b]$  and differentiable on  $(a, b)$  with  $g' \neq 0$ , then there exists  $c \in (a, b)$  such that  
 a.  $\frac{f'(c)}{g'(c)} = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{g(b) - g(a)}$     b.  $\frac{f'(c)}{g'(c)} = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{g(b) - g(c)}$   
 c.  $\frac{g'(c)}{f'(c)} = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{g(b) - g(a)}$     d.  $\frac{g'(c)}{f'(c)} = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{g(b) - g(c)}$
16. The Cauchy's form of remainder in Taylor's Series is :  
 a.  $\frac{(b-a)(b-c)^{n-1}}{(n+1)!} f^n(c)$     b.  $\frac{(b-a)^p(b-c)^{n-p}}{(n+1)p!} f^n(c)$   
 c.  $\frac{(b-c)(b-a)^{n-1}}{(n+1)!} f^n(c)$     d.  $\frac{(b-c)^p(b-a)^{n-p}}{(n+1)p!} f^n(c)$
17. Which of the following is the expansion of  $\cos x$ ?  
 a.  $x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \dots$     b.  $1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \dots$   
 c.  $1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \dots$     d.  $x - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \dots$
18. If  $f \in \mathcal{R}[a, b]$ , then  
 a.  $|\int_a^b f| \leq \int_a^b |f|$     b.  $|\int_a^b f| \geq \int_a^b |f|$   
 c.  $\int_a^b |f| \leq |\int_a^b f|$     d. all of the above
19. If  $P \in \mathcal{P}[a, b]$ , then  
 a.  $U(P) > \int_a^b f + \epsilon$     b.  $L(P) > \int_a^b f - \epsilon$   
 c.  $L(P) > U(P)$     a.  $L(P) < \int_a^b f - \epsilon$

20. The upper Riemann integral of  $f$  on  $[a, b]$  is defined by  
 a.  $\text{Sup } U(P) = \int_a^b f$     b.  $\text{inf. } L(P) = \int_a^b f$   
 c.  $\text{Sup } L(P) = \int_a^b f$     d.  $\text{inf. } U(P) = \int_a^b f$

# Tribhuvan University

2082 (Regular)

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

Historical Development of Mathematics

(Math.Ed.424, Major)

Full Marks: 100

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 the major contributions made by Brahmagupta for the development of Arithmetic.

OR

Describe the key features of the Egyptian numeral system. Also illustrate how they performed basic arithmetic operations such as addition and multiplication.

2. Describe briefly that how analytical geometry helped to develop calculus as a separate discipline of mathematics. Also, list the contributions of Desargues in the development of projective geometry.
3. How was the concept of linear algebra developed? Discuss on the development of algebra in 19<sup>th</sup> century.
4. Write the different concepts of trigonometry developed and used by Hindu mathematicians.

OR

How is the content of trigonometry connected with height and distance? Explain it.

5. How was the concept of analytic geometry emerged in the modern period? Give short description about the development of analytic geometry.

P.T.O

6. Write the developmental process of function and its concepts in the ancient and medieval periods.
7. When was the concept of limit emerged? Write the major development of limit in modern period.
8. What was the position of mathematics in Nepal at medieval period? Explain the major development in mathematics.

OR

Write the major contributions of Chandrakala Devi and Nayaraj Pant in the development of mathematics in Nepal.

Group "C"

2×12=24

9. Write the major turning points in the development of equations and their solutions. Also list the contribution of Gauss in the development of algebra.
10. Explain the major events in the development of Calculus in the beginning of the modern mathematics. Also describe the importance of L' Hospital rules in the development of modern calculus.

OR

Compare and contrast the contributions of Laplace and Newton in the development of Calculus?

□

**Tribhuvan University**

2082 (Regular)

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

Historical Development of Mathematics (Math.Ed.424, Major)

Group "A"

20

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

- Which one of the following is the purpose of the book of the Abaci by Leonardo?  
a. Calculation                      b. Promotion of Hindu-Arabic numerals  
c. Development of ratio and proportion                      d. Rules of three
- The theorem "the sum of two positive rational cubes could be a rational cube" is known as;  
a. Fermat's little theorem                      b. Fermat's last theorem  
c. Diaphantus theorem                      d. Diaphantus equation
- Which one of the following mathematicians invented computing machine first time?  
a. Pascal                      b. Newton                      c. Format                      d. Gauss
- The field of topology and graph theory was invented by  
a. Lagrange                      b. Laplace                      c. Euler                      d. Newton
- Which one of the followings is a correct statement?  
a. Descartes used algebra to introduce arithmetic into geometry.  
b. Descartes used arithmetic to introduce algebra into geometry  
c. Descartes used geometry to introduce algebra into arithmetic  
d. Descartes used geometry to introduce arithmetic into algebra
- From the downfall of Roman Empire to eleventh century, the condition of the mathematics in this period is called?  
a. The golden age                      b. The Dark Age  
c. The renaissance age                      d. The transition age
- In the history of mathematics, the modern mathematics begins from  
a. 15<sup>th</sup> Century                      b. 16<sup>th</sup> Century  
c. 17<sup>th</sup> Century                      d. 18<sup>th</sup> Century

- The primary focus of trigonometry in ancient times was on  
a. Spherical triangles                      b. Chords of a circle  
c. Right-angled triangles                      d. Trigonometric series
- Who invented the statement "Every even integer is the sum of two numbers that are either primes or 1"?  
a. Goldbach                      b. Euler                      c. Fermat                      d. Euclid
- The earliest preserved examples of Hindu – Arabic numerals are found on  
a. some stone columns erected in India about 250 BC by king Ashoka  
b. the walls of a cave in a hill near Poona  
c. some inscriptions of about 200 AD carved in the cave at Nasik  
d. the Mediterranean coast
- The axiomatic set theory was first formulated by  
a. Fraenkel                      b. Zermelo                      c. Skolend                      d. Cantor
- What was the primary focus of Pythagorean mathematics?  
a. The study of irrational numbers  
b. The application of calculus to geometric problems  
c. The belief that all relations could be reduced to number relations  
d. The development of analytic geometry
- Who were the two great mathematicians of the Eighteenth century?  
a. De Moivre and Bernoulli                      b. Lambert and Euler  
c. Euler and Lagrange                      d. Desargues and Pascal
- Which of the following problems was NOT instrumental in the invention of calculus during the 1600s?  
a. Finding the area of any shape  
b. Finding the line tangent to a curve  
c. Describing the motion of falling objects  
d. Calculating the speed of light
- What was a key contribution of Galois to the theory of equations?  
a. Providing a general method for solving all cubic equations.  
b. Developing a geometric approach for solving quadratic equations.  
c. Defining necessary and sufficient conditions for the solvability of any given equation by radicals  
d. Introducing the concept of a matrix for solving linear equations.

P.T.O.

16. Who provided a modern definition of a function as a single-valued mapping between any two sets? a. Cantor                      b. Russell                      c. Dedekind                      d. Neumann
17. Who contributed in using the notation $i$ for the imaginary unit? a. Bernoulli                      b. De Moivre                      c. Euler                      d. Lagrange
18. Which of the following is the work of Chakrapani Aryal? a. Prashnatatto                      b. Uttanaganit c. Jatakendu                      d. All of the above
19. Which of the following Nepalese mathematician is known as scholar of astronomy and Vedic mathematics? a. Chakrapani Aryal                      b. Laxmipati Joshi c. Gopal Pandey                      d. Sripati
20. Which civilization is credited for developing a base-60 numeral system? a. Ancient Egyptians                      b. Ancient Greeks c. Babylonians                      d. Ancient Indians

# Tribhuvan University

2082 (/Regular)

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

Physics II

(Sc.Ed.422, Major)

Full Marks: 80

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. Derive the expression for path difference in Newton's rings experiment and explain how the wavelength of light can be determined.

On a still day, a boy strikes a metal fence while a girl stands 200 m away with her ear on the fence. She hears two sounds 0.5 s apart. If sound in air travels at 340 m/s, find the speed of sound in the metal.

(4+3)

2. Define the intensity of sound and obtain its mathematical expression, and show the relationship between sound intensity and amplitude.

Two persons, A and B, have whistles emitting a sound of 500 Hz. A is stationary, and B moves away from A at 10 m/s. Determine the number of beats heard by A and B. (Velocity of the sound in air = 350 m/s)

(4+3)

3. Explain Huygens's principle and show how it can be used to verify the laws of refraction at a plane interface between two media.

Light of wavelength  $5.5 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}$  passes through a slit of width 0.25 mm. A converging lens of focal length 0.6 m is placed immediately in front of the slit. Calculate the distance from the central maximum to the first minimum on the screen. (4+3)

OR

Explain Brewster's law and prove it.

A ray strikes a medium of  $\mu = 1.58$ . Find (a) the Brewster's angle and (b) the critical angle for total internal reflection and (b) the critical angle for total internal reflection.

(4+3)

4. Explain the vibration pattern in an open pipe and derive the expression for the frequency of the nth harmonic. State and explain the laws of vibrating strings. (4+3)
5. Define an electric field. Derive the expression for electric field intensity due to a point charge and show that it is inversely proportional to the square of the distance from the charge.

Three charges  $1\mu\text{C}$ ,  $2\mu\text{C}$ , and  $3\mu\text{C}$  are placed respectively at the corners A, B, C of an equilateral triangle of side 1 m. Calculate the potential at a point which is half way along BC.

( $\epsilon_0 = 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \text{ Fm}^{-1}$ ) (1+3+3)

OR

Define electrical resistance, state its unit, and explain the factors affecting it. Further, derive an expression for the resistance of a conductor in terms of its length, cross-sectional area, and resistivity.

P.T.O.

Five cells, each of emf 2 V and internal resistance  $0.2 \Omega$ , are connected in series to an external resistance of  $4 \Omega$ . Calculate the total emf and current in the circuit. (2+3+2)

6. Define electrostatic induction and explain, with a diagram, how a conductor can be charged by induction using a negatively charged rod.

Describe the variation of Thermo emf with temperature and the relation connecting thermoelectric constant. (4+3)

Group "C"

2×12=24

7. Explain the concept of stellar parallax and describe how it is used to determine the distance of nearby stars.

Discuss the pulsating universe theory and the steady-state theory, highlighting how each explains the evolution and structure of the universe.

A galaxy recedes from Earth at 12,000 km/s; using a Hubble constant of 75 km/s/Mpc, calculate its distance and the corresponding critical density of the universe.

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

OR

Discuss the conditions necessary for observable interference of light and explain why coherence is essential for forming a stable interference pattern.

Describe how thin-film interference arises from reflected light and account for the phase change that occurs at the boundary.

A current of 10 A deposits 3.15 g of silver in 30 minutes.

Determine the electrochemical equivalent of silver. The molar mass of silver is 107.9 g/mol, and its valency is 1.

( $F = 96500 \text{ C/mol}$ ) (4+4+4)

8. Obtain an expression for the capacitance of a parallel plate capacitor. Explain the construction and operating principle of an electrostatic precipitator.

A standard cell of e.m.f. 1.08 V is balanced by the p.d. across 90 cm of a meter-long wire supplied by a cell of e.m.f. 2 V through a series resistor of resistance  $2 \Omega$  and the internal resistance of the 2 V cell is zero. Find the resistance per unit length of the potentiometer wire. (4+4+4)

# Tribhuvan University

2082 (/Regular)

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. Phase difference between two waves of equal frequency having a path difference of  $\lambda/2$  is

- a.  $\pi$                       b.  $2\pi$                       c.  $\frac{\pi}{2}$                       d.  $\frac{3\pi}{2}$

2. Infrasonic waves can travel long distances due to

- a. high frequency                      b. low absorption  
c. high energy                      d. low amplitude

3. What is the typical value of end correction for a pipe of radius  $r$ ?

- a.  $0.2r$                       b.  $0.5r$                       c.  $0.6r$                       d.  $0.8r$

4. What is the shape of wave fronts of light coming from a distant source?

- a. Cylindrical wave fronts                      b. Circular wave fronts  
c. Spherical wave fronts                      d. Plane wave fronts

5. In a white light fringe pattern, the central fringe is always

- a. white                      b. red                      c. blue                      d. green

6. The grating spectrum is symmetric about

- a. second order maximum                      b. first order maximum  
c. central maximum                      d. edge of grating

7. The speed of ordinary-ray and extra ordinary-ray are equal along

- a. optic axis                      b. perpendicular axis  
c. principal plane                      d. crystal surface

8. Quantization shows that charge is

- a. variable                      b. continuous                      c. discrete                      d. induced

9. If the permittivity of the medium increases, the electrostatic force between the charges

- a. remains the same                      b. reverses  
c. increases                      d. decreases

P.T.O.

<p>10. When a charged capacitor is disconnected from a battery and connected across a resistor, it</p> <p>a. maintains charge                      b. charges more gradually c. oscillates                                d. discharges gradually</p>
<p>11. Metals usually have a positive temperature coefficient of resistance, meaning their resistance</p> <p>a. Zero                      b. infinite                      c. positive                      d. negative</p>
<p>12. The length of wire in meter bridge is proportional to</p> <p>a. conductivity                      b. resistance c. current                                d. voltage</p>
<p>13. For temperatures less than the neutral temperature (<math>T &lt; T_n</math>), the thermoelectric EMF</p> <p>a. becomes zero                      b. remains constant c. decreases as temperature                      d. increases as temperature rises</p>
<p>14. The Sun belongs to which spectral type based on its temperature and color?</p> <p>a. K - type                      b. G-type                      c. M- type                      d. O - type</p>

# Tribhuvan University

2082 (Regular)

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

Chemistry II

(Sc.Ed.423, Major)

Full Marks: 80

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 are nuclear reactions? Describe the differences between nuclear fission and nuclear fusion.
2. Write the general characteristics of d-block elements. How does the shielding effect of electrons affect the properties of transition elements?

OR

Explain the factors affecting the stability of complex compounds.

3. How would you determine the surface tension of a liquid by drop weight method?
4. State and explain the first law of the thermodynamics. 1.0 gram of water at 373K is converted into steam at the same temperature. The volume of water becomes 1671 ml. on boiling. Calculate the change in the internal energy of the system if the heat of evaporation is 540 Cal/gm.

5. How would you prepare ethers from Williamson's synthesis method? Why this method is more superior than dehydration of alcohol method?

OR

Explain the Sachse-Mohr theory on the basis of stability of cycloalkane. Draw the conformational structure of cyclohexane.

P.T.O.

6. What is Connizaro's reaction? Give a suitable example with its detailed reaction mechanism.

OR

Explain the acidity of carboxylic acids why given reason

- a) formic acid is more acidic than acetic acid?  
b) acetic acid is less acidic than chloroacetic acid?

Group "C"

2×12=24

7. What are *s* - and *P* - block elements? Explain the general trends of periodic properties-atomic radii, ionisation potential, electronegativity and electron affinity of *s* - and *P*- block elements.

OR

State and describe the kinetic theory of gases. Derive the kinetic gas equation.

8. Write the structure of carbonyl group. Explain the reactions of carbonyl compounds with ammonia derivatives giving mechanism. What are the differences between aldehydes and ketone write its reactions.

# Tribhuvan University

2082 (Regular)

Bachelor Level (4 Yrs.) / 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 elements is the strongest radioactive? a. Actinium      b. Polonium      c. Radium      d. Uranium
2. Which statement is true? a. The shape of water molecule is tetrahedral b. The ethylene carbon atom is SP <sup>3</sup> -hybridised c. Hybridisation is an overlapping of atomic orbitals d. The shape of molecules determine its physical properties
3. What is the most common coordination number of metal complexes? a. 3                      b. 4                      c. 5                      d. 6
4. Which of the following elements is an alkaline -earth metal? a. Na                      b. Mg                      c. Al                      d. Cu
5. Which of the following transition metal ions is green coloured in an aqueous solution? a. Cu <sup>2+</sup> b. Co <sup>2+</sup> c. Cr <sup>3+</sup> d. Fe <sup>3+</sup>
6. Which of the followings is not a state function? a. entropy                      b. free energy c. work done                      d. work function
7. Which process in the followings is an endothermic process ? a. Burning sugar                      b. Nuclear fission c. Rusting iron                      d. Melting solid salts
8. On which conditions do the red gases show nearly ideal gas behaviour? a. High pressures and high temperatures b. High pressures and low temperatures c. Low pressures and high temperatures d. Low pressures and low temperatures

P.T.O.

9. Which apparatus is used for the determination of surface tension of liquids?	
a. Stalogrameter	b. Refractometer
c. Viscometer	d. Pyknometer
10. Which system in the followings does occur in sodium chloride crystals?	
a. Tetragonal crystal system	b. Cubic crystal system
c. Octahedral crystal system	d. Orthorhombic system
11. How much number of isomers are possible for dichloropropane?	
a. 2	b. 3
c. 4	d. 5
12. What is the cause of an acidity of alcohols?	
a. Presence of hydrogen atom	b. Polarity of O- H bond
c. Electronegativity of oxygen	d. Water solubility of alcohols
13. Which reactions might be used to prepare an alkene?	
a. Connizaro's reaction	b. Haloform reaction
c. Wittig reaction	d. Wurtz reaction
14. Which statement is true?	
a. Boiling point of acid chlorides is higher than parent acids	
b. Acid chlorides are less reactive than acidamides	
c. Acidamides are less soluble in water than acid anhydrides	
d. Acidamides are the least reactive	

# Tribhuvan University

2082 (Regular)

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

Full Marks: 100

Mathematics for Science Education (Sc.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

- (i). Find the multiplicative inverse of the complex number  $\frac{2+3i}{3-i}$ .  
(ii). State De- Moivre's theorem. Solve the equation  $z^4 - 1 = 0$  using De-Movire's theorem.
- What are the properties of correlation coefficients? Calculate coefficient of correlations between method of teaching science education by project method (X) and inquiry method (Y)

Project method (x)	24	26	32	33	35	30
Inquiry method (Y)	15	20	22	24	27	24

OR

How many ways can four boys and three girls be seated in a row containing seven seats.

- If they may sit anywhere.
  - If the boys and girls must alternative.
  - If all three girls are together.
- (i) Prove that  $\cos^2 A + \cos^2(A + 120^\circ) + \cos^2(A - 120^\circ) = \frac{3}{2}$   
(ii) Find the value of  $\sqrt{3}\cos x - \sin x = 1(0^\circ \leq x \leq 360^\circ)$

P.T.O.

4. Prove that  $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c \\ a^3 & b^3 & c^3 \end{vmatrix} = (a-b)(b-c)(c-a)(a+b+c)$

OR

Solve by Cramer's rule:  $5x + 7y = 1$  and  $x + 4y = -5$

5. If  $\vec{F} = y^2\vec{i} + x^2\vec{j} + xy\vec{k}$ , Find  $\nabla \cdot \vec{F}$  and  $\nabla \times \vec{F}$ .

OR

If  $\vec{r} = a\cos\omega t + b\sin\omega t$ , Show that  $\frac{d^2\vec{r}}{dt^2} = -\omega^2\vec{r}$

6. (i) If  $f: R \rightarrow R$  determine the domain and range of the function:

$$f(x) = \sqrt{(x-2)(4-x)}$$

(ii) Show that  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x-a}$  is discontinuous at  $x = a$ .

7. (i) From the definition, find derivative of  $\sqrt{ax+b}$ .

(ii) The radius of a circle is increasing at the rate of 0.7 cm/sec.

What is the rate of increasing of its circumference?

8. (i) Integrate:  $\int \frac{2ax+b}{\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}} dx$

(ii) Solve:  $(1+x)ydx + (1+y)xdy = 0$

Group "C"

2×12=24

9. (i) Find the equation of sphere passing through points  $(0, 0, 0)$ ,  $(0, 1, -1)$ ,  $(-1, 2, 0)$  and  $(1, 2, 3)$

(ii) Find the equation of plane through  $(1, 2, -1)$  parallel to  $x + 2y + 3z + 11 = 0$

OR

(i) Find the angle between the line whose direction cosine are given by the equation  $3l + m + 5n = 0$  and  $6mn - 2nl + 5lm = 0$ .

(ii) Find the equation of parabola whose focus and directrix are  $(0, 0)$  and  $3x + 4y - 5 = 0$

10. (i) If  $y = e^{-x}\cos x$ , Prove that  $y_4 + 4y = 0$

(ii) Solve:  $\cos x \frac{dy}{dx} + y \sin x = \sec^2 x$

○

Tribhuvan University

2082 (Regular)

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

Roll No: .....

Mathematics for Science Education (Sc.Ed.424, Major)

Group "A"

20

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick ( $\checkmark$ ) the best answers.

1. Which of the following is the value of $(2 + 5\omega + 2\omega^2)^6$ , where $\omega$ is a cube root of unity? a. 729                      b. 256                      c. 512                      d. 128
2. What is the value of $(1 + i)^4(1 + \frac{1}{i})^4$ ? a. 16                      b. 14                      c. 18                      d. 20
3. If the correlation coefficient between two variables is 0.9, what type of relationship exists between them? a. Strong negative                      b. Weak negative c. Weak positive                      d. Strong positive
4. In how many ways can the letters of the word "BANANA" be arranged? a. 720                      b. 120                      c. 60                      d. 360
5. If $\sin x = \sin y$ and $\cos x = \cos y$ , then a. $\sin\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right) = 0$ b. $\cos\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right) = 0$ c. $\sin\left(\frac{x-y}{2}\right) = 0$ d. $\cos\left(\frac{x-y}{2}\right) = 0$
6. If $\tan A = \frac{1}{2}$ and $\tan B = \frac{1}{3}$ , what is the value of $A + B$ ? a. $\frac{\pi}{6}$ b. 0                      c. $\pi$ d. $\frac{\pi}{4}$
7. Value of K, for which $A = \begin{vmatrix} K & 8 \\ 4 & 2K \end{vmatrix}$ is a singular matrix (determinant is equal to zero), is a. 4                      b. $\pm 4$ c. -4                      d. 0
8. The product of a matrix and its inverse is a. Zero matrix                      b. The matrix itself c. Identity matrix                      d. Determinant matrix

P.T.O.

9. The polar equation of a conic with focus at origin is a. $r = \frac{l}{1+e\cos\theta}$ c. $r = \frac{l^2}{1+e\cos\theta}$	b. $r = l(1 + e\cos\theta)$ d. $r = e + l\cos\theta$
10. The standard equation of a parabola with vertex at origin and axis along x-axis is a. $x^2 = 4ay$	b. $x^2 = 4ax$ c. $y^2 = 4ay$ d. $y^2 = 4ax$
11. The direction ratios of a line proportional to a. $l:m:n$	b. $l+m+n$ c. $l^2:m^2:n^2$ d. $l^2+m^2+n^2$
12. Divergence of a vector field $\vec{F}$ is a. Scalar	b. Tensor    c. Vector    d. Identity
13. The graph of exponential function $f(x) = a^x$ , where $a > 1$ , is a. Closed curve c. Decreasing curve	b. Straight line d. Increasing curve
14. If $z = x^2 + y^2$ , then $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ is equal to a. $2x$	b. $x + y$ c. $2y$ d. $x - y$
15. If $f'(a) = 0$ and $f''(a) > 0$ , then $f(a)$ is a. Maximum c. Minimum	b. Point of inflection d. Undefined
16. The radius of curvature at the origin for the parabola $y^2 = 4ax$ is a. $a$	b. $4a$ c. $2a$ d. $\infty$
17. $\int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax} \sin bx dx = ?$ , where $a > 0$ a. $\frac{a}{a^2+b^2}$	b. $\frac{b}{a^2+b^2}$ c. 0    d. $\frac{\pi}{2}$
18. The 1D wave equation describes a. Heat conduction c. Vibration string	b. Electrostatics d. Quantum wave function
19. The integrating factor (IF) of equation $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = 1$ is a. $e^x$	b. $x^2$ c. $x$ d. $\frac{1}{x}$
20. If $f(x)$ is odd, what is the value of $\int_a^{-a} f(x) dx$ ? a. 0	b. $\int_0^a f(x) dx$ c. $2 \int_0^a f(x) dx$ d. $\int_0^a f(-x) dx$

□

**Tribhuvan University**

**2082 (Regular)**

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

**Plant Science II**

**(Sc.Ed.427) (Minor)**

**Full Marks: 40**

**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. Draw a well labelled diagram showing anatomical structure of monocot stem. List any four identifying features of the anatomical structure. (5+2)

**OR**

Describe the process of megasporogenesis with necessary diagrams. Describe the significance of double fertilization. (5+2)

2. Describe the general techniques of hybridization in plants.
3. What are the symptoms and control measures of white rust of crucifers? Compare the disease white rust of crucifers with black rot of crucifers. (4+3)

**Group "C"**

**12**

4. Describe the mechanism of respiration. Analyze the importance of nitrogen fixation in agriculture. (10+2)

**OR**

Describe the process and significance of crossing over. Mention the significance of mitosis cell division. (10+2)

□

**Tribhuvan University**

2082 (Regular)

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 is the identifying anatomical feature of dicot stem?  
a. Conjoint, collateral and open type  
b. Radial and open type  
c. Conjoint, collateral and closed type  
d. Radial and closed type
2. Which of the following fungi cause loose smut in wheat?  
a. *Phytophthora infestans*                      b. *Alternaria solani*  
c. *Ustilago tritici*                                d. *Sychytrium endobioticum*
3. The nitrogenous bases found in DNA are ...  
a. Adenine, Guanine and Cytosine  
b. Adenine, Guanine, Urasil and Cytosine  
c. Adenine, Guanine, Thyamine and Cytosine  
d. Purines and deoxy-ribose sugar
4. According to Mendelian cross, which of the following is the correct phenotypic ratio found on second generation in the di-hybrid cross?  
a. 3 : 1                      b. 4:3:3:6                      c. 1:2:1                      d. 9:3:3:1
5. In mitosis, the equatorial plate is formed during the ....  
a. Prophase stage                                      b. Telophase stage  
c. Anaphase stage                                      d. Metaphase stage
6. In a dihybrid cross, the parental combinations appear more frequently than recombinants. This indicates:  
a. Independent Assortment                      b. Linkage  
c. Mutation    d. Crossing over
7. What is the primary function of the light reaction in photosynthesis?  
a. To fix carbon dioxide into glucose                      b. To capture light energy  
c. To produce ATP and NADPH                      d. To release oxygen

□

**Tribhuvan University**

2082 (Regular)

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. Which part of the body of bird is mainly affected by parasitic disease coccidiosis?<br>a. Nervous system<br>b. Digestive tract (intestine)<br>c. Respiratory tract<br>d. Circulatory system   |
| 2. Paleontological evidence supports evolution because it.<br>a. Proves that species do not change<br>b. Shows changes in species over time<br>c. Refutes the idea of natural selection<br>d. Shows that all species appeared simultaneously |
| 3. Which one is the innate behaviour<br>a. Nest building<br>b. Habituation<br>c. Filial Imprinting<br>d. Trial and Error learning  |
| 4. Which structures is responsible for the exchange of nutrients and gases in mammals?<br>a. Yolk sac    b. Placenta    c. Amnion    d. Allantois  |
| 5. Ichthyophthiriasis ("White spot disease") in fish is caused by<br>a. Trematoda<br>b. Protozoan<br>c. Nematoda<br>d. Bacterium   |
| 6. The concept of "Inheritance of acquired characters" was proposed by<br>a. Alfred Wallace<br>b. Jean Baptiste Lamarck<br>c. Thomus Malthus<br>d. August Weismann   |
| 7. The habitat of Tilapia occurs in<br>a. Warm water fish<br>b. Salt water<br>c. Ice water<br>d. Cold water  |

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Tribhuvan University

2082 (Regular)

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

Animal Science II

(Sc.Ed.428) (Minor)

Full Marks: 40

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. Explain the types of pest and their cultural, biological and chemical controlling measure with examples.
2. Describe the structure and function of human skin with well labelled diagram.
3. List down the evidences of organic evolution. Differentiate between embryological and paleontological evidence with examples.

OR

What is the ethology? Describe the social, migratory and territory behavior of animal with its merit and demerit.

Group "C"

12

4. Discuss the types of honey bee and modern technology of beekeeping and management practices for maximizing honey production in Nepal.

OR

Explain the salient features of cultivable fishes and types of pisciculture? Describe different types of ponds necessary for pisciculture.

□

# Tribhuvan University

2082 (Regular)

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

Environmental Education

(Sc.Ed.429) (Minor)

Full Marks: 80

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. Define cultural heritage. Mention any three cultural heritage sites of Nepal.

2. Explain the relationship between culture and environment.

OR

Write an impact of urbanization in natural environment.

3. Differentiate between producers and consumers with examples.

4. Mention any three in-situ conservation methods with their role in biodiversity conservation.

OR

What do you mean by natural disaster? Describe the impacts of floods and landslides.

5. Write the effects of industrial pollution. What would be the ways of minimization of industrial pollution in developing countries?

6. What is sustainable resources management? Mention any three principles of sustainable use of natural resources.

OR

Explain the development of community forestry in Nepal and its impacts on environmental conservation.

P.T.O.

7. Discuss the concept, objectives, and importance of environmental education in the society.

OR

Explain details the forest ecosystem with graphic representation of ecological pyramid.

8. Industrialization is a part of development. Critically analyze the impact of industrialization in sustainable development with references to environmental conservation.

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# Tribhuvan University

2082 (Regular)

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

Roll No: .....

Environmental Education (Sc.Ed.429) (Minor)

Group "A"

14

Attempt ALL the questions.

Tick (✓) the best answer.

1. The main objective of environmental education is to :
  - a. Increase the number of national parks
  - b. Develop environmentally responsible citizens
  - c. Promote ideas of forestration
  - d. Support only economic development
2. The biotic component of the environment includes:
  - a. Water
  - b. Salt
  - c. Mucor
  - d. Rocks
3. Which of the following represents an ecosystem?
  - a. A forest
  - b. A classroom
  - c. A factory
  - d. A hospital
4. Bio-diversity refers to
  - a. Variation and distribution among minerals
  - b. Variation and distribution among species
  - c. Variation among climates
  - d. Variation among gases
5. The nitrogen cycle helps to:
  - a. Produce fertilizer
  - b. Supply nitrogen to plants
  - c. Increase pollution
  - d. Form fossil fuels
6. Natural resources that cannot be renewed easily are called:
  - a. Renewable
  - b. Non-renewable
  - c. Alternative
  - d. Universal
7. Solid waste pollution is mainly caused by:
  - a. Vehicle emissions
  - b. Household and industrial wastes
  - c. Earthquakes
  - d. Noise
8. Environmental sanitation is important for :
  - a. Spreading diseases
  - b. Maintaining community health
  - c. Causing pollution
  - d. Supporting waste dumping

P.T.O

**9. A cultural heritage related to Buddhism in Nepal is :**

- a. Lumbini
- b. Janaki Temple
- c. Chandannath Temple
- d. Muktinath

**10. The "3 pillars" of sustainable development include:**

- a. Social, economic, environmental
- b. Political, economic, military
- c. Technological, cultural, social
- d. Historic, social, medical

**11. Unplanned urban land use often leads to:**

- a. Cleaner environment
- b. Traffic congestion and pollution
- c. Improved housing
- d. Fresh air

**12. EIA is conducted to**

- a. Increase project cost
- b. Assess environmental effects of development projects
- c. Promote pollution
- d. Support deforestation

**13. Which of the following is a key component of environmental management?**

- a. Proper planning and monitoring
- b. Wasting resources
- c. Ignoring environmental issues
- d. Promoting urban sprawl

**14. A common natural disaster affecting the hilly regions of Nepal is :**

- a. Tsunami
- b. Land subsidence
- c. Landslide
- d. Desertification

# Tribhuvan University

2081 (Regular)

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

Fundamentals of Educational Planning

(Ed. PM. 428) (Minor)

Full Marks: 100

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. Explain planning process with examples.  
(योजना प्रक्रियालाई उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट पार्नुहोस् । )
2. "Educational planning is an intellectual process to choose the efficient measure to achieve goals in terms of the future utilization of minimum resource to achieve optimum goals." Explain.  
(शैक्षिक योजना भविष्यको लागि प्रभावकारी जनशक्ती मापनको लक्ष्य प्रभावकारी रूपमा छनोट गर्ने प्रक्रिया हो । ' व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् । )

OR

State the need of planning for expansion of education.

(शैक्षिक विस्तार र विकासको लागि योजनाको आवश्यकता प्रस्ट्याउनुहोस् । )

3. Why information system is essential educational planning? Explain.  
(शैक्षिक योजनाको लागि सूचना प्रणाली किन आवश्यक छ ? चर्चा गर्नुहोस् । )
4. What is school improvement plan? Explain major areas of school improvement plan.  
(विद्यालय सुधार योजना भनेको के हो ? विद्यालय सुधार योजनाका प्रमुख क्षेत्रहरू उल्लेख गर्नुहोस् । )

OR

Explain importance of preparation of calendar of operation.

(वार्षिक कार्य तालिका निर्माणको महत्व प्रस्ट्याउनुहोस् । )

5. What is human resource requirement approach? Explain its advantages and disadvantages.

P.T.O.

(मानव संसाधनको आवश्यकता पद्धती /धारणा भनेको के हो ? यसको फाइदा र वेफाइदा उल्लेख गर्नुहोस् । )

6. Explain social consequences and implications for educational planning.  
(सामाजिक परिणाम वा सामाजिक प्रभावको शैक्षिक योजनामा कार्यन्वयन वा प्रभाववारे चर्चा गर्नुहोस् । )

OR

Explain sources of educational policies with examples.  
(शैक्षिक नितिमा स्रोतहरू उदाहरण सहित चर्चा गर्नुहोस् । )

7. State meaning and concept of diversity planning.  
(योजनाको विविधताको अर्थ र अवधारणा प्रस्ट पार्नुहोस् । )
8. Explain importance and role of indigenous planning.  
(मौलीक योजनाको महत्व र भूमिका चर्चा गर्नुहोस् । )

GROUP "C"

2×12=24

9. "Diversity planning as an instrument to promote access equity and quality of education." Explain.  
('विविधतापूर्ण योजना भनेको शिक्षामा पहुच, समता र गुणस्तर कायमगर्ने महत्वपूर्ण साधन हो '। व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् । )
10. Explain major problems in educational planning in Nepal.  
(नेपालको शैक्षिक योजनामा देखिएका महत्वपूर्ण समस्याहरू वर्णन गर्नुहोस् । )

OR

Explain the steps of educational planning.  
(शैक्षिक योजनाका चरणहरू व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् । )

o



10. Planning is to design some action to be done beforehand " who gave this definition? a. Coombs c. oxford dictionary	b. Wikipedia d. Webster's international dictionary
11. What refers to familiarizing knowledge and skill originated in other societies to local situation? a. Globalizing c. Glocalizing	b. Decentralization d. Localizing
12. The process of preparing a set of decisions for realizing specific goals by the best possible means is - a. educational planning c. educational management	b. educational administration d. educational finance
13. The process of educational planning ends with - a. implementation c. evaluation and feedback	b. budgeting d. monitoring and supervision
14. The type of planning that deals with national educational planning and policy formulation is called - a. macro planning c. regional planning	b. micro planning d. institutional planning
15. Efficient and effective planning saves - a. money b. effort c. time	d. all the above
16. Planning is a good method of a. eliminating trial and error method b. checking wastage and stagnation c. solving problems	d. all the above
17. Involvement of indigenous people in planning for their education is an example of a. localization b. decentralization c. delegation	d. transformation
18. Establishment of mobile schools is aimed to ensure - a. quality b. access c. equality	d. quality
19. Which of the following is a feature of effective educational planning? a. based on reliable data and facts c. ignoring national goals	b. unplanned decisions d. emotional arguments
20. Which approach focus on people? a. Cost benefit approach c. Social demand approach	b. System approach d. Human resource approach

□

# Tribhuvan University

2082 (Regular)

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

Educational Management

(Ed. PM. 429) (Minor)

Full Marks: 100

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. Differentiate between administration and management with examples.  
(प्रशासन र व्यवस्थापनविचको फरक उदाहरण सहित छुट्टाउनुहोस् ।)
2. "School management as a body of educational doctrine comprises a number of principles and precepts rating primarily to the technique of classroom procedure." Justify.  
(विद्यालय व्यवस्थापन भनेको भिभिन्न सिद्धान्तहरूको संगठीत रूप हो जस्ले कक्षाकोठाको व्यवस्थापन प्रक्रियामा विभिन्न सिद्धान्तहरू प्रस्तुत गरेको हुन्छ । प्रस्तुत गर्नुहोस् ।)

OR

What is planning? Explain nature of planning.

(योजना भनेको के हो ? योजनाको प्रकृती व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् ।)

3. What makes pupils misbehave? Explain with examples.  
(विद्यार्थीलाई केले अमिल्दो व्यवहार गर्न सघाउँछ ? उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् ।)
4. What is reward management? Explain criteria's on reward distribution.  
(पुरस्कार व्यवस्थापन भनेको के हो ? पुरस्कार वितरणको आधारहरूवारे चर्चा गर्नुहोस् ।)

OR

State concept of change and explain how to manage change?

(परिवर्तनको धारणा प्रस्तुत गर्नुहोस् र परिवर्तन प्रक्रिया कसरी व्यवस्थापन गर्न सकिन्छ व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् ।)

P.T.O.

5. Explain problem of pupil control with examples.  
(विद्यार्थी नियन्त्रण / अनुसासनमा समस्याहरु उदाहरण सहित प्रस्ट्याउनुहोस् ॥)

6. State briefly the importance of maintain records of school.  
(विद्यालयमा अभिलेख व्यवस्थापनको महत्व वारे चर्चा गर्नुहोस् ।)

OR

Explain admission policy in school and how to classify students.  
(विद्यालयको भर्ना निति वारे चर्चा गर्नुहोस् । विद्यार्थीलाई वर्गीकरण गर्ने विधिहरु उल्लेख गर्नुहोस् ।)

7. What is stress management? Explain the ways to minimize stress.  
(दवाव व्यवस्थापन भनेको के हो ? दवावलाई कम गर्ने उपाय वारे चर्चा गर्नुहोस् ।)

8. Explain relationship between stress and performance with examples.  
(दवाव र उपलब्धी विचको सम्बन्ध वारे चर्चा गर्नुहोस् ।)

GROUP "C"

2×12=24

9. Describe concept of networking? Explain types of institutional network.  
(संज्जालको अवधारणा वर्णन गर्नुहोस् । संस्थागत संज्जालका प्रकार वारे व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् ।)

10. Explain the functions of educational management with related to school.  
(विद्यालयमा आधारित भएर शैक्षिक व्यवस्थापनका कार्यहरु वर्णन गर्नुहोस् ।)

OR

What is motivation? Explain importance of motivation with examples.

(अभिप्रेरणामा भनेको के हो ? अभिप्रेरणामाको महत्व उदाहरण सहित उल्लेख गर्नुहोस् । )

**Tribhuvan University**

2082 (Regular)

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

Roll No: .....

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

Group "A"

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

- |  |
|--|
| 1. What are the major types of institutional network?<br>a. LAN                      b. WAN                      c. MAN                      d. all of the above   |
| 2. Which is not organizational stressors?<br>a. Interpersonal demands                      b. Physical demands<br>c. Task demands                                      d. All of the above   |
| 3. Major records of educational institutions is -<br>a. Educational records                              b. Equipment records<br>c. Financial records                                      d. Communication records                            |
| 4. According to Natamura which is misbehaviour could follow the stages of -<br>a. revenge    b. sense of inadequacy<br>c. power    d. all of above |
| 5. Educational management mainly deals with<br>a. Psychological testing                              b. Curriculum design<br>c. Teaching methods<br>d. Planning organizing, directing and controlling education                                |
| 6. Which of the following is a key element of educational planning?<br>a. Political pressure                                      b. Ignoring resources<br>c. Vision, mission and objectives                      d. Random decision making    |
| 7. Who is considered the father of scientific management?<br>a. Henry Fayol    b. Max Weber<br>c. Elton Mayo    d. F.W. Taylor                             |
| 8. The term management in education means -<br>a. administration and evaluation                      b. written lesson plan<br>c. supervision of staff<br>d. effective utilisation of human resources  |
| 9. Which management style works best for creative education environment?<br>a. autocratic    b. democratic<br>c. bureaucratic    d. laissez-faire          |

P.T.O.

