

Tribhuvan University

2082

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

Curriculum and Evaluation

Ed. 431 (Compulsory)

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. How do you conceptualize the meaning of curriculum? Explain the importance of curriculum in teaching and learning.
2. Describe the importance of needs identification in the curriculum development process.

OR

List and explain three criteria for selecting learning experiences in curriculum development process.

3. How do realism and naturalism influence curriculum design and student learning?
4. Identify two major challenges in implementing a local curriculum and suggest possible solutions.

OR

List three key competencies expected of students in grades 9-10 under Nepal's secondary curriculum and explain them.

5. Compare norm-referenced and criterion-referenced assessment with examples.

OR

How do you estimate reliability using parallel form method?

6. Construct six test items from any subject and grade based on Bloom's taxonomy; one item for each level.

P.T.O.

7. Briefly describe the purpose of item analysis in test evaluation.
8. From the given data set. Compute median value and also interpreted the result.

Scores	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55
No. of students	7	8	10	8	7

Group "C"

2×12=24

9. How do subject-centered, learner-centered, and problem-centered curriculum designs reflect different views about learning? Which design do you think best fits the needs of contemporary education in Nepal, and why?
10. Critically analyze the effectiveness of portfolio assessment in promoting student learning. Should it be more widely adopted in Nepalese school system? Why or why not?

OR

What is a letter grading system? What are the existing strengths and weakness of the letter grading system at school level of Nepal? Explain with examples.

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Roll No:

Group "A"

20

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

1. What is a key limitation of viewing curriculum as subject matter? a. It fails to build subject-specific depth b. It lacks attention to learner diversity c. It ignores structured content delivery d. It misses emphasis on academic knowledge
2. Why is the hidden curriculum viewed as important in shaping students' overall development? a. It emphasizes syllabus content b. It replaces formal textbooks c. It promotes social values d. It simplifies the grading process
3. Which philosophy promotes curriculum reform based on social problem? a. Idealism b. Realism c. Pragmatism d. Existentialism
4. A behaviorist approach to curriculum would emphasize: a. Internal cognitive processes b. Student collaboration and discovery c. Observable and measurable outcomes d. Cultural narratives and storytelling
5. Which of the following is a limitation of subject-centered curriculum design? a. Often fails to connect with students' personal interests b. May result in gaps in essential knowledge and skills c. Can overlook systematic development of academic disciplines d. Tends to be flexible to local needs and individual differences
6. Which of the following is the first task of curriculum development process?" a. Determining objectives b. Planning learning experiences c. Analyzing needs d. Identifying the most worth contents

7. What is the main responsibility of the Curriculum Development Centre? a. Printing course textbooks b. Designing school curricula c. Managing student exams d. Recruiting school staff
8. What is the primary purpose of the National Curriculum Framework (NCF) in Nepal? a. To guide textbook development and distribution b. To provide guidelines for curriculum development c. To enhance teacher responsibility and classroom planning d. To promote balanced and relevant subject selection
9. A key challenge in implementing local curricula in Nepal is: a. no community participation b. lack of trained local educators c. need of over-structured content d. too flexible national curriculum
10. When is a criterion-referenced test most appropriately used in schools? a. To compare learners' ranks b. To measure school success c. To reduce overall failure d. To check if goals are met
11. What is the major advantage of formative assessments? a. Determining final results b. Giving timely feedbacks c. Raising overall scores d. Assigning peer ranks
12. Which factor most often reduces the reliability of a classroom test? a. Clear and detailed guidance b. Consistent test procedures c. Items with varied difficulty d. Limited time for students
13. How can the validity of a classroom test be strengthened? a. Writing simple test items b. Matching learning goals c. Using simpler wording d. Reducing testing duration
14. Why are teacher-made tests often preferred for classroom use? a. Useful for nationwide reports b. Aligned with daily teaching c. Follow expert-built designs d. Scored without any bias
15. How should essay-type answers be most fairly assessed? a. Using detailed scoring rubrics b. Judging handwriting quality c. Considering writing duration d. Checking rigorously grammar
16. Standard deviation is most useful for understanding: a. item difficulty levels b. testing time adequacy c. score variability d. average achievement

P.T.O.

17. Test results should primarily inform: a. Public school rankings c. Teacher salary decisions	b. Instructional adjustments d. Textbook publisher choices
18. Which of the following would best capture a student's social-emotional development? a. Multiple-choice quiz c. Anecdotal behavior records	b. Standardized test d. Summative assessment
19. A portfolio's primary advantage over standardized tests is its ability to: a. compare students nationally b. showcase longitudinal growth and reflection c. reduce teacher workload and d. eliminate subjective grading	
20. What is the primary purpose of Continuous Assessment System (CAS) in Nepalese schools? a. To replace final examinations completely b. To provide ongoing feedback and improve learning c. To increase teachers' workload and make them active d. To standardize grading across all schools	

Tribhuvan University

2082

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

नेपाली भाषाशिक्षण

(नेपा.शि. ४३२ मेजर)

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. माध्यमिक तहका विद्यार्थीहरूका वर्णविन्याससम्बन्धी कमजोरीलाई कसरी निराकरण गर्न सकिन्छ ? वर्णन गर्नुहोस् ।
२. माध्यमिक तहमा कविता शिक्षणका लागि प्रयोग हुने प्रमुख विधिहरू वर्णन गर्नुहोस् ।
अथवा
कक्षा नौको वर्तमान पाठ्यपुस्तकमा रहको कथा शिक्षणका लागि दैनिक पाठयोजना निर्माण गर्नुहोस् ।
३. माध्यमिक तहमा द्रुत पाठ शिक्षणको प्रयोजन लेख्नुहोस् ।
४. शब्दका प्रमुख अर्थगत सम्बन्धहरू सोदाहरण वर्णन गर्नुहोस् ।
५. नेपाली भाषामा प्रयोग हुने विषयगत प्रश्न र वस्तुगत प्रश्नको विषयमा प्रकाश पार्नुहोस् ।
अथवा
माध्यमिक तहमा लेखाइ शिक्षणका लागि कुन कुन कार्यकलाप गर्न सकिन्छ ? लेख्नुहोस् ।
६. पहिलो भाषा शिक्षणका प्रमुख प्रयोजनहरू लेख्नुहोस् ।

क्रमश

७. भाषिक र सामाजिक कारणको सुनाइमा देखिने कमजोरीहरू औल्याउँदै निराकरणका उपाय सुभाउनुहोस् ।
अथवा
कार्यमूलक व्याकरण शिक्षणका लागि उपयुक्त कार्यकलापहरू लेख्नुहोस् ।
८. एकीकृत सिकाइको अवधारणलाई नेपाली भाषा शिक्षण अनुकूल बनाउन कुन कुन पक्षमा ध्यान दिनुपर्छ ?

समूह "ग"

२×१२ = २४

९. नेपाली भाषा शिक्षणमा उत्तरपुस्तिका अङ्कन मापनका लागि प्रयोग हुने प्रमुख तरिकाहरू वर्णन गर्नुहोस् ।
अथवा
माध्यमिक तहमा उच्चारण शिक्षण किन आवश्यक ठान्नुहुन्छ उल्लेख गर्दै उच्चारण शिक्षणका प्रमुख कार्यकलापहरूको सूची बनाउनुहोस् ।
१०. भाषा शिक्षण गर्दा कक्षाकोठाको व्यवस्थापन के कसरी गर्नु उपयुक्त हुन्छ ? सविस्तार वर्णन गर्नुहोस् ।

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समूह "क"

२०

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

१. भाषा शिक्षणलाई दैनिक व्यवहारका घटनासँग सम्बन्धित बनाउनु कुन सिद्धान्त उपयोगी हुन्छ ? क. विद्यार्थी शिक्षक अन्तर्क्रियाको सिद्धान्त ख. रूचिको सिद्धान्त ग. एककालिकताको सिद्धान्त घ. वैयक्तिक भिन्नताको सिद्धान्त
२. भाषा सिकाइमा सक्षमताले कुन कुरा बुझाउँछ ? क. भाषाको सिर्जनात्मक अभिव्यक्ति ख. विद्यार्थीको अनुभवमा आधारित शिक्षण ग. विद्यार्थीका लागि आवश्यक सिकाइको निर्धारण घ. दोस्रो भाषाको विषयवस्तु ग्रहण क्षमता
३. निरन्तर मूल्याङ्कनका लागि प्रयोग गरिने साधन कुन होइन ? क. प्रयोगात्मक कार्य ख. भूमिका निर्वाह ग. कक्षा सहभागिता घ. लिखित परीक्षा
४. व्याकरण शिक्षणमा कुन उद्देश्य बढी सान्दर्भिक हुन्छ ? क. शब्दकोशको सही प्रयोग गराउनु ख. सही वाक्यमा प्रयोग गर्न सक्ने बनाउनु ग. वाक्यगठनको नियमबोध गराउनु घ. शब्दको शुद्ध उच्चारण गर्न सक्ने बनाउनु
५. इच्छापत्र कुन प्रकारको लेखनमा पर्दछ ? क. सिर्जनात्मक लेखन ख. स्वतन्त्र लेखन ग. व्यावहारिक लेखन घ. निर्देशित लेखन
६. उच्च स्तरीय पठन कलाको उद्देश्य के हो ? क. सूचना ठम्याउनु ख. विचार पहिचान गर्नु ग. प्रश्नको उत्तर खोजन पढनु घ. विषयवस्तुको समीक्षा गर्न पढनु
७. उच्चारणगत कमजोरीका कारक कुन पक्ष बढी प्रभावित हुन्छ ? क. शब्द निर्माण ख. श्रुति बोध ग. भाषिक अन्तरक्रिया घ. वर्णविन्यास प्रयोग

८. वस्तुगत प्रश्न कुन सिपको मूल्याङ्कनका लागि त्यति उपयोगी हुँदैन ? क. सुनाइ ख. पढाइ ग. लेखाइ घ. बोलाइ
९. शब्दभण्डार शिक्षणको प्रयोजन कुन हो ? क. शब्द प्रयोगबाट स्वस्थ मनोरञ्जन प्रदान ख. पारिभाषिक शब्दको अर्थ र प्रयोग ग. अवसर अनुकूल शब्द प्रयोग घ. शुद्ध शब्द प्रयोग
१०. लघु शिक्षणको अवगुण कुन हो ? क. घेरै समय र अप्राकृतिक परिवेश ख. विद्यार्थी केन्द्रित शिक्षण ग. तुरुन्तै पृष्ठपोषणको अभाव घ. एक पटकमा एउटा सिपमा केन्द्रित शिक्षण
११. बालमैत्री मानिने शिक्षण प्रक्रिया कुन हो ? क. समावेशी भाषा सिकाइ कार्यकलाप ख. दैनिक पाठ्योजनामा आधारित शिक्षण ग. नियमित कक्षा शिक्षण घ. पर्याप्त शैक्षिक सामग्रीको प्रयोग
१२. खुल्ला तथा दूर शिक्षा सिकाइको विशेषता कुन हो ? क. स्वतन्त्र सिकाइ ख. औपचारिक र भौतिक वातावरण ग. कार्यालय बाहिर शिक्षा आर्जन गर्ने घ. कार्यालयमा नै बसेर काम गर्दै शिक्षा आर्जन गर्ने
१३. भाषा शिक्षणमा प्रयोग हुने शैक्षिक सामग्री केसँग सम्बन्धित हुन्छ ? क. भाषा शिक्षणको प्रकृति ख. भाषा शिक्षणको प्रकार ग. भाषा शिक्षणका विशेषता घ. भाषा सिकाइका उद्देश्य
१४. माध्यमिक तहमा रूपक शिक्षणको प्रयोजन के हो ? क. संवेग प्रकट गर्ने ख. भावार्थ लेख्ने ग. आदर्श वाचन गर्ने घ. स्वतन्त्र विचार प्रस्तुत गर्ने
१५. सुनाइ शिक्षणको व्यक्तिगत कमजोरीअन्तर्गत कुन कुरा पर्दछ ? क. पारिवारिक गतिविधि कम हुनु ख. शारीरिक कमजोरी ग. दैनिक भाषिक प्रयोग कम हुनु घ. कक्षामा विभिन्न प्रकृतिका विद्यार्थी हुनु
१६. दोस्रो भाषा शिक्षण किन आवश्यक पर्छ ? क. आवश्यकतानुसार सामान्य प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त गर्न ख. भाषाका चारै सिपको विकास गर्न ग. साहित्यिक रचनाको मूल्याङ्कन गर्न घ. आधारभूत शिक्षा ग्रहण गर्न

क्रमश

<p>१७. उचरण शलषणको महत्वपूर्ण कार्यकलाप कुन हो ?</p> <p>क. उचरण स्थानानुसार उचरण अभ्यास</p> <p>ख. वर्णको उचरण अभ्यास</p> <p>ग. शब्द वा वाक्यको उचरण अभ्यास</p> <p>घ. वर्णको उचरणको अनुकरण अभ्यास</p>
<p>१८. वर्णविन्यास शलषणका लागि कुन कार्यकलाप बढी महत्वपूर्ण मानिन्छ ?</p> <p>क. अनुलेख विधि</p> <p>ख. शुद्धोचरण विधि</p> <p>ग. नियमवोध विधि</p> <p>घ. श्रुतिलेख विधि</p>
<p>१९. शब्दभण्डार बढाउने प्रभावकारी उपाय कुन हो ?</p> <p>क. शब्द र वस्तुको सम्बन्ध पहिल्याउनु</p> <p>ख. शब्दनिर्माण गर्ने विभिन्न उपाय जान्नु</p> <p>ग. विपरीतार्थी शब्दहरू खोज्न सक्नु</p> <p>घ. शब्दको व्युत्पत्ति गर्नसक्ने हुनु</p>
<p>२०. पाठ्योजनामा निर्दिष्ट उद्देश्यलाई पूरा गर्ने माध्यम कुन हो ?</p> <p>क. शलषण कार्यकलाप</p> <p>ख. पाठ्यक्रम</p> <p>ग. शलषण सहायक सामग्री</p> <p>घ. पाठ्यपुस्तक</p>

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2082

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

प्रायोगिक भाषाविज्ञान

(नेपा. शि. ४३३, मेजर)

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. भाषाशिक्षणलाई प्रायोगिक भाषाविज्ञानको विशिष्ट क्षेत्रका रूपमा चिनाउनुहोस् ।
२. भाषिक समुदाय निर्धारणमा बोधगम्यतालाई किन प्रमुख आधार मानिन्छ ? कारण दिई स्पष्ट पार्नुहोस् ।
अथवा
सङ्कथन विश्लेषणको सैद्धान्तिक अवधारण स्पष्ट पार्नुहोस् ।
३. नेपालमा रहेको बहुभाषिक स्थिति पहिल्याउनुहोस् ।
४. त्रुटिविश्लेषण र व्यतिरेकी विश्लेषणबिच तुलना गर्नुहोस् ।
अथवा
भाषा प्राप्ति र आर्जनबिच भिन्नता देखाउनुहोस् ।
५. भाषान्तरिक र अन्तरभाषिक अनुवादलाई सोदाहरण चिनाउनुहोस् ।
६. कोशीय सम्बद्धक भनेको के हो ? उदाहरण दिई प्रस्ट्याउनुहोस् ।
अथवा
भाषाशिक्षणमा अनुवादको उपयोगिता सिद्ध गर्नुहोस् ।
७. शब्दकोश प्रयोगको तरिका उल्लेख गर्नुहोस् ।

क्रमश

८. भाषा र समाजको अन्तर्सम्बन्ध केलाउनुहोस्

समूह "ग"

२×१२ = २४

९. बालभाषा विकासका चरणहरूको सोदाहरण चर्चा गर्नुहोस् ।

अथवा

शैलीविज्ञानका प्रमुख युक्ति विचलन र समानान्तरताका विभिन्न भेदहरूलाई उदाहरण दिई व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् ।

१०. शब्दकोशको उद्देश्य खण्डमा समावेश गरिने सूचनाहरू उदाहरणसहित प्रस्तुत गरी तिनको शैक्षणिक उपयोगिता लेख्नुहोस् ।

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प्रायोगिक भाषाविज्ञान (नेपा.शि.४३३, मेजर)

समूह "क"

२०

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

१. 'नेपाली भाषाको माध्यमिक कालमा फारसी शब्दको प्रभाव बढी थियो भने आधुनिक कालमा अङ्ग्रेजी शब्दको प्रभाव बढेको छ' भन्ने कथनलाई कुन भेदअन्तर्गत अध्ययन गरिन्छ ?

क. कालिक ख. सामाजिक ग. प्रसङ्गगत घ. प्रयोजनपरक

२. प्रायोगिक भाषाविज्ञानको सीमित क्षेत्रअन्तर्गत पर्ने विधा कुन हो ?

क. अनुवाद अध्ययन ख. पाठ्यक्रम निर्माण
ग. शैलीविज्ञान घ. मनोभाषाविज्ञान

३. २०७२ सालमा जारी भएको नेपालको संविधानमा नेपाली भाषाका अतिरिक्त अन्य भाषालाई पनि सरकारी कामकाजको भाषा निर्धारण गर्ने अधिकार कसलाई दिइएको छ ?

क. सङ्घ ख. वडा कार्यालय ग. प्रदेश घ. नगरपालिका

४. एउटा व्यक्तिले नेपाली, तामाङ तथा थारू भाषा प्रयोग गर्न सक्ने अवस्थालाई के भनिन्छ ?

क. अन्य भाषिकता ख. द्विभाषिकता
ग. एकभाषिकता घ. बहुभाषिकता

५. नेपालमा नेपाली भाषापछि सबैभन्दा बढी वक्ताले प्रयोग गर्ने भाषा कुन हो ?

क. मगर ख. तामाङ ग. नेपाली घ. मैथिली

६. भाषिक समुदाय निर्धारणका सन्दर्भमा 'भाषावैज्ञानिक आधार' का रूपमा चिनिने आधार कुन हो ?

क. कालिकता ख. सामाजिकता ग. बोधगम्यता घ. भौगोलिकता

७. 'दिन ढल्दै छ' भन्ने कथनमा कस्तो विचलन प्रयोग भएको छ ?

क. कोशीय विचलन ख. आर्थी विचलन
ग. लेख्य विचलन घ. व्याकरणिक विचलन

८. व्यतिरेकी विश्लेषणको सैद्धान्तिक आधार कुन हो ?

क. व्यवहारवाद ख. मनोवाद ग. संज्ञानवाद घ. मानववाद

९. विषयगत भेदलाई केका रूपमा अर्थ्याइन्छ ?

क. प्रयोजनपरक ख. कालिक ग. सामाजिक घ. क्षेत्रीय

क्रमश

१०. कालिक सम्बद्धक प्रयोग भएको कथन कुन हो ? क. उहाँ आउनुभयो ख. म हिजो घरमै थिएँ ग. तिमी त्यता मजाऊ घ. म काठमाडौँमै छु
११. शब्दकोशको उद्देश्य भागमा राखिने सूचना कुन हो ? क. अर्थबोध गराउने चित्र ख. उदाहरणसहित व्याख्या ग. शब्दको उच्चारण घ. नापतौलसम्बन्धी जानकारी
१२. लेख्य सङ्कथनको मुख्य विशेषता के हो ? क. प्रशस्त थैगो उपयोग ख. अव्याकरणिक प्रयोग ग. अपूर्ण वाक्य उपयोग घ. मानक भाषा प्रयोग
१३. कस्तो अनुवाद सुरुचिकर र मनोरञ्जन प्रदान गर्ने किसिमको हुन्छ ? क. यान्त्रिक ख. प्राविधिक ग. वैज्ञानिक घ. साहित्यिक
१४. समाजमा प्रचलनमा रहेका तथा पुराना सबै शब्दहरू समावेश गरी तयार पारिएको कस्तो शब्दकोश हो ? क. मानक ख. परिवर्णी ग. सन्दर्भपरक घ. कालकमिक
१५. 'कहिले' शब्दलाई 'कैले' भनी प्रयोग गरिनुलाई शैलीविज्ञानमा के भनिन्छ ? क. लेख्यप्रक्रियागत विचलन ख. ध्वनिप्रक्रियागत विचलन ग. कोशीय विचलन घ. आर्थी विचलन
१६. प्रतिष्ठाको क्रमअन्तर्गत 'उच्च र निम्न' भेद जनाउने प्रयोग कुन भेदअन्तर्गत पर्छ ? क. सामाजिक ख. कालिक ग. ऐतिहासिक घ. क्षेत्रीय पहिचान
१७. भावानुवादमा केलाई प्राथमिकता दिइन्छ ? क. सम्प्रेषण वा अर्थ ख. शब्दगत संरचना ग. वाक्यगत संरचना घ. मनोवैज्ञानिक पक्ष
१८. अपमान, अन्धकार, अप्ठ्यारो र अपराध शब्दको कोशीय अनुक्रम कस्तो हुन्छ ? क. अपमान, अन्धकार, अपराध, अप्ठ्यारो ख. अन्धकार, अपमान, अपराध, अप्ठ्यारो ग. अन्धकार, अपराध, अपमान, अप्ठ्यारो घ. अप्ठ्यारो, अन्धकार, अपमान, अपराध,
१९. वक्ता र श्रोताको प्रत्यक्ष उपस्थिति अपेक्षा गर्ने माध्यम समाविष्ट विधा कुन हो ? क. कोशविज्ञान ख. व्यतिरेकी विश्लेषण ग. सङ्कथन विश्लेषण घ. कम्प्युटर विज्ञान
२०. कोशीय सम्बद्धक कुन होइन क. अनेकार्थी ख. समावेशी ग. पर्यायवाची घ. प्रतिस्थापन

Tribhuvan University

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Roll No:

साहित्यशास्त्र र नेपाली समालोचना (नेपा.शि.४३४, मेजर)

समूह "क"

२०

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

१. पूर्वीय वाङ्मयमा काव्य शब्दले बोध गराउने अर्थ कुन हो ?
क. कविता विधाका सबै रचना ख. साहित्यका सबै विधाहरू
ग. नाटक र एकाङ्की विधा घ. साहित्येत्तर विधाहरू
२. 'कस्तो बाँदर रहेछ, जतिखेर चक्क गरिरहन्छ' वाक्यमा कस्तो लक्षण पाइन्छ ?
क. सारोपा ख. साध्यदासना ग. रुढि घ. प्रयोजन
३. शोक स्थायीभाव हुने रस कुन हो ?
क. बीभत्स ख. रौद्र ग. करुण घ. भयानक
४. शत्रुलाई देखी वीर रस उत्पन्न हुँदा शत्रुले कुन रस सामग्रीलाई जनाउँछ ?
क. विभाव ख. अनुभाव ग. सञ्चारी भाव घ. स्थायी भाव
५. रीतिका प्रमुख भेदमध्ये वैदर्भी रीतिको मुख्य वैशिष्ट्य के हो ?
क. नवरसको पूर्ण उपयोग हुनु
ख. कठोर वर्ण तथा ओज गुणयुक्त हुनु
ग. न कठोर न नरम, मध्य खालको हुनु
घ. श्रुतिमधुर तथा सर्वगुण सम्पन्न हुनु
६. 'चन्द्रमा भैं धपक्क बलेको अनहार' भन्ने पदावलीमा कुन अलङ्कार प्रयोग भएको छ ?
क. अनुप्रास ख. उपमा ग. यमक घ. रूपक
७. रीति सिद्धान्तका संस्थापक को हुन् ?
क. वामन ख. क्षेमेन्द्र ग. भामह घ. आनन्दवर्धन
८. पूर्वीय आचार्यहरूका मतमा साहित्य सिर्जनाको मुख्य कारक कुन हो ?
क. निपुणता ख. अभ्यास ग. प्रतिभा घ. व्युत्पत्ति
९. पूर्वीय दृष्टिमा सबभन्दा ठूलो काव्यदोष कुनलाई मानिन्छ ?
क. अर्थदोष ख. रसदोष ग. शब्ददोष घ. वाक्यदोष
१०. शास्त्रीय छन्द लघु र गुरु शब्दले के जनाउँछन् ?
क. लय र भाव ख. शिष्य र शिक्षक
ग. छन्द र मात्रा घ. ह्रस्व र दीर्घ
११. गजलका पाउ वा पङ्क्तिलाई के भनिन्छ ?
क. सेर ख. काफिया ग. मिसरा घ. रदफ

क्रमश

१२. मनोविज्ञानपरक समालोचना प्रणालीको सुरुवात कहिलेबाट भएको भनिन्छ ? क. बिसौ शताब्दीको दोस्रो दशक ख. बिसौ शताब्दीको तेस्रो दशक ग. एक्काइसौ शताब्दीको पहिलो दशक घ. उन्नाइसौ शताब्दीको अन्तिम दशक
१३. पश्चिमी साहित्य चिन्तनको सबैभन्दा पुरानो समालोचना प्रणाली कुन हो ? क. रूपपरक ख. समाजपरक ग. नीतिपरक घ. मनोविज्ञानपरक
१४. अभिजात्यवादका रूपमा परिचित वाद कुन हो क. स्वच्छन्दतावाद ख. परिष्कारवाद ग. प्रगतिवाद घ. यथार्थवाद
१५. विश्व साहित्यका सन्दर्भमा मार्क्सवादी यथार्थवादका रूपमा पनि चिनिने वाद कुन हो ? क. प्रकृतवाद ख. प्रयोगवाद ग. प्रगतिवाद घ. विसङ्गतिवाद
१६. नेपाली समालोचनाको दोस्रो चरणको मुख्य विशेषता कुन हो ? क. जीवनीपरक समालोचनाको प्रारम्भ हुनु ख. प्रौढ र अझ उन्नत रूपमा विकसित हुँदै जानु ग. राजनैतिक परिवर्तनसँगै खुलापनमा विचरण गर्नु घ. पाश्चात्य समालोचनाको प्रभावलाई ग्रहण गर्नु
१७. बाबुराम आचार्यको प्रमुख समालोचकीय प्रवृत्ति कुन हो ? क. खोज अन्वेषण ख. दोषदर्शन ग. जीवनीपरक घ. सिद्धान्त वर्णन
१८. मोहनराज शर्माले नेपाली समालोचना क्षेत्रमा पुर्याएको विशेष योगदान के हो ? क. परिष्कारवादी समालोचना प्रारम्भ ख. शैलीवैज्ञानिक समालोचनाको आधार निर्माण ग. पाश्चात्य समालोचनाको नेपालीकरण घ. साहित्यमा प्रयुक्त मिथक अध्ययनको सिद्धान्त निर्माण
१९. नेपाली समालोचनाको दोस्रो चरणको उपलब्धि कुन हो ? क. जीवनीपरकता ख. प्रभावपरकता ग. रूपपरकता घ. मूल्याङ्कनपरकता
२०. साहित्यशास्त्रमा बहुलवादी चिन्तन अँगाल्ने वाद कुन हो ? क. उत्तर आधुनिकतावाद ख. यथार्थवाद ग. विसङ्गतिवाद घ. प्रतीकवाद

Tribhuvan University

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साहित्यशास्त्र र नेपाली समालोचना
(नेपा. शि. ४३४, मेजर)

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. लक्षण शब्दशक्तिलाई सोदाहरण स्पष्ट पार्नुहोस् ।
२. वक्रोक्तिका भेदहरू उल्लेख गरी वर्णविन्यास वक्रताको चिनारी दिनुहोस् ।
अथवा
ध्वनिसिद्धान्तका आधारभूत मान्यताहरू उल्लेख गर्नुहोस् ।
३. वैदर्भी र गौडी रीतिको भिन्नता छुट्याउनुहोस् ।
४. रूपक अलङ्कारलाई अर्थालङ्कारका रूपमा चिनाउनुहोस् ।
अथवा
दिइएको पङ्क्ति गणसूत्र र छन्द पहिचान गरी त्यसको लक्षण उल्लेख गर्नुहोस् ।
म बस्ने कोठाकै दलिन विचमा गौथली बस्यो ।
पिटाएको तन्ना उपर फिर मैला पनि खस्यो ॥
५. रूपपरक समालोचनाका मान्यताहरू उल्लेख गर्नुहोस् ।
६. समाजपरक समालोचनाका आधारभूत पक्षमाथि प्रकाश पार्नुहोस् ।
७. अस्तित्ववाद र विसङ्गतिवादका प्रवृत्तिहरूको तुलना गर्नुहोस् ।
अथवा
उत्तर आधुनिकतावादका आधारभूत मान्यताहरू उल्लेख गर्नुहोस् ।
८. आधुनिक नेपाली समालोचनाका कुनै तीन मुख्य प्रवृत्तिहरू उल्लेख गरी तिनको वर्णन गर्नुहोस् ।

क्रमश

समूह "ग"

२×१२ = २४

९. रससामग्रीको परिचय दिई विभाव र अनुभावलाई सोदाहरण चिनाउनुहोस्।

अथवा

रससूत्रको व्याख्याका सन्दर्भमा आएका उत्पत्तिवाद र अनुमितिवादका मान्यताहरूको चर्चा गर्नुहोस्।

१०. नेपाली समालोचनाका क्षेत्रमा सूर्यविक्रम ज्ञवाली र यदुनाथ खनालका समालोचनात्मक प्रवृत्तिहरूको तुलना गर्नुहोस्।

- १. प्रकृतिको अन्तर्गत प्राकृतिको विकास
- २. प्रकृतिको विकासको प्राकृतिको विकास
- ३. प्रकृतिको विकासको प्राकृतिको विकास
- ४. प्रकृतिको विकासको प्राकृतिको विकास
- ५. प्रकृतिको विकासको प्राकृतिको विकास
- ६. प्रकृतिको विकासको प्राकृतिको विकास
- ७. प्रकृतिको विकासको प्राकृतिको विकास
- ८. प्रकृतिको विकासको प्राकृतिको विकास
- ९. प्रकृतिको विकासको प्राकृतिको विकास
- १०. प्रकृतिको विकासको प्राकृतिको विकास

प्रश्न

Tribhuvan University

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नेपाली भाषाशिक्षण

नेपा. शि. ४३९ (माइजर)

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. विद्यालय तहमा रूपक विद्या शिक्षणको औचित्य प्रस्ट पार्नुहोस् ।
२. सुनाइका प्रकारलाई सोदाहारण वर्णन गर्नुहोस् ।
३. ललित लेप्चा हिमालय माध्यमिक विद्यालयमा नेपाली शिक्षण गर्छन् । उनले पढाउने विद्यालयमा मैथिलीभाषी, तामाङभाषी, गुरुङभाषी र नेपालीभाषी विद्यार्थी छन् । यी सबै विद्यार्थी मातृभाषाबाट प्रभावित देखिन्छन् । यस्तो अवस्थामा नेपाली भाषाशिक्षणलाई कसरी प्रभावकारी बनाउन सकिन्छ, कारणसहित लेख्नुहोस् ।

अथवा

- माध्यमिक तहसम्म आइपुग्दा पनि बोलाइमा समस्या भएका विद्यार्थीलाई कसरी शिक्षण गर्नुहुन्छ, लेख्नुहोस् ।
४. उच्चारणगत त्रुटि गर्ने विद्यार्थीका समस्यालाई कसरी समाधान गर्न सकिन्छ, सिकाइ सहजीकरण प्रक्रिया उल्लेख गर्नुहोस् ।
५. वाचनकला र द्रुतपठनको अन्तर्सम्बन्ध देखाउनुहोस् ।

अथवा

अनुकरणात्मक शब्दभण्डार शिक्षण कुनकुन विधिबाट गर्न सकिन्छ प्रस्ट पार्नुहोस् ।

क्रमश

६. लिखित अभिव्यक्ति विकासका दृष्टिले निर्देशित र सिर्जनात्मक लेखनको भिन्नता देखाउनुहोस् ।
७. विद्यालय तहमा कार्यमूलक व्याकरण शिक्षणका मुख्य प्रयोजन उल्लेख गर्नुहोस् ।
८. नेपाली भाषाशिक्षणलाई प्रविधिमैत्री बनाउन के कस्ता शिक्षण सामग्री उपयोग गर्न सकिन्छ, लेख्नुहोस् ।

अथवा

भाषाशिक्षकको पेसागत सक्षमताले नेपाली भाषाशिक्षणलाई कसरी प्रभावकारी बनाउँछ, कारणसहित पुष्टि गर्नुहोस् ।

समूह "ग"

२×१२ = २४

९. भाषाशिक्षणका सामान्य सिद्धान्त उल्लेख गर्दै ती सिद्धान्तका आधारमा शिक्षण गर्ने तरिका उल्लेख गर्नुहोस् ।
१०. अध्यापन योजनाको आवश्यकता लेखी बुँदाटिपोट शिक्षणका लागि पाठ्ययोजनाको नमुना बनाउनुहोस् ।

अथवा

माध्यमिक तहका विद्यार्थीको पठनबोध पहिचानका लागि उपयुक्तहुने १५० शब्दसम्मको अनुच्छेद निर्माण गरी चारओटा बहुवैकल्पिक र दुईओटा अतिसङ्क्षिप्त प्रश्न तयार गर्नुहोस् ।

○

Tribhuvan University

2082

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

Roll No:

नेपाली भाषाशिक्षण (नेपा.शि, ४३९) (माइजर)

समूह "क"

२०

सबै प्रश्नहरू अनिवार्य छन् । सर्वोपयुक्त उत्तरमा रेखा (✓) चिह्न लगाउनुहोस् ।

१. भाषाशिक्षणको कुन सिद्धान्तले विद्यार्थीका क्षमताअनुसारको शिक्षणमा जोड दिन्छ ?
क. वैयक्तिकीकरण ख. रुचिपूर्णता ग. एककालिकता घ. स्तरीयता

२. तामाङ मातृभाषी विद्यार्थीलाई गणित विषयको अवधारणा बुझाउन तामाङ भाषाकै प्रयोग गर्नुलाई कुन रूपमा लिइन्छ ?

क. विषयका रूपमा मातृभाषा ख. माध्यमका रूपमा मातृभाषा
ग. सम्पर्कका रूपमा मातृभाषा घ. बहुभाषिकताका रूपमा मातृभाषा

३. विद्यालय तहमा कविता विद्या शिक्षणको मुख्य प्रयोजन कुन हो ?

क. गद्यात्मक अभिव्यक्तिको विकास ख. आख्यानात्मक क्षमताको विकास
ग. लयबद्ध वाचनको विकास घ. अभिनयात्मक क्षमताको विकास

४. विद्यार्थीलाई कथालेखनमा अभ्यास गराउनुपूर्व कुन विद्या शिक्षण उपयुक्त मानिन्छ ?

क. कविता ख. वक्तृता ग. संवाद घ. दैनिकी

५. दोस्रो भाषी विद्यार्थीलाई कुन कार्यकलापबाट सुनाइ शिक्षण प्रारम्भ गर्नु उपयुक्त हुन्छ ?

क. वर्णविभेदीकरण ख. शब्दविभेदीकरण
ग. वाक्यविभेदीकरण घ. संरचना विभेदीकरण

६. सुनाइ र बोलाइ सिप विकासका लागि कुन पक्ष बढी उपयुक्त हुन्छ ?

क. लेख्य सन्दर्भ ख. अपरिवर्तनशील भूमिका
ग. एकोहोरो सञ्चार घ. पारस्परिक सहयोग

७. 'गार्छ', 'सुरेन्द्र' जस्ता उच्चारणगत त्रुटिको निराकरण कसरी गरिन्छ ?

क. सैद्धान्तिक आधारबाट ख. भाषिक सन्दर्भबाट
ग. समस्यामूलक वर्णनबाट घ. पर्याप्त अभ्यासबाट

८. वाचनमा सङ्कोच मान्ने विद्यार्थीका लागि कुन विधि उपयुक्त हुन्छ?

क. अनुध्वनि विधि ख. समवेत विधि
ग. वाक्य पठनविधि घ. अनुच्छेद पठन विधि

९. आफूलाई चाहिने विषयवस्तु सरसर्ती बोध गर्नु कस्तो पठन हो .

क. मौन ख. द्रुत ग. सस्वर घ. पठनप्रवाह

१०. 'लमक्क', 'टुसुक्क' जस्ता अनुकरणात्मक शब्दको शिक्षण गर्दा कुन विधि उपयुक्त हुन्छ ?

क. परिभाषा ख. व्याख्या ग. अभिनय घ. अर्थापन

क्रमश

११. लिखित अभिव्यक्ति शुद्धीकरणका लागि कुन उपाय बढी प्रभावकारी मानिन्छ ? क. अड्क दिने ग. सच्याइ दिने	ख. गल्ती निर्देश गर्ने घ. सामूहिक टिप्पणी गर्ने
१२. माध्यमिक तहमा वर्णविन्यास शिक्षण किन गरिन्छ ? क. वर्णविन्यासको सैद्धान्तिक अवस्था पहिचान गर्न ख. कथ्य सन्दर्भलाई प्रभावकारी बनाउन ग. शुद्ध र मानक प्रयोगमा अभ्यस्त बनाउन घ. गति, यति मिलाई वाचन क्षमताको विकास गराउन	
१३. वाक्य रचना शिक्षणको उपयुक्त क्रम कुन हो ? क. प्रस्तुति, अभ्यास र उत्पादन ग. उत्पादन, अभ्यास र प्रस्तुति	ख. अभ्यास, प्रस्तुति र उत्पादन घ. अभ्यास, उत्पादन र प्रस्तुति
१४. भाषा पाठ्यपुस्तक विधिबाट व्याकरण शिक्षणका लागि कुन भनाइ उपयुक्त छ ? क. व्याकरणको विषयक्षेत्रका आधारमा पाठ शिक्षण गरिन्छ ख. भाषा पाठ्यपुस्तकमा पाठ र व्याकरण स्वतन्त्र हुन्छन् ग. भाषा पाठ्यपुस्तकका व्याकरणलाई उदाहरणबाट शिक्षण गरिन्छ घ. व्याकरणलाई पाठसँग अन्तर्सम्बन्धित गराई शिक्षण गरिन्छ	
१५. मौखिक अभिव्यक्ति क्षमता विकासका लागि कुन सामग्री बढी प्रभावकारी हुन्छ ? क. तालिका ख. वाक्यपत्ती ग. चित्र घ. गोजीतालिका	
१६. भाषिक मूल्याङ्कन गर्दा कुन तत्त्वलाई प्राथमिकता दिनुपर्छ ? क. पाठ्यविषयवस्तु ख. उद्देश्य ग. पाठ्यपुस्तक घ. शिक्षण विधि	
१७. विद्यालय तहमा निरन्तर मूल्याङ्कन किन उपयोगी मानिन्छ ? क. विद्यार्थीको अन्तिम परीक्षा सञ्चालन गर्न सहज भएकाले ख. निश्चित समयमा मूल्याङ्कन गर्ने भएकाले ग. मूल्याङ्कनलाई शिक्षण सिकाइसँगै नियमित प्रयोगमा ल्याइएकाले घ. विद्यार्थीको सिकाइ उपलब्धिलाई निश्चित श्रेणीमा राखिएकाले	
१८. कुन योजना निर्माणमा विद्यालयका सबै सरोकारवाला संलग्नता रहन्छ ? क. वार्षिक योजना ख. कार्ययोजना ग. एकाइ योजना घ. पाठयोजना	
१९. दैनिक पाठयोजनाका लागि उपयुक्त विशिष्ट उद्देश्य कुन हो ? क. वाक्यको सैद्धान्तिक पक्ष जान्न ख. शब्द व्युत्पादनबारे थाहा पाउन ग. कठिन शब्दको शब्दार्थ बोध गर्न घ. नवीन शब्दको अर्थ पहिचान गर्न	
२०. उपचारात्मक शिक्षण गर्दा सर्वप्रथम कुन कार्य गरिन्छ ? क. समस्याको पहिचान ख. समस्याको वर्गीकरण ग. तथ्यको परीक्षण घ. उपायको प्रयोग	

Tribhuvan University

2082

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

Full Marks: 100

English Language Teaching Methods and Practices

Eng. Ed. 432 (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. What is content-based instruction (CBI)? Suggest the classroom procedure for using CBI in English language classrooms.
2. Explain writing as a process. Suggest any five techniques for teaching writing as a process.
3. Suggest any five ways of using information and communication technologies in the English language classroom.

OR

Explain the ways of using computer-based technologies in teaching English.

4. Design a lesson plan using any literary element in teaching writing at the secondary-level.
5. What does motivation refer to? Suggest any four strategies for increasing learner motivation in English language classroom.

OR

Explain any three learner-centered techniques with contextual examples.

6. Explain the key characteristics of the audio-lingual approach to language teaching, and illustrate the advantages of using this approach in English language teaching.

P.T.O.

7. What are the features of communicative language teaching?
Develop any three activities suitable for communicative language teaching in the English language classroom.

OR

Explain the role of self-directed learning in promoting teachers' professional development.

8. Develop any five activities for teaching English through cooperative learning.

Group "C"

2×12=24

9. What is the notional functional approach to language teaching?
Prepare a lesson plan for teaching a language function in English.

OR

Explain the natural approach to language teaching in term of its principles methods, procedures and roles of teachers and students in English language teaching.

10. Explain any four approaches to teacher professional development.
Give examples from the ELT context of Nepal.

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Tribhuvan University

2082

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

Roll No:

English Language Teaching Methods and Practices

Eng. Ed. 432 (Major)

Group "A"

20

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

1. Communicative language teaching aims at :
 - a. Enabling learners to memorize the grammar rules
 - b. Enabling learners to use their mother tongue in communication
 - c. Enabling learners to make meaningful communication
 - d. Enabling learners to create error-free utterances
2. The knowledge of 'one element of language at a time' is tested by
 - a. A clove test
 - b. An integrative test
 - c. A discrete point test
 - d. A standardized test
3. The type of reading in which understanding the central idea of the text is focused is known as :
 - a. Scanning
 - b. Skimming
 - c. Rapid reading
 - d. Extensive reading
4. Which of the following is NOT an issue in teaching writing?
 - a. Not starting to write
 - b. Producing an incoherent paragraph
 - c. Telling what comes into mind without thinking
 - d. Spelling and punctuation errors
5. When the student -teacher's micro-teaching is not satisfactory enough, he/she is recommended for
 - a. briefing
 - b. teaching
 - c. re-teaching
 - d. commenting
6. The professional development strategy in which teachers engage themselves in assessing their own performance is known as :
 - a. Self-monitoring
 - b. Writing notes
 - c. Self-observation
 - d. Mentoring other teachers

7. Language elements can best be taught through visible actions is one of the premises of:
 - a. Co-operative language learning
 - b. Experiential learning method
 - c. Total physical response
 - d. Self-regulation approach
8. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic feature of a competency-based approach to language learning?
 - a. Designing lessons to enhance learners' communicative skills
 - b. Designing lesson to enhance teachers' socialization skills
 - c. Delivering lessons as per knowledge and skills expected from the job market
 - d. Delivering lesson using the structural syllabus
9. The audio-lingual method in language teaching does NOT emphasize:
 - a. Students' creativity in language learning
 - b. Students' habit formation
 - c. Pattern practice for the development of accuracy and fluency
 - d. Rote learning and memorization
10. In which stage of task performance are the learners engaged in 'reflection of task completion and feedback'?
 - a. Pre-task
 - b. While-task
 - c. Language focus
 - d. Post-task
11. Which of the following is NOT true about effective interaction in the language classroom?
 - a. Recognition of students' names
 - b. Being attentive to students' queries
 - c. Being even-handed while engaging students in learning activities
 - d. Teachers' dictation of what to say and what not to say during interaction
12. The stages of teaching writing as a process involves:
 - a. Structuring, generating ideas, editing, drafting , organizing and writing
 - b. Drafting, writing, rewriting, revising and editing
 - c. Generating ideas, organizing, drafting, reviewing, and finalising
 - d. Writing, structuring, finalizing, drafting and editing

P.T.O.

13. The most effective technique for presenting the meaning of vocabulary items such as tiger polar bear, star fish is:
a. concise definition of these animals
b. detailed description of the appearance and qualities of these animals
c. illustration by picture or videos
d. providing synonyms
14. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a practice activity?
a. Pre-learning
b. Success-orientation
c. Heterogeneity
d. Homogeneity
15. The mode of learning in which the student's are provided with opportunities to learn face-to-face as well as virtual online/offline) is known as :
a. Collaborative learning
b. Blended learning
c. Virtual learning
d. Digital learning
16. The inductive approach to language teaching does not involve -
a. Generalization by observation and analysis
b. Explanation of rules to guide practice
c. Discovering rules out of examples
d. Bottom -up learning
17. The approach that emphasizes pattern practice and formation of habit' in language learning is :
a. The audio-lingual approach
b. The lexical approach
c. The community language learning
d. The natural approach
18. The type of reading in which the reader reads each information of the text and tries to make a complete understanding of it is known as:
a. Intensive reading
b. Scanning
c. Skimming
d. Reading for pleasure
19. Which of the following is NOT true about a self-regulated learner?
a. A self-reliant learner
b. A motivated and enthusiastic learner
c. A learner who makes decisions by himself/herself
d. An obedient follower of his/her teacher
20. The role of a teacher in cooperative language learning is :
a. A facilitator
b. A controller
c. A dictator
d. A sole source of authority for knowledge

□

Tribhuvan University

2082

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

Critical Readings in English

Eng. Ed. 433 (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. What does an affirmative action refer to? Why was Ms. Fisher's application rejected by the University of Texas? (Diversity Makes You Brighter)

2. Describe the consequences of the fall of Berlin wall in Europe? (Flattner#1 When the Walls Came Down and Windows Went Up)

OR

What are some of the fundamental critical thinking skills according to Alec Fisher?

3. What are the different conservational issues raised in the text? (Nature and Technology: Friends or Enemy)

4. What does different walls refers to in the song, "Man-made walls"? (Face to Face with Jackie Chan)

OR

Argue for or against the statement 'Drinking green tea improves memory in healthy people'? (Can Green Tea Boost Your Brain Power and Treat Disease)

5. How did Huong rebel against the traditional socio-cultural system and political slavery prevail in Vietnam? (She Dares to Live free)

6. Explain the different periods of Nepali literature? (Origin and Development of Nepali Language)

P.T.O.

7. How is critical thinking important in education? Explain. (Young Thinkers)
8. In your opinion, what caused Mrs. Mallard's death? How is the ending surprising? (The Story of an Hour)

Group "C"

2×12=24

9. Describe linguistic, cultural and ethnic diversity in Nepal. What are the advantages of multilingualism? Explain.

OR

"The religious spirit includes the scientific temper. The religious mind is alone, not lonely. It is in communion with people and nature." Explain.

10. In Nepal, women remain an extreme minority in leadership positions. What can be done to enhance women's access to and participation in various leadership positions in educational, political, administrative and economic sectors in Nepal?

□

Group "A"

20

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

1. Why is critical thinking sometimes referred to as "critico-creative thinking"?
 - a. Because it only involves criticizing arguments
 - b. Because it requires both evaluating arguments and imagining alternative possibilities
 - c. Because it focuses solely on creative solutions
 - d. Because it is a newly developed term with no clear definition
2. According to the National Planning Commission's post-disaster needs assessment, what is recommended to address malnutrition among children and infants in temporary shelters?
 - a. Providing only ready-made and fast food items
 - b. Promoting the use of local indigenous foods wherever possible
 - c. Distributing emergency food supplements exclusively
 - d. Increasing the consumption of imported food products
3. What humorous situation arises in the anecdote about Mark Twain and the barber?
 - a. The barber mistakenly assumes Mark Twain is a barber.
 - b. Mark Twain tricks the barber into giving him a free shave.
 - c. The barber unknowingly praises Twain without realizing that he is speaking to him
 - d. Mark Twain claims that he already attended the lecture
4. Which of the following is NOT suggested as a fundamental critical thinking skill by Alec Fisher?
 - a. Identifying and evaluating assumptions
 - b. Drawing inferences
 - c. Memorizing factual data
 - d. Producing arguments

5. According to Michalek and Givens, critical thinking is:
 - a. A passive and observational process
 - b. A skilled and active interpretation and evaluation of observation, communication, information, and arguments
 - c. Primarily about memorizing facts and data
 - d. An innate ability that does not require learning
6. Which word is closest in meaning to "Aberration"?
 - a. Conformity
 - b. Deviation
 - c. Consistency
 - d. Regularity
7. What is the opposite of the word "Magnanimous"?
 - a. Benevolent
 - b. Selfish
 - c. Charitable
 - d. Gracious
8. What challenge is faced by the Newar communities in organizing jatras today?
 - a. Lack of interest among the younger generation
 - b. Limited availability of traditional costumes and masks
 - c. Financial constraints and busy modern lifestyles
 - d. Opposition from cultural preservation groups
9. What is the main objective of Koirala's organization, Maiti Nepal?
 - a. Providing free education to underprivileged children
 - b. Rescuing and rehabilitating victims of human trafficking
 - c. Offering financial support to widows and orphans
 - d. Promoting gender equality in rural Nepal
10. What does Smith's research suggest about the effect of radiation on wildlife in most parts of the Chernobyl exclusion zone?
 - a. Radiation has caused severe reproductive damage to animal populations.
 - b. Radiation has only a limited impact on wildlife populations.
 - c. Radiation has eliminated most mammalian species in the zone.
 - d. Radiation has no measurable impact on animal genetics.

B. Read the following text and tick (✓) the best answers.

A 32-year-old woman climber successfully scaled three mountains in Pakistan this season becoming the first Nepali woman to climb most 8,000m peaks. "Dawa Yangzum Sherpa from Rolwaling valley made it to the summit of G1, G2 and Nanga Parbat this month completing her twelfth 8000er," informed Dawa Gyalje Sherpa, Director at Imagine Nepal Treks. On a mission to complete all 14 peaks, Sherpa scaled G1 on July 21, G2 on July 17 and Nanga Parbat on July 5. G1(8,080m) is the

P.T.O.

11th highest peak while G2(8,035m) is the 13th and Nanga Parbat (8,126m) is the ninth highest peak in the world. Born in Rolwaling valley of Dolakha district, Dawa Yangzum scaled three peaks in just 16 days, according to Elite Exped, the expedition organiser. On a mission to complete all 14 peaks, Dawa Yangzum climbed Mt Kanchenjunga in the last spring season. The first Asian woman IFMGA/UIAGM mountain guide Dawa Yangzum is the first Nepali woman to climb most 8,000m peaks, and has been mentoring girls keen on mountaineering by providing climbing gear and training.

World-famous companies such as Rolex, The North Face, Lekki and Oakley Sunglasses have appointed her as a brand ambassador. Dawa Yangzum is the youngest K2 summiteer and also the first Nepali woman to have climbed Annapurna I without O2. She also made the first ever ascent of Mt Language. Besides, her successful climbs include K2, Everest and the first ascent of two mountains in Nepal. "She is one of three Nepali women who first climbed Mt K2 (8,611m) under the Women for Change Expedition in 2014." Being the professional guide, Dawa Yangzum also led the National Geographic scientific research team to Mt Everest 2019, 2022 and 2023. She also holds the speed climbing record (female) on Makalu in 20 hours. Dawa Yangzum, who became the first woman to reach Manaslu true summit in autumn, has received many awards including Kumar Khadga Bikram Sahasik Puruskar and Tenzing Hillary Award. She had climbed Mt Everest in 2012 as her first 8,000er. Dawa Yangzum, who is also the second vice president of Nepal Mountaineering Association, plans to climb the remaining two peaks – Cho-Oyu and Sishapangma- to complete all 14 peaks above 8,000m.

11. Who is the first Nepali woman to climb most 8,000m peaks? a. Pasang Lhamu Sherpa b. Dawa Yangzum Sherpa c. LakpaYangjee Sherpa d. Phurba Tashi Sherpa
12. Which peaks did Dawa Yangzum climb in Pakistan this season? a. G1, Everest, and Kanchenjunga b. Nanga Parbat, Annapurna I, and Makalu c. G1, G2, and Nanga Parbat d. G2, Annapurna I, and Manaslu
13. What is the height of Nanga Parbat? a. 8,035m b. 8,126m c. 8,080m d. 8,611m

14. In which valley was Dawa Yangzum Sherpa born? a. Khumbu Valley b. Langtang Valley c. Rolwaling Valley d. Manang Valley
15. Which brand is NOT mentioned as having Dawa Yangzum as a brand ambassador? a. Rolex b. The North Face c. Adidas d. Oakley Sunglasses
16. What notable record does Dawa Yangzum hold on Makalu? a. Youngest female summiteer b. First ascent without oxygen c. Speed climbing record (female) d. First Nepali woman to summit
17. Under which expedition did Dawa Yangzum first climb Mt K2? a. Women for Change Expedition b. Everest Scientific Expedition c. Elite Exped Women's Climb d. Nepal Mountaineering Association Climb
18. Which award has Dawa Yangzum NOT received? a. Kumar Khadga Bikram Sahasik Puraskar b. Tenzing Hillary Award c. National Geographic Explorer Award d. Sherpa Achievement Medal
19. Which mountain did Dawa Yangzum climb during the last spring season? a. Manaslu b. Kanchenjunga c. Annapurna I d. Cho-Oyu
20. What position does Dawa Yangzum currently hold in the Nepal Mountaineering Association? a. President b. General Secretary c. First Vice President d. Second Vice President

□

Tribhuvan University

2082

Bachelor Level (4Yrs.) / Education / III Year Roll No:
English for Mass Communication, Eng.Ed.434 (Major)

Group "A"

16

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

1. Which of the following factors does not function as the barrier to communication?
a. badly encoded message b. genders of the participants
c. poor retention d. semantic difficulties
2. Why are the agenda included in the notice of a meeting to be delivered to the members of an organization?
a. to inform the members about the agenda on time
b. to respect the members and their designations
c. to enlist issues and problems of the organization
d. to compel the members to come to the meeting
3. Which of the following features belongs to the transmission model of mass communication?
a. Depending upon the shared emotions of the receiver and the sender
b. A self-regulating process that ignores the demands of the audience
c. A self-regulating process based on the needs and the interests of the audience
d. Depending upon the interests of the employees in the media
4. The process of changing an oral dialogue into a fixed written form is called..... in the context of media language.
a. modality of temporality b. role-reversibility in a dialogue
c. reification of the discourse d. interactivity in spoken discourse
5. Which of the following sentences is correct in the context of mass communication?
a. Mass communication is primarily a two-way communication.
b. Mass communication is a bidirectional process used for exchanging messages.
c. There lies the immediate feedback from the audience to the media.
d. Mass communication is a unidirectional process to transmit the message.

6. The film as the mass medium has the characteristic features except.....
a. owns predominantly the narrative fiction
b. has an extensive appeal to the audience
c. has the system of the periodical release to the audience
d. owns more international and national character in contents
7. The audience of the media who are neither directly addressed nor ratified, but receive the message transmitted from the media are called
a. eavesdroppers b. addresses c. overhearers d. auditors
8. Based on the broadcasting norms and standards, which of the following words is considered to be most offensive in the English language?
a. damn b. bloody c. crap d. slag
9. What is the most important function of the live commentary of any programme?
a. to invite the audience to watch the programme
b. to provide information and pleasure to the audience
c. to respect the audience who are present to watch the programme
d. to compel the audience to cheer up the players/participants
10. Why are the rhetorical devices for instance, alliteration, assonance and rhymes employed in the language of advertisements of products of companies?
a. to make them informal and literary
b. to help the audience to understand the message
c. to make them catchy in order to influence the audience
d. to make them standard and formal
11. The contents of the political news interviews with a national leader is simply considered to bethe chat show interview with a celebrity.
a. more serious than b. less serious than
c. as serious as d. not so serious as
12. Which one of the following sentences is correct in the context of orality and literacy.
a. Primary orality is always mediated.
b. Primary orality is based on literacy
c. Orality is a prerequisite to literacy
d. Secondary orality is simply mediated

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13. The most responsible and most powerful factor for media change in future is all over the world.
- a. interests and education of the audience
 - b. technology used in and for the media
 - c. political changes in different countries
 - d. political awareness of the audience
14. Which news story headline is placed above the masthead of the newspaper?
- a. the banner headline
 - b. the ribbon headline
 - c. the sky headline
 - d. the parallel headline
15. The editorials published for the intellectual and learned people as the audience to have a deeper analysis of the issue is called.....
- a. reflective editorials
 - b. considered views editorials
 - c. contextual editorials
 - d. suggestive editorials
16. What is the process of the crossbreeding and intertwining of two or more texts to make a new one for the media called?
- a. hybridity
 - b. intertextuality
 - c. metaphor
 - d. spontaneity

Tribhuvan University

2082

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

English for Mass Communication

Eng. Ed. 434 (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"

8×5=40

1. What is mass communication? State the barriers to communication and describe any four of them in brief.
2. Briefly discuss and justify that investigating media discourse is interesting.

OR

Define the term 'meeting' and describe the procedure of a formal meeting of an organization.

3. Write short notes on any two of the following:
 - a. cross-over view of speech and writing
 - b. language used in news story headlines
 - c. speakers' roles in the media
4. What are rhetorics as they are used in media language? Discuss different rhetorical devices used in the advertisements of business organizations of their products and services.
5. Define the terms 'orality and literacy', and briefly compare and contrast primary orality with secondary orality.

OR

What are the features and functions of the radio? Discuss them in brief.

6. Write short notes on any two of the following:
 - a. Non-diegetic speech
 - b. Hard news and soft news
 - c. Verbs used in reporting/writing news stories

P.T.O.

7. In order to draw the attention of the authorities of the Government of Nepal, write a letter to the editor of a national daily newspaper about national problems such as unemployment or unusual migration to foreign countries from Nepal.

OR

What is mediated interaction? Discuss its contrastive features with the face-to-face verbal interaction.

8. Write any ten language features followed in the broadcast writing style.

Group "C"

2×12=24

9. What is mass communication? State and describe any ten characteristic features of mass communication.

OR

Write an editorial of about 600 words on a current social issue from Nepal to be published in a national daily.

10. What are the roles of mass media in the present-day world. Discuss them with a reference of the context of Nepal.

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Tribhuvan University

2082

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

Methods of Teaching Population Education

Pop. Ed. 432 (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 is teaching methods? Discuss the factors determining the selection of teaching methods in population education.
2. Define communication and discuss the types of communication.
OR
Discuss the basic components of curriculum in population education.
3. Explain the purpose of evaluation in teaching population education.
4. Discuss different electronic materials applied in teaching population education.
OR
Explain the community resources applied in teaching population education.
5. Discuss the importance of planning in teaching population education.
6. Define question answer method and discuss its process in teaching.
OR
Define problem solving method and discuss its process in teaching.

P.T.O.

Group "C"

2×12=24

7. Define population education curriculum and describe the elements and process of curriculum development in population education?

OR

Critically analyze the recent secondary level population education curriculum.

8. What is lesson plan? Make a clean lesson plan to teach fertility level of Nepal for the students of grade IX.

+

Tribhuvan University

2082

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

Full Marks: 100

Fundamentals of Sexual and Reproductive Health Education

Pop.Ed.433 (Major)

Time: 3 hrs.

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

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

8×7=56

1. Define sex education and differentiate between sex and gender.
2. Explain adolescent sexuality and discuss the problems of adolescent sexuality.

3. Define safe motherhood and describe the process of antenatal care.

OR

Describe the process of care for mother and new born baby.

4. Define immunization and describe its importance for children.
5. What do you mean by syphilis? Discuss the mode of transmission of syphilis.

OR

Explain gonorrhoea as a main sexually transmitted disease and discuss the mode of transmission.

6. Define unsafe abortion and discuss the physical impacts of unsafe abortion.
7. What do you mean by sub-fertility? Discuss the process of management of sub-fertility.

OR

Define gender based violence. Discuss its causes.

8. What is meant by family? Discuss the type of family.

P.T.O.

Group "C"

2×12=24

9. Discuss the concept of sexuality education and describe the roles and responsibility of sexuality education teacher.

OR

Define life skill approach and describe the importance of life skill approach in teaching sexuality and reproductive health education.

10. What do you mean by family planning? Discuss the needs of family planning.

+

Tribhuvan University

2082

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

Roll No:

Fundamentals of Sexual & Reproductive Health Education

Pop.Ed.433 (Major)

Group "A"

20

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

1. Which of the following is not the basic strategy of sexuality education?
a. Brain storming
b. Role play
c. Peer education
d. Question answer
2. Which of the following female reproductive organ passes out urine?
a. Vestibule
b. Vagina
c. Urattra
d. Clitoris
3. Which of the following is an internal part of female reproductive organs?
a. Cervix
b. Clitoris
c. Labia majora
d. Vestibule
4. The union of sperm and ovum is taken place in ...
a. Cervix
b. Vagina
c. Uterus
d. Fallopiian tube
5. Which of the following contraceptive devices is used with spermicidal jelly?
a. IUD
b. Condom
c. Diaphragm
d. Pills
6. Which of the following immunization is give only once?
a. T.T.
b. BCG
c. Polio
d. DPT
7. Which of the following diseases is caused by retro virus?
a. AIDS
b. Syphilis
c. Gonorrhoea
d. Donovanosis
8. Which of the following types of family rarely found in Nepal?
a. Joint family
b. Nuclear family
c. Matriarchal family
d. Patriarchal family
9. Which of the following is the main characteristics of the joint family system?
a. Common property
b. Independency
c. Individual freedom
d. Less social security

P.T.O.

10. Which of the following is the highest level of need? a. Love b. Protection c. Esteem d. Self actualization
11. How many stages are there in a family life cycle? a. 3 b. 4 c. 5 d. 6
12. In marital life, if a male keeps more than one wives is known as - a. Polygamy b. Monogamy c. Polygany d. Adelphic
13. The family planning refer to - a. birth spacing b. family sizing c. Improving reproductive health d. delayed marriage
14. The risk period of menstruation cycle is a. 1- 6 days of menstruation b. 10 - 20 days of menstruation c. 20 - 28 days of menstruation d. All time of menstruation
15. Which of the following period is known as founding stage? a. Before marriage b. During marriage c. Period between the marriage and first child d. After marriage
16. The biological function of the family include as - a. Reproduction b. Recreation c. Education d. Protection.
17. Which of the following term is used for inability to reproduce a child in woman? a. Fertility b. Morbidity c. Infertility d. Fecundity
18. Which of the following organs acts as a reservoir of semen and sperm in male? a. Prostate glands b. Epididymis c. Testis d. Seminal vascle
19. Which of the following persons cannot be considered as the member of a joint family? a. Grand mother b. Step mother c. Step children d. Divorces
20. What is the main function of clitoris in sexual activities? a. Production of liquid for sex b. Joint action with penis and vagina c. Satisfaction of sexual act for female d. Stimulation of sexual feeling

Tribhuvan University

2082

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

Basic Research in Population Education

Pop. Ed. 434 (Major)

Full Marks: 50

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 the questions.

Group "B"

4×7=28

1. Define research and mention the importance of research in the field of population education.
2. What should be considered while developing research questions? Write any two appropriate examples of research questions.

OR

Highlight the importance of literature in research and mention the different sources of searching literature for review.

3. Discuss the different components that are to be included in the research methodology section in brief.
4. State and explain the different methods of conducting probability sampling.

OR

Discuss the different types of measurement scales with examples.

Group "C"

1×12=12

5. What are the steps involved in report writing? Clarify state and explain the elements of the preliminary main and references parts of research reports.

□

Tribhuvan University

2082

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

Basic Research in Population Education

Roll No:

Pop. Ed. 434 (Major)

Group "A"

10

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

- | |
|---|
| 1. Which of the following is the main purpose of research in population education?
a. To review the literature b. To solve the problem
c. To get an academic degree d. To identify the research gap |
| 2. Which of the following measurement scales has an absolute zero value?
a. Nominal b. Ordinal c. Interval d. Ratio |
| 3. The first step of research is ...
a. Identifying a problem b. Collecting data
c. Selecting a problem d. Developing the question |
| 4. Which of the following is NOT a feature of quantitative research?
a. Numerical outcome b. Small sample size
c. Probability sampling d. Free of bias |
| 5. Which of the following is NOT a component of data processing?
a. Coding b. Editing
c. Recommendation d. Classification |
| 6. Which of the following is NOT a type of non-probability sampling?
a. Snowball sampling b. Simple random sampling
c. Cluster sampling d. Stratified sampling |
| 7. Which of the following is NOT an example of a research tool?
a. Checklist b. Questionnaire
c. Interview schedule d. Graph |
| 8. Which one of the following is NOT included in an academic research proposal ?
a. Introduction b. Conclusion
c. Literature review d. Methodology |

P.T.O.

Tribhuvan University

2082

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

Methods of Teaching Population Education

Roll No:

(Pop. Ed. 439) (Minor)

Group "A"

14

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

1. Teaching method is a technique basically concerned with
 - a. How to teach
 - b. When to teach
 - c. What to teach
 - d. Whom to teach
2. A teacher wants students to engage in independent reading on population growth trends. Which method would be most suitable?
 - a. Lecture method
 - b. Individual study
 - c. Memorization
 - d. Dictation
3. Which method of teaching involves students conducting detailed investigations individually or in groups to develop practical skills?
 - a. Lecture
 - b. Puppet show
 - c. Survey
 - d. Demonstration
4. A reaction that the receiver gives to the message sent by the sender is
 - a. Reciprocal
 - b. Oral communication
 - c. Nonverbal communication
 - d. Feedback
5. Which of the following is the simplest model of communication?
 - a. Aristotle model
 - b. Shannon-Weaver model
 - c. Leagan's model
 - d. Westley and Macleans model
6. Who will be most useful resource person in teaching reproductive health?
 - a. Pharmacist
 - b. Family planning officer
 - c. Chemist
 - d. Lab technician
7. A teacher notices that students are struggling with understanding a lesson on demographic transition of Nepal. Which of the following would be the most effective instructional approach?
 - a. Repeating the lecture word-for-word
 - b. Asking students to read the textbook alone
 - c. Using visual aids like charts and graphs
 - d. Giving them extra homework on the topic

P.T.O.

<p>8. Which domain of Bloom's taxonomy focused on students' emotional and attitudinal development?</p> <p>a. Cognitive c. Intellectual</p> <p>b. Psychomotor d. Affective</p>
<p>9. Which component is essential in lesson planning?</p> <p>a. Learning objectives c. Student hobbies</p> <p>b. Classroom size d. Seating arrangement</p>
<p>10. Why is formative evaluation crucial in teaching population education?</p> <p>a. It focuses only on grading c. It guides instructional improvements d. It eliminates student feedback</p> <p>b. It replaces final exams</p>
<p>11. Why is continuity important in curriculum development for population education?</p> <p>a. It focuses only one subject content b. It reduces the need for assessments c. It standardizes teaching methods d. It ensures logical progression of concepts</p>
<p>12. Which of the following is the best pattern of optimal population education curriculum?</p> <p>a. Broad field curriculum c. Developmental curriculum</p> <p>b. Separate subject curriculum d. Need-based curriculum</p>
<p>13. Which of the following presents the most significant structural barrier to the effective implementation of Open and Distance Education in Nepal?</p> <p>a. Inadequate ICT infrastructure b. Lack of interest among students c. Over-reliance on traditional classroom models d. Lack of government investment</p>
<p>14. What is the purpose of the "Objective of Study" part in a report?</p> <p>a. To define the limitations of the study b. To state the specific goals of the research c. To provide a summary and conclusions d. To describe the methodology process</p>

Tribhuvan University

2082

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

Methods of Teaching Population Education

Pop. Ed. 439 (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. Explain the meaning and importance of teaching method in population education.

2. Explain the essential components of communication.

OR

Discuss on critical issues in population education communication.

3. As a population teacher, how can you apply the project method in teaching population education? Illustrate with an example.

4. Explain the use of a population density map in teaching population education with an example.

OR

Discuss the significance of electronic materials in making population education more effective.

5. Analyze how formative evaluation contributes to improve teaching-learning outcomes in population education.

6. Evaluate the effectiveness of unit plans in population education.

OR

Prepare a daily lesson plan for teaching scope of population education in grade 10, ensuring active student participation.

P.T.O.

Group "C"

2×12=24

7. Compare the separate subject curriculum and integrated curriculum in population education, discussing their advantages and limitations.

OR

Discuss key factors that should be considered when developing a population education curriculum with examples.

8. Critically compare teacher-centered methods and student-centered methods in population education. Which approach is more effective in engaging students? Justify with suitable examples.

✦

Tribhuvan University

2082

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

Teaching Health and Physical Education

HP.Ed. 432 (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. How can the HPE curriculum influence students' attitudes toward personal health?
2. What are the barriers of communication in teaching of HPE.
3. Define the planning in HPE and explain the importance of instructional planning in HPE.

OR

List any six behavioural objective on the topic "Vitamin C".

4. Describe the qualities of teaching materials and media in teaching health and physical education.
5. How would you apply Co-operative learning technique in health and physical education? Discuss briefly.

OR

Discuss the factors determining choice of method in HPE.

6. How can technology improve evaluation methods in health and physical education?
7. Differentiate between the intramurals and extramural activities

P.T.O.

8. Explain the advantage and disadvantage of using ICT in teaching HPE.

OR

Describe meaning, importance and process of microteaching in HPE.

Group "C"

2×12=24

9. Prepare a model daily lesson plan for 9th grade on "Occupational Health"
10. Explain the meaning and importance of student oriented method and material focused technique with example.

OR

How would you prepare charts paper? Explain its importance in teaching health education.

o

Tribhuvan University

2082

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

Roll No:

Teaching Health and Physical Education

HP. Ed 432 (Major)

Group "A"

20

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

1. What does a balanced physical education curriculum typically include?
 - a. Focus solely on sports performance
 - b. Equal emphasis on skill development, fitness, and social values
 - c. Avoidance of cultural diversity in sports activities
 - d. No assessment or feedback
2. Which attitude demonstrates a commitment to inclusivity in Health and Physical Education curriculum design?
 - a. Designing activities that only cater to athletically gifted students
 - b. Restricting resources to competitive sports programs
 - c. Creating opportunities for every student to participate meaningfully
 - d. Assuming all students have the same physical abilities
3. Which communication element ensures that the sender knows the message was received correctly?
 - a. Feedback
 - b. Sender
 - c. Channel
 - d. Context
4. Which maxim of teaching emphasizes moving from familiar to unfamiliar concepts?
 - a. From concrete to abstract
 - b. From known to unknown
 - c. From simple to complex
 - d. From whole to part
5. Setting learning objectives for a health education session is part of which teaching phase?
 - a. Interactive phase
 - b. Post-active phase
 - c. Pre-active phase
 - d. Assessment phase
6. Which method is appropriate to teach traffic rule?
 - a. Role play
 - b. Dramatization
 - c. Exhibition
 - d. Discussion

7. Unit planning in physical education involves:
 - a. Designing activities for the entire academic year
 - b. Setting broad learning goals for multiple grade levels
 - c. Planning individual assessments only
 - d. Organizing multiple lessons around a common theme or skill
8. What is a key characteristic of effective teaching materials in health and physical education?
 - a. They are easy for the teacher to use, regardless of student understanding
 - b. They are adaptable to different skill levels and learning styles
 - c. They are expensive and high-tech
 - d. They require minimal student interaction
9. In health education, which method is most effective for developing problem-solving skills in learners?
 - a. Case studies
 - b. Storytelling
 - c. Demonstration
 - d. Handouts
10. What is the advantage of objective test?
 - a. It is reliable
 - b. It is easy to construct
 - c. It is useful for testing expressing ability
 - d. Helps in testing comprehensive ability
11. Which of the following can be classified as an extramural activity?
 - a. A quiz competition between students of the same class
 - b. A sports meet between two schools
 - c. A workshop for students of a particular college
 - d. A cultural fest for a specific department within a university
12. Which of the following is an advantage of using ICT in health education?
 - a. It requires no training for teachers.
 - b. It eliminates all traditional teaching methods.
 - c. It provides real-time access to updated information.
 - d. It ensures learning without teacher involvement.
13. Which of the following techniques of evaluation will be most appropriate and scientific to assess the student's personal hygiene in the school?
 - a. By screening test
 - b. Observation and inspection
 - c. A complete medical test
 - d. Oral and written test

P.T.O.

Tribhuvan University

2082

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

Environmental Health and Health Promotion Roll No:

H. Ed. 433 (Major)

Group "A"

20

Attempt ALL the questions.

Tick (✓) the best answer.

- | | | | | |
|----|--|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. | Which of the following is the main component of environment? | | | |
| | a. Hydrosphere | b. Troposphere | | |
| | c. Stratosphere | d. Ozonosphere | | |
| 2. | All of the followings are physical hazards of environmental pollution EXCEPT: | | | |
| | a. Excess heat and cold | b. Bacterial diseases | | |
| | c. Excess light and noise | d. Radiation and vibration | | |
| 3. | Which of the following is essential substance for human body does not give any nutrient? | | | |
| | a. Carbohydrates | b. Proteins | | |
| | c. Water | d. Fats | | |
| 4. | First of all the concept of total sanitation was evolved in ... | | | |
| | a. Pakistan | b. Bhutan | c. India | d. Bangladesh |
| 5. | Which of the founder of CLTS? | | | |
| | a. Kamal Car | b. Nelson Mandala | | |
| | c. Imran Khan | d. Henry Dunant | | |
| 6. | Which of the following is the common source of river water pollution in urban area? | | | |
| | a. Acid rain | b. Drainage source | | |
| | c. Natural sources | d. Agricultural sources | | |
| 7. | Which of the following method is environment friendly to manage organic waste? | | | |
| | a. Sanitary land field | b. Burial method | | |
| | c. Composting method | d. Dumping method | | |
| 8. | Which of the following is the best method to manage hospital waste? | | | |
| | a. Reuse | b. Pit fill | c. Composting | d. Incinerate |
| 9. | This is the type of toilet which promotes to use excreta as fertilizer? | | | |
| | a. Ecosan toilet | b. Borehole toilet | | |
| | c. Water seal toilet | d. VIP latrine | | |

P.T.O.

Tribhuvan University

2082

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

Environmental Health and Health Promotion

H. Ed. 433 (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. Mention scopes of environmental health and describe any two of them.
2. Mention method of water purification and describe the process of purification of any one.

OR

Describe elements of total sanitation in short.

3. List out three causes and four effects of water pollution in health.
4. Describe classification of solid waste in short with example.

OR

Describe measures of hospital waste management in short.

5. Mention the measures to minimize the effect of flood in community.
6. Define health promotion and mention its' any five features.

OR

Mention need and importance of health promotion.

7. Describe the role of empowerment approach in health promotion with example.
8. What are the dimensions of supportive environment for health promotion? Describe in short.

P.T.O.

9. Describe strategies of health promotion in school with suitable examples.

OR

What sort of strategies can be applied to promote healthy eating and food habits of people in community for health promotion? Describe with example.

10. Describe the consequences of poor sanitation on health with appropriate example.

Tribhuvan University

2082

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

Roll No:

Basic Research and Project Meet in Health and Physical Education

HP. Ed. 434 (Major)

Group "A"

10

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

- | |
|--|
| 1. All of the followings are need of health education research EXCEPT..
a. To improve quality of road b. To improve teaching learning
c. To improve teaching materials d. To improve health status |
| 2. Which of the following is the analytical research design?
a. Cross-sectional study b. Case control study
c. Pre-experimental design d. True-experimental design |
| 3. Which of the following is the qualitative data collection tool ?
a. Interview schedule b. Questionnaire
c. Focus group discussion d. Observation check list |
| 4. Which of the following is the probability sampling method?
a. Convenient sampling method b. Purposive sampling method
c. Snowball sampling method
d. Simple random sampling method |
| 5. The right mean value of the data: 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 is
a. 6.5 b. 7.5 c. 8.5 d. 9.5 |
| 6. Which of the following is directly related to ethical issue in health education research?
a. Data collection b. Informed consent
c. Field visit d. Interview |
| 7. Which of the following is the preliminary part of research report?
a. Background of the study b. Objectives of the study
c. Acknowledgement d. Sampling techniques |
| 8. Which of the following data collection tool is appropriate for illiterate people?
a. Rating scale b. Focus group Discussion.
c. Questionnaire d. Interview schedule |

P.T.O.

9. Which of the following is the characteristic of qualitative research?

a. Collect in-depth data

b. Covers broad area

c. Samples are more

d. Possibility of generalizability

10. Which of the following measures central tendency in quantitative research?

a. Range

b. Mean

c. Variance

d. Standard deviation

o

Tribhuvan University

2082

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

Full Marks: 50

Basic Research and Project Meet in Health and Physical Education

HP Ed. 434 (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. What is research? Mention its' need and importance in health and physical education research.
2. Introduce interview schedule as research tool and describe its.
3. List out non-probability sampling methods applied in health and physical education and describe any two of them in short.
4. What is ethics in research and mention its' importance in health and physical education research.

OR

Discuss on biases in research and describe any two mitigating measures of research biases with example.

Group "C"

1×12=12

5. Introduce data collection process? How do you collect primary and secondary data to conduct research in health and physical education describe with suitable example.

10. The main advantage of lecture method is: a. It gives more information in short time b. It develop creative thinking c. It give group feeling d. It develops self confidence
11. Which one of the following is the components of curriculum in health education? a. Content b. Learning experiences c. Specific objectives d. All of the above
12. The main element of daily lesson is: a. objective b. content c. curriculum d. textbook
13. Which one of the following teaching method is teacher cantered? a. Field study method b. Exhibition method c. Lecture method d. Project method
14. The main purpose of formative evaluation is: a. To improve the teaching learning active b. To evaluate the student performance c. To motivate d. To identify
15. Co-opertive learning is developed by: a. M. Weber b. W.T. Harris c. Richerd B . d. Holubec L
16. Unit plan is prepared by: a. subject teacher b. subject expert c. headmaster d. teacher staff
17. All of them are objectives type questions except a. true and false b. fill in the blanks c. multiple choice d. short answer questions
18. What does micro teaching refers to? a. Scaled down teaching in term of time and contents b. Teaching to the lower class c. Teaching to the peers d. Teaching to the juniors
19. Which types of evaluation is generally done at the end of the session a. Formative evaluation b. Summative evaluation c. Formal evaluation d. Observation
20. The extent to which the errors of measurement are absent in a test on a. objective test b. subjective test c. long answer test d. short answer test

□

Tribhuvan University

2082

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

Teaching Health Education

H. Ed. 438 (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"

8×7=56

1. Explain the philosophy of health education.
2. Mention the basic elements of communication in health education.

OR

Explain the Aristotle mode of communication in health education.

3. Differentiate the cycle plan and continuous plan.
 4. List out the factors determining the selection of health education teaching method and describe any one of them.
 5. Explain micro teaching with its steps.
 6. Describe Dale's cone of experience
- OR
- Identify the process of making flash card and explain its importance in teaching.
7. Mention the need and importance of planning in teaching health education.
 8. Explain the application of non-testing devices in health education.

P.T.O.

Group "C"

2×12=24

9. Define field trip. Explain about the basic steps of field trip with its merits and demerits in health education.
10. Define the concept of health education curriculum and discourse the factors to be considered while developing health education curriculum.

OR

Prepare a model daily lesson plan for teaching health of grade IX on the topic of nutrition.

o

17. Which of the following is NOT a principle of class management?

- a. Flexibility b. Consistency c. Favoritism d. Fairness

18. Class scheduling involves:

- a. Designing a fixed timetable for non-physical activities
b. Planning appropriate time allocation for physical education classes
c. Excluding other extracurricular activities
d. Focusing solely on theoretical content

19. Formative evaluation focuses on:

- a. diagnosing students' health conditions
b. ongoing assessment to improve learning
c. final assessment of student performance
d. comparing students' abilities

20. Which is a non-testing evaluation tool in physical education?

- a. Written test b. Observation
c. Multiple-choice questionnaire d. Standardized aptitude test

△

Tribhuvan University

2082

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

Teaching Physical Education

Phy. Ed. 439 (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"

8×7=56

1. Outline the factors to be considered in developing a physical education curriculum.
2. "Physical education curriculum is necessary at the secondary level." State your opinion.
3. Describe a best model of communication in physical education.
OR
Why is a work plan necessary for teachers? Explain with reasons.
4. Discuss the factors influencing the choice of teaching methods in physical education.
OR
How do you teach dribbling in basketball? Explain the basic steps.
5. What are the different types of teaching materials in physical education? Provide examples.
6. You are teaching short distance running, how do you manage the class? List them to the point.
7. What are the features of a good test in physical education?

8. Explain the concept and components of a unit plan in physical education.

OR

Prepare any five specific objectives for the games of volleyball.

Group "C"

2×12=24

9. Differentiate between evaluation and measurement in physical education.

OR

Explain the meaning, objectives, and importance of teaching methods in physical education.

10. Prepare a daily lesson plan on the topic "passing in volleyball," for grade -9 students. Elaborate on the different tools and techniques of evaluation in physical education and their applications in assessing student performance.

Tribhuvan University

2082

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

Fundamental Calculus

Math. Ed. 439 (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"

8x7=56

- Find the range of the function $f(x) = -|x|$ whose domain = $\{-2, -1, 0, 1, 2\}$.
- If $f(x) = \frac{x-1}{x+1}$ then prove that $\frac{f(x)-f(y)}{1+f(x)f(y)} = \frac{x-y}{1+xy}$
- A function $f(x)$ is defined as follows $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x^2 + 1 & \text{for } x \neq 2 \\ 5 & \text{for } x = 2 \end{cases}$
Is the function continuous at $x = 2$? If not how can you make it continues?

OR

Find the point of discontinuity of the function $\frac{4x^2-16}{2x-4}$ if any.

- Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ if $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$
 - Find from the definition, the derivative of e^x .
 - If $y = \frac{x^n}{x+1}$ then, Calculate y_n .
- OR
- If $y = \tan^{-1} x$, Prove that $(1+x^2)y_{n+1} + 2nx y_n + n(n-1)y_{n-1} = 0$ and also find the value of $(y_n)_0$
- Discuss the maximum or minima of the function $x^3+y^3 - 3axy$. Also find the maximum or minimum value

- Find the area between the curve $y^2 = 4x$ and the line $y = x$

OR

Evaluate a) $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}} dx$

b) $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2ax-x^2}}$

Group "C"

2x12=24

- Write the necessary condition that the function $f(x, y)$ to have extreme value at a point (a, b) . Show that $f(x, y) = y^2 + 2x^2y + 2x^4$ has a minimum value at $(0, 0)$

OR

If $V = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ then show that $V_{xx} + V_{yy} + V_{zz} = \frac{2}{V}$

- a) Find the area enclosed by two parabola $y^2 = 4ax$ and $x^2 = 4ay$
b) Solve $e^{x-y}dx + e^{y-x}dy = 0$

□

Tribhuvan University

2082

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

Fundamental Calculus

Math. Ed. 439 (Minor)

Roll No:

Group "A"

20

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

1. If $f(-x) = f(x)$ then the function $f(x)$ is said to be
 a. odd function b. even function
 c. parametric function d. polynomial function
2. If $A = \{a, b, c\}$ and $B = \{1, 2\}$ then how many relation can be form from A to B?
 a. 2 b. 3 c. 5 d. 6
3. What is the value of $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x}$?
 a. x b. e^x c. 0 d. 1
4. If $f(x) = 3x + 4$, $g(x) = 2x + 1$ then what is the value of go $f(x)$?
 a. $5x$ b. $5x+1$ c. $6x+9$ d. $6x^2$
5. If $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x)$ but $f(a)$ does not exist then $f(x)$ is said to be
 a. Infinite discontinuity b. Ordinary discontinuity
 c. Jump discontinuity d. Removable discontinuity
6. What is the derivative of e^{2x} ?
 a. $2e^x$ b. $2e^{2x}$ c. e^x d. e^{2x}
7. What is the value of $\frac{dy}{dx}$? if $y = \operatorname{cosec} x$?
 a. $\sec x \cdot \operatorname{cosec} x$ b. $-\operatorname{cosec} x \cdot \cot x$
 c. $\sec^2 x$ d. $\cos^2 x$
8. What is the slope of tangent to the parabola $y^2 = 8x$ at $(2, -4)$?
 a. 0 b. 2 c. -1 d. -6
9. If a function $f(x)$ is continuous in the interval $[a, b]$, derivable in (a, b) and $f(a) = f(b)$ then their exist at least one point $c \in (a, b)$ such that $f'(c) = 0$ is the statement of
 a. Leibnitz's theorem b. Mean Value theorem
 c. Rolle's Theorem d. Demoivre's theorem

10. Which one of the following is not the indeterminate form ?

- a. $\frac{0}{0}$ b. $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ c. $\infty - \infty$ d. $\frac{0}{1}$

11. If $u = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ then what is the value of $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$ at $(1, 1)$?

- a. -2 b. 2 c. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

12. If $f_x = f_y = 0$ and $f_{xx}f_{yy} - f_{xy}^2 < 0$ then which of the following relation is true ?

- a. $f(x)$ has maximum value b. $f(x)$ has minimum value
 c. $f(x)$ has neither maximum nor minimum
 d. $f(x)$ has no information

13. When does a graph of function $y = f(x)$ concave downward?

- a. $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} < 0$ b. $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 0$ c. $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} > 0$ d. $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \geq 0$

14. What is NOT stationary point of the curve of the function $f(x) = x^3 + y^3 - 3xy$?

- a. $(0, 0)$ b. (a, a) c. $(2, 2)$ d. (a, a) and $(0, 0)$

15. If $f(x) = 20 - x^2 - y^2 - z^2$ then what is the value of f_{xx} ?

- a. 0 b. 1 c. 2 d. -2

16. What is the value of $\int e^{ax} dx$?

- a. $ae^{ax} + c$ b. $\frac{e^{ax}}{a} + c$ c. $\log x + x + c$ d. $x \log x + c$

17. What is the value of $\int \cos x dx$?

- a. $\cos x + c$ b. $-\cos x + c$ c. $-\sin x + c$ d. $-\sec x + c$

18. What is the value of $\int_{-2}^2 |x| dx$?

- a. 0 b. $\frac{\pi}{4}$ c. 2 d. 4

19. What is the area bounded by the curve $y = 3x^2 = 2$ between $x = 1$ and $x = 4$?

- a. 35 sq. unit b. 38 sq. unit c. 57 sq. unit d. 87sq. unit

20. The area enclosed by $y^2 = 4x$, $x + y = 3$ and the x-axis is

- a. 0 sq. unit b. $\frac{2}{3}$ sq. unit c. $\frac{4}{3}$ sq. unit d. 1 sq. unit

Tribhuvan University

2082

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

Educational Supervision

Ed. PM. 439 (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 functions of educational supervision.
2. Differentiate between close and distance supervision with examples.
OR
Difference between general and clinical supervision with examples.
3. What are the advantages of group process in supervision? Why it is needed?
4. Explain the school monitoring and discuss the problems of monitoring in Nepali school system.
OR
What are the major recommendations about supervision system according to NESP.
5. What are the notes of school managing committee (SMC) for school improvement in Nepalese context?
6. Explain administrative supervision vs instructional supervision with examples.
7. Difference between authoritarian and democratic supervision.
OR
What is planning? Explain nature of planning?
8. "Leadership is the ability and readiness to inspire guide and direct or manage others goods". Justify.

P.T.O.

GROUP "C"

2×12=24

9. What is clinical supervision? Explain stages of clinical supervision according to Morris L. Cogan.
10. Explain mentoring services for new teachers with examples.

OR

Describe the school supervision system in Bangladesh.

o

Tribhuvan University

2082

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

Roll No:

Educational Supervision (Ed. PM. 439) (Minor)

Group "A"

20

Attempt ALL the questions.

Tick (✓) the best answer.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1. Supervision is a/an
a. authoritarian service
c. fault finding service | b. help service
d. punishment service | |
| 2. What is the last step of clinical supervision according to Morris L. Cogan?
a. The conference
c. Planning with the teacher | b. Renewed planning
d. Observing instruction | |
| 3. "Supervision is in expert technical service primarily concerned with studying and improving the conditions that surround learning & pupil growth" whose definition is this?
a. Kimball Wiles
c. A.S. Barr | | b. John A. Bartky
d. I.B. Verma |
| 4. The purpose of educational supervision is
a. to encourage professional development
b. To keep teachers up-to-date
c. To encourage quality of service to clients | | d. All of the above |
| 5. In teaching-learning process supervision is usually carried out by
a. Head teacher b. Teacher c. Parents d. Society | | |
| 6. SESP is a program designed to improve
a. Primary education
c. Non-formal education | | b. Secondary education
d. Higher secondary education |
| 7. Master teacher (MT) in supervision practices in
a. India b. Sri-Lanka c. Denmark d. Bangladesh | | |
| 8. How many tier system of supervision develop by National Institute of Educational planning and administration of India?
a. Three tier system
c. Four tier system | | b. Unitary system
d. Two tier system |
| 9. Which of the following major step is recommended to develop teachers morale?
a. Community reorganisation
c. Providing good wages | | b. Keeping working corridor
d. Provide of teacher job satisfaction |

P.T.O.

10. BPEP I was implemented in ... a. 2048/049 B.S c. 2050/051 B.S.	b. 2049/050 B.S d. 2051/052 B.S	
11. The effective supervision is indicated by : a. helping teacher in their teaching b. criticizing teachers lessons c. helping teacher becoming more self sufficient d. good relations between teacher and supervisors		
12. Which of the following is the quality related standard? a. Action c. Collection of information		b. Analysis of information d. All of the above
13. The zonal education office was established in a. 2030 B.S. b. 2010 B.S. c. 2018 B.S. d. 2028 B.S.		
14. The main difference between general and clinical supervision is a. objectives c. time duration		b. process and techniques d. strategies
15. Which is the corrective supervision process? a. School visitation c. Model teaching		b. Classroom observation d. All of above
16. The school policy should be determined by a. Citizens c. The professional educations		b. Head teacher d. Citizens and educators
17. The period of co-operative group efforts was a. 1937-1959 AD. c. 1937-2023 AD.		b. 1876-1936 AD. d. 1642-1875 AD.
18. School report is a. detail information parents c. detail information of teacher & students d. detail information of school		b. detail information of visit
19. Which of the following education commission recommended the policy of national school an national curriculum? a. NEC b. ARNEC		c. NESP d. NNEPC
20. The profounder of clinical supervision is a. Morris L. Cogan c. Morris Albert		b. Robert Gold Hammer d. All of the above

Tribhuvan University

2082

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

Roll No:

Chemistry III (Sc.Ed.433, Major)

Group "A"

14

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

1. Which of the following carbohydrates do NOT reduce Fehling solution? a. Glucose b. Fructose c. Lactose d. Sucrose
2. Which statement in the followings is NOT true about α - D- glucose? a. It is a hemi-acetal b. It shows mutarotation c. It has a pyranose ring d. It is the purest form table sugar
3. Which of the following amino acids found in proteins is not optically active? a. Alanine b. Glycine c. Serine d. Valine
4. Which compound in the followings forms zwitterion? a. Ethanol b. Phenol c. Glucose d. Serine
5. Which of the followings is a fat soluble vitamin? a. Vitamin A b. Vitamin B-complex c. Vitamin B ₁ d. Vitamin C
6. Which of the following minerals is necessary for the formation of red blood cells? a. Iodin b. Iron c. Potassium d. Sodium
7. Which statement is true ? a. Oil mainly contains saturated fatty acids b. Fat has high iodine number valu c. Lipids are ester of fatty acids and glycerols d. Lipids are important constituent of cytoplasm
8. Which of the following functional group is present in a cholesterol molecule? a. Alcohol b. Carboxylic c. Ester d. Phenol

9. Which of the following fertilizers is insoluble in water? a. Calcium superphosphate b. Calcium phosphate c. Calcium ammomum nitrate d. Urea
10. Which of the following side-effects might be caused by the use of paracetamol? a. Dizziness b. Irritation c. Itching d. Vomiting
11. Which of the following specificity does not occur in an enzyme? a. Geometrical specificity b. Group specificity c. Optical specificity d. Polarization specificity
12. Which of the following metal oxides is necessary component for manufacturing black glasses? a. Cu ₂ O b. CuO c. CeO ₂ d. PbO
13. How much percentage of nitrogen is present in CAN (Calcium ammonium nitrate) fertilizer? a. 20% b. 30% c. 40% d. 50%
14. Which of the following pesticides is mode from the plant products? a. Azadiractin b. Chloropyrifes c. Diagonon d. Parathion

Tribhuvan University

2082

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

Chemistry III

Sc. Ed. 433 (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 minerals? Describe the sources, functions and deficiency diseases of iron.
2. Define soap and detergent. Describe the mechanism of cleansing action of soap.
3. What are lubricants and adhesives? Describe the physical properties and uses of lubricants and adhesives.

OR

Draw the principle pathway of lipid metabolism and metabolic inter-relationships of fatty acids in human.

4. Explain the general uses and side effects of paracetamol and chloramphenicol.
5. Define polymerization. Explain the types of polymerization reaction.
6. What are ceramics and glasses? Explain the general properties and uses of ceramics in everyday life.

OR

Define and explain the mutarotation of D-glucose.

Group "C"

2×12=24

7. Explain the configuration and conformation of glucose. What happens when glucose is treated with
a. Oxidation b. Conc. HNO₃ c) Alkali and
d. Phenylhydrazine
8. What are proteins? Classify the proteins on the basis of chemical composition and molecular shape. Write the α-amino acid synthesis process.

OR

Define fats and lipids. Describe the chemical properties of fats and oils on the basis of hydrogenation, hydrolysis, hydrogenolysis and saponification.

Tribhuvan University

2082

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

Physics III

Sc. Ed. 434 (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

- Determine the magnetic field intensity produced by a bar magnet in the broad-side-on position.
A bar magnet is 6.2 cm long and has a pole strength of 18.7 A-m. It is placed in a uniform magnetic field of $6.5 \times 10^{-2} T$.
(i) Calculate the torque acting on the magnet when it is perpendicular to the magnetic field.
(ii) Determine the potential energy released as it rotates to its equilibrium position.
- Describe the hysteresis curve for ferromagnetic materials and explain the significance of coercivity and retentivity in selecting materials for various applications.
A diamagnetic material with susceptibility $\chi_m = -0.00008$ is subjected to a magnetic field of $H = 2500 A/m$. Find (a) Intensity of magnetization I , (b) Relative permeability μ_r , and (c) Magnetic induction B .

OR

Describe the construction and operation of a photo-voltaic cell based on the photoelectric effect and discuss their applications in modern technology.

When exposed to ultraviolet light of wavelength $2.0 \times 10^{-7} m$, electrons are emitted from a metal surface with a maximum kinetic energy of 2.5 eV. Calculate the metal's work function, its threshold frequency, and the stopping potential. ($h = 6.6 \times 10^{-34} Js$, $e = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} C$)

- Explain Lenz's law and discuss how it aligns with the conservation of energy principle. Also, derive the expression for the induced emf E in a straight conductor of length l at angle θ moving with velocity v in a magnetic field of strength B as $E = Blv \sin\theta$.
- Describe the process of generating X-rays and their various applications. Determine the amount of energy needed to raise a hydrogen atom from its ground state to the first excited energy level.

OR

Discuss the significance of Einstein's mass-energy equivalence equation. Also, define the concepts of mass defect and the packing fraction of a nucleus.

A fusion reaction takes place when two deuterium nuclei join, as represented by $1^2H + 1^2H \rightarrow 2^4He + 0^1n$

Mass of deuterium nucleus = 2.01355u, mass of helium-3 nucleus = 3.01493 u, and mass of neutron = 1.00867u. Calculate

- the mass difference produced when two deuterium nuclei undergo fusion, and
 - the energy released in joule when this reaction takes place
- Define the terms Amplitude Modulation (A.M.), and Frequency Modulation (F.M.), and mention their typical applications. Explain the operation of a light emitting diode along with its structure.
 - Explain the phenomenon of gaseous discharge at different pressures. In a Millikan-type experiment, plates are 1.2 cm apart. An oil drop falls at $2.5 \times 10^2 cm/s$ without an electric field. It stays suspended when 1350 V is applied with the upper plate positive. Find (a) radius of the drop and (b) number of electrons on it.

OR

Explain the motion of an electron under the influence of electric and magnetic fields, and discuss how each field affects its path and velocity.

P.T.O.

7. (a) Derive the expression for the force per unit length between two long, parallel conductors carrying current and define one ampere of current based on this force.
- (b) State Ampere's circuital law and use it to calculate the magnetic field inside an infinite long solenoid.
- (c) A solenoid of length 18 cm and radius 20 cm is tightly wound with 750 turns of wire. If a current of 6 A flows through the solenoid, calculate the magnetic field near its center.
8. (a) Explain the various types of radiation and discuss their distinct characteristics.
- (b) Discuss the basic laws governing radioactivity. Derive the radioactive decay law and define the decay constant.
- (c) Define mean value of alternating current
- An AC source with a frequency of 60 Hz and an RMS voltage of 12 V is connected separately to (a) a $6\ \Omega$ resistor, (b) a 1.5 H inductor, and (c) a $2\ \mu\text{F}$ capacitor. Calculate the RMS current in each case.

OR

Explain how P-type and N-type semiconductors are formed.

Describe the working of a full-wave rectifier using a PN-junction diode.

Explain the phenomenon of self-induction and derive the expression for the energy stored in an inductor.

Group "A"

14

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

- According to Biot-Savart law, the magnetic field $d\vec{B}$ produced by a current element $d\vec{l}$ at a distance, r , assuming that current I flow through the element, is
 a. $4\pi\mu_0 I \frac{\vec{r} \times d\vec{l}}{r^3}$ b. $\frac{\mu_0 I \vec{r} \times d\vec{l}}{4\pi r^2}$ c. $\frac{\mu_0 I \vec{r} \times d\vec{l}}{4\pi r^3}$ d. $4\pi\mu_0 I \frac{\vec{r} \times d\vec{l}}{r^2}$
- Which of the following correctly represents the expression for the time period of a magnet oscillating in an oscillation magnetometer?
 a. $T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{I}{MH}}$ b. $T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{M}{IH}}$
 c. $T = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{I}{MH}}$ d. $T = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{M}{IH}}$
- Which type of magnetic material is characterized by having a negative magnetic susceptibility?
 a. Non-magnetic b. Diamagnetic
 c. Paramagnetic d. Ferromagnetic
- What happens to the induced EMF in an AC generator when both the magnetic flux of the poles and the rotational speed are doubled?
 a. Half b. Doubled
 c. Becomes four times d. Remains same
- Which of the following is an application of Lenz's Law?
 a. Electric motor b. Induction heating
 c. Thermocouple d. Transformer
- If the RMS voltage is 220 V, the peak voltage is
 a. 110 V b. 311V c. 220 V d. 440 V

- In an AC circuit containing only a capacitor, the current leads the voltage by
 a. π b. 2π c. $\frac{\pi}{2}$ d. $\frac{\pi}{4}$
- Which of the following parts of a CRO is responsible for producing the electron beam?
 a. Cathode b. Anode
 c. Phosphor screen d. Deflection plate
- Increasing the intensity of light in a photoelectric experiment increases
 a. energy of emitted electrons b. number of emitted electrons
 c. work function of the metal d. threshold frequency
- Maximum Zener current can be obtained when load resistance in Zener diode
 a. increases b. decreases
 c. becomes zero d. becomes infinite
- The Brackett series of spectral lines arise when an electron in an excited hydrogen atom jumps from an energy level
 a. $n = 5$ to $n = 1$ b. $n = 5$ to $n = 3$
 c. $n = 5$ to $n = 4$ d. $n = 5$ to $n = 2$
- Isotopes are atoms of the same element with the same number of protons but different
 a. atomic numbers b. neutrons
 c. electrons d. chemical properties
- The basic working principle of a G.M. tube is based on
 a. Photoelectric effect b. Thermionic emission
 c. Ionization of gas d. Magnetic induction
- The principle used in optical fiber communication is
 a. reflection b. refraction
 c. total internal reflection d. diffraction

Tribhuvan University

2082

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

Plant Science III

Sc. Ed. 438 (Minor)

Full Marks: 40

Time: 1:30 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"

3×7=21

1. Describe the role of herbarium in plant taxonomy. Analyze the appropriateness of use of cytogenetical and embryological data in modern plant taxonomy. (3+4)

OR

You are in a farmer's field and are required to identify a plant disease. How would you determine whether the disease is caused by bacteria, viruses, or fungi? Explain the criteria and methods you would use to make this identification.

2. Describe the general procedure of *in-vitro* culture.
3. Give the scientific names and economic importance of the following plants.
- a. Alaichi
 - b. Karela
 - c. Devdar
 - d. Okhar

Group "C"

12

4. Describe the taxonomic characters of family scrophulariaceae with floral formula and floral diagram and affinities. Mention the scientific name of any two plants having economic importance belonging to this family. (6+2+3+1)

OR

Describe chemical components and double helical structure of DNA as proposed by Watson and Crick with the help of necessary diagrams.

Tribhuvan University

2082

Bachelor Level (4Yrs.) / Education / III Year Roll No:
Plant Science III (Sc.Ed.438) (Minor)

Group "A"

7

Attempt ALL the questions.

Tick (✓) the best answer.

- | |
|--|
| 1. What is the basic unit of taxonomy?
a. Species b. Genus c. Family d. Order |
| 2. Which of the following best explains why Hutchinson separated dicots into Lignosae and Herbaceae?
a. To prioritize seed morphology over floral characteristics
b. To identify evolutionary stages of angiosperms based on leaf arrangement
c. To reflect the evolutionary divergence based on growth habit
d. To distinguish between flowering and non-flowering plants |
| 3. What symptom distinguishes black rot of crucifers?
a. Brown spots on fruits
b. Yellow V-shaped lesions on leaf margins
c. Wilting and root rot d. Leaf rolling and stunting |
| 4. Which of the following correctly links structure and function?
a. Golgi body - Energy production
b. Mitochondria - Protein synthesis
c. Ribosomes - Lipid synthesis
d. Endoplasmic reticulum - Intracellular transport |
| 5. When plant tissue culture technique involves growing undifferentiated cells?
a. Anther culture b. Callus culture
c. Embryo culture d. Organ culture |
| 6. Which best explains the advantage of embryo culture over seed culture?
a. It avoids dormancy issues b. It takes longer
c. It uses cheaper media d. It enhance plant growth |
| 7. The scientific name of Aphim is
a. <i>Amomum subulatum</i> Roxb., b. <i>Berberis aristata</i> DC.
c. <i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> Linn. d. <i>Papaver somniferum</i> Linn. |

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Tribhuvan University

2082

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

Animal Science III

Sc. Ed. 439 (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. What is the zoological code and describe binomial system of nomenclature with suitable example.

OR

Write short notes on causes, symptoms and preventive measures of Giardiasis.

2. Define sex linked inheritance in brief with the suitable example of criss-cross pattern of inheritance?
3. Explain the characteristic feature of Ethiopian region.

Group "C"

12

4. Describe the human evolution with its phylogenetic examples.

OR

What is tissue and organ transplantation technology? Describe its types and preventive measure of its graft rejection with suitable examples.

□

Tribhuvan University

2082

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

⇒ Animal Science III (Sc.Ed.439) (Minor)

Group "A"

7

Attempt ALL the questions.

Tick (✓) the best answer.

- | |
|--|
| 1. Which technological studies will be applied to detect biological relation between two animals?
a. DNA hybridization
b. Karyology
c. Cytology
d. Enzymes |
| 2. The host where parasites spend its young or larval stages of life is :
a. Primary host
b. Secondary host
c. Reservoir host
d. Parasitoid |
| 3. Vermiculture is used for::
a. Pharmaceutical preparation
b. Production of food
c. Fermentation
d. Management of organic waste |
| 4. The causative agent of Gingivitis is
a. Salmonella
b. Plasmodium
c. Entamoeba
d. Trypanosoma |
| 5. Macro mutation or chromosomal aberration occurs due to chromosomal:
a. Duplication
b. Translocation
c. Deletion
d. All of the above |
| 6. The human ancestor who was artist and made weapon is:
a. Home erectus
b. Australopithecus
c. Ramapithecus
d. Cro-Magnon man |
| 7. The responsible chromosome of sex determination in human is due to :
a. X chromosome
b. Y chromosome
c. both X and Y chromosome
d. Autosomes |

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