

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

2083

Master / Education / 1st Semester
Ed.S11 Foundations of Education

Full Marks: 60
Time: 3 hrs.

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

Attempt all questions

Group "B"

6 X 5 marks =30

1. Describe the method of teaching from Buddhist perspective. Are these methods applicable in the Nepali classroom situation? Explain with suitable examples.

OR

Analyze the method of learning as suggested in Bhagavad Gita? How do you apply these methods in classroom pedagogy? Explain with suitable examples.

2. Compare fundamental assumptions of modernism with post-modernism. Among them, which assumptions do you think are the most useful to change student mind set? Explain.
3. Clarify the concept of transformative learning. How do you apply the concept of transformative learning of Jack Mezirow to solve a social problem? Pick an example and link the Mezirow perspective to solve that problem.
4. Explain the concept of dialectic materialism. How do you apply this concept to knowledge acquiring process? Explain.
5. Discuss the concept of power. Critically analyze the role of discourse in shaping existing education system of Nepal.

OR

Compare Functional power perspective with Marxian power perspective.

6. Describe the concept of social exclusion. How do you analyze the situation of multiple exclusions of children from Dalit communities in Nepali schools? Explain with suitable example.

Group "C"

2 X 10 marks =20

7. Explain the scope of Vedic philosophy. How do you link these scopes in the classroom instruction to change the behaviors of Nepali students? Explain with suitable examples.
8. Present the meaning and basic assumptions of symbolic interaction theory. Link the message of symbolic interaction theory to the classroom instruction, student success, and evaluation process with suitable examples.

OR

Marxist theory claims that the unequal distribution of forces of production is the main cause to determine social classes and then the structure of society. However, the assumptions of critical theory argue that not only economic factor but also there are so many determinants in shaping the structure of the society. Discuss the assumptions of critical theory and trace out the influence of these assumptions on Nepali education system with suitable examples.



TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

Faculty of Education

2083

Master /1st Semester

Symbol No.:

Ed.511 Foundations of Education

Group "A"

10 X 1 mark =10

Attempt all questions

Tick (✓) the best answers

1. Which of the following is a method of learning according to Vedic philosophy?
 - a. Project method
 - b. Critical thinking
 - c. Scripture study
 - d. Reflection
2. Which of the following is an example of social value according to Kuran?
 - a. Do not be arrogant
 - b. Be impartial
 - c. Do not use alcohol
 - d. Respect guest
3. The role of teacher according to progressivism is ...
 - a. To be a sole source of authority
 - b. To provide guidance to the student
 - c. To be a coworker of student
 - d. To order and advice pupil
4. Which of the following is the main aim of education according to Paulo Freire?
 - a. To help achieve good score in exam
 - b. To help acquire technical knowledge
 - c. To help develop communication skill
 - d. To help for practicing freedom
5. Which of the following is a functional pre-requisite (eufunction) to remain social structure always in equilibrium?
 - a. Biological extinction
 - b. Social norms
 - c. War and conflict
 - d. Absorption of society

6. According to the laws of contradiction in the Marxist theory, which of the following is an example of *major contradiction*?
 - a. The contradiction between farmer and labor
 - b. The contradiction between *Indriver* and *Pathao*
 - c. The contradiction between school teacher and personal
 - d. The contradiction between capitalistic and socialistic parties
7. Which of the following statement is correct according to J. H. Mead?
 - a. Mind is the product of supernatural power
 - b. Mind is not intracranial but is a social process
 - c. Mind is material thing in the body gifted by birth
 - d. Mind is an object rather than a social process
8. The source of power according to elite perspective is
 - a. Efficiency of an individual
 - b. Possession of material property
 - c. Intelligence and leading capability
 - d. Cultural influence upon an individual
9. Which of the following is correct statement in view of the Foucault regarding identity?
 - a. Identity is predetermined and fixed
 - b. Identity is inborn capability of an individual
 - c. Identity is permanent feature of an individual
 - d. Identity is communicated in the process of interaction
10. Which of the following option signifies the concept of multiple exclusion?
 - a. Exclusion caused by geographical difficulties
 - b. Exclusion form economic access and opportunities
 - c. Exclusion caused by more than one factors at the same time
 - d. Exclusion form educational opportunity due to gender disparity



TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

2083

Master / Education / 1st Semester

Full Marks: 60

Ed.513 Advanced Educational Psychology

Time: 3 hrs.

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

Attempt all questions

Group "B"

6 X 5 marks =30

1. Explain how Freud's psychosexual stages can help understand behavior problems in early childhood classrooms in Nepal.
2. Discuss how moral development occurs during adolescence and its significance in the Nepali school system.
3. Describe the symptoms, causes, and effects of depression in adolescents, and discuss the role of schools in identifying and supporting students with mental health challenges.

OR

Discuss the positive and negative effects of ICTs and mass media on adolescent development and suggest ways to promote responsible use

4. "Behaviourism learning theory is also called black box theory." Justify this statement with suitable examples.
5. Explain how humanistic principles can foster a positive learning environment and promote student well-being.
6. Compare and contrast the techniques of individual and group counseling, highlighting their respective strengths and weaknesses.

OR

Discuss the importance of a collaborative relationship between teachers and counselors in addressing students' needs effectively.

Group "C"

2 X 10 marks =20

7. Explain the importance of incorporating indigenous and gender perspectives in educational practices to support the diverse needs of adolescents.
8. In what ways can cognitivist strategies support students' memory and understanding in Nepali secondary schools with exam-focused curricula?

OR

How can constructivist learning principles be used to foster creativity and problem-solving in resource-poor rural schools in Nepal.



TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

Faculty of Education

2083

Master /1st Semester

Symbol No.:

Ed.513 Advanced Educational Psychology

Group "A"

10 X 1 mark =10

Attempt all questions

Tick (✓) the best answers

1. Which developmental issue emphasizes whether development is a gradual, continuous process or a sequence of separate stages?
 - a. Nature vs. nurture
 - b. Continuity vs. discontinuity
 - c. Universal vs. context specificity
 - d. Growth vs. maturity
2. Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory encourages educators to:
 - a. Consider the various systems influencing student development
 - b. Focus solely on the student's individual needs and interests
 - c. Apply strict behavior management techniques in the school
 - d. Analyze students' personality traits in teaching and learning
3. Self-seeking" is a characteristic of which developmental area in adolescence?
 - a. Physical
 - b. Cognitive
 - c. Social
 - d. Emotional
4. Sexual perversion in adolescence refers to:
 - a. Deviant sexual behaviors
 - b. Standard sexual exploration
 - c. Development of sexual identity
 - d. Healthy sexual relationships
5. Addressing anger and aggression in schools requires:
 - a. Punitive measures only in a school setting
 - b. Teaching conflict resolution skills
 - c. Ignoring aggressive behavior in the classroom
 - d. Encouraging physical fights among students
6. Neo-behaviourism is a branch of behaviorism that:
 - a. Rejects all aspects of traditional behaviorism theory
 - b. Focuses solely on animal behavior in learning process
 - c. Emphasizes unconscious processes in the classroom
 - d. Incorporates cognitive elements into behaviorist theory
7. A key characteristic of constructivism is that learning is:
 - a. A passive process in course of learning
 - b. An active process of meaning construction
 - c. Primarily based on memorization skill
 - d. Driven by external rewards and punishment
8. A critique of connectivism is that it:
 - a. Overemphasizes individual learning
 - b. Ignores the role of technology in teaching
 - c. Focuses too much on traditional learning
 - d. May lack clear pedagogical principles
9. Guidance and counseling in schools ultimately aim to:
 - a. Create a hostile learning environment
 - b. Replace parental involvement
 - c. Promote student well-being and success
 - d. Focus solely on academic achievement
10. When a teacher acts as a student's advisor, they might help with:
 - a. Making wise choices
 - b. Assigning detentions
 - c. Grading assignments
 - d. Enforcing school rules



TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

2083

Master / Education / 1st Semester

Full Marks: 60

Eng. Ed. 515 Phonetics and Phonology

Time: 3 hrs.

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

Attempt all questions

Group "B"

6 X 5 marks = 30

1. Phonetics studies human speech sounds in its three aspects—articulatory, acoustic, and auditory. Describe in brief the nature of study of speech sounds under each of the aspects.
2. All the vowels in English are voiced. Some consonants are voiceless and some others are voiced. How can you recognize whether a sound is voiced or voiceless? Explain with examples.
3. Phone and phoneme can be understood associating them respectively with the object and concept of anything, such as door or chair. Elucidate with examples.
4. In English, 'good boy' is uttered as 'goobboy' in connected speech. The phonological process involved in this example is called assimilation. Mention and explain various types of assimilation with examples.

OR

Following Giegerich (2009), there are 20 vowel phonemes in Received Pronunciation (RP) whereas there are only 16 vowels in General American (GA). Make an inventory of vowels common to both the accents in terms of Giegerich's system of notation with at least one 'example word' for each phoneme.

5. How do you teach English pronunciation to Nepali native learners? Mention and explain any two activities that can be used for teaching English pronunciation to secondary level students in Nepalese context.

6. A sequence of phonological rules can be collapsed into one. Collapse the following hypothetical phonological rules in to one:

$X \rightarrow Y / __ C$

$X \rightarrow Y / __ AC$

$X \rightarrow Y / __ ABC$

OR

Distinguish between oral, nasal, and nasalized sounds with examples in English.

Group "C"

2 X 10 marks = 20

7. During the production of speech sounds many things happen. First of all, the air is initiated from any point in the vocal tract and moves towards a particular direction. Secondly, the air usually passes through the glottis. The air, then, passes either through the mouth or through the nose or partially through the both. Finally, the sounds are articulated at particular points in mouth. These four happenings are called the processes of speech production. Mention the technical terms for each of the processes, and explain any two of them in brief.
8. Following Giegerich (2009), there are four basic types of English consonants on the basis of their manners of articulation. They are nasal stops, oral stops, fricatives, and approximants. He defines them in terms of the possible combinations of two binary features: $[\pm\text{continuant}]$ and $[\pm\text{sonorant}]$. Define these binary features, and then define the basic types of consonants in terms of these binary features with examples.

OR

The six pairs of basic English vowel phonemes can be analyzed in terms of eight binary features—[Consonant], [Sonorant], [Continuant], [Back], [High], [Low], [Round], [Tense]. Analyze all the vowels in terms of these binary features. Example: /i/:
[−consonantal], [+sonorant], [+continuant], [−back], [+high], [−low], [−round], [+tense]



TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

Faculty of Education

2083

Master /1st Semester

Symbol No.:

Eng. Ed. 515 Phonetics and Phonology

Group "A"

10 X 1 mark =10

Attempt all questions

Tick (✓) the best answers

1. The sounds [p], [b], [t], [d], [k], and [g] are produced with pulmonic airstream mechanism. They are called
 - a. ejective
 - b. implosive
 - c. plosive
 - d. click
2. In which of the following states of glottis the air does not pass through it, and therefore it does not represent a type of phonation process according to Catford (2001)?
 - a. voicelessness
 - b. glottal stop
 - c. creak
 - d. voice
3. Which of the following cardinal vowels is the rounded counterpart of [i]?
 - a. cardinal vowel no. 9
 - b. cardinal vowel no. 2
 - c. cardinal vowel no. 17
 - d. cardinal vowel no. 10
4. In Nepali, we often realize /mahılı/ as [maɪɪ] and /bəhını/ as [bəɪɪ] while speaking. Which of the following phonological process involved in these examples?
 - a. assimilation
 - b. deletion
 - c. prothesis
 - d. neutralization
5. There are three views of the phoneme. The phonetic view regards phoneme as a
 - a. physical reality
 - b. mental reality
 - c. psychological reality
 - d. phonological reality

6. Giegerich (2009) regards English /r/ as a/an
 - a. alveolar fricative
 - b. post-alveolar fricative
 - c. post-alveolar approximant
 - d. post-alveolar trill
7. The maximal onset principle of syllabification states that "where two syllables are to be divided, any consonants between them should be attached to the right-hand syllable, not the left, as far as possible." Following this principle, the word "pedestal" is syllabified as:
 - a. ['pɛ.də.stəl]
 - b. ['pɛ.dəs.təl]
 - c. ['pɛd.ə.stəl]
 - d. ['pɛd.əst.əl]
8. Phonology is the theory and procedure of discovering an inventory of rules for variations of sounds in a language. This statement is true of
 - a. generative phonology
 - b. linear phonology
 - c. classical phonology
 - d. all of the above
9. Among the four basic manners of articulation, the oral stops are defined as
 - a. [-continuant, +sonorant]
 - b. [-continuant, -sonorant]
 - c. +continuant, -sonorant]
 - d. [+continuant, +sonorant]
10. Which of the following two words form a minimal pair?
 - a. seat and fit
 - b. right and sight
 - c. heart and beard
 - d. tear and dare



TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

2083

Master / Education / 1st Semester
Eng.Ed.516 English Usage and Use

Full Marks: 60
Time: 3 hrs.

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

Attempt all questions

Group "B"

6 X 5 marks = 30

1. Present major characteristic features of discourse grammar and describe any four of them in brief.
2. How did the formal grammar contrast with the functional grammar? Discuss their contrastive features in brief.

OR

Critically evaluate the contribution of the traditional grammar to the field of language teaching.

3. Write a short note on any **Two** of the following points.
 - a. Misconceptions of grammar
 - b. Cleft sentences in English
 - c. Nominalization in English
4. Rewrite the following sentences as indicated in the brackets
 - a. Bipana married an American twenty-five years ago.
(Change into the passive voice.)
 - b. Your son has been supported to go across this road.
(Change into the active voice.)
 - c. No one respects Marohang. He is generous and helpful.
(Use 'in spite of' in sub-ordination.)
 - d. Martin decided not to sell his old car last month and now he feels that it was his wrong decision. Now he

tells himself, "I wish I (sell) my old car." (Supply suitable form of the verb in the brackets.)

- e. They sought the responsible circumstances of the accident. (Change into the 'Yes/No' question.)
 - f. Kapil has already met her at the party. (Change into negative.)
 - g. They.....invite your parents to the ceremony. (Supply a suitable modal verb to show an obligation related to a context in the past.)
 - h. Here today Ms. Rani told Jitman, "I will meet you here tomorrow." (Change into the reported/indirect speech.)
 - i. This news..... (broadcast) on Nepal Television yesterday. (Supply the suitable form of the predicator based on the verb in the brackets.)
 - j. She wanted a good holiday. (Change into a pseudo-cleft sentence.)
5. "We should teach English grammar explicitly." Present your views for or against the statement.

OR

According to Celce-Murcia and Hilles (1988), what are the stages of teaching grammar that we should follow to develop communicative competence of the learners? Describe them in brief.

6. Write a short note on any **Two** of the following points.
- a. Discourse markers in English
 - b. Use of pro-forms in English
 - c. Ellipses in English syntax

P.T.O

Group "C"

2 X 10 marks =20

7. What is coordination in English syntax? Describe with examples. Explain the syntactic features of coordinators used in coordination? And discuss how we should teach different types of coordination to the learners of university level in the context of Nepal.

OR

Why did the structural grammar emerge in the field of linguistics and language teaching? Explain it in detail. Also, discuss its merits and demerits in detail.

8. What are the major two approaches to teaching grammar? Explain their contrastive features with examples. Which one do you think more suitable to teach English grammar in the context of Nepal now and why?



TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

Faculty of Education

2083

Master /1st Semester

Symbol No.:

Eng.Ed.516 English Usage and Use

Group "A"

10 X 1 mark =10

Attempt all questions

Tick (✓) the best answers

1. Which of the following statements does not show a misconception of 'grammar'?
 - a. Grammar suppresses and hinders communication.
 - b. Good grammar is a measure of intelligence.
 - c. Infinitives can be split in English sentences.
 - d. Grammar is a collection of meaningless forms.
2. Which of the following sentences is grammatically correct?
 - a. We are used to share our happiness.
 - b. Rabina dedicated her life to serving the nation.
 - c. My grandparent have returned back from London.
 - d. One of my students have gone to the USA.
3. Which predicator is suitable to complete the sentence "If they had not invited her, she unhappy with them"?
 - a. would be
 - b. would have been
 - c. will be
 - d. will have been
4. Which of the following underlined words/phrases is a pro-form in the English language?
 - a. This is the weather the cuckoo likes, and so do I.
 - b. Mira went to the UK to meet her parents and grandparents.
 - c. Bina met her friends in a foreign country last year.
 - d. Ramesh married Radha because they loved each other.
5. What does the underlined modal verb in the sentence 'You do not have to meet her today' show?
 - a. a prohibition in the present

- b. lack of an obligation in the past
 - c. a prohibition in the past
 - d. lack of an obligation in the present
6. What is the correct passive voice of the sentence 'Ramila married Dawa last year'?
 - a. Dawa was married to Ramila last year.
 - b. Ramila was married by Dawa last year.
 - c. Dawa is married to Ramila last year.
 - d. Ramila was married with Dawa last year.
7. Which of the following conjunctions comes in the blank of the following sentence?
"Robert's results were excellent his carelessness in his studies."
 - a. although
 - b. because
 - c. despite
 - d. therefore
8. Which of the underlined verbs functions as the dynamic sense of the verb?
 - a. They played the madal and the guitar yesterday.
 - b. Binita really loves an American.
 - c. They are always ready to help you.
 - d. His face resembles his grandfather's face.
9. Why does a speaker use the discourse marker 'You know?' in speech?
 - a. to interrupt the audience to judge him/her
 - b. to invite confirmation from the audience
 - c. to express hesitation and lack of certainty
 - d. to deny what someone has already expressed
10. Which of the following sentences is NOT grammatically correct in the use of the verbs?
 - a. One of my friends plays guitar in a band.
 - b. Do you believe that the earth goes around the sun?
 - c. He has been working as the principal of my school for ten tears now.
 - d. He has bought a guitar in the city of Kathmandu yesterday.



TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

2083

Master / Education / 1st Semester

Full Marks: 60

Eng.Ed.517 Interdisciplinary Readings

Time: 3 hrs.

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

Attempt all questions

Group "B"

6 X 5 marks =30

1. How does the Gardner relate the white rabbit with the level of knowledge? What does the deep level of fur symbolize in the text 'The Top Hat'?
2. In what ways do the concept of belief system and knowledge get common between New Man and Old Man? Exemplify.
3. What does recreation refer to in creative writing and how does reflective writing enhance creative writing? Elaborate.
4. Conventional education makes independent thinking extremely difficult. Conformity leads mediocrity. Explain this statement in reference to the significance of education in our lives.

OR

What are similarities do you find between Helen Keller and Jhamak Ghimire to see and perceive others in life and the world as art? Explain.

5. In what ways politicians create the sense of fear to rule public? How does the concept of fear become a powerful weapon in the diplomatic deals? Exemplify.

OR

In what ways changing demographics and economic growth interrelated? Explain the challenges caused by rapid population growth.

6. How does the novel 'Jonathan Livingston Seagull' symbolize the Gull society in reference to the behaviour, people and human society? Explain.

Group "C"

2 X 10 marks =20

7. How does technology reexamine the way we think about content, learning and curriculum to craft students' academic integrity? Briefly explain ten big shifts that bring changes in the redefinition of the students, teachers and classroom?

OR

Arnold sees 'culture' and 'anarchy' as two opposing concepts. How do you respond to this situation? How does the practices of culture reform the behaviour of people? Explain.

8. Explain what Mahakabi Devkota reflect the beauty of Nepal in the essay from physical and spiritual perspectives? Why does the essayist prefer to be a patriotic rather than to be a universalist? Justify.



TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

Faculty of Education

2083

Master /1st Semester

Symbol No.:

Eng.Ed.517 Interdisciplinary Readings

Group "A"

10 X 1 mark =10

Attempt all questions

Tick (✓) the best answers

1. What does fine hair refer in the sentence, '...But philosophers are always trying to climb up the fine hairs of the fur in order to stare right into the magician's eye'?
 - a. Surface level of knowledge
 - b. Deep level of understanding
 - c. Surface and deep level of understanding
 - d. General way of learning
2. How was the leadership in Athenian Empire defined as?
 - a. Democratic, commercial and industrial
 - b. Authoritarian, militaristic and agricultural
 - c. Democratic, authoritarian and commercial
 - d. Authoritarian, overcrowded and uncontrollable
3. Who was awarded the prize for the novel 'Air Chrysalis' in the text 'I am Glad you liked it'?
 - a. Tengo
 - b. Fuka-Eri
 - c. Komastau
 - d. Professor Ebisuno
4. What was the third letter written by Jhamak Ghimire during her learning with letters?
 - a. Ka
 - b. Oo
 - c. Wa
 - d. Ba
5. Which of the following is the common ground of research of Eastern mysticism and physics?
 - a. Quantam physics
 - b. Atoms
 - c. Project-based learning
 - d. Observation

6. The name of two gulls Jonathan met were..
 - a. Sullivan and Chiang
 - b. Chiang and Fletcher
 - c. Fletcher and John
 - d. Chiang and Jonathan
7. What does the new literacy mean in the twenty-first century skills?
 - a. Read, write and web
 - b. Read and write
 - c. Write and network
 - d. Write only
8. Which of the following aspect is the key factor of changing demographics?
 - a. Cross-country migration.
 - b. Temporal scale
 - c. psychological consequences
 - d. Progression of fertility
9. What attitude does the novel 'Black Beauty' represents?
 - a. Physical and mental
 - b. Social and Mental
 - c. psychological and social
 - d. Mental and fooding
10. Which of the following idea is associated with communism?
 - a. The ruling has the belief of God or religion.
 - b. The ruling uses army forces
 - c. There is freedom of public voices in the government
 - d. There is struggle between haves and have-nots



TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

2083

Master / Education / 1st Semester

Full Marks: 60

Eng.Ed.518 Second language Acquisition (SLA) Theories and Research

Time: 3 hrs.

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

Attempt all questions

Group "B"

6 X 5 marks =30

1. Define SLA from the research perspective, and point out the importance of SLA research in language pedagogy.
2. Do you think basic assumption of inter language is relevant in the development of second language? Critically state your position.

OR

What are the basic assumptions of functional approaches to SLA? Explain whether you agree or disagree with them.

3. Define the process of scaffolding during the L2 acquisition. What are the specific roles of it?
4. Comprehensible input is necessary but not a sufficient condition for L2 acquisition. Do you agree with this claim? Critically present your position.

OR

How are learning strategies different from learning styles?

Discuss two different examples of each of them.

5. What are the basic premises of the acculturation model of SLA? How relevant are they in the classroom context?
6. Is the relationship between input, interaction and output linear or cyclic? Argue with illustrations.

Group "C"

2 X 10 marks =20

7. Critically present your positions on the implications of nativization and discourse theories of SLA in the instructed settings of SLA.

OR

What are the major disciplines related to SLA? Elaborate with examples two of them: third language acquisition and heritage language acquisition.

8. If a teacher of L2 English wants to establish himself or herself not only as a teacher but also as a researcher, what specific activities do you suggest for the teacher to be involved in? Discuss in brief.



TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

Faculty of Education

2083

Master /1st Semester

Symbol No.:

Eng.Ed.518 Second language Acquisition (SLA) Theories and Research

Group "A"

10 X 1 mark =10

Attempt all questions

Tick (✓) the best answers

1. Ajit uses L2 English despite several errors in his performance in his workplace. Along with accomplishment of job at the workplace, he feels connected with his fellow workers just because of his English. He is encouraged about his course of learning English. In this situation what is the role of Ajit's English according to sociocultural theory?
a. as mediation
b. as regulation
c. as scaffolding
d. as private speech
2. If a learner acquires two languages with roughly equivalent competence in both languages, which type of bilingual is the learner?
a. subordinate bilingualism
b. coordinate bilingualism
c. balanced bilingualism
d. compound bilingualism
3. Which of the following characterizes Universal Grammar?
a. grammar of all languages in the world
b. grammar that works for artificial languages of the world
c. grammar of AI
d. grammar inherent in every human mind
4. Which of the following is NOT the major factor influencing motivation for L2 acquisition?
a. a goal to acquire the L2
b. attitudes to the L2
c. language aptitude
d. efforts for acquisition
5. Sarita, a native speaker of the Nepali language gets stressed when she has to communicate in English with its speakers. Her fear is related to the differences between her culture and English culture. Which individual factor is influential in this case?

- a. language shock
b. culture shock
c. cultural assimilation
d. cultural pluralism
6. A group of learners of L2 English are exposed to English discourse and communication in which native and non-native speakers make common efforts for making the input meaningful. In this case, what is the contribution of L2 discourse according to discourse theory?
a. for acculturation
b. for accommodation
c. for nativization
d. for negotiation of meaning
7. When an L2 learner has strong identification with the outgroup, which of the following result is expected according to accommodation theory?
a. upward convergence
b. downward divergence
c. low rate of acquisition
d. low rate of acculturation
8. What is the role of L2 interaction according to interaction hypothesis?
a. to make input comprehensible
b. to internalize the L2 grammar
c. to discourage the use of L1
d. to develop universal grammar in learners
9. Isha Gurung, an L2 teacher of English is interested to carry out an action research on 'making students write originally'. Which of the following can be the best intervention of her research?
a. asking them to copy the model writings
b. asking them to prepare a draft first
c. discouraging them from using L1 in the class
d. encouraging them to use ChatGPT
10. What is the primary benefit of teacher as a researcher?
a. Teachers can contribute to the knowledge of the related discipline.
b. They can write research articles.
c. Their classroom becomes more dynamic, innovative and effective.
d. They can have professional development opportunities.



TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

2083

Master / Education / 1st Semester
Ed.PM.515 Planning Education for Change

Full Marks: 60
Time: 3 hrs.

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

Attempt all questions

Group "B"

6 X 5 marks =30

1. Elaborate the planning process in education.
2. Explain the main themes of educational plan.

OR

Discuss the chronology of Nepalese educational planning.

3. State the future direction in educational planning.
4. Explain the concept of planning for people with its advantages and disadvantages.

OR

Explain the concept of diversity Planning in Education with examples.

5. Determine the educational parameter in policy planning.
6. Explain the modernization of educational planning with examples.

Group "C"

2 X 10 marks =20

7. Explore the use of Quality Assurance and Accreditation (QAA) system in higher education.
8. Discuss the performance measures of Diversity Planning with examples.

OR

Examine the milestone of educational planning.



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Symbol No.:

Ed.PM.515 Planning Education for Change

Group "A"

10 X 1 mark =10

Attempt all questions

Tick (✓) the best answers

1. Educational planning primarily focus on
 - a. infrastructure development
 - b. resource management
 - c. curricular development
 - d. administrative efficiency
2. A major challenges in educational planning refers
 - a. student motivation
 - b. infrastructure preparation
 - c. predicting population growth
 - d. text book distribution
3. Essential for urban integrating ethnic communities planning focused on
 - a. Cultural sensitivity training
 - b. Segregation
 - c. Uniform zoning laws
 - d. Exclusionary practices
4. The primary purpose of the funding assessment process is
 - a. to judge the personal interests of the applicant
 - b. to evaluate personal qualification
 - c. to minimize operational costs
 - d. to assist decision makers in allocating funds effectively
5. Each individual or group is given resources based on their specific needs is called
 - a. equity
 - b. equality
 - c. diversity
 - d. quality
6. Essential characteristics of micro-level planning is
 - a. involvement of multiple stakeholder
 - b. detailed and specific focus
 - c. long term goal
 - d. broad scope of subjective matter
7. The document mainly outlines country's educational policies is related to
 - a. national curriculum
 - b. teacher's handbook
 - c. education act
 - d. student handbook
8. Methods of setting budgets considers institution as an investment is called
 - a. durability
 - b. feasibility
 - c. desirability
 - d. affordability
9. Which of the following can be measured of social equity?
 - a. Political corruption
 - b. Income distribution
 - c. Economic disparity
 - d. Corporate profits
10. The main challenge in modernizing educational planning is considers of
 - a. Lack of technological resources
 - b. Overqualified staff
 - c. Excessive funding
 - d. Homogeneous curriculum



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Master / Education / 1st Semester

Full Marks: 60

Ed.PM.516 Theories of Educational Management and Leadership

Time: 3 hrs.

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

Attempt all questions

Group "B"

6 X 5 marks =30

1. Discuss the functions of educational management.
2. How should gender address the diverse learning in educational management?

OR

In what ways can educational management contribute to gender equity and access to education?

3. Discuss the human relation movement contribution thought to educational management with its advantages.
4. Explain the main elements in analyzing the models.

OR

Elucidate the major model's features of educational management.

5. Analyze the effectiveness of educational leadership in school development program.
6. Explain the contemporary leadership roles to developed school environment.

Group "C"

2 X 10 marks =20

7. Explain the determining factors of leadership skills with examples.

OR

Explain the different style of leadership in Education.

8. Analyze the contribution of scientific management thought to educational management with examples.



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Master /1st Semester

Symbol No.:

Ed.PM.516 Theories of Educational Management and Leadership

Group "A"

10 X 1 mark =10

Attempt all questions

Tick (✓) the best answers

1. The primary function of educational management is
 - a. planning
 - b. budgeting
 - c. reporting
 - d. assessment
2. The term refers to the unequal treatment of individuals based on their gender in educational setting denoted
 - a. gender equity
 - b. gender bias
 - c. gender identity
 - d. gender inclusion
3. The father of scientific management theory is
 - a. Max Weber
 - b. Elton Mayo
 - c. F.W. Taylor
 - d. Henri Fayol
4. Focuses on inspiring and motivating employees to innovate and find new ways to drive the organization's success leadership is known as
 - a. Transformational
 - b. Transactional
 - c. Situational
 - d. Participative
5. The key component of situational leadership is determined
 - a. leader's personal preferences
 - b. market trends oriented
 - c. the maturity level of followers
 - d. cultural background oriented
6. Leaders use eloquent communication skills to unite a team towards a shared vision is mostly related to
 - a. bureaucratic leadership
 - b. democratic leadership

- c. autocratic leadership
 - d. charismatic leadership
7. The leadership styles in the collegial model focus on
 - a. authoritarian control
 - b. group, consensus and collaboration
 - c. individual performance metrics
 - d. minimal staff involvement in decision making
8. In the bureaucratic model of educational management essential considered of
 - a. flexibility in roles
 - b. focus on individual needs
 - c. clear hierarchy and rules
 - d. collaborative decision making
9. The major functions of educational leadership is
 - a. setting a vision of the institution
 - b. enforcing discipline
 - c. managing finances
 - d. teaching core subjects
10. Promoting factors of gender equality in educational management denoted
 - a. classroom diversity
 - b. standardized testing
 - c. single-gender classes
 - d. uniform policies



TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

2083

Master / Education / 1st Semester

Full Marks: 60

Ed.PM.517 Educational Administration and Supervision Time: 3 hrs.

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

Attempt all questions

Group "B"

6 X 5 marks =30

1. Discuss the major issues of educational administration in Nepal.
2. Why is personnel administration considered the most crucial aspect of educational administration?

OR

"Decision making is a bargaining process". Elucidate.

3. How can difficulties that may come up during clinical supervision be successfully resolved? Discuss.
4. Which approaches of school supervision in your opinion is best suited to Nepal and why?
5. Briefly explain the statutory provisions of school supervision in the context of local government of Nepal.

OR

Highlight the development of educational supervision in Nepal.

6. Briefly explain the school-based supervision approach with particular reference to Nepal.

Group "C"

2 X 10 marks =20

7. How can a supervisor do to create a working environment in schools for releasing human potential of teachers? Explain with suitable examples.
8. Define the concept of instructional planning? Illustrate the elements of instructional planning in clinical supervision.

OR

What is clinical supervision? Describe the colleagueship relationship in clinical supervision.



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Master / Education / 1st Semester

Full Marks: 60

Ed. PM 518 Organizational Behavior in Education

Time: 3 hrs.

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

Attempt all questions

Group "B"

6 X 5 marks =30

1. Briefly describe how perception can influence decision making in educational institutions. Give suitable example.
2. Explain the attitude and behavior in educational organization.
3. State the different types of groups and briefly explain them with appropriate examples.

OR

Describe the nature of groups.

4. Mention the approaches to conflict management. Which approach do you think for managing conflict as a manager?
5. Describe the network design as modern organizational design with its characteristics.

OR

What is the modern organizational attitude and describe Hollow and Modular design with appropriate examples.

6. Give your opinion about organizational behavior in educational perspective.

Group "C"

2 X 10 marks =20

7. "An effective educational manager must understand staff attitudes to promote a positive work environment". Discuss.
8. Describe the concept of organizational behavior and critically analyses the organizational behavior of public school in Nepal.

OR

Explain various types of teams with appropriate examples.



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Symbol No.:

Ed.PM.518 Organizational Behavior in Education

Group "A"

10 X 1 mark =10

Attempt all questions

Tick (✓) the best answers

1. Biographical Characteristics is relevant to organizational behaviors include
 - a. academic curriculum
 - b. personality difference
 - c. gender and age
 - d. national policy
2. Behavior Shaping through learning is related with
 - a. cognitive theory
 - b. behavioral theory
 - c. classical theory
 - d. contingency theory
3. Personality traits are describes as
 - a. temporary moods
 - b. observable behaviors'
 - c. cultural norms
 - d. enduring characters
4. Which of these is not a type of perceptions?
 - a. organizational perception
 - b. educational perception
 - c. social perception
 - d. individual perception
5. Which method is used to measure teachers attitudes?
 - a. Rating Scale
 - b. Performance scale
 - c. Self-assessment
 - d. Peer observation
6. What is an example of a cross-sectional term?
 - a. temporary student group
 - b. team from one department
 - c. self-managed unit
 - d. team with members from different departments
7. Stages of group development include
 - a. Integration
 - b. Performing
 - c. Conceptualization
 - d. Recruiting

8. Which of these is not a type of conflict?

- a. Intra individual
- b. Macro conflict
- c. Inter Individual
- d. Interactive

9. Which of the following is a modern organizational design?

- a. Hollow design
- b. vertical design
- c. centralized design
- d. Structural design

10. Which of the following is the appropriate stage of group development?

- a. Forming, Storming, Norming, performing
- b. Forming, Norming, Storming, Performing
- c. Forming, Norming, Performing, Storming
- d. Forming, Stroming, Performing, Norming



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Full Marks: 60

नेपा.शि.५१५ भाषाविज्ञान

Time: 3 hrs.

विद्यार्थीहरूले सोधिएका प्रश्नहरूको उत्तर लेख्दा सकेसम्म मौलिक तरिकाले लेख्नुपर्दछ ।

सबै प्रश्नहरूको उत्तर दिनुहोस् ।

समूह "ख"

६ x ५ अङ्क = ३०

१. मानव र मानवेतर प्राणीको सम्प्रेषण व्यवस्थामा पाइने अन्तर उल्लेख गर्नुहोस् ।
२. उच्चारण प्रयत्नका आधारमा नेपाली व्यञ्जन वर्णहरूको वर्गीकरण गर्नुहोस् ।

अथवा

- खण्डेतर ध्वनिको परिचय दिई मात्रा र अनुनासिकताको वर्णन गर्नुहोस् ।
३. वर्ण र संवर्णको अन्तरसम्बन्ध प्रस्तुत गर्नुहोस् ।
४. पदावली सञ्चलनका मूल प्रतिबन्धनहरूको सोदाहरण व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् ।

अथवा

- वाक्य रूपान्तरणका कुनै पाँच ओटा ऐच्छिक नियमहरूको चर्चा गर्नुहोस् ।
५. अर्थविज्ञानमा सङ्केत त्रिकोणको औचित्य सिद्ध गर्नुहोस् ।
६. वाक्य विश्लेषणमा सन्निधान सिद्धान्तको उपयोग कसरी गरिन्छ ? उल्लेख गर्नुहोस् ।

समूह "ग"

२ x १० अङ्क = २०

७. व्याकरणात्मक प्रकार्यको परिचय दिई 'महिनेती शिक्षक पाएर विद्यार्थी दङ्गा छन्' भन्ने वाक्यमा रहेका पदहरूको व्याकरणात्मक प्रकार्य निरूपण गर्नुहोस् ।
८. रूप विश्लेषणका पद्धतिहरूको उदाहरणसहित चर्चा गर्नुहोस् ।

अथवा

नेपाली भाषाका व्यञ्जन वर्णहरूलाई उच्चारण स्थान, प्रयत्न, घोषत्व तथा प्राणत्वका आधारमा वर्गीकरण गर्नुहोस् ।



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नेपा.शि.५१५ भाषाविज्ञान

Symbol No.:

समूह "क"

१० x १ अङ्क = १०

सबै प्रश्नहरूको उत्तर दिनुहोस् ।

सर्वोत्त उत्तरमा (✓) चिन्ह लगाउनुहोस् ।

१. प्रत्येक भाषाका व्याकरण र अर्थसम्बन्धी आआफ्नै नियमहरू हुन्छन् भन्ने मान्यता केमा आधारित हुन्छ ?

- क. भाषाको व्यवस्था ख. भाषाको परम्परा
ग. भाषाको यादृच्छिकता घ. भाषाको समाज

२. स्वरचिम्तीहरू नजिक भई प्रकम्पन बढी हुँदा उत्पन्न हुने ध्वनि कस्ता ध्वनि हुन् ?

- क. अल्पप्राण ख. अघोष
ग. स्पर्शी घ. सघोष

३. अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय ध्वनितात्त्विक वर्णमालाले स्वरको वर्गीकरणका लागि केलाई आधार बनाएको छ ?

- क. उच्चारण स्थान र हावाको मात्रा
ख. जिब्राको स्थिति र ओठको अवस्था
ग. सासको मात्रा र उच्चारण प्रयत्न
घ. सासको मात्रा र स्वरचिम्तीको कम्पन

४. अघोष, महाप्राण, वत्स्य र सङ्घर्षी व्यञ्जन कुन हो ?

- क. ङ ख. व
ग. स घ. ह

५. सवैभन्दा बढी रूपसरणि हुने शब्दवर्ग कुन हो ?

- क. नाम ख. विशेषण
ग. क्रियापद घ. सर्वनाम

६. वृद्धि सन्धिबाट बनेको शब्द कुन हो ?

- क. मतैक्य ख. प्रत्येक
ग. गायक घ. दिगम्बर

७. अन्वयान्तर सम्बन्धले के जनाउँछ ?

- क. एउटा वाक्य दुईओटा अर्थ ख. दुईओटा वाक्य एउटा अर्थ
ग. एउटा वाक्य एउटै अर्थ घ. दुईओटा वाक्य दुईओटा अर्थ

८. आश्रयकको प्रयोग कुन वाक्यमा गरिएको छ ?

- क. उसले पढ्ने रे । ख. उसले त पढ्ने बतायो ।
ग. उसले म पढ्छु भनेर बतायो । घ. ऊ पढ्छु भन्छ ।

९. शब्दमा निहित अभिधा अर्थलाई कुन अर्थ मानिन्छ ?

- क. कोशीय अर्थ ख. साहचार्यत्मक अर्थ
ग. व्याकरणिक अर्थ घ. सन्दर्भपरक अर्थ

१०. बहुविपरीतार्थी शब्द कुन हो ?

- क. अग्लो ख. दिन
ग. धनी घ. हिजो



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Full Marks: 60

नेपा.शि.५१६ नेपाली आख्यान र नाटक

Time: 3 hrs.

विद्यार्थीहरूले सोधिएका प्रश्नहरूको उत्तर लेख्दा सकेसम्म मौलिक तरिकाले लेख्नुपर्दछ ।

सबै प्रश्नहरूको उत्तर दिनुहोस् ।

समूह "ख"

६ x ५ अङ्क = ३०

१. आधुनिक नेपाली कथाको प्रगतिवादी धाराका प्रमुख विशेषताहरू लेख्नुहोस् ।

अथवा

'कर्तव्य' कथाको उद्देश्यमाथि प्रकाश पार्नुहोस् ।

२. 'श्वेतभैरवी' कथाको सांस्कृतिक पृष्ठभूमिले व्यक्तिको यौन मानसिकतामा के कस्तो प्रभाव पारेको छ ? चर्चा गर्नुहोस् ।
३. 'लङ्गडाको साथी' उपन्यासमा सम्प्रेषित जीवनदृष्टिमाथि प्रकाश पार्नुहोस् ।
४. परादेशीय जीवनलाई 'एटलान्टिक स्ट्रिट' उपन्यासले कसरी प्रस्तुत गरेको छ ? प्रस्ट्याउनुहोस् ।

अथवा

सप्रसङ्ग व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् :

पण्डितज्यू । हाम्रा दुःखका पत्रहरूलाई उधिनेर हाम्लाई दुःखी नतुल्याउनुहोस् । हजुरका कुराहरू सबै सत्ते हुन् तर समाजले तिनलाई कैलेइ राम्रो मानेको छैन । (प्रतकल्प)

५. प्रयोगवादी कृतिका रूपमा 'असमय अमौसम' नाटकलाई चिनाउनुहोस् ।
६. 'आत्मदर्शन' एकाङ्कीको मूल भाव प्रस्तुत गर्नुहोस् ।

समूह "ग"

२ x १० अङ्क = २०

७. जीवनदर्शनका दृष्टिले 'हिटलर र यहूदी' उपन्यासमा अभिव्यक्ति वैचारिक पक्षको समीक्षा गर्नुहोस् ।

अथवा

कथाकार पारिजात र मनु ब्राजाकीका कथागत प्रवृत्तिहरूको तुलनात्मक विवेचना गर्नुहोस् ।

८. बालकृष्ण सम र गोपालप्रसाद रिमालका नाट्यप्रवृत्तिहरूको तुलनात्मक समीक्षा गर्नुहोस् ।



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नेपा.शि.५१६ नेपाली आख्यान र नाटक

Full Marks: 60

Time: 3 hrs.

विद्यार्थीहरूले सोधिएका प्रश्नहरूको उत्तर लेख्दा सकेसम्म मौलिक तरिकाले लेख्नुपर्दछ ।

सबै प्रश्नहरूको उत्तर दिनुहोस् ।

समूह "ख"

६ x ५ अङ्क = ३०

१. आधुनिक नेपाली कथाको प्रगतिवादी धाराका प्रमुख विशेषताहरू लेख्नुहोस् ।

अथवा

‘कर्तव्य’ कथाको उद्देश्यमाथि प्रकाश पार्नुहोस् ।

२. ‘श्वेतभैरवी’ कथाको सांस्कृतिक पृष्ठभूमिले व्यक्तिको यौन मानसिकतामा के कस्तो प्रभाव पारेको छ ? चर्चा गर्नुहोस् ।
३. ‘लङ्गडाको साथी’ उपन्यासमा सम्प्रेषित जीवनदृष्टिमाथि प्रकाश पार्नुहोस् ।
४. परादेशीय जीवनलाई ‘एटलान्टिक स्ट्रिट’ उपन्यासले कसरी प्रस्तुत गरेको छ ? प्रस्ट्याउनुहोस् ।

अथवा

सप्रसङ्ग व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् :

पण्डितज्यू । हाम्रा दुःखका पत्रहरूलाई उधिनेर हाम्लाई दुःखी नतुल्याउनुहोस् । हजुरका कुराहरू सबै सत्ते हुन् तर समाजले तिनलाई कैलेइ राम्रो मानेको छैन । (प्रतकल्प)

५. प्रयोगवादी कृतिका रूपमा ‘असमय अमौसम’ नाटकलाई चिनाउनुहोस् ।
६. ‘आत्मदर्शन’ एकाङ्कीको मूल भाव प्रस्तुत गर्नुहोस् ।

समूह "ग"

२ x १० अङ्क = २०

७. जीवनदर्शनका दृष्टिले ‘हिटलर र यहूदी’ उपन्यासमा अभिव्यक्ति वैचारिक पक्षको समीक्षा गर्नुहोस् ।

अथवा

कथाकार पारिजात र मनु ब्राजाकीका कथागत प्रवृत्तिहरूको तुलनात्मक विवेचना गर्नुहोस् ।

८. बालकृष्ण सम र गोपालप्रसाद रिमालका नाट्यप्रवृत्तिहरूको तुलनात्मक समीक्षा गर्नुहोस् ।



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2083

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Symbol No.:

नेपा.शि.५१६ नेपाली आख्यान र नाटक

समूह "क"

१० x १ अङ्क = १०

सबै प्रश्नहरूको उत्तर दिनुहोस् ।

सर्वोत्त उत्तरमा (✓) चिन्ह लगाउनुहोस् ।

१. सत्तालिप्सा र सङ्कीर्ण राजनीतिक क्रियाकलापको चित्रण कुन धाराका कथाको प्रवृत्ति हो ?
 क. सामाजिक यथार्थवादी धारा ख. मनोवैज्ञानिक धारा
 ग. समसामयिक धारा घ. प्रगतिवादी धारा
२. असामान्य मानवीय व्यवहार कुन पात्रद्वारा प्रदर्शन भएको छ ?
 क. कमला ख. फगुनी
 ग. रमा घ. साल्मी
३. 'जीवन के टिस्टाजस्तो नहोला जुन जहाँ जसरी बगे पनि आदर्श नै छ' यस भनाइमा कस्तो जीवनदर्शन अभिव्यक्ति छ ?
 क. जीवन बक्ररेखामा चल्दोरहेछ ।
 ख. उपलब्ध स्रोत साधनमै सन्तुष्टि लिनुपर्छ ।
 ग. जीवनको जटिलतालाई सहज बनाउनु पर्छ ।
 घ. सोचेको जस्तो जीवन कसैको हुन्न ।
४. उपन्यासका चरित्रलाई वर्गीय र व्यक्तिगत भनी छुट्याउने आधार के हो ?
 क. जीवनचेतना ख. स्वभाव
 ग. प्रवृत्ति घ. आसन्नता
५. चाकरी, चाप्लुसी र षड्यन्त्रकारी प्रवृत्तिको प्रतिनिधित्व कुन पात्रले गरेको छ ?
 क. शङ्खधर ख. आचार्य रामकृष्ण

ग. शाम्बे सार्की

घ. जिम्वाल विष्णुभक्त

६. परादेशीय जीवनभोगाइको खण्डित मानसिकता कुन उपन्यासमा चित्रित छ ?
 क. लङ्गाडाको साथी ख. हिटलर र यहूदी
 ग. एट्लान्टिक स्ट्रिट घ. भीमसेन-४ को खोजी
७. भेशभूषा, शृङ्गार, गहना आदिद्वारा भाव सम्प्रेषण गर्नु कुन अभिनय हो ?
 क. सात्विक ख. वाचिक
 ग. आङ्गिक घ. आहार्य
८. नाटकका सन्दर्भमा 'सङ्कलनत्रय' को तात्पर्य के हो ?
 क. स्वभाव, बोली र व्यवहारको एकत्व
 ख. स्थान, काल र कार्यको एकरूपता
 ग. कार्य, भाव र विचारको एकता
 घ. मन, बुद्धि र चिन्तनको ऐक्यवद्धता
९. अमूर्तता, प्रतीकात्मकता र बौद्धिकता कुन एकाङ्कीकारका विशेषता हुन् ?
 क. गोविन्द गोठाले ख. विजय मल्ल
 ग. गोपाल पराजुली घ. भीमनिधि तिवारी
१०. अधिल्लो पुस्ता र पछिल्लो पुस्ता बिचको बेमेलका कारण उत्पन्न तनावलाई कुन कथामा देखाइएको छ ?
 क. डाक्टर सर्वनाम
 ख. मलाई पुस्तक मन पर्छ
 ग. म त यो कलम बुझाउन आएको सर
 घ. ईर्ष्या, द्वेष र क्रोधमाथिको विजय



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विद्यार्थीहरूले सोधिएका प्रश्नहरूको उत्तर लेख्दा सकेसम्म मौलिक तरिकाले लेख्नुपर्दछ ।

सबै प्रश्नहरूको उत्तर दिनुहोस् । समूह "ख" ६ X ५ अङ्क = ३०

१. रसध्वनिवादी आचार्यले प्रस्तुत गरेका काव्यपरिभाषाको समीक्षा गर्नुहोस् ।

अथवा

आर्थी व्यञ्जना र शाब्दी व्यञ्जना विचको अन्तर छुट्याउनुहोस् ।

२. वक्तोक्ति सिद्धान्तका प्रमुख मान्यता औल्याउनुहोस् ।
 ३. वाच्यार्थ र प्रतीयमान अर्थका विचको भिन्नतालाई सोदाहरण चिनाउनुहोस् ।
 ४. अतिथयार्थवादको अभिप्राय र पृष्ठभूमिको चर्चा गर्नुहोस् ।
 ५. पर्यावरणीय समालोचनाका आधारभूत मान्यता औल्याउनुहोस् ।
 ६. तल दिइएको पद्यांशमा अभिव्यक्त अनुप्रास सौन्दर्यको चर्चा गर्नुहोस् ।

अजङ्ग गर्जन गरी प्रचण्ड भै नृसिंहले
 उजण्ड बाहुदण्डको अखण्ड तीक्ष्ण अग्रले
 घमण्ड आदि -दैत्यको गराई खण्ड-खण्डमा
 पटक्क छाती फोडियो वढ्यो खुसी त्रिलोकमा ।

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तल दिइएको अनुच्छेद पढ्नुहोस् र त्यसमा हिप्पोलाइट टेनले औल्याएको जातिसम्बन्धी सूचक खोजी तिनको वैशिष्ट्य केलाउनुहोस् ।

तारा र मेरो दाम्पत्य जीवनलाई धेरैले आदर्श मान्छन् ।
 वेसीजसोले आदिस गर्छन् । ताराको रूपरङ्ग उपन्यास र कथाको

नायिकाको जस्तो छैन -साँचो हो । तारा साधारण नेपाली स्वास्नी मान्छे जस्तै हुनुपर्ने । गहुँ गोरो रङ्गकी, न मोटी न पातली ।

पुराणकी पतिलाई देवतातुल्य मान्ने नारीरत्नसित ताराको तुलना हुँदैन । तारा पतिव्रता छिन् तर तिनी पतिकी मालिक्नी हुन् भन्ने कुरा मलाई र छरछिमेकलाई याद दिलाउन कहिल्यै त्रुटि गर्दिनन् ।

हाम्रो विहे भएथ्यो दस वर्ष अघि । दस वर्ष ताराको गुण र अवगुणको मधु र विष दुवै मैले आकण्ठ पान गरें । तर तिनका गुण जम्मै बिर्सै तापनि तिनका अवगुणसित तारालाई म प्राणभन्दा पनि बढ्ता प्रेम गर्थे ।

समूह "ग"

२ X १० अङ्क = २०

७. रससूत्रको व्याख्याका क्रममा भट्टलोल्लट र श्रीशङ्कुकका मतको तुलना गरी निष्कर्ष दिनुहोस् ।
 ८. आधुनिकतावाद र उत्तरआधुनिकतावादका विच देखापरेका भिन्नताको निरूपण गर्नुहोस् ।

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लैङ्गिक समालोचनाको परिचय दिई यसका आधारभूत मान्यता स्पष्ट पार्नुहोस् ।



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समूह "क"

१० × १ अङ्क = १०

सबै प्रश्नहरूको उत्तर दिनुहोस्। सर्वोत्तम उत्तरमा रेखा (✓) चिन्ह लगाउनुहोस्।

१. स्रष्टा व्यक्तित्वमा जोड दिने पूर्वीय काव्यसिद्धान्त कुन हो ?
(क) रस (ख) वक्रोक्ति
(ग) रीति (घ) अलङ्कार
२. कुन उदाहरणमा मुख्यार्थ र लक्ष्यार्थविच कार्यकारण सम्बन्ध पाइन्छ ?
(क) देवघाटको बास मुक्तिको आश
(ख) भाइको घर चोकमा छ
(ग) गोर्खालीहरू वीर हुन्
(घ) घिउ नै आयु हो
३. ऋतु, वर्गैचा, सङ्गीत, हरियालीले शृङ्गार रसका सन्दर्भमा कुन भावलाई जनाउँछन् ?
(क) आलम्बन (ख) उद्दीपन
(ग) स्थायी (घ) व्यभिचारी
४. गौडी रीतिको विशेषता कुन हो ?
(क) अल्पप्राणयुक्त वर्णको प्रयोग (ख) अल्पसमासयुक्त ललित रचना
(ग) क्लिष्ट र कठोर वर्णयोजना (घ) समासरहित पदावली
५. 'रसले रसिलो पारी तातेकी पृथ्वीकन' पङ्क्तिमा शब्दालङ्कारको कुन भेद पाइन्छ ?
(क) छेकानुप्रास (ख) वृत्यनुप्रास
(ग) लाटानुप्रास (घ) श्रुत्यनुप्रास

६. सामाजिक सन्दर्भबाट साहित्यिक कृतिको समालोचना गर्ने पहिलो व्यक्ति को हुन् ?
(क) हिप्पोलाइट टेन (ख) अरिस्टोटल
(ग) जे हर्डर (घ) गियाम्बा विको
७. अमेरिकाली नवमानवतावादीहरू कुन भनाइबाट प्रभावित छन् ?
(क) साहित्य मानवप्रेमको उपज हो
(ख) साहित्य जीवनको समालोचना हो
(ग) साहित्य मानवताको गुरु हो
(घ) साहित्यको उद्देश्य आनन्द र शिक्षा हो
८. पर्यावरणवादी समालोचनाको विषयक्षेत्र कुन हो ?
(क) मानवीय सामाजिक व्यवहारको अध्ययन गर्नु
(ख) वेमौसममा फूल फुल्नु र फल लाग्नु
(ग) सहरिया सभ्यताप्रतिको आकर्षण बढ्नु
(घ) बाह्य सजावट र सौन्दर्यप्रति रुचि राख्नु
९. अस्तित्ववादसँग फरक हुने विसङ्गतिवादको विशेषता कुन हो ?
(क) शिल्प र शैलीमा सङ्गतिको विच्छेद
(ख) चर्को बौद्धिकता र पलायनवादिता
(ग) विद्रोही मानवमूल्यको निरन्तर खोजी
(घ) ईश्वरको मृत्युको घोषणा र निस्सारताबोध
१०. उत्तरआधुनिक साहित्यको स्वरूप कस्तो हुन्छ ?
(क) विधागत स्वायत्तता र स्वतन्त्रता चाहने
(ख) विनाश र विखण्डन अस्वीकार गर्ने
(ग) राष्ट्रिय र अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय परिवेशमा रमाउने
(घ) शाश्वत् र सार्वकालिक सत्यको वकालत गर्ने





गिरुका छन ? उदाहरणसहित लेख्नुहोस् ।

८. 'नेपाली वर्तमान शब्दकोश' को विषय खण्डमा के कस्ता सूचनाहरू समावेश समीक्षा गर्नुहोस् ।

शैलीविज्ञानको उत्तरवर्ती विकासका सन्दर्भमा देखापर्नेका विशेष उपलब्धिहरूको अवस्था

प्रस्तुत गर्नुहोस् ।

९. अर्जुनका समस्या उल्लेख गरी तिनको समाधानका उपायबारे सुझाव समीक्षा गर्नुहोस् ।

२ X १० अङ्क = २०

१०. प्रत्यक्ष वाक्य र अप्रत्यक्ष वाक्यलाई उदाहरणसहित चिनाउनुहोस् ।
क्याटफोर्डका अर्जुनसम्बन्धी मान्यताका सीमाहरूको चर्चा गर्नुहोस् ।

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११. भाषाशिक्षणमा अर्जुनको उपयोगिता सिद्ध गर्नुहोस् ।
१२. शैलीविज्ञान र भाषाशिक्षणविषयको अन्तरसम्बन्ध देखाउनुहोस् ।

छ ? छोटकरीमा लेख्नुहोस् ।

१३. भाषा सङ्केतका आधारमा शब्दकोशलाई कति किसिमले वर्गीकरण गरिएको सम्बन्धनको परिचय दिई सङ्केतनमा यसको भूमिका दर्साउनुहोस् ।

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गर्नुहोस् ।

१४. सङ्केतनमा उपयोग हुने व्याकरणिक र कोशिक सम्बन्धकको तुलना हो ? सोदाहरण स्पष्ट पार्नुहोस् ।

१५. भाषाशिक्षणलाई प्रायोगिक भाषाविज्ञानको प्रमुख क्षेत्र मानिनुको कारण के सबै प्रश्नहरूको उत्तर दिनुहोस् । समीक्षा गर्नुहोस् ।

३ X ५ अङ्क = १५

विद्यार्थीहरूले सोधिएका प्रश्नहरूको उत्तर लेख्दा सकेसम्म मौलिक तरिकाले लेख्नुपर्दछ ।

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समूह "क"

१० × १ अङ्क = १०

सबै प्रश्नहरूको उत्तर दिनुहोस्। सर्वोत्तम उत्तरमा रेखा (✓) चिन्ह लगाउनुहोस्।

१. प्रायोगिक भाषाविज्ञानको कुन मोडले समाज र संस्कृतिको सापेक्षतामा भाषा विश्लेषण गर्नुपर्ने मान्यता प्रस्तुत गरेको छ ?
 क. संरचनावादी मोड ख. व्यवहारवादी मोड
 ग. प्रकार्यवादी मोड घ. मनोवादी मोड
२. कथ्य सङ्कथनका तुलनामा लेख्य सङ्कथनलाई बढी उपयोगी बनाउने पक्ष कुन हो ?
 क. हाउभाउको उपयोग ख. मानक शब्द प्रयोग
 ग. थेंगोको प्रयोग घ. प्रस्तुतिको आवृत्ति
३. औपचारिक र अनौपचारिक विषयसन्दर्भले सङ्कथनको कुन स्थितिलाई जनाउँछ ?
 क. सूचनाको स्वरूप ख. सङ्कथनको शीर्षक
 ग. परिवेश घ. कोड
४. शब्दकोश निर्माणका सन्दर्भमा शिक्षा, कृषि, प्रविधि, चिकित्सा आदि क्षेत्रका सामग्री सङ्कलन गर्न कस्तो अवतरण विधि अवलम्बन गर्नुपर्छ ?
 क. सामान्य ख. समग्र
 ग. आशिक घ. विशिष्ट
५. स्नातकोत्तर तहको भाषाशिक्षणमा शैलीविश्लेषणको उपयोग कसरी गर्न सकिन्छ ?

- क. शब्दार्थमा भिन्न रङ्गको उपयोग गरेर
- ख. विषयवस्तुको सचित्र वर्णन गरेर
- ग. पाठमा रहेका प्रतीकको पहिचान गरेर
- घ. कविता लेखनको अभ्यास गरेर

६. नेपाली एकभाषिक कोश परम्पराको प्रस्थानविन्दु कुन कृतिलाई मानिन्छ ?
 क. नेपाली बृहत् शब्दकोश ख. नेपाली शब्दकोश
 ग. बगलीकोश घ. बृहत् नेपाली शब्दकोश
७. 'दिन ढल्दै गइरहेको छ' वाक्यमा कस्तो विचलन रहेको छ ?
 क. आर्थी विचलन ख. पदक्रमीय विचलन
 ग. कोशीय विचलन घ. व्याकरणिक विचलन
८. क्याटफोर्डले प्रस्तुत गरेको मान्यतावमोजिम श्रेणीबद्ध र श्रेणीमुक्त अनुवादको आधार कुन हो ?
 क. पाठको आकृतिगत आधार ख. पाठको तहगत आधार
 ग. पाठको एकाङ्गत आधार घ. पाठको पृथकीकृत आधार
९. सहयोगात्मक सिद्धान्तको मुख्य मान्यता के हो ?
 क. वक्ता र श्रोताविचको पारिवारिक परिचय
 ख. वक्ता र श्रोताविचको भाषिक सहकार्य
 ग. वक्ता र श्रोताविचको भाषिक मतभेद
 घ. वक्ता र श्रोताविचको भाषिक चेतना
१०. अनुवादमा बोध तथा अभिव्यक्ति पक्षलाई प्राथमिकता दिनुपर्छ भन्ने मान्यता प्रस्तुत गर्ने विद्वान् को हुन् ?
 क. हाइम्स ख. नाइडा
 ग. क्याटफोर्ड घ. न्युमार्क

