

7. Economics Education

(a) Govt. Finance, financial System and International Trade (Eco. Ed. 321)

Exam 2067

Time: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 100

Attempt all the questions.

Group "B" 8x7=56

1. Explain the effects of taxation of saving and investment.
2. What is government finance? Explain the role of its in developing economy.

OR

- Explain the classification of government expenditure.
3. Explain the role of deficit finance in developing economy.
 4. Explain the quantity theory of money by income approach.
- OR
5. What is inflation? Explain cost push inflation with figure.
 6. What do you mean by balance payment theory of determination of exchange rate? Describe.
 7. Explain the function of central bank.
 8. What are the instruments of financial policy? Explain.
 8. Describe the components of balance of payment.

OR

What are the trade problems of developing countries? Describe.

Group "C" 2x12=24

9. Explain the Heckcher-Ohlin theory of international trade.
10. Explain the sources of government debt and how can developing countries manage of government debt?

OR

What is exchange control? Explain the methods of exchange control.

Group "A" 20

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

1. Public finance deals with the
 - a. income and consumption of public authorities
 - b. income and expenditure of public authorities
 - c. income and saving of public authorities
 - d. income and distribution of public authorities
2. Which of the following is the subject matter of government finance?
 - a. Public revenue
 - b. Public expenditure
 - c. Public employment
 - d. Public debt
3. Which of the following is not the source of non-tax revenue of government?
 - a. Revenue from registration
 - b. Revenue from prices
 - c. Revenue from education fee
 - d. Revenue from debt services
4. "That system of public expenditure is best which has the strongest, tendency to reduce the inequalities of incomes." Who defined it?
 - a. Adam Smith
 - b. Marshall
 - c. Robbins
 - d. Dalton
5. Which of the following is the first step of process of budgeting?
 - a. Approval
 - b. Estimate
 - c. Execution
 - d. Evaluation
6. Which of the following is the secondary function of money?
 - a. Medium of exchange
 - b. Measure of value
 - c. Transfer of value
 - d. Distribution of national income
7. Deficit financing is harmful when it is
 - a. used for development of heavy industries
 - b. used for the development of infrastructure
 - c. used in financing war
 - d. adopted as a resource for financing plan
8. Irving Fisher's further extended the equation of exchange is
 - a. $P = \frac{MV+M'V'}{T}$
 - b. $P = \frac{PU+MU'}{T}$
 - c. $P = \frac{MV}{T}$
 - d. $P = \frac{MU}{T}$

9. Which of the following is the unilateral method of exchange control?
 a. Payment agreements b. clearing agreement
 c. Delay in payment d. Bank rate policy
10. Payment agreements solves the problem of
 a. the centralization of payment b. licensed payment
 c. One to another payment d. problem of waiting for the importers
11. Which of the following is a function of central bank?
 a. Credit creation b. Note issue
 c. loan provided to individual d. Accept deposit from individual
12. Which of the following is an advantage of branch banking?
 a. Independent decision b. Regional balance
 c. Easy management d. spreading of risk
13. Which of the following is a similarity between private and public debt?
 a. Similarity in sources of debt
 b. Similarity in interest of debt
 c. Similarity in time period of debt
 d. Similarity in purposes of debt
14. Comparative cost advantage of trade theory is propounded by
 a. Ricardo b. Samuelson
 c. Adam Smith d. Heckscher-Ohlin
15. Which of the following is not the instrument of selective credit control?
 a. Margin requirement b. rationing of credit
 c. Direct action d. Stabilization of money market
16. Which of the following is the measure the value of money?
 a. Index number b. Money supply
 c. Inflation d. Deflation
17. Modern theory of international trade was first formulated by Swedish economist
 a. Heckscher b. Ohlin c. Ricardo d. Mill
18. Balance of payment refers to the export and import of
 a. only invisible items b. only visible items
 c. visible and invisible items d. only material goods
19. Inflation is a state in which the value of money is falling i.e. prices are rising is the statement of
 a. Keynes b. Robertson
 c. Crowder d. Samuelson
20. Shifting of taxation is also called
 a. impact of taxation b. incidence of taxation
 c. direct tax d. all of the above

EXAM 2068

Attempt ALL the questions.

[8×7=56]

1. Describe the concept of central, federal and local government finance.
2. Explain the effect of government expenditure on production and distribution.

OR

What are the objectives of government debt?

3. Explain the classification of budget.
4. Explain the role of cooperative in economic development.
5. Explain the classification of credit Control of central bank

OR

Explain the methods of credit Control of central bank.

6. What are the objectives of exchange control? Explain.
7. Explain the kinds of inflation.
8. Discuss the current capital account of balance of payment.

OR

What are the functions of WTO? Explain.

9. Critically examine the absolute cost theory of international trade.
10. Critically examine the quantity theory of money.

[2×12=24]

OR

Explain the ability to pay principle of taxation with example.

[20]

Group 'A'

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick the best answers.

- Science of government finance studies and analysis the effects of government budgetary practices of taxing and spending as
 - economic growth
 - distribution of income and wealth
 - allocation of scarce productive resources
 - to maintain economy
- Which of the following is the importance of public finance in developing countries?
 - to make unfavorable balance of payment
 - to alleviate employment
 - to control inflation
 - to maintain economic inequality
- One government provides financial assistance to another is called
 - commercial revenue
 - grants revenue
 - administrative revenue
 - anticipating revenue
- Which of the following is the cause of growth of public expenditure in Nepal?
 - not necessity of social security
 - increase in price level
 - control of business cycle
 - controlling of monopoly
- Government fulfils the deficit financing through the
 - borrowing from central bank
 - saving of cash in central bank
 - issuing of saving currency
 - increase in taxation
- Which of the following is the traditional approach to the definition of money?
 - $M = C + DD - TD$
 - $M = C + TD$
 - $M = C + D = TD$
 - $M = DD + TD$
- Which of the following is the primary function of money?
 - standard of deferred payments
 - store of value
 - transfer of value
 - measures of value
- Inflation in an underdeveloped economy is basically caused by
 - expansion of credit
 - poverty
 - rural bank expansion
 - market imperfections
- Which of the following is the Cambridge cash balance approach equation?
 - $M = KPT$
 - $M = KPY$
 - $M = KPV$
 - $M = KTP$
- Which of the following is the bilateral method of exchange control?
 - bank rate policy
 - exchange pegging
 - foreign trade policy
 - payment agreement
- Which of the following is not the drawback of compensation agreements
 - they encourage bilateral trade and discourage multilateral trade
 - they discourage division of labour and specialization
 - they give undue protection to home industries
 - they arise the problem of foreign exchange
- The term bank in the modern times refers to an institutional having the following feature
 - it deals with credit
 - it deals with merchant
 - it deals with goldsmith
 - it deals with money lender
- Which of the following is the function of advancing of loan of commercial bank?
 - overdraft
 - remittance of funds
 - locker facility
 - gift cheques
- Which of the following is the classification of public debt?

- a) fixed and variable debt b) progressive and regressive debt
 c) internal and external debt d) direct and indirect debt
15. Money market is distinguished from capital market on the basis of
 a) maturity period b) competition
 c) same institutions d) activities
16. Which of the following is related with surplus budget?
 a) balance budget b) unbalance budget
 c) deficit budget d) revenue budget
17. "International trade is a special case of inter region trade" is the statement of
 a) Ricardo b) Tausing
 c) Hecksher d) Ohlin
18. Balance of payments has the following features
 a) it includes all transaction
 b) a monthly statement system
 c) it is one side receipts recorded system
 d) it is systematic record of material goods only
19. Under inflation; who will gain?
 a) debtors b) lenders
 b) bankers d) all of the above
20. Which of the following is helpful to check inflation?
 a) lowering of bank rate
 b) increase in public debt
 c) increase in circulation of money
 d) demonetizations

Exam 2069

Attempt all the questions.

8×7=56

Group "B"

1. Define government finance. Explain its subject matter.
 2. Explain benefit approach to taxation.

OR

- Distinguish between impact and incidence of taxation.
 3. Define government debt. What are its different sources? Explain.
 4. Define government budget. What are its different components? Explain.
 5. What is meant by money? Explain its importance.

OR

6. Explain the importance of commercial banks in the Nepalese economy.
 7. What do you mean by inflation? Explain its causes.
 8. Define exchange rate. Distinguish between floating and fixed exchange rate.
 8. Critically explain the Adam Smith's theory of international trade.

OR

- Distinguish between internal trade and international trade, What factors govern international trade. Explain.

Group 'C'

2×12=24

9. What do you mean by credit creation? Explain the credit creation process.

OR

10. What is meant by trade deficit? How can it be corrected?
 10. Explain the causes of rapid increase in the government expenditure in Nepal.

Group "A"

20

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

1. Public finance deals with the following of public authorities
 a. income and consumption b. income and saving
 c. income and distribution d. income and expenditure
2. Which of the following theory is based on the principle of ability to pay?
 a. classical theory b. neo-classical theory
 c. modern theory d. ultra-modern theory
3. In proportional tax, as income increases the tax rate remains
 a. constant b. declines
 c. increases d. none of the above

4. The tax whose impact and incidence are on the same person is called
 a. indirect tax b. direct tax
 c. value added tax d. all of the above
5. Adam Smith classified public expenditure in terms of
 a. performance b. judgment
 c. functions d. objectives
6. Which of the following refers to development expenditure?
 a. salary b. war c. canals d. debt payment
7. The first step of budgeting is
 a. approval b. estimation c. execution d. evaluation
8. Which of the following is the unilateral method of exchange control?
 a. bank rate policy b. delay in payments
 c. payment agreements d. clearing agreements
9. Payment agreements solve the problems of
 a. centralization of payment b. licensed payments
 c. One to another payment d. waiting for the imports
10. The systematic record of all the economic transaction between one country and the rest of the world is
 a. balance of transaction b. balance of trade
 c. balance of payment d. balance of budget
11. Which of the following is the advantage of branch banking system?
 a. spreading risk b. independent decision
 c. regional balance d. easy management
12. When the government tries to meet the gap of public expenditure and public revenue through borrowing from banking system, it is called
 a. deficit financing b. debt financing
 c. credit financing d. none of the above
13. Which of the following is the secondary function of money?
 a. medium of exchange b. measure of value
 c. transfer of value d. distribution of income
14. In order to control credit in the country, the Nepal Rastra Bank may
 a. buy securities in the open market b. sell securities in the market
 c. reduce cash reserve ratio d. reduce bank rate
15. Who is fiscal agent and advisor to the government to monetary and financial matters in Nepal?
 a. Nepal Bank Ltd. b. Nepal Rastra Bank
 c. Rastriya Banijya Bank d. Agricultural Development Bank
16. Which of the following refers integrating the domestic economy with the world economy?
 a. privatization b. liberalization
 c. globalization d. disinvestment
17. According to David Ricardo, the basis of international trade is
 a. absolute cost difference b. comparative cost difference
 c. equal cost difference d. all of the above
18. Which of the following is the measure of value of money?
 a. inflation b. deflation
 c. money supply d. index number
19. WTO comes under the
 a. world bank b. United Nation
 c. International monetary fund d. Asian Development Bank
20. The combined phenomenon of stagnation and inflation is called
 a. demand pull inflation b. cost push inflation
 c. money inflation d. stagflation

Exam. 2070

Time: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 100

Attempt all the questions.

Group "B"

[8×7=56]

1. What are the importance of government finance in developing economy?

2. Explain the principle of taxation.

OR

Explain the effect of taxation on saving and investment.

3. What are the causes of increase in government expenditure?
4. Explain the impact of public debt in developing countries like Nepal.
5. Explain the process of budget formulation in Nepal.

OR

Explain the phases of trade cycle.

6. Distinguish between branch and unit banking system
7. What are the concept of money market and capital market? Explain the instrument of financial market.
8. Explain the Mint Par Parity theory of exchange rate.

OR

What do you mean by exchange control? Stage its objectives.

Group "C"

[2×12=24]

9. Explain the Heckscher- Ohlin theory of international trade.
10. Explain the Cambridge cash-balance approach. Compare between Fisher and Cambridge equation.

OR

What are the components of balance of payment? Explain the methods to adjust the disequilibrium of balance of payment.

Group "A"

[20]

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

1. Money is created when
(a) a bank loans out money (b) a bank accepts deposits
(c) a cheque is issued against a deposit
(d) a depositor withdraws cash from the bank
2. The liquidity trap condition occurs at
(a) a very low rate of interest (b) a very high rate of interest
(c) at 'normal' rate of interest (d) at 'normal' rate of saving
3. Which could originate a demand-pull inflation?
(a) the general level of price (b) the demand for money
(c) increase in rate of interest (d) increase in aggregate demand
4. Bank credit is a liability of the
(a) banking systems (b) borrowing public
(c) borrowing government
(d) borrowing public as well as borrowing government
5. Which of the following is not a liability of commercial banks?
(a) borrowing from the central bank
(b) security holdings
(c) demand deposit (d) treasury deposits at banks
6. Which of the following is not related to the selective controls of the central banks
(a) maximum period of repaying consumer loans
(b) maximum down payments on particular types of loan
(c) maximum down payments on consumer loans
(d) margin requirement on security purchases
7. The transaction of new issues of securities are done in
(a) primary stock market (b) secondary stock market
(c) primary money market (d) secondary money market
8. Which of the following is advantage of unit bank system?
(a) enhance local development (b) promote regional balance
(c) initiative in banking business (d) all of the above
9. Which of the following formula shows the income multiplier?
(a) $\Delta Y = \frac{1}{1-mpc} \times \Delta G$ (b) $\Delta Y = \frac{1}{1-mps} \times \Delta G$
(c) $\Delta Y = \frac{1}{1-mps} \times \Delta I$ (d) $\Delta Y = \frac{1}{1-mpc} \times \Delta I$

10. Which of the following is a character of incidence of a tax?
 - (a) it is the initial burden of tax
 - (b) it is a process of tax shifting
 - (c) it can be shifted
 - (d) it cannot be shifted
11. 'Dead-weight debt' comes under
 - (a) productive and unproductive debt
 - (b) redeemable and irredeemable debt
 - (c) internal and external debt
 - (d) funded and unfunded debt
12. Which of the following is an objective of government debt?
 - (a) to maintain balance between revenue and expenditure
 - (b) to control depression
 - (c) to control inflation
 - (d) all of the above
13. 'A deliberate excess of expenditure over income' is called
 - (a) public finance
 - (b) deficit finance
 - (c) private finance
 - (d) development finance
14. 'Inflation is persistent and appreciable rise in the general level or average of prices' is stated by
 - (a) Crowther
 - (b) G. Ackley
 - (c) HG Johnson
 - (d) Friedman
15. According to trade cycle
 - (a) recovery comes after depression
 - (b) recovery comes after recession
 - (c) recovery comes after boom
 - (d) prosperity comes after boom
16. Which variables are assumed constant in Fisher's quantity theory of money?
 - (a) V
 - (b) T
 - (c) V and T
 - (d) M
17. Exchange control mean
 - (a) free play of demand factor
 - (b) free play of supply factor
 - (c) free play of market factor
 - (d) state regulation
18. Automatic adjustment of Bop disequilibrium can be achieved by variation
 - (a) external prices
 - (b) internal prices
 - (c) income
 - (d) all of the above
19. Which of the following organization associate with the principle of most favoured nation?
 - (a) WTO
 - (b) SAFTA
 - (c) IDA
 - (d) ESCAP
20. WTO as a successor of
 - (a) UNCTAD
 - (b) GATT
 - (c) ESCAP
 - (d) IDA

Exam 2071

Time: 3 hrs

Full Marks: 100

Attempt All the questions.

Group "B"

8×7=56

1. What are the difference between government finance and private finance?
2. Explain the shifting and incidence of taxation.

OR

What are the effects of government expenditure as employment and economic growth?

3. Classify the government debt with examples.
4. What are the components of budget?
5. Explain the demand pull and cost push inflation.

OR

How can credit control by central bank? What are its limitations?

6. Explain the non-bank financial institutions in Nepalese economy.
7. Distinguish between internal and international trade.
8. What do you mean by fixed and floating exchange rate?

OR

Explain the purchasing power parity theory of exchange rate.

9. Explain the quantity theory of money through transaction vs. income approach.
 10. What is balance of payment? Explain the causes of disequilibrium of balance of payment in Nepalese economy.

OR

What are the trade problems of developing countries? How can these problem addressed by WTO and SAFTA?

Group "A"

20

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

- Which of the following is not a function of money?
 (a) Medium of exchange (b) Unit of account
 (c) Standard of deferred payments (d) Store of metal
- When the commodity value of money equals its value as money, it is called
 (a) Illegal money (b) Full-bodied money
 (c) Token money (d) Flat money
- The supply of money is
 (a) A stock concept (b) A flow concept
 (c) Both stock as well as a flow concept
 (d) Neither a stock nor a flow concept
- 'Liquidity' refers to
 (a) The moneyless of an asset
 (b) The market value of an asset
 (c) Convertibility of assets into money
 (d) None of the above
- The cash reserve ratio is usually determined by
 (a) The free play of market forces (b) The commercial banks
 (c) The monetary authority (d) All of the above
- A demand pull inflation is caused by
 (a) Increase in interest rate (b) Reduction in bank credit
 (c) Increased consumption expenditure
 (d) Reduction in wages
- The price index is a useful measures of change in
 (a) Consumer pattern of expenditure
 (b) Average standard of living
 (c) Effective demand for consumer goods
 (d) Change in the value of money
- Fisher's quantity theory is explained by hop famous equation of exchange given as
 (a) $MV = PT$ (b) $MV = VT$
 (c) $MT = PV$ (d) none of them
- The transaction version of the quantity theory of money has put forward by
 (a) Fisher (b) Pigou (c) Marshall (d) Keynes
- Monetary policy refers to the policy of the
 (a) Government (b) Monetary authority
 (c) Money lenders (d) Commercial bank
- Which one of the following qualities of money is essential before it can perform any of the functions?
 (a) Acceptability (b) controllability of the state
 (c) Stability in value (d) Legal tender
- Which of the following is a main cause of 'cost push' inflation?
 (a) A reduction in taxation (b) Increased consumption expenditure
 (c) Increase in import price (d) Increase in export surplus
- Which of the following taxes tend to be more equitable?
 (a) Proportional tax (b) Regressive tax
 (c) Progressive tax (d) none of them
- The first contact of a tax-payer is called
 (a) Impact (b) Incidence (c) Shifting (d) Effect
- The demand for money consists of

- (a) Holding balances for speculative reason
 (b) The desire to buy more goods and services
 (c) Providing for day-to-day payment
 (d) The covering of uncertainties about the flows of receipts
16. International trade refers to
 (a) Trade between geographical regions
 (b) Trade between two persons
 (c) Trade between two countries
 (d) Trade between two districts of a nation
17. A concave to the origin production possibility curve refers to
 (a) Constant cost (b) Increasing cost
 (c) Decreasing cost (d) none of them
18. Who was the propounded of comparative cost advantage theory of international trade?
 (a) Adam Smith (b) Ricardo
 (c) Haberler (d) Heckscher-Ohline
19. The concept of WTO was originated by
 (a) UNDP (b) ADB (c) WB (d) IMF
20. The exchange rate is kept same in all parts of the market through
 (a) Heading (b) Speculation
 (c) Exchange arbitrage (d) Flexible exchange rate system

Exam 2072

Full Marks: 100

Time: 3 hrs.

Attempt All the questions.

Group "B"

8×7=56

1. Distinguish between private finance and government finance.
 2. Define government revenue. What are its sources? Explain.
 OR
 Explain the ability to pay approach to taxation
3. What is meant by government debt? Classify the government debt.
 4. Define deficit finance. Explain its need to developing countries.
 5. Critically examine the transaction approach to quantity theory of money.
 OR
 Describe the merits and branch banking system.
6. Define inflation. What are its different types?
 7. What are development banks? Explain their role in economic development of a country
 8. Explain the Ricardo's theory of international trade.
 OR
 Explain the trade problems of developing countries.
- Group "C" 2×12=24
9. What is meant by balance of payments disequilibrium? How can it be corrected? Explain.
 OR
 What are the different phases of business cycle? Explain
10. Explain the functions of Nepal Rastra Bank. 20

Group "A"

20

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

1. Which of the following is not the subject matter of government finance?
 a. government revenue b. government expenditure
 c. government debt d. government employment
2. Sources of income are estimated at first in
 a. government finance b. private finance
 c. joint finance d. none of the above
3. In regressive tax, as income increases the tax-rate.
 a. increases b. decreases c. remains constant d. none of the above
4. The initial burden of tax is called
 a. effect b. impact c. incidence d. shifting

5. Dalton's classification of public expenditure includes
 - a. purchased price
 - b. functions
 - c. performance
 - d. goals
6. The Wagner's hypothesis is related with
 - a. public revenue
 - b. public expenditure
 - c. public debt
 - d. deficit finance
7. Who finally approves budget?
 - a. finance minister
 - b. parliament
 - c. president
 - d. prime minister
8. Which of the following is the unilateral method of exchange control?
 - a. payment agreements
 - b. clearing agreements
 - c. delay in payments
 - d. bank rate policy
9. Which of the following is the difference between total receipts and total expenditure?
 - a. fiscal deficit
 - b. revenue deficit
 - c. budget deficit
 - d. capital deficit
10. Which of the following is the advantage of branch banking system?
 - a. independent decision
 - b. regional balance
 - c. easy management
 - d. spreading risk
11. The combined phenomenon of stagnation and inflation is called
 - a. money inflation
 - b. demand pull inflation
 - c. cost push inflation
 - d. stagflation
12. When the government tries to meet the gap of public expenditure and public revenue through borrowing from the banking system, it is called
 - a. deficit finance
 - b. debt finance
 - c. credit finance
 - d. all of the above
13. Which of the following is the secondary function of money?
 - a. medium of exchange
 - b. measure of value
 - c. transfer of value
 - d. distribution income
14. Commercial banks perform the function of
 - a. receiving deposit
 - b. lending of money
 - c. agency service
 - d. all of the above
15. Which of the following is instrument of monetary policy affects indiscriminately all sectors of the economy?
 - a. selective credit control
 - b. quantitative
 - c. margin requirements
 - d. none of the above
16. Which of the following refer integrating the domestic economy with the world economy?
 - a. disinvestment
 - b. privatization
 - c. liberalization
 - d. globalization
17. The volume of trade is determined by
 - a. experts
 - b. imports
 - c. export and import
 - d. none of the above
18. Which of the following is the measure of the value of money?
 - a. index number
 - b. inflation
 - c. deflation
 - d. money supply
19. Modern theory of international trade was first propounded by
 - a. Hecksher-Ohlin
 - b. Haberler
 - c. Ricardo
 - d. J.S. Mill
20. When did Nepal enter into WTO)?
 - a. 2002
 - b. 2003
 - c. 2004
 - d. 2005

(b) Economics of Development & Education(Eco. Ed. 322)

Exam 2067

Time: 3 hrs

Full Marks:100

Attempt all the questions.

Group "B" 8x7=56

1. Distinguish between economic growth and economic development.
2. Explain economic characteristics of developing countries.

OR

Explain demographic characteristics of developing countries.

3. Explain vicious circle of poverty.
4. Describe the classical theory of economic development

OR

Describe Marxian theory of surplus value.

5. Elaborate the scope of economics of education.

OR

What is meant by human resource? Highlight its importance.

6. Distinguish between enrolment rate and intake rate.
7. Describe the national objectives of education as suggested by high level national education commission 1998
8. Explain internal efficiency with the help of suitable examples.

Group "C" 2x12=24

9. Explain the Rostov's stages of economic growth.
10. Explain the different types of cost in education.

OR

What are the main issues of economics of education? Explain its importance.

Group "A"

20

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

1. Which is not the indicator of economic development
a. gross national product b. per capita income
c. national income d. high remittance rate
2. Which one of the following formula gives real GNP?
a. current year GNP × base year index / current year index
b. current year GNP × current year index / base year index
c. current year GNP × base year index
d. current year GNP × current year index
3. The basic needs approach was initially supported by
a. IME b. World Bank c. WTO d. ADB
4. Which of the following is not the component of HDI?
a. Education b. Income
c. Life expectancy d. Gini-coefficient
5. What is meant by dual economy?
a. prevalence of urban and subsistence economy
b. Prevalence of capitalist and socialist economy
c. Prevalence of capitalist and urban economy
d. Prevalence of rural and socialist economy
6. Vicious circle of poverty connects
a. Productivity and demand b. Productivity and saving
c. Productivity and technology d. Productivity and income
7. Classical economists assume
a. Perfect competition b. imperfect competition
c. monopoly d. monopolistic competition
8. After Ninth plan development plan focus on
a. skill development b. income distribution
c. income generation d. poverty alleviation
9. Fiscal policy functions through
a. central bank b. national planning commission
c. ministry of finance d. commercial bank
10. Forward linkage effects encourage investment in the following stage of production
a. earlier b. subsequent
c. upwards d. all of the above
11. Which of the following country has highest literacy rate?
a. India b. Pakistan
c. Sri-Lanka d. Bhutan
12. The economics of education emerged as a separate subject of economics only in the

- a. early 1960s
c. late 1960s
- b. mid 1960s
d. late 1960s
13. Dropout rate is measured under
a. internal efficiency
c. financing
- b. external efficiency
d. none of the above
14. Gross enrolment rate is associated with
a. enrolment with specific age group
c. age specific enrolment
- b. total enrolment with any age group
d. all of the above
15. The government 3expenditure is highest in
a. primary education
c. higher secondary education
- b. secondary education
d. higher education
16. Which of the following is essential to educational planning?
a. Demand for place
c. Manpower needs
- b. Rate of return
d. all of the above
17. In Nepal, the first education planning exercise was initiated in
a. 1954
b. 1956
c. 1961
d. 1971
18. Which is more equitable financing system of third level education?
a. Loan
b. Voucher
c. Grant
d. all of the above
19. Which is correct method of estimating internal efficiency?
a. Cohort analysis
c. Cost analysis method
- b. Unit cost
d. Cobweb cycle
20. In Nepal, the Higher Secondary Education Board was established in
a. 2048 B.S.
c. 2050 B.S.
- b. 2049 B.S.
d. 2051 B.S.

EXAM 2068

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group 'A'

[8×7=56]

1. Describe the indicators of economics development.
OR
What is the differences between economic development and growth?
2. What is meant by vicious circle of poverty? Explain
3. Distinguish between physical qualities of life index at human development index.
OR
What is meant by basic needs approaches? Explain.
4. Define capital formation. What is its process?
5. Examine the role of education in economic development?
OR
Explain the relationship between economics and economic of education.
6. Distinguish between internal and external efficiency.
7. In what ways apparent intake rate and net intake rate are different?
8. Explain the needs and importance of education loan.

Group 'C'

[2×12=24]

9. Define poverty. Explain the causes and consequences of poverty in Nepal.
OR
What are the factors that increase unemployment? What do you suggest to in Nepal?
10. Explain the problems of educational financing in Nepal.

Group 'A'

[20]

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick the best answers.

1. Economic growth implies
a) raising income level
b) changing quality if goods
c) change in production techniques
d) none of the above
2. The basic needs approaches was popularized in
a) 1960's
b) 1970,s
c) 1980's
d) 1990's
3. Which of the following is not a component of PQLI?
a) literacy
b) mortality

- c) life expectancy d) income levels
4. The concept of HDI was introduced by
 a) world bank b) IMF
 c) UNDP d) UNESCO
5. According to the 2001 census, the highest fertility rate belongs to the following age group of women
 a) 19-19 b) 20-24 c) 25-29 d) 30-34
6. In developing countries death rate has sharply declined due to
 a) increase in per capita income
 b) increase in level of education
 c) improvement in the medical facilities
 d) improvement and increase in the medical facilities
7. The most crucial stage of Rostow's stage is
 a) pre-take off b) take-off
 c) drive to maturity d) age of high mass consumption
8. Form NLSS I to NLSS II, the income inequality has
 a) increased b) decreased
 c) remained constant d) neither of the above
9. The prime concern of economists is with
 a) marginal capital output ratio b) average capital output ratio
 c) total capital output ratio d) all of the above
10. The apex institution of monetary policy is
 a) Ministry of Finance b) Commercial Bank
 c) Central bank d) National Planning Commission
11. Which of the following is not a component of investment in human capital formation?
 a) investment on transportation b) investment on education
 c) investment of training d) investment on health
12. The concept of education is related with
 a) content of economics b) methods of economics
 c) economic analysis of implies d) all of the above
13. Opportunities cost in education implies
 a) income sacrificed while studying education
 b) cost incurred in order to obtain education
 c) government expenditure in education
 d) family expenditure education
14. School fee is a type of cost
 a) direct b) indirect
 c) mixed cost d) none of the above
15. Which of the following cannot exceed 100 percent?
 a) NER b) GER
 c) both of the above d) none of the above
16. Which of the following is a prominent factor while carrying variation in earning?
 a) educational attainment b) intelligence
 c) native ability d) family background
17. The national education commission of Nepal was introduced in the year.
 a) 1961 b) 1971 c) 1981 d) 1991
18. In Nepal, the higher secondary education board was established in
 a) 2048 BS. b) 2049BS. c) 2050BS. d) 2051BS.
19. Which is correct method of estimating internal efficiency?
 a) cohort analysis b) unit cost
 c) cost analysis method d) cobweb cycle
20. What is the main problem of school finance in Nepal?
 a) lack of earmarked funding for teacher salary b) lack of finding for quality inputs
 c) lack of foreign aid d) lack of effective administration.

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

1. According to UNO, What is the minimum value of life expectancy at birth of the people for calculation of human development index?
a. 20
b. 25
c. 30
d. 35
2. Which of the following is the major technological obstacle for developing countries?
a. traditional technology
b. advance technology
c. import of technology
d. excavation of technology
3. Stationary state is the concept of
a. Marx
b. Lewis
c. Keynes
d. Adam Smith
4. Which of the following feature are associates with the production relation of social class structure?
a. geographical environment and the knowledge of the use of resources
b. technical means only
c. skill of labour only
d. organization of labour only
5. Which of the following is the negative aspect of dependency on foreign aids for developing countries?
a. decrease in self-sustain
b. pressures on natural resources destroy
c. increase in debt trap
d. economic development does not achieved
6. Which of the following is the feature of sustainable development?
a. short run development
b. utilization of natural resources for long term
c. high economic growth
d. utilization of means and sources
7. The capital output ratio defined as the relationship of
a. labour and output
b. income and saving
c. investment and output
d. consumption and production
8. Which of the following is the main external source of a country?
a. foreign currency
b. foreign trade
c. foreign investment
d. foreign assistance
9. Which plan first approved the regional plan in Nepal?
a. third plan
b. fourth plan
c. fifth plan
d. sixth plan
10. Labour intensive technique is favourable for
a. high growth
b. high efficiency
c. high productivity
d. high employment
11. One of the principle reasons for the shift in thinking was the growing interest during the 1960s in the economic value of education, which was describe by
a. Schultz
b. Harbison and Myeres
c. Galbraith
d. Bowman
12. What is the measure to solve the problem of human resource development?
a. zero population growth
b. education and training
c. utilization of resources
d. increase in employment
13. Which of the following is the main way of human resource development?
a. formal education
b. informal education
c. non-formal education
d. technical education
14. For social development, education provides the
a. manpower
b. economic source
c. technology
d. physical source
15. Which of the following is the direct private benefit of education?
a. educated person gained high income than uneducated person
b. educated person high mobilized in society than uneducated person

- c. educated person gained higher status job than uneducated person
 d. educated person more appreciated for arts and culture than uneducated person
- How effectively a part of education system uses available resources to achieve certain educational outcome that is called
 - qualitative internal efficiency of educational output
 - quantitative internal efficiency of educational output
 - internal efficiency only
 - external efficiency only
 - Which of the following is the main feature of educational planning?
 - tentatively stating objectives based upon education needs
 - determining the future status of education in the particular commodity
 - formulating a specific programme of objectives for only primary school
 - translating the plan into programme
 - What is the main bodies that actively contribute toward the formulation of the educational plan?
 - national education committee
 - planning division of the MOE
 - evaluation division of the MOE
 - district education office
 - The positive aspect of voucher system is
 - high burden of taxation
 - increase in dependency
 - mass participation
 - promote educational innovation
 - Which of the following is a type of student grant support?
 - sponsorship
 - free tuition
 - NGO's support
 - voucher system

Group "B"

8×7=56

Attempt all the questions.

- Explain the economic characteristics of developing countries.
- Describe the Marxian theory of materialistic interpretation of history.
OR
Describe the pre-condition for take-off of Rostow's stage of economic growth.
- Explain the causes of urbanization with example.
- Describe the role of foreign aids in economic development.
OR
Describe the process of plan formulation.
- Explain the scope of economics of education as a demand for education.
- Brain-drain is a major problem of human capital development. How can solve it? Explain.
OR
Explain the major indicator which shows the equity to education.
- Distinguish between unit cost and cycle cost.
- Explain the relation of education and society.

Group "C"

2×12=24

- Explain the role of monetary and fiscal policy in economic development.
- Highlight the major parts of high level national education committee.

OR

Explain the voucher plan and voucher debt with its short history

Exam. 2070

Time: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 100

Attempt all the questions.

Group "B"

[8×7=56]

- Explain the indicators of economic development.
OR
What are the economic characteristics of developing countries?
- State the key ideas of classical theory of economic development.
- Explain the various types of unemployment in Nepalese economy.
- Explain the role of capital formation in economic development.
- What are the arguments in favour of labour intensive technique?

OR

How an balanced Growth Approach breakthrough the vicious circle of poverty?

6. Explain the concept of economics education.
7. What are the roles of education in economic development?

OR

Distinguish between internal efficiency and external efficiency of education.

8. Explain the various types of educational planning.

Group "C"

[2×12=24]

9. Explain the Marxian theory of economic development.

OR

Explain the Lewis' theory of unlimited supply of labour.

10. What is meant by cost in education? Explain its different types.

Group "A"

[20]

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

1. Developing countries are dominated by
 - (a) instructional rigidity
 - (b) agrigarian economy
 - (c) authoritarian social value
 - (d) all of the above
2. Which of the following is the best indicator of economic development?
 - (a) increase in per capital real income
 - (b) increase in national income
 - (c) improvement of welfare
 - (c) change in educational rigidity
3. The classical theory of economic development believes in
 - (a) economic planning
 - (b) Laissez-faire policy
 - (c) state control
 - (d) mixed economy
4. Which of the following is the main obstacles to economic development?
 - (a) low level of investment in education
 - (b) lack of overhead capital
 - (c) vicious circle of poverty
 - (c) lack of infrastructure
5. According to Lewis' theory, the supply of labour at the existing capitalist wage is considered to be
 - (a) perfectly elastic
 - (b) perfectly inelastic
 - (c) relatively elastic
 - (d) relatively inelastic
6. Entrepreneurship is most closely associated with
 - (a) innovations
 - (b) inventions
 - (c) managements
 - (d) public administrations
7. How can the nation close a saving gap?
 - (a) reduce its incremental capital output-ratio
 - (b) reduce domestic consumption
 - (c) obtain foreign aid
 - (d) all of the above
8. Which of the following represents at least in part, investment in human capital?
 - (a) formal education
 - (b) on the job training
 - (c) better health care
 - (d) all of the above
9. Which of the following is the main objective of monetary policy?
 - (a) price stability
 - (b) full employment
 - (c) economic growth
 - (d) all of the above
10. Which of the following is first step in plan formulation process?
 - (a) priorities target
 - (b) set the objectives
 - (c) determination of growth rate
 - (d) state the policy
11. The balance growth theory sees the primary cause of underdevelopment as the
 - (a) small size of the market
 - (b) lack of savings
 - (c) low level of technology
 - (d) foreign domination
12. Capital accumulation is
 - (a) facilitate capital widening
 - (b) makes capital depending possible
 - (c) encourage introduce new technology
 - (d) affects of proficiency of labour

13. Which of the following educational plans is also called new education system plan?
 - (a) Nepal National educational Planning Commission
 - (b) National Educational system plan
 - (c) All Round National Educational plan
 - (d) High Level National Educational Commission Plan
14. Which of the following does not exceed 100 percent?
 - (a) GER
 - (b) AIR
 - (c) NIR
 - (d) GIR
15. Highest percentage of educational budget expends in Nepal is
 - (a) primary education
 - (b) secondary education
 - (c) higher education
 - (d) higher secondary education
16. Which of the following is main obstacle of school finance in Nepal?
 - (a) lack of foreign aid
 - (b) lack of earmarked funding for teacher salary
 - (c) lack of effective administration
 - (d) lack of funding for quality input
17. Which of the following is the first step in educational planning?
 - (a) classification of educational objectives
 - (b) diagnosis of present conditions
 - (c) fixing the target of educational development
 - (d) conceptualize the educational situation.
18. Economic costs are different from accounting costs because they are
 - (a) forward looking only
 - (b) backward looking only
 - (c) mostly forward looking
 - (d) mostly backward looking
19. According to Nepal Census Report 2011 AD, the literacy rate of Nepal is
 - (a) 54.6%
 - (b) 58.9%
 - (c) 62.3%
 - (d) 65.9%
20. Argument in favour of voucher system is
 - (a) interdependent
 - (b) low burden of taxation
 - (c) creation of social benefit
 - (d) all of the above

Exam. 2071

Time: 3 hrs

Full Marks: 100

Attempt All the questions.

Group "B"

8×7=56

1. Explain the indicators of economic development.
OR
Explain the socio-cultural and technological characteristics of economic development.
2. Explain the main features of take-off stage.
3. What are the roles of capital formation in economic development?
4. Explain the objective of fiscal policy in economic development.
OR
What are the basic components of sustainable development?
5. Describe the arguments in favour of labour intensive techniques.
6. 'Education as investment and consumption.' Justified it.
OR
What are the roles of education in economic development?
7. What are the recent trends of educational planning in Nepal?
8. What are the advantages and disadvantages of voucher system in educational finance?

Group "C"

2×12=24

9. Explain the Marxian theory of economic development.
OR
Critically examine the classical theory of economic development.
10. What do you meant by economic value of education? Explain its contribution in economic development.

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

- Which of the following is the best indicator of economic development?
 - Per capital real income
 - Improvement of welfare
 - Increase in national income
 - Educational improvement
- The classical theory of economic development believes in
 - Economic planning
 - State control
 - Laissez-fair policy
 - Mixed economy
- The main constraints of economic development is
 - Lack of overhead capital
 - Vicious circle of poverty
 - Low level of education
 - Low level of production
- Which of the following economist first propounded the theory of balanced growth was
 - Rosenstein Rodan
 - Singer
 - Nurkse
 - Hirschman
- The main feature of the neo-classical theory of economic development is
 - Full employment
 - Optimum allocation of resources
 - Process of capital formation
 - Technological progress
- Investment in human capital is
 - An asset
 - Liability
 - Wastage money
 - non-productive
- The first and the foremost conditions for successful planning is
 - Control planning authority
 - Trained staff
 - Well-defined objective
 - Reliable data
- Capital formation is needed for
 - Technological progress
 - Rapid economic growth
 - Increase in per capita
 - all of the above
- The difference between the value of labour paid to the labourer and the value of the produce of that labour is called
 - Exchange value
 - Surplus value
 - Utility value
 - Marginal value
- Poverty line is more concerned with
 - Relative poverty
 - Absolute poverty
 - General poverty
 - Mass poverty
- Education as a consumption because
 - It is a way of increasing productive capacity in the present
 - It is a way of increasing productive capacity in the future
 - It is a way of increasing status of people in all time
 - all of the above
- The institutional costs of education are generally, analysed in terms of
 - Variable and fixed costs of education
 - Recurring and non-recurring cost of education
 - Current and capital costs of education
 - all of the above
- Which of the following measures the extent and patterns of repetition by class?
 - Internal efficiency
 - External efficiency
 - Cycle efficiency
 - Level efficiency
- Which of the following comes under private source of finance?
 - Student fee
 - Grant-in aid of revenue
 - Funds of local community
 - Donations by INGO
- School improvement plan comes under
 - Local planning
 - Institutional planning
 - Micro-planning
 - Macro-Planning
- Which of the following is the most important investment in human capital?
 - Training
 - Education
 - Health
 - all of the above
- Which of the following can exceed 100 percent?
 - GER
 - NER
 - NIR
 - ASER
- What is the main problem of school finance in Nepal?
 - Limited contribution by people

- (b) Inequitable and inadequate user fees
 (c) Low administrative efficiency
 (d) all of the above
19. Which of the following national education commission is recommended one year pre-primary school education in educational structure of Nepal?
 (a) All Round National Education committee, 1961
 (b) National Education System Plan 1971-75
 (c) National Education Commission, 1992
 (d) High Level National Education Commission, 1998
20. Student loan system is more appropriate in
 (a) Primary level (b) Secondary level
 (c) Higher secondary level (d) University level

Exam 2072

Time: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 100

Attempt All the questions.

Group "B"

8×7=56

1. Distinguish between economic growth and economic development.
 2. Explain the theory of materialistic interpretation of history
 OR
 Explain the Marxian theory of surplus value.
 3. Examine the role of foreign aid in the economic development of developing countries like Nepal
 4. Define fiscal policy and discuss its objectives.
 OR
 Explain the importance of a plan in developing countries.
 5. What is human resource development? Explain its sources.
 6. Describe the issues of economics of education.
 OR
 What is educational planning? Describe its types
 7. Explain the structure of education as recommended by NESP 1971.
 8. Explain the method of financing education.
 OR
 Explain the need and importance of educational loan.

Group "C"

2×12=24

9. Explain the Rostow's stages of economic growth.
 10. What is meant by systematic efficiency of education? Explain internal and external efficiency of education.
 OR
 Explain the different types of cost in education

Group "A"

20

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

1. "Social institution are the group of human relations established by common desires." Who said this?
 a. A.W. Lewis b. Elwood
 c. K.W. Kapp d. Psachropoulos
2. Which of the following element is used to calculate physical quality of live?
 a. mortality rate b. child mortality rate
 c. infant mortality rate d. national mortality rate
3. In developing countries death rate has sharply declined due to
 a. increase in per capital income
 b. increase in level of education
 c. improvement in the medical facilities
 d. increase in social status of the people
4. Which of the following is the best indicator of economic development?
 a. utilization of natural resources
 b. increase in consumption demand
 c. increase in physical quality of life index
 d. increase in per capital income

5. When was basic human need approach arrived in the reference to economic development of the country?
a. in 1960 AD b. in 1970 AD c. in 1980 AD d. in 1990 AD
6. Who criticized as a 'classical view' to the Adam Smith and his follower's view?
a. Karl Marx b. J.B. Say c. Marshall d. Malthus
7. Stationary state is the concept of
a. Adam Smith b. Keynes c. Lewis d. Max
8. What percent of economic growth rate of Nepal was targeted for the fiscal year 2013/14?
a. 4.5 b. 5 c. 5.5 d. 6
9. Real GDP is estimated making an adjustment in
a. population b. expenditure c. income level d. price level
10. The capital output ratio in developing countries is
a. generally fluctuating b. fairly stable
c. rigidly stationary d. gradually increasing
11. Perspective planning refers to
a. indicative planning b. annual planning
c. structural planning d. long-term planning
12. Finance is concerned with
a. arrangement of funds b. identification of source of funds
c. recording utilization of funds d. all of the above
13. Brain-drain is also term as
a. reserve transfer of technology
b. mutual transfer of technology
c. transfer of technology
d. none of the above
14. Which of the following cannot exceed 100 percent?
a. NIR b. AIR c. GER d. none of the above
15. In Nepal, the share of government expenditure in education is highest in
a. higher education b. higher sentence education
c. secondary education d. primary education
16. Dropout rate is used to measure
a. external efficiency b. internal efficiency
c. managerial efficiency d. educational efficiency
17. Analysis of economic value of education system is concerned with
a. internal effort b. method of financing
c. cost in education d. occupational movement
18. "Plants are developed by cultivation and men by education" is saying of
a. John Lock b. Aristotle c. Plato d. John Dewey
19. Rate of return to education equals to the annual benefit of education which is divided by
a. total cost b. direct cost c. indirect cost d. private cost
20. Aim of educational planning is
a. to provide effective education b. to provide rational education
c. to provide systematic education d. to provide applicable education

(c) Methods of Teaching Economics (Eco. Ed. 391)

Exam 2067

Time: 3 hrs.

Full Marks:100

Attempt all the questions.

Group "B" 8x7=56

1. What is the importance's of teaching economics? Explain.
2. Explain briefly the different level of cognitive domain of educational objectives.

OR

Explain the nature of economics.

3. What are the roles of textbook in teaching economics? Explain.
4. Explain the elements of lesson plan in economics teaching.

5. Explain the role of teaching aids in teaching of economics.

OR

Construct seven multiple choice tests item in any topics of economics.

6. Explain the essential of good question in teaching economics.
7. Explain the uses of journal and periodicals in economics teaching.
8. Explain the merits and demerits of micro teaching in economics.

Group "C"

2x12=24

9. What is curriculum? Critically analyses the current secondary-school economics curriculum.
10. Explain the concept of method. Discuss the merits and demerits of discussion method in economic teaching.

OR

What is meant by teacher made test? Explain the different types of teacher made test in teaching economics.

Group "A" 20

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

1. The main focus of economics is to study
a. scarcity of resources b. population growth
c. social change d. all of the above
2. Scope and sequence in economics refer to
a. content of economics b. concept of economics
c. generalization of economics d. comprehensive and ordering of concepts
3. Which of the following theory is associated with macro economics?
a. price theory b. income theory
c. Exchange theory d. Distribution theory
4. What is the feature of instructional objectives?
a. Specific and protectable b. Measurable and observable
c. Clearable and useable d. Behaviourable and clearable
5. What is the reason for determining instructional objectives?
a. To make students curious b. To organize the content
c. To bring uniformity in teaching d. To help self study
6. Scope and sequence in economics curriculum refers to
a. evaluation producers and ordering of learning
b. comprehensiveness and ordering of learning
c. generalization and concepts of learning
d. content and objectives
7. Which of the following is not the element of economics curriculum?
a. Objectives b. Content
c. Evaluation d. Homework
8. Which of the following is the physical aspect of criteria for evaluation of economics textbook?
a. Examples b. Exercises
c. References d. Price
9. "Method means the logical process used in discovering or in demonstrating the truth." Who defined?
a. Siddiqui b. Hilda Taba
c. Cunningham d. Cossa
10. Which of the following teaching method is appropriate to review the lesson?
a. Discussion b. Lecture
c. Question answer d. Inquire
11. Which of the following is the first step of case study method?
a. Determination of objectives b. Selection of topic
c. Selection of method d. Make a questionnaire
12. What is the purpose of question answer method?
a. To identification and definition of problems
b. To locating the problems
c. To describe the problems
d. To test the previous knowledge of the students

13. Which of the following is the most appropriate to show the composition of GDP?
a. Line graph b. Picture c. Map d. Pie-chart
14. Which chart is useful to show the development in a procedure?
a. Tabulation chart b. Narrative chart
c. Pedigree chart d. Organization chart
15. Which of the following is the essential equipment in classroom of teaching economics?
a. Teacher table b. Notice board
c. Bulletin board d. Map stand
16. Which test items is useful to test the knowledge of method and procedures?
a. Multiple choice item b. Essay test item
c. fill up the blanks item d. Matching test item
17. Subjective test item is suitable because
a. it is test the ability of showing relation
b. it is test the ability of expressing ideas
c. it is test the ability of identifying problems
d. all of the above
18. Which of the following test item is associate with the judgmental questions?
a. Matching test b. multiple choice test
c. Short answer test d. Long answer test
19. What is the disadvantage of essay test?
a. It encourages in parroting learning
b. It is restricted to learning outcomes at the verbal level
c. It is limited to the measurement of factual information
d. It helps to develop general knowledge of the students
20. Work plan is a
a. plan of specific lesson b. plan of whole lesson
c. part of a lesson plan d. Plan of many lesson

EXAM 2068

Attempt ALL the questions.

[8×7=56]

1. Distinguish between economics and economics education.
2. What are the main objectives of teaching economics in secondary school of Nepal?
3. Construct any seven international objectives in behavioural terms from secondary school.

OR

4. Distinguish between cognitive and affective domain of educational objectives. Critically, review the current secondary school economics course.
5. What are the criteria for evaluation of economics textbook?

OR

6. What is micro teaching? Explain its steps.
7. What are the advantages of subjective test?
8. What is inquiry method? Explain its steps.
9. What are the roles of teaching aids in teaching economics?
10. What are the essentialities of a good question in economics?

Group 'C'

[2×12=24]

9. What is the lesson plan? Prepare a lesson plan on the topic importance of transportation and communication for the students of secondary level.
10. Describe the advantages and disadvantages of discuss the various forms of discussion methods in teaching economics.

OR

11. What is meant by teaching method? Discuss the various forms of discussion method in teaching economics.

Group 'A'

[20]

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick the best answers.

1. Simplest form of knowledge is

- a) fact b) concept c) principle d) theory
2. Which of the following is the highest level of cognitive domain of instructional objective?
 - a) knowledge
 - b) application
 - c) synthesis
 - d) evaluation
 3. Behaviourable objective should Lie
 - a) measurable
 - b) observable
 - c) certain criterion
 - d) all of the above
 4. Which of the following is an action verb
 - a) to know
 - b) to understand
 - c) to develop
 - d) to explain
 5. Which if the criteria for the paper of the textbook?
 - a) physical
 - b) qualitative
 - c) academic
 - d) educational
 6. The curriculum of an educational system must lay down
 - a) objectives
 - b) content and scope
 - c) methods and valuation
 - d) all of the above
 7. The discussion method is considered to be a democratic, method because conclusion is drawn here on the basis of
 - a) majority opinion
 - b) wise opinion of the minorities
 - c) agreement and consensus
 - d) teachers logic.
 8. Student participation is low in
 - a) inquiry methods
 - b) lecture method
 - c) discussion method
 - d) inductive method
 9. The test refers to the consistency of score obtained by the same individual on different occasions or with different sets of equivalent items is called
 - a) validity
 - b) reliability
 - c) usability
 - d) objectivity
 10. Who classified the principles of programmed instruction into two broad categories mandatory and optional principles?
 - a) James E Espich
 - b) Prof. Edward F. O. Day
 - c) Bill Williams
 - d) Prof. Knight
 11. Which of the following is the most suitable to show the sex (male and female) age group distribution of population in Nepal?
 - a) pie-chart
 - b) pyramid chart
 - c) organizational chart
 - d) bar diagram
 12. Guessing is least possible in
 - a) true-false item
 - b) multiple choice items
 - c) matching item
 - d) completion item.
 13. Which of the following is most specific question?
 - a) What do you know about poverty?
 - b) What do you understand by multiplier?
 - c) What do you mean by foreign trade?
 - d) all of the above
 14. Which of the following is not major component of lesson plan?
 - a) objective
 - b) method
 - c) content
 - d) homework
 15. Why is field trip introduced in teaching economics?
 - a) to provide students with direct experiences
 - b) to take students out of school
 - c) to promote students interest in the lesson
 - d) to make change in daily routine
 16. Which of the following is more useful to show the picture charts and graph teaching economics?
 - a) bulletin board
 - b) black board
 - c) flannel board
 - d) notice board
 17. Supplementary books are used to
 - a) update text book
 - b) avoid textbook

- c) revise textbook d) all of the above
18. Essay question should test skill of
 a) understanding b) recalling
 c) comprehensive d) analyzing
19. Micro teaching is
 a) trainee oriented b) class oriented
 c) teacher oriented d) all of the above
20. Economics is taught at secondary school as
 a) vocational subject b) compulsory subject
 c) optional subject d) none of them

Exam 2069
 Group "A"

20

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

1. According to Robbins economics is a science of
 a. wealth b. welfare
 c. scarcity and choice d. economic growth
2. Which of the following is comes under psychomotor domain?
 a. value b. set
 c. evaluation d. economic growth
3. The lowest form of knowledge is
 a. fact b. concept
 c. generalization d. theory
4. Which type of correlation indicates a relationship between the subject?
 a. cross sectional b. vertical
 c. horizontal d. all of the above
5. "The curriculum may be defined as all the experiences that pupils have while under the direction of the school, it includes classroom and extra-activities work as well as play." This definition is refers by
 a. Froebel b. Crow and Crow
 c. Cunningham d. Walter
6. Which of the following is academic aspect of criteria for evaluation of economics textbook?
 a. binding b. price
 c. quality of paper d. use of language
7. Student participation is highest in
 a. lecture method b. independent study
 c. discussion method d. project method
8. Which of the following method allows less interaction in the economics classroom?
 a. inquiry method b. discussion method
 c. lecture method d. problem solving method
9. Micro teaching is
 a. trainee oriented b. classroom oriented
 c. teacher oriented d. all of the above
10. Which of the following is a high level question?
 a. What is meant by demand?
 b. Discuss the strategies of poverty reduction in Nepal.
 c. Distinguish between micro and macro economics.
 d. Explain the law of diminishing marginal utility.
11. The possibility of 'bluffing' is low in
 a. essay type question b. long answer type question
 c. short answer type question d. all of the above
12. Which of the following is more suitable to show trend of wheat production in Nepal?
 a. map b. line graph c. pie-chart d. stack bar
13. Which of the following is the most informal way of group discussion?
 a. Panel b. Seminar c. Symposium d. Buzz session
14. In the taxonomy of educational objective, the affective domain deals with

- Critically examine the secondary school economics curriculum.
4. Explain the steps of inquiry method.
 5. Explain the role of textbook in teaching learning process.

OR

- Explain the basic factors of selecting of teaching methods of economics content teaching.
6. Describe the uses of white board and chart as a teaching material in economics classroom.
 7. What are the qualities of good economics teacher?

OR

- What are the merits of teacher made test?
8. Explain the characteristics of micro teaching in economics.

Group "C"

[2×12=24]

9. Explain the different forms of questions which are need to teacher in conducting teaching learning process by the question answer method and give a model question for each of them.
10. Explain the advantages and disadvantage of objective test item of economics.

OR

Discuss the role of lesson plan for effective teaching. Prepare a model lesson plan for secondary level in economics.

Group "A"

[20]

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

1. Which of the following book is published by Adam Smith?
 - (a) Political Economy
 - (b) Economic
 - (c) Wealthy of Nation
 - (d) Principles of Economics
2. When was a society of classical school of economics arisen in Belayat?
 - (a) 16th century
 - (b) 17th century
 - (c) 18th century
 - (d) 19th century
3. Which of the following is the major objective of economics of education?
 - (a) to enhance the sociological aspect of education
 - (b) to calculate the investment returns in industry
 - (c) to calculate the wastage ratio in business cycle
 - (d) to analyze the economic effect of education policy
4. Which of the following is the major source for selection of educational objectives in teaching learning process?
 - (a) learner
 - (b) society
 - (c) subject matter
 - (d) philosophy of education
5. Recognizing action verb is required for the level of education objective
 - (a) knowledge
 - (b) comprehensive
 - (c) application
 - (d) analysis
6. When was all Round National Education Commission formed in Nepal?
 - (a) 2018 B.C.
 - (b) 2028 B.C
 - (c) 2047 B.C
 - (d) 2049 B.C
7. What is the role of textbook in teaching learning process?
 - (a) it helps to learning by doing
 - (b) it helps to objective achievement
 - (c) it helps to exchange cultural variety
 - (d) it helps to improve in words and language
8. Which method is given the less priorities to active participation of students
 - (a) inquiry
 - (b) project
 - (c) lecture
 - (d) discussion
9. Which method sets the participants on the semi-circular form for discussion?
 - (a) buzz discussion
 - (b) symposium
 - (c) round table discussion
 - (d) panel discussion
10. Which of the following is audio-visual teaching aid?
 - (a) radio
 - (b) television
 - (c) phone
 - (d) tape-recorder
11. Impressive personality of teacher is showing the
 - (a) professional efficiency
 - (b) self reliant

- (c) emotionally stable (d) regularity and discipline
- Which of the following is the teacher method?
 - demonstration method
 - lecture method
 - discussion method
 - problem solving method
 - Approximately time duration of micro teaching class is
 - 5 to 10 minutes
 - 10 to 15 minutes
 - 15 to 20 minutes
 - 20 to 25 minutes
 - In which teaching method, student-teacher practices only one skill in their teaching?
 - classroom teaching
 - team teaching
 - micro teaching
 - none of them
 - Which of the following management is included in physical management of economics classroom?
 - library management
 - instrument management
 - textbook management
 - temperature management
 - Which of the following quality shows the social quality of economics teacher?
 - attractive appearance
 - knowledge about child psychology
 - moral
 - impartiality
 - Which of the following is comprehensive level question?
 - What are the subject matters of economics?
 - Economics as a science of welfare. Justify it.
 - Explain the relation of micro and macro economics.
 - Draw the reasons why demand curve is decline.
 - Operational calendar of school is prepared by
 - principal
 - vice principal
 - level head teacher
 - subject teacher
 - Which of the following element is most important for construction the lesson plan?
 - instructional materials
 - teaching activity
 - instructional objective
 - evaluation
 - Which of the following content has not been included in secondary school economics subject?
 - consumption
 - production
 - welfare
 - public finance

Exam. 2071

Time: 3 hrs

Full Marks: 100

Attempt All the questions.

Group "B"

8×7=56

- Show the relationship of economics with other social science discipline.
- What is cognitive domain? Explain its different level.

OR

Prepare four instructional objectives and three educational objectives from the course of secondary school economics.

- What are the criteria for evaluation of secondary school economics curriculum? Discuss.

- Discuss the essential qualities of economics teacher.
- What are the merits and demerits of lecture method?

OR

Explain the different steps of project method.

- Explain the component of unit plan.
- What necessary equipments are required in an economics classroom? Discuss.
- Distinguish between subjective and objective test item.

OR

What are the problems of evaluating the answer book in economics? Suggest measure to improve it.

Group "C"

2×12=24

- Discuss the strengths and weakness of discussion method. How this method can be made more effective to teach economics?

10. What is lesson plan? Prepare a model lesson plan for the lesson "Law of diminishing marginal utility."

OR

Discuss the qualities of good test item in economics.

Group "A"

20

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

- Who wrote his famous publication entitled "An Essay on the Nature and Significance of Economic Science"?
(a) Alfred Marshall (b) Robbins (c) Samuelson (d) Adam Smith
- Which type of correlation indicates a relationship within the subject?
(a) Vertical (b) Horizontal (c) Cross sectional (d) all of the above
- The highest form of knowledge is
(a) Fact (b) concept (c) Generalization (d) Theory
- Instructional objective should be
(a) Measurable (b) Observable (c) Precise (d) all of the above
- Which of the following does not fall in cognitive domain?
(a) Evaluation (b) Recognition (c) Value (d) Synthesize
- "Curriculum should be conceived as an epitome of the rounded whole of the knowledge and experience the human race." This statement is referred by
(a) Froebel (b) Moonro (c) Crow and Crow (d) Cunnigham
- Which of the following is the physical aspect of criteria for evaluation of economics textbook?
(a) Presentation of diagram and chart (b) Use of language
(c) Exercise (d) Durable and standard cover
- Student participation is lowest in
(a) Lecture method (b) Inquiry method
(c) Independent study (d) Problem solving method
- Which of the following is main advantage of team teaching?
(a) Development of the professional status of the teacher
(b) Development of human relations
(c) Exposure of group to more specialists
(d) all of the above
- Which of the following is a higher order question?
(a) Define economics according to Robbins
(b) Distinguish between micro and macro economics
(c) Discuss the strategies of poverty reduction
(d) all of the above
- Which of the following is most suitable to show the regional distribution of paddy production?
(a) Map (b) Picture (c) Line graph (d) Chart
- Which of the following method allows more interaction in the economics classroom?
(a) Inquiry (b) Demonstration
(c) Discussion (d) Problem solving
- Micro teaching is
(a) Trainee oriented (b) Classroom oriented
(c) Teacher oriented (d) all of the above
- Which of the following is least reliable test item for better scoring?
(a) Short answer test (b) Long answer test
(c) Very short answer test (d) multiple choice test
- Why is field trip introduced in teaching economics?
(a) To provide students with direct experiencing
(b) To take students out of school
(c) To make a change in daily routine
(d) all of the above
- Which of the following question is not more specific?
(a) Explain the theory of absolute cost advantage.
(b) What are the features of monopoly market?

- (c) What do you know about trade cycle?
 (d) Distinguish between micro and macro economics.
17. Multiple-choice test item consists of
 (a) a stem (b) Keyed answer (c) Distracters (d) all of the above
18. Work plan mean by
 (a) A plan of many lesson (b) A plan of one lesson
 (c) A plan of whole lesson (d) a plan of some specific lesson
19. Which of the following is the not essential equipment in classroom of teaching economics?
 (a) Desk and bench (b) Black board/white board
 (c) Map stand (d) Teacher table and dais
20. Graphs are used in economics to
 (a) Present data (b) Show relationship
 (c) Capture trends (d) all of the above

Exam 2072

Time: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 100

Attempt All the questions.

Group "B"

8×7=56

- Show the relationship between economics and education.
- What are the difference between cognitive domain and affective domain?
- Explain the approaches to organize the contents in economic curriculum
OR
Critically review this secondary school economic curriculum of Nepal.
- How should be the textbook of secondary school textbook of economics?
Discuss.
- Why we should use the lecture method in teaching economics?
- Explain the steps of inquiry method.
OR
Explain the different steps of case study in teaching economics.
- What are the roles of teaching aids in teaching economics?
- What are the qualities of good economic teacher?
OR
What are the criteria for evaluating answer book in economic?
- What is a lesson plan? Explain its features.
- What is a teacher made test? Distinguish between subjective and objective test item.
OR
What is meant by micro teaching? What are the difference between traditional teaching and micro teaching?

Group "A"

20

Attempt All the questions. Tick (√) the best answers.

- Which of the following is the sequential content of economic?
 a. wants, satisfaction and effort b. efforts, wants and satisfaction
 c. wants, efforts and satisfaction d. satisfaction, efforts and wants
- Which of the category of correlation the knowledge of various subjects is correlated?
 a. horizontal correlation b. vertical correlation
 c. liner correlation d. inter-disciplinary correlation
- Which of the following comes under affective correlation
 a. synthesis b. comprehension
 c. responding d. mechanism
- Which of the following is a fundamental issue of economics education?
 a. creative teaching learning activities
 b. focuses on practice in teaching learning activities
 c. the final aims of learning activities is self realization
 d. all of the above

5. "Curriculum embodies all experience which are utilized by the school to attain the aims of education." The definition is refers by
 a. Froebel b. Moonro c. Cunningham d. Crow and Crow
6. Which of the following is the academic aspects of criteria for evaluation of economics textbook?
 a. binding b. price c. presentation of diagram and table
 c. all of the above
7. Which of the following is a demerit of lecture method?
 a. obtained knowledge is not real and permanent
 b. it is expensive method
 c. it is not suitable to highly intellectual people
 d. all of the above
8. Which of the following method is more appropriate for teaching controversial issues in economic world?
 a. lecture b. discussion c. inquiry d. inductive
9. "A project is a probloematic act carried to completion in a natural setting." This statement is stated by
 a. John Dewey b. Kilpatric c. Stevenson d. Binning and Binning
10. Which of the following is a purpose of question-answer?
 a. to test a previous knowledge of students
 b. to develop reflective thinking among the student
 c. to throw light on the central point of learning
 d. all of the above
11. Which of the following is recall type questions?
 a. Define economics according to Marshall
 b. Distinguish between capitalist and socialist economy
 c. What should the strategies of poverty reduction? Discuss.
 d. all of the above
12. For quantity comparison the following supplementary resource should b used
 a. maps b. graph c. picture d. chart
13. Possibility of 'bluffing' is maximum in
 a. essay type test item b. short answer questions
 c. completion test item d. all of the above
14. Which of the following is essential equipment of economics classroom?
 a. black board/white board b. bulleting board
 c. teacher table and dais d. all of the above
15. Which of the following is correction formula is help to discourage the guessing habit of student to choose the answer?
 a. $R = \frac{W}{N-1}$ b. $R = \frac{W}{N+1}$ c. $R = \frac{4W}{N-1}$ d. $R = \frac{W}{2N+1}$
16. Which of the following test item is also called 'supply type test'?
 a. matching test b. completion test
 c. multiple choice test d. true and false test
17. Specification chart is more appropriate to
 a. mention content validity in examination
 b. avoid repetition of question in examination
 c. help the effective teaching in classroom
 d. all of the above
18. Which of the following is main purpose to micro teaching?
 a. to develop special skill of teaching
 b. to immediate provide feedback in classroom
 c. to make simple and behaviouralistic teaching
 d. all of the above
19. A plan for teaching a topic to a specific class on a specific day is called
 a. lesson plan b. unit plan c. work plan d. annual plan
20. Which of the following plan must be based on the keyorganizing ideas of a discipline?
 a. a unit plan b. a lesson plan c. a resource plan d. a work plan