

13. Education

(a). Educational Administration (Ed.Mgt.321)
EXAM 2068

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group 'B'

(8×7=76)

1. List the problems and issues of educational administration.
2. Compare the school administration process of Sri Lanka with UK.
OR
Identify the dilemmas of educational administration.
3. State the recent practice of educational administration in Nepal.
4. Point out the differences among administration, management and organization.
OR
Describe the functions and duties of a head teacher.
5. Elucidate the scope and importance of educational administration.
6. Identify critical issues of teacher professional development in Nepal.
OR
Assess the role of administrator in managing the continuum of teacher professional development.
7. Justify educational administration as an independent discipline.
8. Explain the techniques of management of curriculum activities.
Group 'C'

(2×12=24)

9. State the development of educational of Nepal.
10. Analyze problems and issues of school administration on Nepal.
OR
Explain the concepts of structural leadership crisis unstable school environment of calendar of operations in the context of and absence Nepal.

Group 'A'

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick the best answers

(20)

1. An effective school administrator is always concerned with the smooth functioning of
 - a) the total programme of the school
 - b) the instructional programme of the school
 - c) extracurricular activities of the school
 - d) the examination of the school
2. Who is famous for developing a bureaucratic model in administration?
 - a) F.W. Taylor
 - b) Max Weber
 - c) J.D. Monhy
 - d) Alan C. Redeve
3. According to the educational committee?
 - a) the chairman of the district development committee
 - b) the chief district officer
 - c) the district education officer
 - d) person nominated by the MOE
4. The general awakening for better management can be traced back to
 - a) World War I
 - b) World War II
 - c) Hawthorne studies
 - d) Scientific management
5. Which of the following is not included in the general nature of planning?
 - a) contribution to purpose and objectives
 - b) effectiveness of plan
 - c) primary of planning
 - d) ness of planning persuasive
6. Which of the following is related to financial problem in educational administration?
 - a) insufficient government grants
 - b) growing interest in education
 - c) waste of national investment
 - d) all of the above

7. Which of the following is not considered when preparing a calendar of operation?
a) student needs b) general objectives
c) specific objectives d) curriculum
8. The scientific management principle includes
a) time study b) piece rate
c) managerial control d) all of the above
9. Controlling is the management function of making sure that
a) plans succeed
b) work is completed ahead of schedule
c) employees do not cheat
d) responsive organizational structure is established
10. Which of the following is not considered an essential quality that the head teacher should possess?
a) time management b) space management
c) conflict management d) far sightedness
11. Which of the following not a limitation of line organization?
a) air administrator may not be able to take quick decisions
b) an administrator may become autocrat
c) heavy work load on one individual
d) top down and one way communication
12. Which of the following is one of the policy making Process elements?
a) determining activities b) determining issues
c) identifying needs d) determining resources
13. Routine decision means
a) cases referred by other organization
b) authoritative communication from superiors
c) cases referred for decision
d) subordinates making decision
14. Educational leadership means
a) inspiring
b) making decisions
c) enunciating the decision
d) ensuring implementation of decisions.
15. The main characteristic features of autocratic administrator is
a) to plan collectively before execution
b) to work like a despot
c) to share work with others
d) to be flexible upon the situation
16. For genuine and lasting progress in school administration it is essential to have
a) administrative procedure b) format procedure
c) informal procedure d) democratic procedure
17. What down communication in management mean?
a) the means getting the goal
b) the process to get work done
c) the means processing information
d) the means maintaining secrecy
18. Which of fine following is not a technique of a decision making process?
a) definition of problem b) collecting related information
c) implementing action d) the attempt to hinder the action
19. Which of the following is not the step of management?
a) motivation b) communication
c) problem solving d) selection of data
20. The purpose of communication in an enterprise is
a) to foster understanding b) to inform about enterprise
c) to bring efficiency d) to effect change

Group "B"

1. List out the problems and issues of school administration in Nepal.
2. List and explain the qualities of a good school.

OR

- "Educational administration is an independent discipline". Justify.
3. Compare the school administration process of India and Nepal.
 4. Differentiate bureaucratic approach from human relations approach with examples.

OR

- Describe the concept of organization and its application in management.
5. Define human relations approach to educational administration.
 6. Outline critical issues of teacher professional development.

OR

- What is professional development? Define teaching as a profession.
7. Describe in brief the emergence of educational administration as a discipline.
 8. Differentiate bureaucratic approach from human relations approach with examples.

Group "C"

2×12=24

9. Describe the educational functions, rights and duties of MOE for improvement of quality in education.
10. Elaborate the issues related to structural leadership crisis, unstable school environment and absence of calendar of operations in the Nepalese context.

OR

Compare and contrast school administration process of Bangladesh and Sri Lanka.

Group "A"

20

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

1. Which of the following is not the step of management?
 - a. motivation
 - b. communication
 - c. problem solving
 - d. selection of data
2. The Mother Teachers Association is functioning in
 - a. Sri Lanka
 - b. India
 - c. Nepal
 - d. Bangladesh
3. As an administrative organization is a functional whole, and administration is
 - a. a product of the organizational components
 - b. an integration between the process and product of the organization
 - c. a process to put the organizational components into action
 - d. all of the above
4. Pupil administration does not include
 - a. reporting to parents
 - b. classification of pupils
 - c. number of family members
 - d. pupil control
5. The main step in decision making process is
 - a. recognizing the problem
 - b. defining the problem
 - c. limiting the problem
 - d. analyzing the problem
6. Frederick Taylor was the contributor of
 - a. human relations approach
 - b. Job analysis approach
 - c. system approach
 - d. behavior approach
7. First education directorate was established in Nepal in
 - a. 1850 AD
 - b. 1854 AD
 - c. 1858 AD
 - d. 1862 AD
8. What is the meaning of decision making?
 - a. Selection of a course of action from among alternatives
 - b. Implementation of a course of action from solutions
 - c. Preparation of a course of action related with production
 - d. Qualification of a course of action from among alternatives
9. The major advantage of staffing is that it allows
 - a. time to think
 - b. to gather data

- c. to analyze the situation d. all of the above
10. The title of regional education inspector was changed to regional education director following the recommendations of
a. NNEPC b. ARNEC c. NESP d. NEC
11. Controlling is the management function of making sure that
a. plans succeed
b. work is completed ahead of schedule
c. employees do not cheat
d. responsive organizational structure is established
12. Which of the following is related to financial problems in educational administration?
a. insufficient government grants
b. growing interest in education
c. waste of national investments on education
d. all of the above
13. Coordination is important for the activities relating to
a. planning b. organizing
c. controlling d. all of the above
14. Which of the following is not a limitation of line organization?
a. an administrator may not be able to take quick decisions
b. an administrator may become an autocrat.
c. heavy work load on one individual
d. top down and one way communication
15. Which of the following is not a personal attitude toward delegation?
a. Willingness to let go
b. Willingness to let others make mistakes
c. Willingness to distrust subordinates
d. Willingness to establish and use broad controls
16. What are the basic elements of management process?
a. Decision making, problem solving, human relations and communicating
b. Decision making, problem solving, human relations and resource mobilization
c. Problem solving, decision making, communicating and natural setting
d. all of the above
17. Which of the following is not the function of staffing?
a. Departmentalization b. Specialization
c. Fictionalization d. Environmentalization
18. Scientific management principle includes
a. time study principle b. piece rate principle
c. managerial control principle d. all of the above
19. According to Henri Fayola
a. administration determines policy
b. management implements policy
c. administration and management are one and the same thing
d. administration is a thinking function
20. Controlling is the management function of making sure that
a. plans succeed
b. work is completed ahead of schedule
c. employees do not cheat
d. responsive organizational structure is established

Exam 2072

Time: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 100

Attempt All the questions.

Group "B"

8×7=56

- Describe the principles scientific management.
 - Explain the implications of human relations approach to school administration
- OR
- Explain the role of school management committee in school administration.
 - Discuss school level educational administration during post democracy period.

4. Explain the types of communication bottleneck in the hierarchy of educational administration.

OR

What is line organization? Differentiate it from staff organization.

5. Describe the school administration process of Sri Lanka and UK.
6. Describe the dilemmas of educational administration.

OR

State recent practices of educational administration in Nepal.

7. Point out the differences among administration, management and organization
8. Describe the concept of management with examples.

Group "C"

2×12=24

9. "Decision making is the hub of educational administration". Discuss.
10. Critique the development of educational administration as a discipline.

OR

State development of administration in Nepal.

Group "A"

20

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

1. The development hierarch of authority with scalar territorial organization is the contribution of
a. Roman Catholic Church b. Military organization
c. Cameralists' d. Scientific managers
2. Which of the following is not the step of management?
a. Motivation b. communication
c. Problem solving d. Selection of data
3. Frederick Taylor was the contributor of
a. human relations approach b. Job analysis approach
c. system approach d. behaviour approach
4. The major advantage of staffing is that it allows
a. Time to think b. To gather data
c. To analyze the situation d. all of the above
5. The concept of free education in Sri Lanka was started in
a. 1940 AD b. 1941 AD c. 1942 AD d. 1943 AD
6. The central purpose of educational administration is
a. increment of student enrolment
b. promotion of better course of study
c. recommendation of better physical condition
d. enhancement of teaching and learning
7. The key to success of an educational administrator lies in his/her ability to
a. lead b. interact c. communicate d. all of the above
8. Who developed a bureaucratic model in administration?
a. Elton Mayo b. Henry Fayol c. Parker Follet d. Max Weber
9. What is organization according to dynamic sense?
a. information processing body
b. Structured framework
c. a process
d. a means
10. The main function of National Council of Educational Research and Training of India is to
a. develop the curriculum b. make educational policies
c. provide financial support d. publish the results of
11. The organization members should be motivated to do their jobs best through
a. well written instruction b. orientation program
c. inspection d. face to face communication
12. Which of the following is not included in general nature of planning?
a. contribution to purpose and objectives
b. effectiveness of plans
c. primacy of planning
d. persuasiveness of planning

13. The post democracy period falls between
a. 1951-1961 b. 1951-1971 c. 1951-1981 d. 1981-1991
14. The Mother Teachers Association is functioning in
a. Sri Lanka b. India c. Nepal d. Bangladesh
15. Which of the following country monitored and supervised the quality services and skills of children through non-ministerial government?
a. Sri Lanka b. India c. United Kingdom d. USA
16. The ancient educational philosophy in Sri Lanka was guided by
a. Hinduism b. Buddhism c. Muslim d. Christianity
17. An administration is
a. a product of the organizational components
b. an integration between the process and product of the organization
c. a process to put the organizational components into action
d. all of the above
18. The main step in decision making process is
a. recognizing the problem b. defining the problem
c. limiting the problem d. analyzing the problem
19. Financial problem in educational administration is related with
a. insufficient government grants
b. growing interest in education
c. waste of national investments on education
d. all of the above
20. The general awakening for better management can be traced back to
a. World War I b. World War II
c. Hawthorne studies d. Scientific management

(b) Educational Supervision (Ed.Mgt.322)

EXAM 2068

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group 'B'

(8×7=56)

1. Define educational supervision from different perspectives.
 2. Justify the need of educational supervision for school in the context of Nepal.
OR
Describe the function of educational supervisor.
 3. Clarify the principles of educational supervision.
 4. Clarify the values, necessary conditions and limitations of group process of supervision.
OR
Differentiate between general and clinical supervision.
 5. Explain different forms of teacher supervisor relationships.
 6. be the personal and professional qualities of supervisor.
OR
Elaborate school supervision system of India and Bangladesh.
 7. Outline the trend of supervisory practices in educational plans and programme.
 8. Elaborate career development of a school supervisor.
- Group 'C'** (2×12=24)
9. Elaborate different roles and responsibilities of DEO and PTA in school supervision programme.
 10. Explain the supervision practices in pre-democratic period.
OR
Discuss the cycle/phase of clinical supervision to help improve teachers classroom behavior.

Group 'A'

(20)

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick the best answers.

1. The main purpose of supervision is
a) to check the teaching learning process

- b) to improve the teaching learning process
 c) to identify the problems of instruction
 d) to help improve the teaching learning process
2. Supervision basically stands for
 a) instructional improvement
 b) improvement the curriculum
 c) development of appropriate school environment
 d) improvement of interpersonal relationship
3. Corrective supervision is
 a) diagnostic supervision
 b) summative supervision
 c) remedial supervision
 d) preventive supervision
4. Regular school supervision is
 a) develops positive attitude and work habits for the pupils
 b) improve teaching learning situation of the school
 c) facilitates professional growth of teacher
 d) all of the above
5. The most effective type of supervision is
 a) participative in nature
 b) directive in form
 c) leading in its approach
 d) regulatory in its procedures
6. Which of the following is not a group process in supervision
 a) orientation of new teacher
 b) pre-team planning
 c) action and experimental research
 d) classroom visitation
7. Demonstration teaching by the supervisor is used as
 a) case study method
 b) an individual technique
 c) a group technique
 d) a group process
8. In Nepal the role of supervisor for curriculum development is limited to
 a) assessment of curriculum implementation curriculum
 b) adoption of measures for curriculum improvement
 c) curriculum dissemination
 d) both a and b
9. Modern supervision is
 a) democratic
 b) participatory
 c) interactive
 d) all of the above
10. Modern supervision attempts
 a) to challenge teachers in their teaching competency
 b) compel teachers to improve teaching
 c) helps teachers to become self-directive
 d) frees teachers to do whatever they like to do
11. Which of the following statement is wrong?
 a) supervision may sometimes develop misunderstanding among teachers and inspectors
 b) inspection attempts seriously to help teachers improve teaching
 c) supervision is primarily concerned with the improvement of teaching situations
 d) supervision is a cooperative process
12. Modern supervision is mainly concerned with the improvement of
 a) school's result
 b) to school instructions
 c) classroom teaching
 d) extracurricular activities
13. Which is not the function of the regional education directorate?
 a) to implement the national education policies
 b) to co-ordinate the activities of district education offices
 c) to supervise the higher education institutions
 d) to guide the concerned district institutions
14. Creative supervision primarily emphasis on
 a) reciprocity
 b) dependency
 c) effectiveness
 d) correspondence
15. Supervision exists for one that is

- a) to help the DEO
 c) to help the learners
- b) to help the teacher
 d) to improve educational environment
16. The main criticism about the supervision system in Nepal is
 a) supervision lacks adequate criteria for self evaluation
 b) it lacks basic principles
 c) it costs too much
 d) it lacks adequately educated staff
17. The hierarchy of educational supervision in Nepal starts from the
 a) center b) region c) district d) school
18. The period of scientific supervision covers
 a) 1642-1675 AD b) 1850-1910AD
 c) 1910-1920AD d) 1920-1930AD
19. Supervision is a leader or administrator with special skills in the area of curriculum development and improvement is the saying of
 a) Stinnet
 c) Burton
- b) Ronald F. Comptbell
 d) Crow and Croq
20. Which of the following supervisory practices is very we in Nepal.
 a) administrative supervision
 c) preventive supervision
- b) authoritative supervision
 d) instructional supervision

Exam 2069

Attempt all EIGHT questions.

Group "B"

8×7=56

1. Justify the need of educational supervision for schools in the context of Nepal.
 2. Clarify the values and limitations of group process of supervision.

OR

3. Explain different forms of teacher-supervisor relationships.
 4. Explain different types of educational supervision.
 4. Elaborate various functions of modern school supervisor.

OR

5. Outline the characteristics of an ideal supervisor.
 5. Elaborate career development of school supervisor.
 6. Define the different perspectives of educational supervision.

OR

7. Clarify the principles of educational supervision.
 7. Differentiate between general and clinical supervision.
 8. Describe different types of educational supervision.

Group "C"

2×12=24

9. Elaborate school supervision practice of Sri Lanka and Bangladesh.
 10. Identify problems and issues of educational supervision of Nepal. Suggest ways to address them.

OR

Describe the problems and issues pertaining to educational supervision. Suggest action steps to solve the problems.

Group "A"

20

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

1. What factor determines the length of an observation?
 a. wish of the supervisor
 c. wish of the teacher
- b. wish of the teacher and supervisor
 d. purpose of the observation
2. A supervisor should be regarded as
 a. giving direction to the teacher to meet standards
 b. inspecting the classroom to rate the teacher
 c. assuming the responsibilities of supplying materials
 d. providing constructive help to the teacher
3. Demonstration teaching by the supervisor is used as
 a. a case study method
 c. a group process
- b. an individual technique
 d. a group technique
4. Which of the following is not a group process in supervision?
 a. orientation of new teachers
 b. classroom visitation

- c. action and experiment research
d. pre term planning of teaching
5. Which of the following is not considered as professional characteristic of a supervisor?
a. sense of humor
b. skill in teaching
c. knowledge of human relationship
d. knowledge of leadership
6. The most important purpose of school community relations is
a. to gain financial support
b. to inform the school program to the people
c. to improve the qualities of children's learning and community living
d. to get public support for school
7. A good supervisory program should be
a. tentative and flexible
b. fluid and unstructured
c. fixed and determined
d. none of the above
8. "Supervisor is a leader or administrator with special skills in the area of curriculum development and improvement" is the saying of
a. Stinnel
b. Crow and Crow
c. Burton
d. Ronald F. Campbell
9. A successful supervisor will generally
a. teach only those practices that s/he knows
b. encourage others to experiment and innovation
c. let things happen
d. discourage any new ideas or innovation
10. Regular school supervision
a. improves teaching learning situation of the school
b. develops positive attitude and work habits of the pupils
d. all of the above
11. Which of the following is not the responsibility of a supervisor?
a. conducting workshops and seminars
b. developing supervisory programs
c. planning conference for the teacher
c. fixing quota for human resource development
12. The first stage of the supervisory observation programme involves
a. establishing rapport with the teacher
b. making exploratory observations
c. establishing rapport with students
d. making notes of the classroom events
13. The term supervision mainly refers to
a. helping teachers to do their job better
b. helping to operate school organization
c. selection and preparation of teacher4s
d. a general plan of operation
14. A supervisor should know that
a. no one can use all the potential he/she has
b. each person is born with less potential than he/she can use
c. everyone uses all the potential he/she has
d. everyone develops all the potential with which he/she is born
15. Indication of teacher's high morale is
a. abiding by the school rules
b. improvement in instructional process
c. supporting the head teacher
d. promptness inaction
16. Supervision in school should primarily be
a. preventive and corrective
b. preventive and critical
c. constructive and critical
d. constructive and creative
17. Modern concept holds that supervision can succeed on the basis of
a. correspondence
b. dependency
c. reciprocity
d. effectiveness

18. A school head teacher can also act as a supervisor
 - a. within the school
 - b. within and outside the school
 - c. in the Resource Centre
 - d. in the district
19. Which is the effect of democratic Leadership in educational supervision?
 - a. group mindedness
 - b. more I feeling
 - c. low group productivity
 - d. low job satisfaction
20. Supervision should be mainly focused on
 - a. the textbooks and materials
 - b. the school plan
 - c. instructional programme
 - d. the teachers and students

(c)Development of Educational in Nepal (Ed.Mgt.323)

EXAM 2068

Group 'B' (8×7=56)

1. Discuss briefly the secondary education policies of Nepal.
2. Write in brief the importance of vocational training of Nepal.
OR
Explain the needs of women education for income generating in Nepal.
3. Describe briefly the needs of alternative schooling program in Nepal.
4. Mention the policies suggested by National Education Commission for enhancing the quality of education.
OR
Describe the problems with solutions of pre-primary education facing Nepal.
5. Write down the roles of international non-governmental organization in promoting early childhood development program in Nepal.
6. Explain the parental roles to provide education for pre-primary age children.
7. Explain briefly the problems of Higher Secondary Education Board in the present context.
8. State the major functions of Tribhuvan University in relation to quality education.

Group 'C'

(2×12=24)

9. Write down the functions and policies of University Grants Commission.
10. Elaborate the concept of inclusive education with reference to disadvantages groups.
OR
Write down the rationale, vision and strategies of School Sector reform Plan of Nepal.

Exam 2069

Attempt all EIGHT questions.

Group "B"

8×7=56

1. Why technical and vocational education is more valuable in our present context of Nepal? Explain.
OR
Describe the importance of non-formal education in Nepal.
2. What are the supporting roles of parents for ECD?
OR
What is the proper role of a teacher in ECD?
3. Describe Gumbas education in Nepal.
4. What effective role can play Teacher Service Commission for effective teaching in Nepal?
OR
Explain the effect of home background in child learning.
5. "Tribhuvan University plays the remarkable roles to develop Nepal." Justify the statement.

6. Explain the impact of the school sector reform programme in Nepal.
7. Mention seven objectives of NCED.
8. Explain the contribution of FOE to develop education of school levels. 2x12=24

Group "C"

9. Describe the historical context of the programme "Education for All". How does this programme help in increasing access of primary school children?

OR

List the problems of primary education in Nepal and suggest the remedies to solve those problems.

10. Describe the existing Continuous Assessment System (CAS) and liberal promotion policy of Nepal. 20

Group "A"

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

1. Which was the first educational commission after democracy?
 - a. NNEPC
 - b. ARNEC
 - c. NESP
 - d. NEC
2. According to National Curriculum Framework 2063, basic education structure includes
 - a. 1-3 classes
 - b. 1-5 classes
 - c. 1-8 classes
 - d. 1-10 classes
3. Which of the following system of education is related to ECD?
 - a. formal system
 - b. informal system
 - c. non-formal system
 - d. accidental system
4. Child Right Act was formed in Nepal in the year
 - a. 2048 BS
 - b. 2049 BS
 - c. 2050 BS
 - d. 2051 BS
5. Why should parents involve in the primary school?
 - a. to promote the welfare of the school children
 - b. to make entertainment with school children
 - c. to promote the life style of the school children
 - d. to promote the educational status of the family
6. Find the true statement
 - a. physically handicapped children are not included in inclusive education
 - b. mentally retarded children are included in inclusive education
 - c. aims of inclusive education is to support EFA
 - d. language minority is included special needs group
7. What is the first element in the curriculum?
 - a. objectives
 - b. content
 - c. method
 - d. evaluation
8. Which of the following is essential for facilitating teaching in the classroom?
 - a. lesson plan
 - b. culture
 - c. motivation
 - d. instructional materials
9. Education for all means
 - a. education for all children
 - b. education for all children and adults
 - c. education for all girls and women
 - d. education for all boys
10. The school sector reform programme changes primary level into
 - a. basic education level class 1 to 5
 - b. basic education level class 1 to 8
 - c. basic education level class 1 to 3
 - d. basic education level class 1 to 12
11. Which is the function of curriculum development centre?
 - a. to determine to equivalency of secondary education
 - b. to prepare courses for teacher training
 - c. to provide administration training
 - d. to prepare curriculum for non-formal education

12. What is the main function of the NCED in Nepal?
 - a. to develop curriculum for the secondary school of Nepal
 - b. to prepare textbooks for the secondary school of Nepal
 - c. to conduct training for the involved in the field of education
13. In Sanskrit education, the emphasized education is
 - a. Vedha
 - b. Gita
 - c. Sanskrit language
 - d. Ramayan
14. What is the function of parent teacher association?
 - a. to develop school environment
 - b. to evaluate teacher's activities
 - c. to motivate parents towards school
 - d. to growth (increase) parent's donation
15. Why we need District Education Office?
 - a. to decrease employment problem
 - b. to collect district wise data of students
 - c. it helps to proper management of education in the district
 - d. it manages of higher education in the district
16. What is the function of Teacher Service Commission?
 - a. certify proper manpower for teaching
 - b. to resist poor manpower in teaching
 - c. to check invalid certificate
 - d. to develop complication in teaching profession
17. Tribhuvan University established in
 - a. 2013 BS
 - b. 2014 BS
 - c. 2015 BS
 - d. 2016 BS
18. Wh9ich teaching method mostly uses in Sanskrit schools?
 - a. discuss method
 - b. demonstration method
 - c. rote learning
 - d. story telling method
19. What is the major role of a teacher in ECD?
 - a. manager
 - b. gardener
 - c. observer
 - d. communicator
20. Find the true statement
 - a. TU was established earlier than college of education
 - b. college of education was established earlier than TU
 - c. Lumbini Boudha University was established earlier than Nepal Sanskrit University
 - d. Nepal Sanskrit University was established earlier than TU

d. ECD Methodology (ECD.322)

EXAM 2068

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group 'B'

[8×7=56]

1. Describe the role of teacher in the ECD class.
OR
Describe the role of teacher in the ECD class.
2. Illustrate the types of tools used to evaluate the ECD class.
3. Explain the user of locally available low cost material in the ECD.
OR
Explain the role of audio-visual aids in the ECD class.
4. Describe the need of informal way of learning for babies.
5. Elaborate the role of play for physical development of children.
6. What is the problem of solving instruction and how can a teacher help the teacher to solve the problem
7. Mention the importance of nutrition in early childhood development.
8. Explain the importance of cumulative record in ECD programme.
OR
Explain the role of play in the ECD.

9. State the basic points which should be considered while planning programmes for the development of the whole child.
10. Describe the characteristics of play way method and list the name of different type of play way method.

OR

Explain the need for giving nutrition food and providing health services for the development of early child development.

Group 'A'

[20]

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick the best answers.

- Which of the following totally stops at a definite point?
 - growth
 - maturity
 - heredity
 - development
- Which of the following is a neonate period?
 - before cutting off the umbilical cord
 - after cutting off the umbilical cord
 - ready for cutting off the umbilical cord
 - active process of umbilical cord
- How many work periods are required in the beginning to conduct activity oriented learning?
 - 1-6 years
 - 3-5 years
 - 6-8 years
 - 10-15 years
- The shortest periods of child development is
 - prenatal period
 - babyhood period
 - infancy period
 - early childhood
- Teaching writing and reading are the examples of
 - language education
 - motor education
 - numeracy education
 - language and numeracy education
- Which gland produces testosterone hormones?
 - pituitary gland
 - adrenal gland
 - thyroid gland
 - gonads
- The new living cell after the combination of sperms and ovum called
 - gene
 - heredity
 - zygote
 - chromosome
- What does the etymological meaning of psychology signify?
 - science of soul
 - science of behavior
 - science of mind
 - science of socialization
- What is the main characteristics of babyhood?
 - negative age
 - period of adjustment
 - a foundation age
 - an age of socialization
- The management process in the ECD program does not include
 - play ground
 - operating
 - evaluation
 - planning
- What does creative thinking signify?
 - playing the ball
 - solving the puzzle
 - playing the game
 - playing sea saw
- Which of the following roles does a teacher have to play in the CED?
 - observer
 - communication
 - manager
 - all of the above
- Which of the following roles does a teacher have to play in the classroom?
 - punisher
 - reinforce
 - waiter
 - book collector
- The special Instructional material developed by Froebel is known as
 - gifts
 - magic box
 - tool box
 - none of the above
- The range of IQ 30-35 to 50-2 said to be
 - profoundly mentally
 - slow learner
 - trainable mentally retarded
 - educable mentally retarded
- Night blindness is caused due to the deficiency of
 - protein
 - calcium
 - vitamin 'A'
 - iodine

17. The main cause of vitamin 'A' deficiency disease of Nepal is
 - a) poor sanitation
 - b) lack of immunization
 - c) poor health checkup
 - d) low intake of green vegetables
18. When does the formal operation period (Jean Piaget) begin?
 - a) from 6 years of age
 - b) from 8 years of age
 - c) from 12 years of age
 - d) from 16 years of age
19. Which year is the fast 'world child year'?
 - a) 1997AD
 - b) 1989AD
 - c) 1969AD
 - d) 1999AD
20. Which of the following is an example of emotional challenge?
 - a) Sadness
 - b) happiness
 - c) surprise
 - d) pleasant mood

Exam 2069

Group "B"

8×7=56

1. Describe the pre-primary school administration in Nepal.
2. Describe the types of tools used to evaluate the ECD class?
3. Write down the main parenting approaches of early childhood development.
4. Describe the ways to develop the vocabulary of children.
5. List the views of different educationists activity oriented learning.
6. What is meant by the Gesell scales? How can it be used in the ECD classroom?
7. How can anthropometric measurement is used in human development?
8. Explain the importance of cumulative record in ECD programme.
9. Explain the process of growth monitoring of children.
10. Describe the main factors while managing classroom.
11. Explain the use of locally available low-cost materials in the ECD class.

Group "C"

2×12=24

Attempt any TWO questions.

12. Discuss the ways of delivering concept of science environment and environmental objects to early childhood development.
13. List down the evaluation tools to evaluate the early child development and explain them.
14. What type of policy and programme were developed in national development plan for early childhood development?

Group "A"

20

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

1. Activity oriented learning was supported by
 - a. Montessori
 - b. Rousseau
 - c. Froebel
 - d. all of the above
2. A child gets satisfaction and pleasure by his activities due to
 - a. playing
 - b. learning
 - c. imitating
 - d. walking
3. What teaching approach is good for pre-primary classroom teaching?
 - a. subject teaching
 - b. grade teaching
 - c. mixed teaching
 - d. multi-grade teaching
4. Which must be included in the management of physical facilities of the ECD class?
 - a. instruction plans
 - b. furniture
 - c. daily routine
 - d. evaluation
5. Dalton method is based on
 - a. child centered method
 - b. student centered method
 - c. teacher centered method
 - d. child and teacher method
6. Which of the following play equipments develops the creativity in a young child?
 - a. swings, skates and slides
 - b. jumping, ropes, balls and bicycles
 - c. blocks, musical instruments, aero planes and trunks
 - d. seesaws, gym-equipments and climbing equipments
7. What is the average age of pre-primary school students?
 - a. 3 to 6 years
 - b. 4 to 6 years
 - c. 5 to 7 years
 - d. 6 to 8 years
8. Growth is represented as

- a. mental change
c. physical change
- b. maturity
d. learning
9. The principle of auto-education or self-education is the fundamental principle of
a. Jean Jack Rousseau
c. Maria Montessori
- b. John Dewey
d. Jean Piaget
10. Which of the following is the IQ of gifted children
a. 115
c. 80
- b. 100
d. 70
11. Which of the following role does a teacher has to play in the classroom?
a. punisher
c. reinforce
- b. waiter
d. book collector
12. Which one is the factor that makes good learning?
a. lesson plan
c. motivation
- b. culture
d. educational materials
13. The Benet Simon scale evaluate in 1905
a. mentally deficient
c. group scale
- b. individual scale
d. intelligent scale
14. Which of the following is not the main function of early childhood development programme manager?
a. questioning
c. operating
- b. planning
d. evaluation
15. What should be the IQ of an average child according to the Termini's scale?
a. 80 to 89
c. 110 to 119
- b. 100 to 115
d. 90 to 109
16. In which scale infant schedule and pre-school schedule has been included
a. Gesell scale
c. Standford- Binet scale
- b. Minnesota pre-school scale
d. Weehler intelligence scale
17. What is the main purpose of anthropometric measurement?
a. To measure different parts of the body
b. To measure intelligence of the child
c. To measure emotion of the child
d. To measure attitude of the child
18. How many subtest are there in Weehler intelligence scale for children
a. 6
c. 10
- b. 8
d. 12
19. Who gave emphasis on game training of the child?
a. Froebel
c. John Dewey
- b. Milton
d. Dalton
20. Who gave the name "Children House" to the school?
a. Pestalozzi
c. Montessori
- b. Froebel
d. Rousseau

e. Foundation of Early Childhood Development (EC. ED. 321)

Exam 2068

Time: 3 hrs

Group 'B'

(8×7=56)

Attempt any EIGHT questions.

1. Explain the nature of early childhood care and education.
2. Describe the aims and objectives of early childhood development in the Nepalese contexts.

OR

What is meant by emotion? Describe the main features of emotions.

3. How does the growth differ from developer? Explain it with suitable examples.
4. Differentiate between mentally retarded children and deprived children.

OR

Explain the factor of mobilization of community resources in the ECD program.

5. What is the nutrition? Show the importance of balanced diet for the proper growth of children.

6. What is the role of parents in ECD?
7. State the aims and objectives Rousseau educational system
8. Describe the role of parental of education in early childhood development.

OR

Explain the role of the UNICEF in child right and development.

Group 'C'

[2×12=24]

Attempt ALL the questions.

9. Discuss main points of United Nations child rights.
10. What types of policy and program were developed in the national development plan for early childhood development?

OR

Explain relationship between home and school in international step by step.

Group 'A'

[20]

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick the best answers.

1. Which country Rousseau belonged to?
 - a) France
 - b) Switzerland
 - c) USA
 - d) Italy
2. What process does the Dalton method signify?
 - a) child centered method
 - b) child and teacher centered method
 - c) teacher centered method
 - d) student centered method.
3. Which is an example of student's reading?
 - a) looking at the classroom
 - b) looking at the book
 - c) looking at the words and pictures
 - d) none of the above
4. Which of the following gives emphasis on motor development?
 - a) family background
 - b) socialization health
 - c) rental health
 - d) good
5. What is the role of a teacher in the kindergarten?
 - a) instructor
 - b) facilitator
 - c) supervisor
 - d) gardener
6. What is FS?
 - a) maturation and environment
 - b) maturation and learning
 - c) maturation and weight
 - d) maturation and length
7. Which is the shortest period in life?
 - a) infancy
 - b) babyhood
 - c) early childhood
 - d) late childhood
8. The first activity of a baby is
 - a) respiration
 - b) sucking
 - c) bowl moment
 - d) crying
9. Who introduces the concept of children's home
 - a) Jean Padget
 - b) Froebell
 - c) John Dewey
 - d) Maria Montessori
10. Which of the following was
 - a) the education of child
 - b) the education of map
 - c) the education of parents
 - d) Emile and education
11. Early learning and development standard started
 - a) 2001 AB
 - b) 2007 AD
 - c) 2009 AD
 - d) 2009 AD
12. What does discipline mean
 - a) it means punishment
 - b) it means obeying the parents
 - c) it means training to self control
 - d) none of the above
13. What is the essential element of discipline?
 - a) education
 - b) reward
 - c) punishment
 - d) all of the above
14. Crying is associated with
 - a) skill development
 - b) physical development
 - c) mental development
 - d) emotional development

15. What is the first stage of cognitive learning?
 - a) analysis
 - b) recall
 - c) comprehension
 - d) synthesis
16. What is meant by the heuristic method?
 - a) play way method
 - b) kindergarten method
 - c) activity method
 - d) problem solving method
17. The maturation education programme started form
 - a) 1984 AD
 - b) 1985AD
 - c) 1986AD
 - d) 1987AD
18. Night blindness is caused due to the deficiency of
 - a) vitamin A
 - b) iodine
 - c) protein
 - d) iron
19. In which country a seminar was conducted on the topic of "education for all" in 1990?
 - a) in Nepal
 - b) in Pakistan
 - c) in America
 - d) in Thailand
20. According to the Children's Act of 2048 of Nepal who of the following considered as the child?
 - a) those who have not crossed 14 years of age.
 - b) those who have not crossed 16 years
 - c) those who have not crossed 15 years
 - d) those who have not crossed 10 years

Exam 2069

Group "B"

8×7=56

1. Point out the weaknesses of school-based ECD, community-based ECD and the home-based ECD.
2. Describe the stages of child growth and development of prenatal stage.
3. List the different play way activity and explain one of them.
4. Describe the relation between language and learning.
5. Explain Piaget the first three stages of cognitive development.
6. Describe the role of early childhood development according to Agan Bari.
7. Point out the education is need in early childhood.
8. Describe the role of parental education in early child development
9. Explain the importance of child care in the Nepalese condition.
10. Describe the Froebel's methods of kindergarten education.
11. Describe the relationship between brain and development and the ECD.

Group "C"

2×12=24

12. Explain the contribution of Rousseau and Pestalozzi on ECD.
13. Explain the process of teaching in the Montessori Method.
14. List the role and function of integrated child development services (ICDS) India.

Group "A"

20

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

1. The cognitive development process starts from
 - a. 1 year to 4 years
 - b. 2 years to 6 years
 - c. 3 years 6 years
 - d. 4 years to 6 years
2. Which one of the following is an example of gross motor activity?
 - a. Able to button up
 - b. Able to insert thread in a needle
 - c. Able to the shoelace
 - d. Able to jump, walk and run
3. The age of 3 to 6months of a child falls under
 - a. early infancy
 - b. past partum
 - c. toddler
 - d. intra u term
4. The nutrition education programme starts from
 - a. 1984 A.D.
 - b. 1986 A.D.
 - c. 1985 A.D.
 - d. 1987 A.D.
5. What does the kindergarten method signify?
 - a. Play way
 - b. Story telling
 - c. Sense training
 - d. Picture method
6. Anemia is caused due to the deficiency of
 - a. Vitamin 'A'
 - b. iron

- c. protein d. iodine
7. What is the appropriate role of a teacher in ECD?
 - a. Observer b. Communication
 - c. Manager d. all of the above
 8. The first action of a baby after birth a
 - a. crying b. respiration
 - c. sucking d. bowel movement
 9. Which country does Froebel belong to?
 - a. Germany b. Italy
 - c. America d. Japan
 10. Which phase of the Childs development is defined as school going age?
 - a. Babyhood b. Early childhood
 - c. New born d. Late childhood
 11. What is the fine motor activities of 3 years child?
 - a. can button the shirts b. climbs steps
 - c. can push chair d. sue the knife
 12. World conference on "Education for all" conducted in
 - a. 1996 AD b. 1970 AD
 - c. 1980 AD d. 1990 AD
 13. Who introduced the sense training process in schools?
 - a. Gesell b. Pestalozzi
 - c. Dalton d. Montessori
 14. In which year child right act was formed in Nepal?
 - a. 2048 b. 2049
 - c. 2050 d. 2051
 15. Which evaluation is suitable to study the behavior of the student?
 - a. Check list b. Written test
 - c. Oral test d. Oral and written test
 16. Which of the following factors does not affect the social development of a child?
 - a. Emotion b. Peer group
 - c. School d. Family
 16. Who is the founder of "Reggio Emilia"?
 - a. Maria Montessori b. John Dewey
 - c. Froebel d. Loris Malaguzzi
 18. Reggio Millia began in 1963with the opening of the first pre-school
 - a. children age 2 to 6 years b. children age 3 to 6 years
 - c. children age 4 to 6 years d. children age 5 to 6 years
 19. International step by step association (ISSA) is established in
 - a. 1996 AD b. 1997 AD
 - c. 1998 AD d. 1999 AD
 20. Integrated child development services (ICDS) Launched on
 - a. 1st October 1975 b. 2nd October 1975
 - c. 3rd Octobe4r 1975 d. 4th October 1975