

11. Population Education

(a) Community & Reproductive Health

Exam 2067

(Pop.Ed. 321)

Full Marks: 100

Attempt all the questions.

Group "B"

8x7=56

1. Write the definition of health given by WHO and examine its positive aspects and shortcomings.
2. List down major health problems of Nepal and explain the cause of marasmus and its preventive measures.

OR

Describe the importance of non-formal education for developing people's awareness towards health.

3. "Infant mortality rate and maternal mortality ratio are one of the indicators of social development of a nation." Justify this statement.
4. What is rehabilitative health service? Explain the need of rehabilitative health services for the victims of HIV and AIDS.
5. Explain the emergence and importance of primary health care.
6. If you are a good first aider how do you provide first and care for the victim of electrocution?
7. What is quack and quackery? Delineate their impact.
8. Explain the socio cultural perception of sexuality.

OR

Explain the roles of parents in different stage of family.

Group "C"

2x12=24

9. Identify adolescent's problems and suggest the measure to manage this problem.

OR

"Women cannot be empowered without providing reproductive health service." Justify this statement.

10. What is sub-fertility? Explain the causes of male and female infertility and suggest their management.

Group "A"

20

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

1. Of the following which is traditional concept of health?
 - a. Health is generally accepted to mean a condition of the body free from physical disease
 - b. Health fundamentally, is a function of adjustment
 - c. Perfect and positive health is a utopian creation of the human mind
 - d. Health is an integrated method of functioning oriented toward maximizing and individual's potential
2. Of the following which is not included in "3R" relating solid waste management?
 - a. Reduce waste
 - b. Reuse waste
 - c. Recycle waste
 - d. Record waste
3. All the following are included in solid waste EXCEPT.
 - a. garbage
 - b. rubbish
 - c. night soil
 - d. plastics
4. What is the recent (2010 A.D.) maternal mortality ratio of Nepal?
 - a. 349/100000
 - b. 229/100000
 - c. 439/100000
 - d. 120/100000
5. Suppose your friend's father is a heavy smoker for many years is suffering from cough and breathlessness. What do you think he is suffering from?
 - a. High blood pressure
 - b. chronic bronchitis
 - c. Diabetes
 - d. Gout
6. Which of these is stimulant drug?
 - a. Heroin
 - b. Alcohol

7. Immunization given for the babies is the part of
 a. curative health service b. primitive health service
 c. rehabilitative health service d. preventive health service
8. Which of these health services lies under the secondary level?
 a. Sub health post b. primary health center
 c. District hospital d. Special hospital
9. All the following are objectives of first aid treatment EXCEPT
 a. to ease pain b. to prevent disability or death
 c. to give medical treatment d. to limit the effects of the condition
10. One who fraudulently claims medical skills and knowledge is termed
 a. quack b. cheater
 c. faith healer d. Dharmi jhankri
11. Which of these organs produces testosterone hormone?
 a. Seminal vesicle b. prostate gland
 c. Epididymis d. interstitial cells
12. Among the following which of the following is the first physical change of adolescent girl?
 a. Growing pubic hairs b. Voice change
 c. Menarche d. Breast budding
13. Which of these structures is made after union of spermatozoa and ovum?
 a. Gamete b. Fetus
 c. Zygote d. Embryo
14. Which of these terms is used to indicate the biological difference between male and female?
 a. Sex b. Gender
 c. Third gender d. Gay
15. Among the 12 sexual and reproductive rights which of this stand first?
 a. The right to freedom of doubt b. The right to life
 c. The right to liberty and security d. The right to privacy
16. Identify the elementary type of family?
 a. Joint family b. Nuclear family
 c. Extended family d. Conjugal family
17. The highest need of family is
 a. love and belonging b. esteem
 c. self-actualization d. safety
18. What is the recent (2010 A.D.) rate of senior population of Nepal?
 a. 7% b. 9% c. 10% d. 4%
19. Among the following methods of natural birth control devices which one is least impractical?
 a. Withdrawal b. Abstinence
 c. Rhythmic d. Basal body temperature
20. What is the primary cause of female infertility?
 a. failure to ovulate b. technical mistake
 c. delayed marriage d. early marriage

EXAM 2068

Attempt ALL the questions.

[8*7=56]

Group 'B'

1. What is community? Describe its importance.
2. Why is tuberculosis considered as a major health problem of Nepal? Explain the role DOTs in treating this disease.

OR

3. Define malnutrition in your own words and write the symptoms and preventive measures of marasmus.
4. Write the difference among preventive, curative, promotive and rehabilitative health service with examples.
5. Explain the role of primary health care in the context of Nepal?
6. How do you provide first aid treatment of the victim of drowning?

6. Describe the quack and quackery and its impacts in the health of people.
7. What is sexual harassment? Write its impacts and way for prevention?

OR

8. Identify the problems of adolescents of Nepal and describe their management.
8. Examine the misconception of sexuality education with examples.

OR

Define marriage. Highlight the importance of pre-marriage education for the youths of Nepal.

Group 'C'

[2×12=24]

9. What is aging? Examine the characteristics of elderly people and describe the measures of promoting health of elderly people.
10. What is safe motherhood? Highlight the need of safe motherhood in the Nepalese context.

OR

What is abortion? Explain the characteristics and management of complications of abortion.

Group 'A'

[20]

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick the best answers.

1. All of the following are the modern concept of health EXCEPT.
 - a) Health is a condition of wellbeing
 - b) Perfect and positive health is a utopian creation of the human mind
 - c) Health fundamentally is a function of adjustment
 - d) Health is 1-4 means to an end and is not an end to itself
2. Which of the following toilets is useful in urban area?
 - a) Sulav Sauchalaya
 - b) Water seal
 - c) Dug well
 - d) Bore
3. Which of the following is the meaning of DOTs?
 - a) Direct observation treatment short course
 - b) Direct observation of symptoms of tuberculosis in short time
 - c) Direct observation of signs of TB
 - d) Direct observation by a trained specialist
4. Which of the following communicable disease is associated to recto virus?
 - a) Syphilis
 - b) Gonorrhoea
 - c) HIV and AIDS
 - d) Tetanus
5. Which of the following is the sedative kind of drug?
 - a) Nicotine
 - b) Tranquilizers
 - c) Cocaine
 - d) Opium
6. Any substance capable of producing artificial symptoms on healthy individual could care the same symptoms. In disease state is the system of
 - a) Ayurveda medicine
 - b) Allopathic medicine
 - c) Amchi medicine
 - d) Homeopathy
7. In which of the following countries the Primary Heal Care was emerged?
 - a) Germany
 - b) England
 - c) Switzerland
 - d) USSR
8. A bandage which is used on chin or nose is called
 - a) roller bandage
 - b) tubular bandage
 - c) four tiled bandage
 - d) triangular bandage
9. All the following kinds of persons are called quack doctor EXCEPT
 - a) a person who has acquires degree, knowledge skills for medicine
 - b) a person who fraudulently claims medical knowledge and skills
 - c) a traditional healer
 - d) a person who has not acquired degree but knowledge of treatment
10. Which of the following vaccine is given orally?
 - a) DPT
 - b) Measles
 - c) TT
 - d) Polio
11. Which of the following reproductive organs of female produces estrogens and progesterone hormones?
 - a) Fallopian tubes
 - b) Ovary

- c) Clitoris. d) Endometrium
12. Which of the following is the meaning of menarche?
 a) first wet dream in adolescent boys b) first menstruation in female
 c) stop of menstruation d) ovulation by the ovary
13. Which of the following is last physical change in adolescent boy?
 a) wet dream b) voice change
 c) growing public hairs d) appearing facial hairs
14. A female who performs sexual activity with same sex is known as
 a) lesbian b) gay
 c) bisexual d) paedophile
15. A family having family members of two generation is called
 a) nuclear family b) joint family
 c) matriarchal family d) patriarchal family
16. Which of the following is the primary need of a family?
 a) self-actualization b) esteem need
 c) biological need d) love and esteem
17. Which of the following is second stage of family?
 a) family expanding b) family schooling
 c) family founding d) family launching
18. Study is elders is known as
 a) gerontology b) aging
 c) sexology d) sexual orientation
19. What is the primary of female sub-fertility?
 a) failure to ovulate b) using contraceptive device
 c) delayed marriage d) psychological problems
20. At least how many times a normal pregnant women needs to visit health institution?
 a) three b) two
 c) six d) one

Exam 2069

Group "B"

8×7=56

1. What do you mean by solid waste? Explain various ways for solid waste management.
2. Rapid population growth is one of the major health problems of Nepal. Justify it with suitable example.
3. Define and explain the importance of primary health care.
4. What is safety education? Describe its importance.

OR

What are the impacts of using cosmetics with low quality?

5. Discuss the physical and psychological changes during adolescence.
6. Discuss the importance of women empowerment in the context of Nepal.
- OR
- What factors should be considered while selecting marriage partner?
7. What measures should be followed for promoting health of senior citizens?
8. What are the need and importance of reproductive health?

Group "C"

2×12=24

9. Describe the female reproductive organs with the help of labeled diagram.
- OR
- Define first aid and describe the first aid treatment for a patient suffering from electrocution.
10. Highlight the values of safe motherhood service in context of Nepal.

Group "A"

20

Attempt all the questions.

1. Which of the following is considered as most traditional view of health?
 a. health is a state of complete mental, physical and social well being.
 b. health is a function of adjustment
 c. health is a total fitness d. health is a condition of being hale
2. Which of the following accident situation does not require first aid treatment?
 a. has swallowed poison b. is not breathing

- c. has been badly compound fractured
d. has no pulse
3. Which of the following is the major factor that causes the high infant mortality in Nepal?
a. infectious disease b. poor sanitation
c. malnutrition d. lack of education
4. Why is consumer health necessary?
a. to give information to the government about harmful products
b. to conscious the people about their rights and duties in market food supplies
c. to establish the standard and quality food market
d. top control unwanted food products
5. If a person involves in medical services without any knowledge and license he is called
a. doctor b. volunteer
c. quack d. cheater
6. All of the following are the principle of primary health care EXCEPT
a. community participation b. appropriate technology
c. inter-sect oral coordination d. provision of health education
7. Which of the following types of family rarely found in Nepal?
a. matriarchal family b. patriarchal family
c. nuclear family d. joint family
8. Among the following which factor is least important for choosing marriage partner in modern society?
a. blood relation b. ethnicity
c. education d. age
9. Which of the following is stimulant drug?
a. Nicotine b. Alcohol
c. Marijuana d. Charas
10. A thin tissue membrane covering the opening of the vagina is called
a. labia minora b. clitoris
c. hymen d. mons pubis
11. Union of spermatozoa and ovum is known as
a. fertilization b. implantation
c. ovulation d. secretion
12. The word "sanitation" means
a. science of safe guarding health
b. provision of safe environment
c. science of improvement in environment
d. engineering applied to public health
13. Which of the following is an example of secondary level health service?
a. sub health post b. health post
c. district hospital d. central hospital
14. When is a woman likely to be most fertile?
a. during menstrual period b. in the beginning of menstruation
c. at the midpoint of menstrual period d. at the end of menstruation
15. Which of the following is the most lower level need of the family?
a. safety needs b. physiological needs
c. esteem needs d. love and belonging needs
16. If a female keeps more than one husband, it is known as
a. polyandry b. polygamy
c. monogamy d. biogamy
17. Which is the biological function of family?
a. selection of inheritance b. fulfill the sexual needs
c. function of labour division d. search of opportunity
18. Which is the objectives of family planning
a. to reduce the complication of pregnancy and delivery
b. to reduce maternal mortality rate
c. to provide good counseling and treatment for infertile couples

- d. to increase the opportunity of personality development
- Which of the following organs passes semen into ejaculatory ducts?
 - testis
 - prostate gland
 - seminal vesicle
 - epidermis
 - What is the main function of clitoris at the time of sexual intercourse?
 - production of lubricate
 - providing satisfaction to the partner
 - stimulation and arousal
 - satisfaction of real sexual work for female

Exam, 2070

Time: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 100

Attempt all the questions.

Group "B"

[8×7=56]

- What is environmental sanitation? Describe its importance.
- Discuss the major programmes and strategies for reducing health problems of Nepal.

OR

Explain the modern concept of health.

- What are the importance's of primary health care in the context of Nepal?
- Discuss the safety measures in road and school.

OR

Discuss food adulteration and its impacts in health with suitable examples.

- Explain the structure and function of male reproductive organ.
- What are the importance's of comprehensive sexuality education?

OR

Discuss the stages of family with examples.

- Explain the consequences of teenage pregnancy.
- What are causes of sub fertility on women? Explain.

Group "C"

[2×12=24]

- Describe the need and importance of sex education for school students.

OR

What is aging? Explain the causes of aging and suggest measures for promoting health of elders.

- Why is poor health service facility considered as a major health problem of Nepal? Explain with examples.

Group "A"

[20]

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

- Which of the following is a contemporary view of health?
 - health is a condition when we feels well
 - health as optimal personal fitness for a fruitful and creative life
 - a sound mind, in a sound body, in a sound family in sound environment is called health
 - the world "health" is generally accepted to man a condition of the body free from physical disease
- What is the main importance of first aid treatment?
 - it minimizes plan
 - it minimizes the wound
 - it controls the conditions injury being to dangerous
 - it saves from death
- What do the children need and expect from their parents on regular basis?
 - food, security and love
 - good education and training
 - love, care and affecting
 - wealthy, healthy and happy life
- Which of the following is not the component of reproductive health?
 - family planning
 - care of new born
 - safe motherhood
 - sex education
- Which of the following is the main objective of family planning?
 - to control the unwanted birth
 - to manage the birth spacing
 - to provide family planning services
 - to improve the overall reproductive health

6. How can we prevent the community people of the reproductive age from the prevalence of sexually transmitted infection?
 (a) by organizing a massive awareness raising programme
 (b) by offering good health services to young people
 (c) by establishing health centre's in each village
 (d) by conducting research and improving poverty
7. If a women visits a nearby health clinic twice a month for her health check up after conception, what does it refer to?
 (a) neo-natal care (b) ante-natal care
 (c) post-natal care (d) delivery care
8. If an adult son of a family weds a woman and starts an interesting life, what does it refer to?
 (a) an expanding stage of family (b) a beginning stage of family
 (c) a founding stage of family (d) a launching stage of the family
9. The union of spermatozoa and ova is known as
 (a) menstruation (b) penetration
 (c) ovulation (d) fertilization
10. One of the main objectives of family life education is
 (a) to make the people aware about their family
 (b) to meet the demands of the family
 (c) to face the developmental problems of growing age children
 (d) to face the challenges of the day
11. All of the following are problems during pregnancy EXCEPT
 (a) weight gain and obesity (b) anaemia
 (c) Morning sickness and vomiting (d) headache and vomiting
12. If a male keeps more than one wives it is known as
 (a) polygamy (b) polygyny
 (c) polyandry (d) monogamy
13. Which one is not the principle of primary health care?
 (a) appropriate technology (b) community participation
 (c) provision of health education (d) inter-sectoral cooperation
14. Addition of water to milk is known as
 (a) faddism (b) fortification
 (c) enrichment (d) adulteration
15. Which of the following is the major factor that cause the high infant mortality in Nepal?
 (a) infectious disease (b) lack of education
 (c) poor sanitation (d) malnutrition
16. If a person provides medical services without any knowledge and license is called
 (a) volunteer (b) quack
 (c) doctor (d) quackery
17. Which of the following types of family rarely found in Nepal?
 (a) nuclear family (b) patriarchal family
 (c) matriarchal family (d) joint family
18. The word 'sanitation' means
 (a) provision of safe environment
 (b) science of improvement in environment
 (c) engineering applied to public health
 (d) science of safeguarding health
19. The term "female gonads" refers to
 (a) the ovaries (b) the vagina
 (c) the uterus (d) the clitoris
20. Which of the following is not safer sexual behaviour?
 (a) hugging (b) love/affection
 (c) masturbation (d) anal sex without using condom

Attempt the all questions.

1. Write definition of health and show its positive aspects and limitations.
2. Define malnutrition and write the causes of protein energy malnutrition and suggest reducing this problem.

OR

Highlight the contribution of non-formal education program for reducing health problems.

3. Examine the role of Primary Health Care centre in providing basic health care for the rural people.
4. Write the meaning and emergence of Primary Health Care.
5. Highlight the value of safety measures in home, school and community.

OR

Write the consequences of teenage pregnancy and teenage methods.

6. Explain the impact of using cosmetic with low quality and suggest measures to protect against these problems.
7. What is sexual harassment? Describe its impact and suggest to control these problem.

OR

What is sexual behaviour? Explain the importance of safer sexual behaviour.

8. Why is sexuality education needed for the school students of Nepal? Explain with suitable reasons.

Group "C"

2×12=24

9. What is family need? Explain the family need with examples and write responsibilities of parents to fulfill these needs.

OR

What is aging? Identify the cause of aging and explain the management for elder people.

10. List down the major health problems of Nepal and explain why addiction of alcohol, tobacco and drug is considered as one of the major health problems of Nepal?

Group "A"

20

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

1. Which of the following is the modern concept of health?
 - a. Health is more than absence of disease or defect, disability or decay
 - b. Health is a state of soundness of wellbeing
 - c. Health is a condition of body free from physical and mental disease
 - d. Health is state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing
2. Identify another name of tuberculosis
 - a. Hundred days cough
 - b. Koch's disease
 - c. Silent killer
 - d. Chronic disease
3. Which of the following disease falls under the type of insulin dependent mellitus and non-insulin dependent mellitus?
 - a. Cancer
 - b. Jaundice
 - c. Diabetes
 - d. Tuberculosis
4. Identify the total infant mortality rate of Nepal according to preliminary report of census 2011.
 - a. 65.45
 - b. 44.54
 - c. 48.35
 - d. 40.44
5. Which of the following medical system believes that disease is produced by imbalance due to external and internal factors?
 - a. Ayurvedic
 - b. Allopathic
 - c. Homeopathic
 - d. Naturopathic
6. Which of the following methods is the least effective method of PE teaching?
 - a. primary health care centre
 - b. district hospital
 - c. special hospital
 - d. zonal hospital
7. Which of the following is special characteristics of primary health care service?
 - a. expensive
 - b. free of cost
 - c. affordable cost
 - d. sophisticated

8. Which of the following should be done while giving first aid treatment for the victim with electrocution?
 - a. make electricity power off at the main switch
 - b. provide artificial respiration
 - c. check breathing pulse and bleeding
 - d. cool the burns with plenty of cold water
9. Addition of impure, cheap, or even toxic substance in preparation on food material is known as
 - a. consumerism
 - b. food faddism
 - c. adulteration
 - d. food poisoning
10. Which of the following male reproductive organs pours semen into urethra?
 - a. Prostate gland
 - b. Ejaculatory duct
 - c. Urinary bladder
 - d. vas deferens
11. Among the following which is the first physical change occurred in adolescent girls?
 - a. Manarche
 - b. Growth of pubic hairs
 - c. Breast budding
 - d. Completion of the growth of uterus and vagina
12. A male who is sexually attracted to the same sex is known as
 - a. gay
 - b. lesbian
 - c. bisexual
 - d. transsexual
13. What is the key concept of "The Right of Liberty and Security of the Person" regarding sexual and reproductive rights?
 - a. all persons have the right to life
 - b. one's right to make autonomous decision regarding reproductive health
 - c. freedom to control one's sexual and reproductive life
 - d. all persons are born free equal
14. Which of the following is the example of esteem need of a family?
 - a. self-respect and respect for others
 - b. need for food, drink and sex
 - c. housing and clothing
 - d. self fulfillment
15. Which of these stages of family covers the period in which son or daughter marry and build their own family?
 - a. the launching stage
 - b. the founding stage
 - c. the retirement stage
 - d. the expanding stage
16. Which of the following theories believes that activities such as jogging may actually predispose people toward premature bone and joint injury in later life?
 - a. the cellular theory
 - b. wear-and-tear theory
 - c. the autoimmune theory
 - d. the genetic mutation theory
17. Which of the following is used soon after unprotected sex to prevent pregnancy?
 - a. Copper T
 - b. Emergency contraceptive pills
 - c. Spermicidal
 - d. Norplant
18. What is the primary cause of female sub fertility?
 - a. blocked fallopian tube
 - b. delayed marriage
 - c. psychological stress
 - d. chronic
19. Which of the following is the stimulant drug?
 - a. Nicotine
 - b. Alcohol
 - c. Marijuana
 - d. Charas
20. What is the life expectancy of Nepalese people for both sex according to World Population Data, prb 2011?
 - a. 71 years
 - b. 70 years
 - c. 68 years
 - d. 64 years

Exam 2072

Time: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 100

Attempt All the questions.

Group "B"

8×7=56

1. Clarify the concept of health from traditional and modern point of view.
2. What is malnutrition? Describe its causes?

OR

Explain causes of poor sanitation and its consequences.

3. What are the differences between curative and preventive health services? Describe it.
4. Explain the need and importance of consumer's right.
5. Identify physical, mental and social change during adolescence.
6. What is women empowerment? Explain need and importance of women empowerment.
7. What is ageing? Explain different biological symptoms of ageing.

OR

8. Briefly explain the concept of adolescent reproductive health.
8. Define gender based violence and explain the different forms of gender based violence in Nepal.

OR

9. Examine the misconception of sexuality education with example.
9. Explain the different types of health facilities and services of Nepal with appropriate example.
10. State the impacts of sexual harassments on individual, family and community and suggest the ways to reduce these problems.

OR

Define safe motherhood. Highlight the need of safe motherhood in the Nepalese context.

Group "A"

20

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

1. Who has given this definition 'health is a dynamic quality; it is the result of interaction with one's internal and external environment'?
a. J.F. Williams b. Hoyman c. WHO d. Rene Dubos
2. Which of the following toilets is useful in urban area?
a. Sulav sauchalaya b. Water seal toilet
c. Dug well toilet d. Borehole toilet
3. Women are known as the "reservoir" of disease special for
a. HIV/AIDS b. Syphilis
c. Gonorrhoea d. Thread worm
4. DOTS is an effective treatment method of curing.....
a. leprosy b. tuberculosis c. cancer d. diarrhoea
5. Since when the PHC has been accepted in the health care system of Nepal.
a. 6th five Year Plan b. 7th five Year Plan
c. 8th five Year plan d. 9th five Year plan
6. The international consumer day is
a. March 15 b. April 1 c. June 11 d. May 11
7. Which of the following represent the primary female sex organs of gonads?
a. Vulva b. Uterus c. Ovaries d. Vagina
8. According to WHO, which age group is considered to be adolescence?
a. 10-20 years b. 13-19 years
c. 12-18 years d. 10-19 years
9. Which one does not come under the aspects of comprehensive sexuality education?
a. sexual citizenship b. relationship
c. violence d. family planning
10. A baby having no sign of male or female organ is termed as
a. as inter sex child b. homosex
c. hermaphrodites d. a homologous baby
11. Which does not come under physiological needs?
a. food b. sleep c. cloth d. sex
12. Which of the following is not hormonal method of family planning
a. Kamal Chakki b. Depo-Provera
c. Oral pills d. Norplant
13. Which is most common reproductive health problem of Nepalese women?
a. reproductive tract infection b. uterine prolapsed

14. Which of the following is last physical change in adolescent boy?
 a. wet dream
 b. voice change
 c. growing public hairs
 d. appearing facial hairs
15. Which of the following is an example of sex violence?
 a. beating by drinking alcohol
 b. rape
 c. girls trafficking
 d. Exclusion from socio-cultural rites.
16. When was first HIV/AIDS cases identified and recorded in Nepal?
 a. in 1988 AD
 b. in 1990AD
 c. in 1998 AD
 d. in 1981 AD
17. Study of elders is known as
 a. gerontology
 b. aging
 c. seniorology
 d. sexual orientation
18. Which of the following is not the component of reproductive health?
 a. family planning
 b. safe motherhood
 c. care of new born
 d. sex education
19. Which of these terms is used to indicate the biological difference between male and female?
 a. Sex
 b. Gender
 c. Third gender
 d. Gay
20. What is the primary cause of female infertility?
 a. early marriage
 b. failure to ovulate
 c. delayed marriage
 d. technical mistake

(b) Population & Environment Education (Pop. Ed. 322)
Exam 2067

Time: 3 hrs.

Full Marks :100

Attempt all the questions.

Group "B" 8x7=56

1. What is atmosphere? Describe its role in environment.
2. How field study is made more effective for teaching environmental education?
3. What are the differences among consumption, conservation and preservation?

OR

4. Suggest seven controlling measures of deforestation in Nepal.
5. What is carbon trade? How is Nepal benefited from it?
6. Describe the bio-diversity of Himalaya region of Nepal.

OR

7. What is the trend of population growth in Nepal? Describe its major causes.
8. Delineate the present situation of sanitation programmer in rural area.
9. Describe the effects of unplanned urbanization in environment

OR

10. How modernizations effect the cultural heritage? Describe with suitable examples in the context of Nepal.
8. Describe the role of IUCN in environmental management.

Group "C" 2x12=24

9. What is environment? Describe the relationship between environment and population.

OR

10. What is desertification? Describe its causes, consequences and controlling measures.
10. Describe present policies and programmer of Nepal government formulated for environmental management.

Group "A" 20

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

1. What does 'eco' imply in the term 'ecosystem'?
 a. System approach
 b. Interdependent complex
 c. Environment
 d. Interaction
2. Which of the following is not bio-diversity?
 a. Genetic diversity
 b. Ecosystem diversity
 c. Species diversity
 d. Cultural diversity

3. The word 'sanitation' means
 - a. provision of safe environment
 - b. science of improvement in environment
 - c. scientific approach applied to public health
 - d. science of safe guarding health
4. Which of the following are the basic causes of present environmental crisis in the world?
 - a. Rapid population growth
 - b. Desertification
 - c. Ozone layer depletion
 - d. Climatic change
5. Which of the following is the basic causes of global warming?
 - a. increment of carbon
 - b. shifting of the continent
 - c. desertification
 - d. ozone layer depletion
6. Which of the following is the Delphic factor?
 - a. Steep slope
 - b. Atmosphere
 - c. Light and heat
 - d. Formation of soil
7. Causes of inorganic water pollution is
 - a. rotten foods
 - b. insecticides
 - c. domestic refuse
 - d. sewage waste
8. What is the life expectancy at birth according to NDHS 2006?
 - a. 63.3
 - b. 65.2
 - c. 60.3
 - d. 61.5
9. The average height of ozonosphere above the surface of the earth is supposed to be
 - a. 10-km
 - b. 20 km
 - c. 30 km
 - d. 40 km
10. Which of the following is the cultural pollution?
 - a. Disease
 - b. Poverty
 - c. Uneducated peopled. Social degradation
11. Environmental pollution is basically seen in
 - a. remote area
 - b. populated area
 - c. rural area
 - d. educated area
12. The forest which is found in the middle hills of Nepal is
 - a. tropical forest
 - b. alpine forest
 - c. temperate forest
 - d. tundra forest
13. Which of the following is the growth rate of world population according to PRB data sheet 2005?
 - a. 1.7
 - b. 1.9
 - c. 1.2
 - d. 2.2
14. Which of the nongovernmental organization is working for environmental sector?
 - a. Save the Children fund
 - b. WWF
 - c. NFPA
 - d. Nepal Red Cross Society
15. According to 2001 census, the percentage of urban population in Nepal is
 - a. 12
 - b. 14
 - c. 16
 - d. 18
16. According 2001 census the number of mother tongue spoken in Nepal is
 - a. 70
 - b. 83
 - c. 92
 - d. 103
17. The final step of value clarification is
 - a. repeating
 - b. prizing
 - c. acting
 - d. choosing
18. The natural sources of air pollution is
 - a. grinding stone
 - b. forest fire
 - c. cement factory
 - d. chemical industry
19. The natural resources depleted after their use are
 - a. non-renewable
 - b. renewable
 - c. perpetual
 - d. sustainable
20. Which of the following are the major consequences of rapid population growth on environment?
 - a. Environmental problems
 - b. Depletion of natural resources
 - c. Misuse of resources
 - d. Change in climate

EXAM 2068

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group 'B'

[8×7=56]

1. What are the factors of natural and cultural environment? Describe in brief.
2. Illustrate the structure of earth.
3. What is field study? Describe its importance in teaching environment education.

OR

Describe the process of project work.

4. "Erosion of Churia is the major environmental problems of Nepal". Justify it.
5. What is global warming? Describe its causes.
6. Delineate the bio-diversity of Himalayan region of Nepal.
7. Describe the trends of population growth in Nepal.

OR

Describe the status of sanitation program in rural areas of Nepal.

8. How do development activities affect the natural environment. Describe in brief.

OR

Describe the role of Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology for environmental management.

Group 'C'

[2×12=24]

9. What are natural resources? Describe its types and causes of degradation.

OR

Why deforestation is a serious problem of Nepal? Justify this statement with suitable examples.

10. What is cultural heritage? Describe the cultural heritage of Nepal and its threat.

Group 'A'

[20]

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick the best answers.

1. Which of the following is the basic causes of present environmental crisis in the world?
a) Desertification
b) Ozone layer depletion
c) Climate change
d) Rapid population growth
2. What does the 'eco' imply in term 'ecosystem'?
a) Environment
b) Interaction
c) System approach
d) Interdependent complex
3. Which of the following is not case of increasing heat of the earth?
a) Recession of glacier
b) Rise in the sea level
c) Increasing forest level
d) Disappearance office cap
4. Farming considering forest and fields is known as
a) block cutting
b) coppice system
c) plantation
d) taunga
5. Which of the following natural resources is found in abundance?
a) Non-renewable
b) Renewable
c) Atmosphere
d) Renewable cum-non-renewable
6. Which of the following is the edaphic factor?
a) Steep slope
b) Formation of soil
c) low death and low birth
d) high death and low birth
7. In underdeveloped countries population growth is rapid due to
a) high migration
b) high birth and low death
c) low death and low birth
d) high death and low birth
8. The best technique to provide direct experience to the learner is
a) field trip
b) value clarification
c) inquiry
d) discussion
9. Which of the following has the highest growth rate of population according to 2001 census?
a) Himalaya
b) Hill
c) Terai
d) Inner Terai
10. Which of the following wave of earthquake is more harmful?
a) Primary
b) Secondary
c) Surface
d) Shake

11. Large proportion of erosion in the Churia, range of Nepal is due to
 - a) over grazing
 - b) deforestation
 - c) farming
 - d) construction of road
12. According to 2001 census the number of ethnic group of Nepal is recorded
 - a) 107
 - b) 101
 - c) 103
 - d) 97
13. Which of the following is the major consequence of rapid Population growth on environment?
 - a) Environmental problems
 - b) Misuse of resources
 - c) Change in climate
 - d) Depletion of natural resources
14. Which of the following is main responsible factor for environmental pollution?
 - a) Lack of awareness
 - b) Migration
 - c) Industrialization
 - d) Population growth
15. The lowest layer of atmosphere is called
 - a) troposphere
 - b) stratosphere
 - c) ozonosphere
 - d) ionosphere
16. Which of the following is the element of cultural environment
 - a) climate
 - b) urban landscape
 - c) gravitation
 - d) radiation
17. Which of the following is not a natural process?
 - a) conduction
 - b) connection
 - c) gravitation
 - d) radiation
18. The 'Vienna Convention' is basically related with
 - a) biodiversity
 - b) protection of ozone layer
 - c) preservation of cultural environment
 - d) international trade of endangered species
19. Which of the following gas has an important role in maintaining atmosphere temperature?
 - a) Nitrogen
 - b) Argon
 - c) Oxygen
 - d) Carbon dioxide
20. The best method of preparing organic fertilizer within on month is
 - a) mechanical method
 - b) chemical method
 - c) aerobic method
 - d) anaerobic method

Exam 2069
Group "A"

20

Attempt all the questions.

1. When has been introduced 'Environmental Education 302' as an interdisciplinary subject for B.Ed. 3rd year?
 - a. 1996 AD
 - b. 1998 AD
 - c. 2001 AD
 - d. 1997 AD
2. Which of the followings is not the perpetual natural resource?
 - a. coal
 - b. solar energy
 - c. air
 - d. water
3. Increase in carbon dioxide in atmosphere is the causes of
 - a. green house effect
 - b. acid rain
 - c. smog formation
 - d. ozone layer depletion
4. The most important factor controlling the types of terrestrial of biome is
 - a. atmosphere
 - b. climate
 - c. moisture
 - d. temperature
5. Who used the word 'Ecology' first?
 - a. Frederick Elements
 - b. Tailor
 - c. Odum
 - d. A.G. Tansly
6. Solid waste management is done by
 - a. proper collection of wastes
 - b. proper transportation of wastes
 - c. proper dumping of the wastes
 - d. bushing of the wastes
7. Who defined "Environment includes all the external forces which influence us?"
 - a. E.J. Ross
 - b. Level and Clark

- c. A. Gouche
d. Herskovites
8. When is world environment day celebrated?
a. June 15
b. June 5
c. July 15
d. June 6
9. Meteorology deals with
a. crop production
b. study of atmospheric conditions
c. health and sanitation
d. hydrology
10. What is the nature of environmental education?
a. interdisciplinary
b. integrated
c. separated
d. jointed
11. Which of the following gives an example of primary consumer?
a. H₂O
b. N₆
c. SO₃
d. SO₂
12. An example of lentic water environment is
a. river
b. stream
c. pond
d. water fall
13. Coniferous forest biome grows in
a. warm climate
b. in areas with annual rainfall of 100 cm or more
c. temperate climate
d. between alpine grassland and deciduous forest
14. One of the following is the threats to cultural heritage of Nepal
a. language
b. monuments
c. population pressure
d. literature
15. Which of the SAARC countries has the lowest life expectancy at birth (Year) according to world population data sheet 2012?
a. Afghanistan
b. Pakistan
c. Nepal
d. Bangladesh
16. Which of the following is a communicable disease?
a. Jaundice
b. Diabetes
c. Cancer
d. Cardiac
17. According to 2011 census the population density of Nepal per square km was
a. 180
b. 181
c. 182
d. 179
18. Which of the following site is listed in the world heritage?
a. Nagarkot
b. Navadurga
c. Kathmandu Durbar square
d. Nyatapole
19. Noise is regarded as an environmental pollution, the recommended noise level in the road traffic near residential areas is
a. 70 dB_A
b. 85 dB_A
c. 90 dB_A
d. 120 dB_A
20. An example of sedimentary cycle is
a. carbon cycle
b. nitrogen cycle
c. water cycle
d. hydrogen cycle

Group "B"

8×7=56

1. Illustrate the relationship between environment and population.
2. Clarify the concept of atmosphere, lithosphere, hydrosphere and biosphere.
3. What are the main approaches to teach environmental education?
4. Explain the concept of natural resources and show its types.

OR

Identify the causes and impact of degradation of natural resource.

5. Explain the causes and consequences of deforestation and its controlling measures in the context of Nepal.
6. Point out the causes of climate changes and its consequences especially in the developing countries.
7. Describe the different efforts of government and NGOs for environment management.

OR

8. Discuss the trend of urbanization and its effects in the context of Nepal.
Explain the methods of solid and sewage waste management.
- Group "C"**
9. Point out the trend of population growth in Nepal and its impact on different natural resources.

2×12=24

OR

- Describe the causes and consequences of environmental pollution and give suggestions about its controlling measures.
10. Mention the causes of the extinction of endangered species of vegetation, birds and animals and suggest solutions.

Exam: 2070

Time: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 100

Attempt all the questions.

Group "B"

[8×7=56]

1. What is eco-system? Describe the different types of eco-system.
2. Describe the meaning and importance of environmental education.
3. Explain the causes of global warming and acid rain.

OR

Identify the causes and impact of degradation of natural resources and suggest measures to control it.

4. State the different measures for conservation of cultural heritage.
5. Describe the role of UNEP in environmental management.
6. Explain the need of population management for balancing nature and eco-system.
7. What is carbon trade? How is Nepal benefited from it?

OR

Describe the bio-diversity of ecological regions of Nepal.

8. What is chemicalisation? Describe its impact and way of reducing chemicalisation.

Group "C"

[2×12=24]

9. Briefly discuss about the global status and issues of environment.

OR

Analyse the global trend in population growth and its impact environmental management.

10. Describe the different approaches to teaching environmental education.

Group "A"

[20]

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

1. Which one environmental scope enhances to improve environmental problem?
(a) industry (b) forestry
(c) hydrology (d) population growth
2. Ozone layer is the composite of
(a) O₃ (b) O₂
(c) H₂O (d) CO₂
3. Coniferous forest biome has
(a) warm climate (b) annual rainfall of 100 cm or more
(c) evergreen tree (d) deciduous tree
4. An example of sedimentary cycle is
(a) water cycle (b) sulphur and phosphorous cycle
(c) nitrogen cycle (d) carbon cycle
5. Which of the following given wild life reserve is well known for swamp deer?
(a) Shukla phanta Wildlife Reserve
(b) Koshi Tappu wildlife Reserve
(c) Parsa wildlife Reserve
(d) Shivapuri Watershed and wildlife Reserve
6. The gas responsible for acid rain is
(a) SO₃ (b) No
(c) SO₂ (d) CO₂
7. Organisms which are a biotic sources of energy and nutrients to synthesize organic molecules are known as

- (a) producers (b) consumers
(c) secondary produces (d) detritivorous
8. HIV is transmitted by
(a) sharing of syringe (b) shaking hands with infected person
(c) swimming in the public pools (d) sharing utensils with infected person
9. Who defined "environment is the sum of all the external conditions and the influences on the development cycle of biotic element over the earth surface"
(a) Herskovites (b) E.J. Rosi
(c) Level and Clark (d) a. Gouche
10. Which of the following is terrestrial eco system
(a) river (b) ocean
(c) grassland (d) pond
11. Edaphic is related with
(a) soil (b) water (c) air (d) snow
12. The process conservation of nitrates into elemental nitrogen mediated by microorganisms is known as
(a) Amonification (b) denitrification
(c) Nitrification (d) Nitrogen fixation
13. In which unit noise level is measured ?
(a) volume (b) speed (c) hertz (d) decibel
14. The average height of ozonosphere above the surface of the earth is supposed to be
(a) 10 km (b) 20 km (c) 30 km (d) 40 km
15. According to 2011 AD census the number of language spoken in Nepal is
(a) 123 (b) 144 (c) 116 (d) 118
16. Biological sewage purification is done by
(a) air (b) water (c) virus (d) bacteria
17. Man and biosphere programme is affiliated to
(a) UNESCO (b) IUCN
(c) WWF (d) ICIMOD
18. Which of the following is the major consequences of rapid population growth?
(a) depletion of natural resources (b) environmental problem
(c) middle term development (d) long and durable development.
19. Westernization means to follow
(a) others' religions (b) others' language
(c) others' every aspects (d) others' fashion
20. Environment protection policy was started to apply in Nepal from
(a) 6th plan (b) 8th plan (c) 9th plan (d) 10th plan

Exam. 2071

Group "B"

8×7=56

Attempt the all questions.

1. What is meant by environment education? Explain its importance.
2. Describe the main objectives of environment education.
3. Define perpetual resources and describe the ways of conservation of perpetual resources.

OR

What do you mean by renewable resources? Point out the ways of its preservation.

4. Define soil erosion and describe its causes.
5. What is meant by biodiversity? Discuss its importance.

OR

Define climatic change and describe its causes.

6. Explain the impact of population growth on natural resources.
7. Discuss the sanitation programmes in urban areas of Nepal.
8. Define sustainable development and describe its impact on environment.

OR

Describe the measures for conservation of cultural heritages in Nepal.

Group "C"

2×12=24

9. Explain the causes and consequences of deforestation and suggest its controlling measures.
10. Describe the causes and consequences of ozone layer depletion and suggest its controlling measures.

OR

Explain the causes, consequences and controlling measures of land pollution.

Group "A"

20

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

1. Which of the following is not a natural process?
a. radiation b. conduction c. gravitation d. connection
2. Forest is one of the
a. renewable resources b. non-renewable resources
c. man made resources d. all of the above
3. What does "eco" imply in the term "ecosystem"?
a. interaction b. environment
c. system approach d. complex
4. Literally ecology is the study of
a. dwelling place b. environment
c. structure d. organism at home
5. Which of the following is the basic cause of global warming?
a. deforestation b. desertification
c. ozone layer depletion d. rapid population growth
6. Which of the following gas accelerates green house effect?
a. nitrogen b. hydrocarbon
c. carbon-monoxide d. carbon dioxide
7. Which of the following is the suitable economic activity in hilly region of Nepal?
a. cropping b. horticulture
c. cottage industry d. pastoral farming
8. The main purpose of studying environment education is
a. to maintain essential ecosystem b. to preserve genetic diversity
c. to maintain life supporting system d. all of the above
9. The UN Conference on human environment was first held in
a. Paris b. Berlin c. New York d. Stockholm
10. Which of the following is the edaphic factor?
a. light and heat b. steep slope
c. atmosphere d. formulation of soil
11. Which of the following wave of earthquake is more harmful?
a. primary b. secondary c. surface d. shape
12. Bio-diversity cannot be preserved only by
a. preserving plants b. developing botanical garden
c. establishing tissue band d. developing parks
13. Which of the following is the cultural pollution?
a. disease b. poverty
c. uneducated people d. social degradation
14. The term air pollution refers to
a. moisture in the air b. mixture of different gases
c. change in the quality of air d. change in air condition
15. Which of the following is not manmade environment?
a. factories b. family c. religion d. microtherms
16. Which of the following is a non-renewable resource?
a. animal b. plant c. soil d. mineral
17. When the second earth summit was conducted?
a. 1996 b. 1997 c. 1998 d. 1999
18. Which of the following vegetation is found in terai region?
a. alpine b. deciduous c. tropical d. sub-tropical

19. Which of the following is the major consequence of rapid population growth on environment?
 a. misuse of resource
 b. Depletion of natural resources
 c. change in climate
 d. environmental problems
20. Which of the following is not biodiversity?
 a. culture
 b. genetic
 c. ecosystem
 d. species

Exam 2072

Full Marks: 100

Time: 3 hrs.

Attempt All the questions.

Group "B"

8×7=56

1. What do you mean by environment education? Discuss its scope in your own words.
2. Field study in an appropriate approach to teach environment education. Justify
3. Define non-renewable resources and describe the ways of conservation of non-renewable resources.
- OR
4. What do you mean by perpetual resources? Point out the ways of its preservation
4. Define landslide and describe its cause.
5. What is meant by ecology? Discuss its importance
- OR
6. Define global warming and describe its causes.
7. Explain the need of population management for balancing nature and ecosystem.
7. Define solid waste and describe the process of solid waste management.
8. Define urbanization in your own words and describe its impact on environment.

OR

Describe the various threats of cultural heritages of Nepal with appropriate examples.

Group "C"

2×12=24

9. Explain the causes of environmental degradation and its consequences on man and environment.
10. Explain the causes and consequences of climate change and suggest its controlling measures.

OR

Describe the causes, consequences and controlling measures of water pollution.

Group "A"

20

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

1. Cultural environment made of and affected by
 a. nature
 b. human being
 c. ecosystem
 d. biotic factors
2. Which of the following comes first in the environmental food chain?
 a. animals
 b. plants
 c. micro organisms
 d. human
3. The beneficial gas for plants in order to perform photosynthesis is
 a. oxygen
 b. carbon dioxide
 c. carbon-monoxide
 d. hydro-carbons
4. Which of the following is the basic cause of present environmental crisis
 a. climatic change
 b. rapid population growth (RPG)
 c. ozone layer depletion
 d. desertification
5. The forest which is found in the mid-hills of Nepal is
 a. tropical
 b. temperate
 c. alpine
 d. mangrove
6. Which of the following is not a natural process?
 a. connection
 b. conduction
 c. radiation
 d. gravitation
7. The international "Vienna Convention" is basically related with
 a. trade in endangered species
 b. protection of ozone layer
 c. biodiversity
 d. preservation of cultural environment
8. Which of the following is not the result of increasing heat of the earth?
 a. rise in sea level
 b. recession of glacier
 c. disappearance of ice caps
 d. increasing forest land
9. When was National conservation Strategy applied in Nepal?
 a. 1983
 b. 1987
 c. 1989
 d. 1994

10. The natural sources of air pollution is
 - a. forest fire
 - b. grinding stone
 - c. cement factory
 - d. chemical factory
11. Which is the Nepal's first national Park?
 - a. Chitawan National Park
 - b. Rara National Park
 - c. Lamtang National Park
 - d. Sagarmatha national Park
12. Radioactive contaminants in environment causes
 - a. Gene mutation
 - b. After cell membranes permeability nature
 - c. Destroy enzymes
 - d. Inhibit the activity of the enzymes
13. The depletion of ozone layer takes place in the
 - a. Stratosphere
 - b. Mesosphere
 - c. troposphere
 - d. Thermosphere
14. Which of the following in NGO is working for environmental sectors?
 - a. Nepal Red Cross Society
 - b. Save the Children Fund
 - c. Family Planning Association of Nepal
 - d. World Wildlife fund
15. Which of the following is an element of physical environment?
 - a. plants
 - b. temple
 - c. man
 - d. society
16. Which of the following is not the perpetual natural resources?
 - a. coal
 - b. air
 - c. water
 - d. solar energy
17. Kyoto protocol is related with
 - a. sustainable agriculture development
 - b. ocean management
 - c. wet land declaration
 - d. poverty reduction
18. Which of the following is not bio-diversity?
 - a. Genetic
 - b. Cultural
 - c. Ecosystem
 - d. Species
19. Which of the following is major consequence of rapid population growth on environment?
 - a. change in climate
 - b. environmental problems
 - c. depOletion of natural resources
 - d. misuse of resources
20. The term "ecology" is the study of
 - a. environment
 - b. organism at home
 - c. structure
 - d. dwelling place

(c) Methods of Teaching Population Education(Pop.Ed. 391)

Exam 2067

Time: 3 hrs.

Full Marks :80

Attempt all the questions.

Group "B"

6x7=42

1. Define teaching method and list its importance in population education.
2. What are the different models of communication? Which one of them is most effective in classroom teaching?
3. How do you apply problem solving method in teaching population education? Describe its different steps.

OR

What is meant by dramatic method? What sorts of population issues are dramatized?

4. Name the electronic teaching materials that can be used in teaching population education and describe the importance of any one.

OR

How is community resource used effectively in teaching secondary school population education?

5. Formulate specific objectives covering five different levels of cognitive domain to teach any lesson of grade nine.
6. Differentiate between formative and summative evaluation.

OR

Construct four multiple choice type objective test items from the lesson 'National Parks and wildlife Reserves of Nepal.'

7. Explain the components and process of curriculum development.

OR

What are the different organizational patterns of curriculum? Illustrate any one.

8. Which teacher-centered method of teaching is widely used in the classrooms of Nepalese schools? Describe its limitation and suggest the measures to improve it.

Group "A" [14]

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

- Teaching method is a technique basically concerned with
 - What to teach?
 - When to teach?
 - How to teach?
 - Who to teach?
- The types of communication used in class-room teaching is an example of
 - One way communication
 - informal unilateral communication
 - formal reciprocal communication
 - non-formal communication
- In communication the term 'Noise' refers to
 - sound produced by the children in classroom
 - sound produced by wind, thunderstorm and rivers
 - sound produced by machines and factories
 - any type of barriers creating obstacles in communication
- Which of the following is an incorrect maxim of teaching?
 - Proceed from simple to complex
 - Proceed from part to whole
 - Proceed from concrete to abstract
 - Proceed from particular to general
- Which of the following method of teaching fosters creative thinking?
 - Demonstration
 - Exhibition
 - Discussion
 - Problem solving
- Which of the following methods of teaching is effective for attitudinal change among the students?
 - Brain storming
 - Buzz session
 - Dramatization
 - Values clarification
- The trend of population increase for consecutive censuses is best represented by
 - chart
 - graph
 - bar diagram
 - tabular chart
- The space and population relation is shown by
 - distribution map
 - tabular chart
 - line graph
 - time line
- A cassette player is superior to radio as teaching materials because it can be
 - paused and replayed
 - easily carried from place to place
 - easily operated
 - more economic
- Which of the following is considered the first step of teaching a lesson?
 - Selection of method
 - construction of teaching materials
 - Selection of topic
 - Formulation of objectives
- An example of action verb associated with responding level of affective domain is
 - identify
 - choose
 - influence
 - answer
- Which of the following curriculum plans is based on the student's immediate need and interest?
 - Integrated plan
 - Cycle plan
 - Psychological plan
 - Modified cycle plan
- Which of the following tests does not fall under formative evaluation?
 - Diagnostic test
 - District level test
 - Terminal tests
 - Home assignment
- The function of evaluation to categorize the students on the basis of their achievements is known as
 - instructional functions of evaluation
 - administrative functions of evaluation
 - guidance functions of evaluation
 - counseling functions of evaluation

Group 'A'

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick the best answers.

- The importance of methods of teaching is stressed by
 - it helps to stimulate students
 - it evaluates students achievements
 - it helps to deal with individual differences
 - it helps to achieve set objectives
- Which of the following is an example of source of communication in teaching population education?
 - subject matter
 - poster
 - teacher
 - students
- In teaching learning process the first hand experience is provided to the learners thought
 - discussion
 - field trip
 - role play
 - dramatization
- Values clarification is mainly associated with the development of
 - attitude
 - knowledge
 - skill
 - concept
- The selection of teaching materials is most affected by the
 - nature of subject matter
 - cost of the materials
 - ability of the teacher
 - interest of the students
- The unequal distribution of population of Nepal by districts is best represented by
 - population distribution map
 - population density map
 - graphs
 - charts
- In what respect a video is superior to television among electronic teaching materials?
 - it can be replayed in need
 - it can be stopped and discussed time and again
 - it does not depend on central stations
 - all of the above
- Which of the following is an example of specific objective under psychomotor domain?
 - the students will be able to list male genital organs
 - the students will be able to appreciate breast-feeding
 - the students will be able to prepare a population density map
 - the students will be able to identify chemical birth control devices
- The highest level of effective domain is
 - receiving
 - characterization
 - valuing
 - organization
- Which of the following is the demerits of objective test?
 - validity
 - reliability
 - lack of evaluating students comprehensive ability
 - difficult in examining answer sheet
- The most traditional and commonly used pattern curriculum is
 - the separate subject curriculum
 - the broad field curriculum
 - the correlated curriculum
 - the integrated curriculum
- Evaluation during the educational session for the improvement of teaching learning process is known as
 - final examination
 - standardized test
 - formative evaluation
 - sunirative evaluation
- What should be done after implementing a new curriculum?
 - discussion with the experts
 - preparation of teachers guide
 - discussion with teachers and students
 - evaluation of curriculum

14. Population education curriculum means
 a) a systematic plan for teaching
 b) selected experience to be provided to the learner
 c) a course of study
 d) a systematic work plan of population education

Group 'B'

[3×7=42]

- List the factors that determine the selection of teaching methods in population education and describe any four.
- What are the basic components of communication? Delineate their roles.
- Which teaching approaches are known as Material focused methods? Describe with examples.

OR

What is meant by value clarification? Explain the steps and processes.

- A picture speaks more than hundreds of words. Justify this statement in relation to visual teaching aids.

OR

How is the video preferable in comparison to a television for teaching population education?

- What are the advantages and disadvantages of subjective test items?

OR

Differentiate between aptitude test and attitude test.

- What are the factors to be considered in developing population education curriculum? Describe in brief.

Group 'C'

[2×12=24]

- Prepare a model lesson plan to teach 'family life education' in the class ten.
- Illustrate the need, structure and characteristics of 'separate subject curriculum'.

OR

Compare and contrast the cycle plan with that of modified cycle plan of population education curriculum.

Exam. 2069

Time: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 80

Attempt All the questions.

Group "B"

6×8=42

- What are the principles of teaching population education?
- What is communication? Describe its characteristics.
- What is case study? Explain its steps.

OR

Describe the role of exhibition in teaching population education.

- What are the factors to be considered in selecting teaching materials for population education?

OR

Explain the importance of community resources in teaching population education.

- What is instructional planning? Describe its importance.

OR

Describe the use and importance of work plan.

- Differentiate between formative and summative evaluation.

Group "C"

2×12=24

- Discuss the factors to be considered in developing population education curriculum.
- What is value clarification? Explain the valuing process with the examples of population related issues.

OR

Prepare a model lesson plan for teaching 'migration' for secondary level.

Group "A"

15

Attempt all the questions.

- What is the main characteristic of teaching?
 - asking students to learn
 - enforcing the students to learn
 - giving responsibilities to learn
 - creating environment to learn

2. Values clarification is associated with
 - a. concept
 - b. attitude
 - c. skill
 - d. knowledge
3. What does population education curriculum refer to?
 - a. a systematic work plan
 - b. a course of study to be taught
 - c. systematic plan for teaching and learning
 - d. a guided experience to be provided by the school
4. The present school population education curriculum has given much emphasis on
 - a. cognitive aspect
 - b. psychomotor aspect
 - c. affective aspect
 - d. behavioral aspect
5. Instructional objectives of population education should be
 - a. attractive
 - b. interesting
 - c. behavioral
 - d. effective
6. The sources of communication is
 - a. message
 - b. receiver
 - c. channel
 - d. sender
7. Which of the following methods of teaching provides first hand experience to the learners?
 - a. value clarification
 - b. buzz session
 - c. field trip
 - d. brain storming
8. An example of action verb associated with responding level of affective domain is
 - a. identify
 - b. answer
 - c. influence
 - d. choose
9. Which of the following should be considered most in selecting the subject matter of population education?
 - a. teachers' interest
 - b. students' need
 - c. stated objectives
 - d. previous knowledge of pupils'
10. Which of the following is the best method of showing population growth of a nation
 - a. bar graph
 - b. pie chart
 - c. ring diagram
 - d. line graph
11. Which of the following method of teaching provides optimum opportunity to everyone participants to express one's ideas?
 - a. question answer
 - b. value clarification
 - c. discussion
 - d. lecture
12. Which of the following instructional materials is known as non-projected picture?
 - a. microfiche
 - b. slide
 - c. illustration
 - d. film strips
13. An assessment which seeks to improve the learning system is known as
 - a. attitude test
 - b. formative evaluation
 - c. written test
 - d. summative evaluation
14. Extent to which a given test is an appropriate measure of what it was intended to measure is known as
 - a. validity
 - b. objectivity
 - c. standardized test
 - d. reliability
15. Which of the following plan is developed according to the operation calendar of school?
 - a. unit plan
 - b. work plan
 - c. lesson plan
 - d. teaching unit

Exam. 2070

Time: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 80

Attempt all the questions.

Group "B"

[6×7=42]

1. Describe the principles of teaching population education.
2. What is communication? Describe its processes.

OR

Describe the characteristics of effective communication.

3. Describe the advantage of material focused methods in population education in Nepal.

4. What is community-resource? Describe its importance in teaching population education.

OR

What is instructional planning? Describe its types in brief.

5. Describe the meaning and importance of diagnosis evaluation.
6. Define integrated curriculum in population education with suitable examples.

OR

Explain what components should be considered while planning and preparing for field study in population education.

Group "C"

[2×12=24]

7. What is curriculum plan? Describe its types and characteristics.
8. What is teaching materials? Describe the needs and importance in teaching population education.

OR

What is teaching methods? Describe the advantages of group participatory approach in teaching population education.

Group "A"

[14]

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

1. Main characteristics of teaching is
(a) enforcing the student to learn
(b) asking students to learn
(c) giving responsibility to learn
(d) creating environmental to learn
2. Which of the following is an example of channel used in communication?
(a) message (b) student (c) poster (d) teacher
3. Which of the following is the advantage of participatory approach?
(a) it provides information (b) it helps to present detail idea
(c) it provides hand experience (d) it provides maximum exposure
4. The final step of value classification is
(a) prizing and cherishing (b) repeating the action
(c) action upon the choice (d) choosing from among alternatives
5. Which of the following domain of objective is related to the skill development of students?
(a) attitude (b) affective
(c) psychomotor (d) cognitive
6. All the following are student oriented methods of teaching except
(a) problem solving (b) field trip
(c) survey (d) question answer
7. Which of the following step comes after defining a problem?
(a) analysing data (b) gathering data
(c) formulation of hypothesis (d) drawing conclusion
8. Which of the following methods of teaching provides firsthand experience to the learners?
(a) buzz session (b) value clarification
(c) brain storming (d) field trip
9. The oldest and commonly used curriculum organization is
(a) the broad field curriculum (b) the separate subject curriculum
(c) the correlated curriculum (d) the humanistic curriculum
10. Which of the following methods of teaching is most associated with attitudinal change of the student?
(a) problem solving (b) brain storming
(c) value clarification (d) experimentation
11. An assessment which seeks to improve the learning system is known as
(a) attitude test (b) formative evaluation
(c) written test (d) summative evaluation
12. Which of the following plan is developed according to the operation calendar of school?
(a) work plan (b) teaching unit

- (c) unit plan (d) lesson plan
13. the extent to which the errors of measurement are absent in a test is termed as
 (a) objectivity (b) reliability (c) validity (d) reliability coefficient
14. Which step comes after preparing the class for using audiovisual materials?
 (a) selecting the materials (b) following up
 (c) guiding the pupils (d) storing the materials

Exam. 2071
 Group "A"

14

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

1. Which of the following is the appropriate maxim of teaching for primary level?
 a. proceed from concrete to abstract
 b. proceed from general to particular
 c. proceed from known to unknown
 d. proceed from particular to general
2. The source of communication is
 a. the receiver b. the message
 c. the sender d. the information
3. Which of the following instructional materials is appropriate for teaching distribution of population?
 a. map b. poster c. chart d. model.
4. The combination of two or more subjects into one but still retaining basic content of each subject known as
 a. integrated curriculum b. humanistic curriculum
 c. integrated curriculum d. core curriculum
5. Which of the following method of teaching is helpful for developing creative thinking in the students?
 a. demonstration b. problem solving
 c. field trip d. dramatization
6. Instructional objectives of population education should be
 a. effective b. attractive c. specific d. concise
7. Which of the following examples of action verb are related with analysis level under the cognitive domain of taxonomy of behavioural objective?
 a. define, describe, examine
 b. appraise, justify, examine
 c. combine, compose, summarize
 d. breakdown, differentiate, distinguish
8. Content in the curriculum are regarded valid when they are
 a. pupil centred b. valid in nature
 c. consistent to objectives d. teachers interest
9. The questionnaire which are answered by choosing from alternative is known as
 a. open questionnaire b. free response
 c. open ended questionnaire d. closed ended questionnaire
10. Which of the following methods of teaching concentrates attention upon procedural steps?
 a. discussion b. demonstration
 c. exhibition d. experimentation
11. Which of the following tests is used for upgrading the students?
 a. assessment b. formative test
 c. pre test d. summative test
12. Which of the following is specially associated with attitudinal change in the students?
 a. value clarification b. problems solving
 c. individual study d. focus group discussion
13. Value clarification is associated with
 a. attitude b. knowledge c. concept d. skill
14. Student's evaluation should be based on
 a. stated objectives b. student's background
 c. student activities d. teacher's presentation

Group "B"

6×7=42

Attempt the all questions.

1. What are the principles of teaching population education? Describe in brief.
2. Delineate the role of communication in teaching population education.

OR

What is value clarification? Explain its process in brief.

3. Trace out the advantages of project work method of teaching population education.

OR

Describe the importance of teaching materials in population education in school level.

4. What is chart? Explain its types and importance in teaching population education.
5. What is instructional objectives? Describe its types with examples.

OR

Define daily lesson plan and describe its importance in teaching population education.

6. What are the major tools of evaluation in teaching population education? Describe in brief with examples.

Group "C"

2×12=24

7. What is teaching method? Describe the role of lecture method in teaching population education with its advantages.

OR

Prepare a model lesson plan to teach "Migration" in secondary school level.

8. Describe the meaning and importance of population education curriculum with its process of development.

Exam 2072

Time: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 80

Attempt All the questions.

Group "B"

6×7=42

1. What are the principles of teaching population education?
2. What is communication? Describe its types.

OR

Delineate the characteristics of communication in population education.

3. What is question answer method? Describe its advantages.

OR

What is case study? Explain its value in population education.

4. Describe the need and importance of teaching materials in teaching population.

5. What is evaluation? Describe the purpose of evaluation.

OR

Describe the importance of summative evaluation in school.

6. Delineate factors to be considered in developing population education curriculum.

Group "C"

2×12=24

7. What is curriculum? Describe the process of curriculum development in detail.

OR

What is teaching materials? Explain its need and importance in teaching population education.

8. What is instructional plan? Describe its types and importance's.

Group "A"

20

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

1. Which of the following gives appropriate meaning of teaching population education?
 - a. helping children to get information
 - b. insisting the students to learn
 - c. encouraging children to learn
 - d. causing children to learn

2. Which of the following is the channel of classroom communication?
a. teacher b. student c. message d. subject matter
3. Which of the following participatory approaches provides the students with free expression without the threat of criticism?
a. buzz session b. panel group discussion
c. brain storming d. round table discussion
4. The appropriate tool to represent the trend of population growth of a nation is
a. bar graph b. line graph c. poly graph d. pie chart
5. The subjective test is effective in measuring
a. recall b. cognitive skill
c. reading skill d. social skill
6. Which of the following plans is appropriate and specific for teaching?
a. unit plan b. annual plan
c. lesson plan d. resource plan
7. Instructional objective in population education should be
a. attractive b. interesting c. effective d. measurable
8. Extent to which a given test is an appropriate measure of what it was intended to measure is known as
a. validity b. reliability c. objectivity d. standardised test
9. Which of the following is the last step of curriculum development process?
a. evaluation of curriculum b. dissemination of curriculum
c. outline the plan d. assisting curriculum implementation
10. Which of the following elements directs the teaching learning process?
a. objectives b. materials
c. subject matter d. teacher's skill
11. Which of the following is the first step of field survey in population?
a. data collection b. problem identification
c. selection of the study area d. drawing conclusion
12. The section of teaching materials is most affected by the
a. cost of the materials b. interest of the students
c. ability of the teacher d. nature of the subject
13. Which of the following is the final level of affective domain?
a. valuing b. responding c. receiving d. characterizations
14. Which of the following should be done after collecting necessary data information?
a. tabulating the data b. drawing conclusion
c. interpreting the data d. analysing the data