

8. Education

(a) Fundamentals of Primary Education (P. Ed. 301) Interdisciplinary

Exam 2068

Group "A"

20

- Primary education means
 - the first stage of formal education
 - the pre-stage of formal education
 - the post stage of formal education
 - the second stage of formal education
- Qualitative development of primary education depends on
 - relevant curriculum
 - community
 - headmaster
 - students
- Which one is not the purpose of parental involvement in the primary school?
 - to raise the standard of home life
 - to secure children
 - to promote the welfare of the children
 - to improve the quality of educational materials
- The most handicaps is
 - hearing handicaps
 - speech handicaps
 - cripple
 - trainable
- Which programme has been launched by the MOE of Nepal for increment of girls enrolment in primary school at remote areas?
 - provision for female teachers
 - more facilities for teachers
 - distribution of furniture for schools
 - free textbooks for all girls and women
- Education for all indicates
 - education for all children
 - education for all adults
 - education for all adults and children
 - education for all girls and women
- Which one is the mother tongue of Gautam Buddha?
 - Pali
 - Sanskrit
 - Nepali
 - Newari
- Universalization of primary education does not involve one of the following stages
 - Universalization of environment
 - Universalization of provision
 - Universalization of retention
 - Universalization of promotion
- Radio Education Teacher Training Project (RETTP) in Nepal was started in
 - 1960 AD
 - 1970 AD
 - 1980 AD
 - 1990 AD
- "The child is a book which the teacher has to study from page to page" is said by
 - Pestalozzi
 - Rousseau
 - Froebel
 - Piaget
- Which one of the following programme was conducted under Seti Education Project?
 - Furniture distribution programme
 - primary teacher training programme
 - foreign scholarship programme
 - stationary distribution programme
- Which one of the following factors that makes good learning?
 - purposeful involvement of a guardian
 - purposeful leadership of the head teacher
 - purposeful participation of a student
 - purposeful participation of the female teachers
- Which one of the following is the main factors that makes good learning?
 - teaching method
 - educational materials
 - lesson plan
 - motivation
- Who is the founder of progressive education?
 - Thorndike
 - Skinner
 - Killpatric
 - Banduras
- In which activities should the parents participate in the primary school?
 - helping children's journeys
 - working with a group of children
 - helping in a classroom activities
 - all of the above
- Find the true statement
 - Child centred approach emphasis the theory rather than the practical
 - child centred approach emphasis the product rather than the process
 - child centred approach emphasis the process rather than the product
 - none of the above
- Which one of the following subjects is not offered in the Gumbas primary education?
 - vocal music
 - medicine
 - painting
 - Nepali language
- Qualitative development of primary education depends on
 - school dress
 - free textbook distribution
 - scholarship
 - trained teachers
- First teacher education in Nepal was started after the establishment of
 - normal school
 - college of education

- c. basic teacher training
d. institute of education
20. Which one of the following commissions submitted the report in 2049 B.S?
a. NNEPC
b. ARNEC
c. NESP
d. NEC

Group "B"

10 × 6 = 60

1. Explain the meaning of primary education.
OR, Why primary education is called foundation stone of educational carrier?
2. Explain the effect of family background in child's learning.
3. List the major areas of parental involvement in primary school education and explain one of them with example.
4. Describe, in brief, the importance of the NESP for Nepal.
5. Write short notes on:
(a) Equal access to women education
(b) Jomtien Conference in 1990
6. Show the differences between Gumbas education and Sanskrit primary school in four points.
7. Make a list of general problems of primary schools and explain one of them.
8. "Primary education is the birth right of every child." Justify the statement.
9. Make a list of hindrances to universalization of primary education. Explain one of them.
10. Provision of female teachers helps to increase enrolment of girl students in primary classes. Give the reasons.
- OR, Discuss the Jomtien Conference in 1990.

Group "C"

2 × 10 = 20

11. "The child is a book which the teacher has to study page to page." Justify with examples.
12. Explain the role and functions of a primary school teacher in detail.
- OR, "The influence of developmental psychology changes a lot on the development of primary school curriculum." Discuss.

Exam 2069

Group "A"

20

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

1. "Primary education refers to the deucation of all children until they complete the age of fourteen years." This is the motion of
a. Indian constitution
b. Barry Taylor.
c. Mahatma Gandhi
d. Froebel
2. The main ojective of primary education is
a. Skill evlopment
b. character development
c. literacy development
d. Vocational development
3. The primary school going children's age declared by the government of Nepal is
a. 5 to 10 years
b. 6 to 10 years
c. 6 to 11 years
d. 5 to 12 years
4. Which of the following roles a teacher does not have to play in the primary class?
a. presenter
b. facilitator
c. toy maker
d. decision maker
5. Universalization of primary education does not involve one of the following stages.
a. universalization of enrolment
b. unversilization of provision
c. universalization of retention
d. universalization of promotion
6. Whoc started vernacular school?
a. Jaya prithvi Bahadur
b. palrna shumsher
c. Qev shumsher
d. Juddha shumsher
7. What is Buddha's mother tongue?
a. Sanskrit
b. Tibetan
c. Pali
d. Nepali
8. Which commission has suggested to apply the multigrade teaching in those primary school where students are low in number?
a. NNEPC
b. ARNEC
c. NESP
d. NEC.
9. Which of the following programme come under the Seti Project for rural development?
a. statinary distribution programme
b. flirniture distribution programme

- c. primary teacher training programme d. pupils' promotion programme
10. Which one is not the chief principle of Dewey's philosophy?
 a. education is growth b. the school is not primarily a social institution
 c. education is life, not preparation for life d. we learn to do by doing
11. Which one is the more physical handicaps?
 a. trainable handicaps b. speech handicaps
 c. cripple handicaps d. hearing handicaps
12. The main purpose of parental involvement in the school is
 a. to promote the welfare of children b. to raise the standards of home life
 c. to promote children in correcting misbehaviours d. to get benefits for guardians
13. As mentioned in the International Encyclopaedia of Education Research and studies (1985) the duration of primary level education in Europe is
 a. 5 to 8 years b. 6 to 8 years
 c. 5 to 6 years d. 6 to 9 years
14. Feeling of security among the children in the school helps them to
 a. learn effectively b. be regular in school
 c. increase achievement level d. be free from anxiety
15. Emphasis is given on process in
 a. child-centred method b. teacher-centred method
 c. work-centred method d. lecture method
16. The primary education was declared free in Nepal in
 a. 2030 B.S. b. 2032 B.S.
 c. 2035 B.S. d. 2036 B.S.
17. Which one is not the educational needs of young children?
 a. the need for happiness b. the need for personal security
 c. the need for success d. the need for entertainment
18. Qualitative development of primary education does not depend on
 a. relevant curriculum b. trained teachers
 c. good quality of teaching d. provision of scholarship
19. Which programme is launched by government of Nepal to increase girls' enrolment in primary schools?
 a. provision of more teacher quota b. provision of more budget
 c. provision of female teachers d. provision of extension of physical facilities
20. In which year the first teachers training centres was established in Nepal?
 a. 1949 AD b. 1953 AD
 c. 1954 AD d. 1956 AD

Attempt all the questions.

Group "B"

10×6=60

1. List the objectives of primary education as stated in National Education System Plan (NESP, 2028) and explain one of them.
2. Why primary education is regarded as a foundation stone for human life?
 OR
 Duration of primary education is more than five years in other Asian countries. What are the beneficial reasons?
3. Explain leadership role of the head teacher in improving effectiveness of primary school.
 OR
 List any five factors which influence the effectiveness of primary school and explain one of them.
4. Discuss the importance of class profile with examples.
5. Describe the process of curriculum development on primary education in Nepal.
6. "The work centred environment promotes children's learning." Justify with examples.
 OR
 "Maximum communication between teacher and pupil in class results effectiveness in learning." Justify with examples.
7. What are the major areas of parental involvement in primary school? Explain two of them.
8. Make a list of programmes conducted by seti education project and explain one of them.
9. List minor handicaps and explain two of them.
10. List educational needs of primary students and explain two of them.

11. Discuss the general problems and issues of primary education with suitable remedies.
- OR
12. List any four innovative projects on development of primary education and explain two of them.
Explain in detail on 'Education for all'.

Exam 2071

Group "A"

20

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

- All the countries start formal education from
 - pre-primary level
 - primary level
 - upper K.G.
 - lower K.G.
- Which of the following roles a teacher does not have to play in the primary class?
 - presenter
 - toy maker
 - facilitator
 - decision maker
- Qualitative development of primary education does not depend on
 - trained teacher
 - relevant curriculum
 - provision of scholarship
 - a good quality of teaching
- Which one is not the special provision to increase girls'-enrolment?
 - provision of lady teacher
 - scholarship programme for girls
 - job opportunity for all the girls students after study
 - free uniform for all the girls
- Which one is not minor handicap?
 - cripple handicaps
 - sight handicaps
 - hearing handicaps
 - profoundly retarded handicaps
- Which one of the following is not the advantages of parental involvement of school?
 - teacher's understanding increases
 - school procedures affect family life
 - parents understanding becomes broader
 - the parents can improve their education status
- If the primary teacher spends more time in lecturing in the class and less time for class activities what will result?
 - poor
 - average
 - good
 - not sure
- Which one of the following is not included in universalization of primary education?
 - universality of enrolment
 - universality of retention
 - universality of promotion
 - universality of class repeaters
- The duration of existing 'basic literacy' is
 - 1 year
 - 2 years
 - 3 years
 - 5 years
- Vernacular school was established by
 - Jaya Prithvi Bahadur Singh
 - Dev Shumsher
 - Padma Shumsher
 - Juddha Shumsher
- Which one is not the one of the chief principles of Dewey's philosophy?
 - we learn to do by doing
 - education is life, not preparation for life
 - education is growth
 - the school is not primarily a social institution
- Distance learning is
 - formal learning
 - in-formal learning
 - non-formal learning
 - all of the above
- A modern teacher mainly concerns with
 - social development of the student
 - emotional development of the student
 - moral development of the student
 - all round development of the student
- Why should parents involve in the school?
 - to promote the welfare of the school children
 - to make entertainment of school children
 - to promote the life style of the school children
 - to increase the family members of school children

15. National Board of Education was organized in
 a. 2009 B.S. b. 2010 B.S.
 c. 2011 B.S. d. 2012 B.S.
16. Find the true statement
 a. Jomtine Conference held in 1980 A.D. b. Jomtine Conference held in 1970 A.D.
 c. Jomtine Conference held in 1960 A.D. d. Jomtine Conference held in 1960-A.D.
17. 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 infants to adults
18. Which one of the following commissions, at the first time, adopted the school-cluster system in Nepal?
 a. education for girls and women in Nepal b. equal access of women education
 c. education for rural development d. none of the above
19. Which one is the factor that makes good learning?
 a. motivation b. educational materials
 c. lesson plan d. culture
20. The admission age of primary school children in Nepal is
 a. 4 years b. 5 years
 c. 6 years d. 7 years

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

8×7=56

1. What is meant by primary education? Explain.
 OR
 Why primary education, is regarded as a foundation stone for higher education? Explain.
2. Explain the effect of mother tongue in primary children learning.
3. List the types of minor handicaps and explain two of them.
4. Explain the purposes of parental involvement in primary school.
5. Discuss the importance of distance learning in the Nepalese context.
6. Compare between Gumbas and Sanskrit schools.
7. List five problems of primary education in Nepal and explain any one of them.
8. Explain the class-profile of primary children.

OR
 Parental attitude affects the pupils learning, discuss.
 Group "C" 2×12=24

11. Child centred approach has improved a lot in children learning. Justify.
 OR
 Explain the meaning and aims of progressive education.
12. Discuss the needs and advantages of Education for All.

(b) Primary Education In Nepal (P. Ed. 302) Interdisciplinary

Exam 2068

Group "A"

20

1. What is the objective of primary education in Nepal among the following?
 a. physical and intellectual development of the child
 b. helping children in socialization
 c. development of internal potentialities of the child
 d. development of international understanding
2. What grades come under primary level during the implementation of National Education System Plan (NESP) ?
 a. Grades 1 & 2 b. Grades 1-3 c. grades 1-5 d. grades 1-7
3. Which of the following is the best concept of curriculum?
 a. it is a course of study b. it is a total list of activities of a school students
 c. it is end in itself d. it is a list of subject matter
4. In which country was the seminar organized on the topic 'Education for All'?
 a. Vietnam b. Lebanon c. Thailand d. Spain
5. Which one is the first National Education Commission formed in Nepal?
 a. NEC b. ARNEC c. NNPC d. NESP

6. What must be the ratio of student teacher according to NESP?
a. 1 : 15 b. 1 : 20 c. 1 : 25 d. 1 : 30
7. Quality of primary education is based on
a. quality of teacher b. quality of curriculum
c. good training of DEO d. economic status of parents
8. The District Education Office is mainly responsible for
a. the recruitment of teacher
b. the development of education in concerned district
c. the improvement of financial aspects of schools
d. the condition of SLC examination
9. Which educational programme has started teacher training at first?
a. Bhasa Pathshala b. Basic Education c. Normal School d. NESP
10. When did Radio Education Teacher Training project starts in Nepal?
a. 1960 AD b. 1970 AD c. 1980 AD d. 1990 AD
11. How many districts did Primary Education Project (PEP) covers when the project was implemented?
a. 5 districts b. 6 districts c. 7 districts d. 8 districts
12. Which of the following programme is not directly related to the expansion of girl's education?
a. women's teacher training programme b. Chelibeti programme
c. Free textbook distribution programme
d. Teacher training programme conducted by NECD
13. When the International Literacy Year was declared?
a. in 1989 AD b. in 1990 AD c. in 1991 AD d. in 1992 AD
14. Which summit on education recommended for free primary education?
a. Karachi Summit 1960 b. Bangkok Summit 1970
c. Manila Summi 1980 d. Jomteen Summit 1990
15. What is not among the rights of headmaster at primary level?
a. rustication of undisciplined student
b. recommendation of application for leave
c. accommodation of annual budget
d. to provide transfer certificate to student
16. How many basic education schools were set up at the time of Rana Period?
a. 55 b. 65 c. 70 d. 82
17. What is meant by "Equal Opportunity in Education"?
a. to provide compulsory education
b. to provide education according to one's potentiality
c. to provide education according to one's will
d. to provide education to all
18. When was the college of education for training of teachers established?
a. 2014 BS b. 2015 BS c. 2019 BS d. 2028 BS
19. Which one of the following programmes is not conducted by BPEP?
a. Improvement of physical facilities
b. teacher training programme for primary school teachers
c. construction and distribution of educational materials
d. curriculum development programme for the school level
20. What subject was not taught at 1 - 3 grades as recommended by NEC 2049?
a. Social Study b. Health, Physical and Environment Education
c. Math d. English

Group "B"

10 × 6 = 60

1. List the objectives of primary education proposed by NEC (2049 BS) and explain any two of them.
- OR, 'Primary education is regarded as a foundation stone for human life.' Justify.
2. Explain the importance of classroom management in primary school.
3. Explain three major ways for improving quality of primary education.
4. Discuss the rights and duties of head teacher of primary school.
- OR, Discuss the role of primary school supervisor to bring qualitative change.
5. Explain the importance of distance learning for teacher training in Nepalese context.
- OR, What is the role of Radio Education in teacher training? Explain in three points.

6. Explain three major causes of low enrolment of female students at primary school. Suggest remedies for them.
 7. List three major problems regarding to evaluation system in primary school. Suggest measure for improvement.
 8. Write short notes on any TWO.
 - (a) Teacher's guide
 - (b) Resource Centre(RC)
 - (c) Primary Education Development Project (PEDP)
 9. Discuss the need of opportunities to increase for disadvantage group in primary level.
 10. Explain the present education structure of school level.

Group "C"

2 × 10 = 20
 11. What is modern concept of curriculum? Describe the process of primary education curriculum development in Nepal.
- OR,
12. List the programmes conducted by basic and primary education and explain two of them.
 12. What is educational wastage? Explain the wastage as the main problem of primary education and suggest remedies to solve the problem.

Exam 2069

Group "A"

20

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

1. A existing education structure in Nepal is

a. 5+3+2+2+3+2	b. 5+2+3+2+2+2
c. 5+2+2+3+2+2	d. 5+3+2+2+2+2
2. Qualitative development of primary education depends on

a. trained teachers	b. attractive school dress
c. number of students	d. scholarship provision
3. According to the recommendation of NEC report, basic literacy indicates

a. class 1 to 3	b. class 1 to 5
c. class 1 to 6	d. class 1 to 7
4. Which year was declared by the United Nations as the international Literacy Year?

a. 1989 AD	b. 1990 AD
c. 1991 AD	d. 1992 AD
5. to develop in net ability of an individual is the objective of education recommended by

a. NNEPC	b. ARNEC
c. NESP	d. NEC
6. The declaration of Thailand Conference 1990 was

a. universal primary education	b. compulsory primary education
c. education for all	d. free primary education
7. Which of the following is not the characteristic of primary education?

a. as a terminal education for many	b. as a base for further education
c. as a base for lifelong education	d. as a base for vocational education
8. Basic and Primary Education Project (BPEP) was established on the experience of

a. Seti Project	b. Seti aril PEP Project
c. PEDP Project	d. PEP and PEDP Project
9. The main emphasis given in Gumba school is

a. reading	b. writing
c. Painting	d. printing
10. Which of the following criteria does not help in universalization of primary education?

a. universal enrolment	b. universal retention
c. absence and dropout	d. free and compulsory policy
11. The first school cluster system was implemented by

a. Seti Pariyojana	b. PEP
c. BPEP	d. Distance education
12. The four subjects offered during NESP were

a. Nepali, Mathematics, Social Study and Hygiene	b. Nepali, Mathematics, Science and Social Study
c. Nepali, Social Study, Science and Craft	d. Nepali, English, Mathematics, and Science

13. In Froebel's view teacher is considered as
 a. gardener
 b. instructor
 c. facilitator
 d. guide
14. Which of the following is the most effective element to maintain discipline in the class?
 a. education
 b. reward
 c. punishment
 d. food and play
15. Who is the Pioneer of kindergarten system of education?
 a. Montessori
 b. Pestalozzi
 c. Froebel
 d. John Dewey
16. Which of the following is relate with "DAKAR Convention"?
 a. Education for all
 b. quality of education
 c. post literacy programme
 d. early childhood programme
17. Education is mainly the process of
 a. raising academic standard
 b. allround development
 c. passing information
 d. modifying behaviour
18. National goals of education are determined through the direct analysis of the needs of
 a. the educational administrator
 b. the educated people
 c. the parents
 d. the society
19. Which of the following record shows various aspects of a student?
 a. anecdotal record
 b. cumulative record
 c. attendance record
 d. paper pencil record
20. Which of the following method provides wider scope for social development of the primary school children?
 a. Kindergarten method
 b. Montessori method
 c. Project method
 d. Heuristic method

Attempt all questions.

Group "B"

10×6=60

1. Compare of primary education recommended by NNEPC and NEC.
2. Describe the change brought in primary education during NESP.
3. Explain the process textbook development of primary education in Nepal. Explain

OR

Explain the meaning and function of teacher's guide.

4. Explain the function of school management committee according to the Education Regulation 2002.
5. State the problems related to supervision system of primary education.
6. What is distance learning? Explain the prospects of distance teaming in Nepalese context.

OR

Explain the objectives of education for rural development project.

7. Who are disadvantages groups in Nepal? What opportunities should be increased in the expansion of primary education of them?
8. Describe the roles and functions of educational materials in quality improvement of primary education.

OR

Explain the impact of in service teacher training programmer of primary education.

9. Describe the roles of a good primary school teacher.
10. Describe the Gumbas school system in Nepal.

Group "C"

2×10=20

11. Explain the aims declare by the International Conference on education for all.
12. What are the suggestions recommended by the NEC for the improvement of primary education?

OR

Explain the major problems and issues in primary education in Nepal.

Exam 2070

Group "B"

10×6 = 60

1. Write a brief note one the development of primary education at Rana Period.
- OR,
2. Why should more emphasis on primary education be given? Explain.
 3. Describe the subject and their weight age at primary level.
 4. Explain the qualitative aspects of present primary curriculum.
- OR,
5. Discuss the curriculum development process in Nepal.

4. How the 'Resource Person' can improve the quality of primary education?
OR, Discuss the role of supervisor at primary school to bring improvement.
5. What type of managements were implemented by NESP -2028 to bring reformation in traditional evaluation system in primary level?
6. Write short notes on any TWO :
(a) 'Education for All' (b) Relevance of Primary Education
(c) Primary Education Development Project
7. Explain the importance of classroom management in primary school.
Group "C" 2 × 10 = 20
8. What is modern concept of curriculum? Describe the process of primary education curriculum development in Nepal.
OR, List the programmes conducted by basic and primary education project and explain two of them.
9. What are the suggestions recommended by the NEC for the improvement of primary education?
Group "A" 20
1. Among the following, which one is the objective of primary education according to NEC, 1992?
a. development of self reliance b. development of civic sense
c. development of aesthetic feeling d. development of basic skills
2. 'Education for All' means
a. educating infants and adult b. Educating all children and adult
c. educating all children d. educating all girls and women
3. Which of the following programme helps quantitative development of primary education?
a. provision of free textbook distribution b. provision of nutrition programme
c. provision of lecture-based teaching d. provision of continuous assessment system
4. Which of the following projects used the school cluster system for the first time in Nepal?
a. equal access of women to education project b. education for rural development project
c. education for girls and women in Nepal d. Radio education teachers training project
5. Which is the real wastage of primary education?
a. dropouts b. free textbook distribution
c. free distribution of teacher's guide d. free distribution of educational materials
6. Which of the following projects established primary teacher training centres in various districts of Nepal?
a. PEP b. PEDP c. NCED d. CDC
7. Which of the following is not the input of educational process?
a. evaluation tools b. teachers c. students d. materials
8. The main objective of 'Basic Education' is to develop competency in
a. literacy b. numeracy c. vocational skills d. international understanding
9. What was the ratio of supervisor at primary school in Terai Region according to NESP?
a. 1 : 10 b. 1 : 15 c. 1 : 20 d. 1 : 30
10. Who was established 'Bhasa Pathshala'?
a. Bir Shamsar b. Dev Shamsar c. Chandra Shamsar d. Padma Shamsar
11. By which educational programme, lab school was conducted first time?
a. college of education b. basic education
c. Sanskrit education d. Gumba education
12. In which year the 'Basic Education Programme' was started?
a. 1945 AD b. 1946 AD c. 1947 AD d. 1948 AD
13. When was the college of education for training of teachers established?
a. 2014 BS b. 2015 BS c. 2020 BS d. 2028 BS
14. Which programme is adopted for the increment of enrolment of girls at school level?
a. free textbook b. free education
c. incentive for guardians d. scholarship for girls
15. What is not among the elective subjects at primary level?
a. English b. Sanskrit c. Social Studies d. Nutrition
16. Which commission has recommended for the integration of formal and non-formal education?
a. NNEPC b. ARNEC c. NESP d. NEC
17. Which of the following aspects come under the universalization of primary education?
a. universal retention b. universal drop out
c. universal regularity d. universal repeater

18. How many districts did Primary Education Project cover when the project was implemented?
 a. 4 districts b. 6 districts c. 8 districts d. 10 districts
19. Chelibeti Programme is
 a. ungraded education programme b. non-formal educational programme
 c. special education programme d. formal education programme
20. In which year 'Free Primary Education' was proclaimed?
 a. 2030 B.S b. 2032 BS c. 2036 BS d. 2046 BS

Exam 2071
 Group "A"

20

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

1. The meaning of primary education is
 a. the first stage of informal education b. the first stage of formal education
 c. the first stage of non-formal education d. the second stage of formal education
2. Which one is not the objective of primary education in Nepal?
 a. physical and mental development of the child b. helping children in socialization
 c. development of internal potentialities of the child d. development of international understanding
3. Which of the following is the best concept of curriculum?
 a. it is a course of study b. it is end in itself
 c. it is total activities of a school for students d. it is a list of contents
4. In which country the seminar was organized on the topic "Education for AH"?
 a. Ireland b. Thailand
 c. Holland d. Lebanon
5. The first English primary school was established by Jung Bahadur Rana in
 a. B.S.1910 Aswin 20 b. B.S.1910 Aswin 22
 c. B.S.1910 Aswin 25 d. B.S. 1910 Aswin 27
6. Which one is the first National Education Commission formed in Nepal?
 a. NEC b. NESP
 c. ARNEC d. NNEPC
7. Quality of primary education is based on
 a. quality of teacher b. quality of curriculum
 c. good training of DEO d. economic status of parents
8. The District Education Office is mainly responsible for
 a. the recruitment of teacher b. the development of education in concern district
 c. the improvement of financial aspects of schools d. the administration of SLC examination
9. When was the college of education for training of teachers established?
 a. B.S. 2014 b. B.S. 2015
 c. B.S. 2019 d. B.S. 2028
10. What is meant by "Equal Opportunity in Education"?
 a. to provide compulsory education
 b. to provide education according to one's potentiality V
 c. to provide education according to one's will d. to provide education to all
11. How many basic education schools were set up at the time of Rana period?
 a. 22 b. 24
 c. 70 d. 82
12. How many districts did Primary Education Project (PEP) covers when the project was implemented?
 a. 5 districts b. 6 districts
 c. 7 districts d. 8 districts
13. When did Radio Education Teacher Training Project starts in Nepal?
 a. 1960 AD b. 1970 AD
 c. 1980 AD d. 1990 AD
14. Which educational programme has started teacher training at first?
 a. Bhasa Pathasala b. Basic Education
 c. Normal school d. NESP
15. The children act was promulgated in
 a. 2040 B.S. b. 2045 B.S.
 c. 2047 B.S. d. 2048 B.S.

16. Identify the audio teaching aids
- | | |
|-----------|------------------|
| a. cinema | b. television |
| c. video | d. tape recorder |
17. The primary education was declared free in Nepal in
- | | |
|------------|------------|
| a. 2030 BS | b. 2032 BS |
| c. 2035 BS | d. 2036 BS |
18. Which one is not minor handicaps?
- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| a. sight handicaps | b. hearing handicaps |
| c. cripple handicaps | d. profoundly retarded handicaps |
19. Which of the following roles a teacher does not have to play ?
- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| a. manager | b. observer |
| c. educator | d. controller |
20. Mother tongue of Gautam Buddha is
- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| a. Nepali | b. Sanskrit |
| c. Newari | d. Pali |

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

8×7=56

1. Explain the meaning of primary education.
2. Discuss the development periods of primary education during 2007 B.S. to 2049 B.S.
3. "Good family background fulfils children's necessary pre-requisites for primary education." Justify this statement

OR

- Discuss the importance of "Education for All".
- Describe the rights and duties of the primary school teacher.
- Describe the problems and issues related to evaluation procedures in primary schools.

OR

1. Explain the objectives of "Equal Access to Women in education programme."
2. Explain the objectives of education of rural development project.
3. Discuss in brief, the project of the PEP.
4. Discuss in brief, the contribution of BPEP project

Group "C"

2×12=24

1. Compare the objectives and structure of education according to NESP and NEC.
- OR
- Explain the suggestions of the NEC 2049 BS in solving the problems and issues of primary education in Nepal.
2. Discuss the techniques to improve the quality of primary education

(c) Non-Formal Education: theories & Practices (NF. Ed. 321) Interdisciplinary

Exam 2068

Group 'A'

14

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick the best answers.

1. To conduct different non formal courses for those who are deprived of the opportunity to receive class room education is the policy indicates by

a) NEC	b) NESP
c) ARNEC	d) NNEPC
2. "Literacy should be divided into basic level, middle level and self study level" was the recommendation by

a) NEC	b) ARNEC
c) NESP	d) NNEPC
3. Which is related to whole language approach?

a) Teaching starts through picture	b) Traditional teaching approach
c) Teaching starts through letters	d) Teaching starts through meaningful sentence
4. In simple words, training is fulfilling the gap between

a) individual need and social need	b) what is and what must be
c) objectives and achievement	d) trainer and trainees
5. The first art of school children program conducted in Nepal is

a) Bal Siksha	b) Chelibeti program
---------------	----------------------

6. c) Flexible schooling
IPO in teaching learning is considered as
a) traditional model
c) self learning model
7. The concept of learning society was introduced by UNESCO in its report names as
a) ATLP
c) learning to be
8. Which of the following statement is not correct?
a) In the problem posing approach the teacher determine the goals
b) In the problem posing approach the education process helps to create new realities
c) In the problem posing approach the facilitator and learner discuss issues
d) In the problem posing approach the learner determine the goals.

d) OSPH

- b) system model
d) love and belongingness
b) education for all
d) APPEAL

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group 'B'

7*6=42

1. Write down the characteristics of NFE with examples.
2. What are the recent development of NFE theories. Discuss one of them.
OR
Differentiate language experience approach form key work approach.
3. Write in brief the recent government policies of NFE.
4. What are the difference between flexible schooling program and school out of reach program?
OR
Identify with examples adult education program and income generation program.
5. What are the indicators of community development? Explain in brief.
6. Write in brief the importance of community learning center?
OR
Who can empower the group mobilize for income generation?
7. What are the issues in non formal education for resource mobilization and policies?
OR
What are the problems of NFE that identified by the national education commission, 2049?

Group 'C'

2*12=24

8. What are the principles of adult teaching and learning? Explain with suitable examples.
9. Write down the development of NFE on critical, functional and piece perspectives after 1960 A.D.
OR
Prepare the format of income generating program (IGP—according to needs assessment, market survey and skilled human resource for resources mobilization in non formal education.

Exam 2069

Group "A"

14

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

1. Which of the following groups of action verb are not measurable?
a. To say, explain, demonstrate
c. To realize, understand, know
2. The concept of learning society was introduced by UNESCO in its report named as
a. APPEAL
c. learning to be
3. IPO in teaching learning is considered as
a. traditional model
c. conomic model
4. The nature of non formal education is
a. vocational oriented
c. curriculum based oriented
5. Life long education is based on the principle of
a. continuing education process
c. informal education process
6. Which of the following is not the characteristic of NFE?
a. Open system and need based curriculum
b. Closed system and fixed curriculum
c. Fixed curriculum and fixed schedule
- b. To list down, revise, solve problem
d. To construct, differentiate, point out
b. ATLP
d. education for all
b. self learning model
d. system model
b. skill oriented
d. job oriented
b. formal education process
d. adult education process

- d. Closed system and closed curriculum
7. Andragogy and pedagogy are the
 - a. training components of NFE
 - b. teaching methods of NFE
 - c. characteristics of NFE
 - d. learning theories of NFE
 8. In simple words, training is fulfilling the gap between
 - a. trainer and trainees
 - b. What is and what must be
 - c. objectives and achievement
 - d. individual need and social need
 9. Neo literates are the targeted group of
 - a. adult literacy program
 - b. children literacy program
 - c. chelibeti program
 - d. Post literacy program
 10. Which of the following methods is often used in FFE?
 - a. Motivation, lecture, didactic
 - b. Motivation, story telling didactic
 - c. Motivation technical information
 - d. Motivation, didactic, creative participation
 11. How to evaluate NFE programs?
 - a. aseline survey, observation, home visit
 - b. Baseline, survey, standardized test, home visit
 - c. aseline survey, observation, standardized test
 - d. Oservation, standardized test, home visit
 12. Economic condition, tradition, engaged in house hold work, sex role differentiations are the causes of
 - a. low enrolment of boys/girls in schools and campuses
 - b. low enrolment of girls in schools education
 - c. low enrolment of boys in adult education
 - d. low enrolment of girls in women education
 13. Which of the following logic is not related to andragogy?
 - a. The teacher is in a helping relationship with student
 - b. The learners are generally dependent
 - c. The teacher helps learner solve their own problems
 - d. The adults are concerned with their present situations
 14. Which is related to whole language approach?
 - a. Tradition teaching approach
 - b. Teaching starts though letter
 - c. Teaching starts through picture
 - d. Teaching starts through meaningful sentence

Attempt all the questions.

Group "B"

6×7=42

1. Explain in brief NFE as an alternative approach of formal education.
 2. Point out the needs and objectives of NFE.
- OR
3. Identify the relationship between NFE and life-long education.
 4. Identify and, explain in short the recent development of NFE theories and practices.
 5. Explain in brief the literacy program as a major NFE in activity.
- OR
6. Trace the historical development of NFE in Nepal.
 7. Identify the importance of campaign approach and targeted literacy program.
 8. Define community development with its indicators.
- OR
9. Define community empowerment with its elements.
 10. Explain the meaning and importance of building literate environment.
- OR
11. Explain the role of Community Learning Centre in NFE and continuing education.
 12. Explain adult psychology and adult learning process.
- OR
13. Explain the meaning of functional contents with their selection for NFE curriculum.

Exam 2070

Group "A"

1. Which of the following groups of literacy skills are in the sequence of simple to complex?
 - a. reading, writing numeracy and speaking
 - b. reading, speaking, numeracy and writing
 - c. speaking, reading, writing and numeracy
 - d. writing, numeracy, speaking and reading

16

2. The post literacy primer named "GAUN BESI" for women literacy programmed is an example of
 a. learner generated materials b. expert generated
 c. community generated materials d. facilitator generated materials
3. The impact of program is determined through
 a. supervision b. monitoring c. follow up d. evaluation
4. Which one of the following is initial task while designing NFE program for a certain community?
 a. formulation of goals and objectives b. needs assessment
 c. establishment of delivery mechanism d. selection of resources
5. Lifelong education is based on the principle of
 a. formal education process b. continuing education process
 c. informal education process d. adult education process
6. Which of the following represents the concepts of learning in pedagogical theory?
 a. normal process of maturation for a person is to move from dependency
 b. teacher's responsibility is to encourage independency
 c. role of the learner is dependent
 d. adults used to move according to teacher's direction
7. What is the initial step of material development for NFE program?
 a. selection of themes according to curriculum b. field testing
 c. selection of format and size d. selection of content and formats
8. Who decides the NFE learning materials?
 a. specialists and facilitators b. learners and community members
 c. facilitators and community members' d. facilitators and participants
9. Which of the following is the first step objective of affective domain?
 a. characterization b. organization c. responding d. receiving
10. Which of the following is considered as a needy group for community empowerment?
 a. urban people b. elite people
 c. government service holder d. school teachers
11. Teacher talks and pupil absorbs passively in
 a. problem posing approach b. baking approach
 c. participatory approach d. dialogue approach
12. NFE is considered as
 a. rigidly structured education b. lifelong education
 c. academic education d. teacher centered education
13. Which of the following is not the principle of Paulo Freire?
 a. education must bring social classes b. education must be based on problems
 c. education must be relevant d. education must bring radical transformation
14. Equity in education refers to
 a. ensuring one's access to receive minimum level of education
 b. ensuring one's access to complete secondary level of education
 c. ensuring one's access to any level of education he or she wishes to pursue
 d. ensuring one's access to higher level of education
15. Which of the following defines micro teaching?
 a. an uncovered process of teaching b. a scaled down teaching process
 c. a complex process of teaching d. a traditional process of teaching
16. Popular education perspective of NFE has been considered as
 a. antithesis b. thesis c. synthesis d. parenthesis
- Group "B"
- 7 × 6 = 42
1. Explain briefly the basic requirements of community development.
 2. Describe in brief the contemporary issues of NFE in Nepal.
 3. Explain the main features of NFE curriculum of Nepal.
 OR,
 4. Differentiate non formal education from informal education.
 5. Define the elements of community empowerment.
 6. Define the relationship of NFE and community empowerment.
 7. Trace out the historical development of NFE in Asia Pacific region.
 OR,
 8. Explain the perspective of NFE development after 1960 AD.
 9. Evaluate the need of group mobilization for resource generation.

Group "C"

2 × 11 = 22

8. List out the important role of NFE facilitator and participants to make NFE programme effective and meaningful. Explain in detail with examples.
9. Write down the various NFE activities of non formal education centre (NFEC) and non-governmental organization (NGOs) in Nepal.
- OR, Write down the importance, purpose, use and points to be considered while preparing a report.

Exam 2071**Group "A"**

14

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

- The knowledge derived from Human Laboratory is called
 - natural knowledge
 - scientific knowledge
 - behaviour knowledge
 - experimental knowledge
- The education which is highly institutionalized, chronologically graded and hierarchically structured is
 - formal education
 - non formal education
 - informal education
 - incidental education
- The contribution of Karl Roger's in the development of NFE is the concept of
 - andragogy and pedagogy
 - self actualization and self direction
 - adult based and adult learning
 - human learning and lifelong learning
- Identify the nature of NFE curriculum
 - subject based curriculum
 - graded curriculum
 - teacher centred curriculum
 - cafeteria curriculum
- Find out the immediate objective of NFE
 - to wipe out illiteracy
 - to provide lifelong education
 - to provide certificate
 - to develop socio-eco-pol-cultural
- "Education starts from Cradle and Ends to grave" is the characteristics of
 - dynamic education
 - lifelong education
 - humanitarian education
 - natural education
- Integrated rural development approach is related with
 - Manzoor Ahmed
 - Roy C. Prosser
 - Ivan Illich
 - Philip Coombs
- Conscientization theory is not related with
 - critical understanding
 - empowerment process
 - banking system
 - pedagogy of the oppressed
- The first step of LGM approach is
 - preparation of writing
 - self publishing
 - preparation of workshop
 - distribution of materials
- Identify the social indicator of community development
 - employment and saving
 - sanitation level
 - communication facility
 - level of gender equality
- Which of the following is not the economic indicator of community development
 - percapita income
 - production and distribution
 - employment and saving
 - infant and child mortality
- Which of the following is not the component of community empowerment?
 - cognitive component
 - economic component
 - social component
 - political component
- Select the principles of group formation
 - forming, storming, norming and performing
 - vision, goal, objective and programme
 - in group; out group and inner group system
 - vision, goal, norming and forming
- Which of the following method is not related to the principle for adult teaching?
 - learner centeredness
 - participatory method
 - experiential learning method
 - teacher centeredness

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

6 × 7 = 42

- Explain the importance of NFE in Nepalese context.

2. Explain the main theme of conscientization theory.

OR

State the steps of language experience approach.

3. What is community development? Explain the role of NFE in community development.

4. Describe different issues of NFE.

5. Explain the need and importance of Income Generation Programme.

OR

Differentiate between Andragogy and Pedagogy method of teaching.

6. Describe the characteristics of NFE Curriculum 2054.

GROUP "C"

2×12=24

7. Explain the perspectives on non formal education developed after 1960 A.D.

8. What is group? Why group formation is important? Explain the principles of group formation.

OR

Prepare a NFE lesson plan in any area based on IPo Model.

(d) Non-Formal Education-Methodology (NF. Ed. 322)

Exam 2068

Group 'A'

14

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick the best answers.

- Which of the following is the initial task while designing NFE program for a certain community?
a) Need assessment
b) Selection of resources
c) Formulation of goals
d) Establishment of delivery mechanism
- The example of system modes is as
a) experiment conclusion
b) input, process and output
c) active teachers and passive learner
d) none of the above
- Whole language approach is related with
a) teaching starts through letter
b) traditional teaching
c) teaching starts through meaningful sentences
d) teaching starts through pictures
- The maximum of teaching is related to word or key word approach focused on
a) parts to whole
b) whole to parts
c) parts to whole and whole to parts
d) whole to parts and known to unknown
- Which of the following group of literacy skills are in the sequence of simple to complicated?
a) Speaking, reading, writing and numeric
b) Writing, numeric, speaking and reading
c) Reading, speaking, numeric and writing
d) Reading, writing, numeric and speaking
- The post literacy primer named "Gaun Besh" for women literacy program is an example of
a) facilitator generated materials
b) learner generated materials
c) community generated materials
d) expert generated materials
- Which of the following method is often used in NEF?
a) motivation, lecture, didactic
b) motivation, storytelling, didactic
c) motivation, didactic, creative participation
d) motivation, technical information, didactic
- In NFE sector, NESP lays emphasis on
a) adult literacy education
b) literacy education and functional education
c) vocational and functional educational
d) adult literacy program and functional adult education
- The popular theory of education is known as the art and science of teaching skill:
a) ATLP
b) NFE
c) pedagogy
d) drag
- The orientation of teaming in pedagogical methodology is
a) subject centered
b) activity centered
c) teachers centered
d) performance centered
- Language experience approach emphasis on use of
a) urban language
b) national language
c) local language
d) foreign language
- The achievement of objective is determined by
a) supervision
b) monitoring
c) follow up
d) evaluation
- The traditional approach of literacy in Nepal is
a) phonic
b) similar letter

14. Which of the following is considered as a conventional instruction material for NFE?
- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| c) sentence | d) key word |
| a) Film strips | b) Cassette player |
| c) Puppet | d) Computer |

Time: 3 hrs

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group 'B'

7×6=42

1. Differentiate learner generated material approach from language experience approaches.
2. What are the steps in NFE materials development?

- OR
3. Define the basic principles of NFE materials development
4. Evaluate the national policies of implementation of NFE program.
5. What type of NFE materials are benefited for the disadvantaged group of people?

- OR
6. Describe in brief the concept of supervision and monitoring system of NFE program.
7. Define the methods of collecting information of NFE.
8. Describe the evaluative principles of goal, input, process and result of non formal education.

- OR
9. Define the roles of internal and external participation in non formal education.
10. What are the techniques to be followed of working with facilitators?

Group 'C'

2×12=24

11. Prepare a proposal of NEF program for action oriented and sketch the hindrances in implementation process.
12. Prepare the draft report of non formal education for national level policy makers with suggestions.

- OR
13. What are the steps and process of report writing? Prepare a report in detail with appropriate examples.

Exam 2069

Group "A"

14

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

1. NFE is considered as
- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a. lifelong education | b. teacher centered education |
| c. rigid structured education | d. close ended education activity |
2. The target group of adult education program is
- | | |
|--|---|
| a. illiterate youth of 15-21 years old | b. illiterate people of 15-45 years old |
| c. neo-illiterate children of 6-10 years | d. illiterate people of 60 years |
3. Which of the following is the best way of practicing NEF class?
- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| a. Practice with feedback | b. Continuous practice |
| c. Blind practice | d. Regular practice |
4. Which of the following is made appropriate in NFE program development?
- | |
|---|
| a. Needs assessment, planning, budgeting and evaluation |
| b. planning budgeting, needs assessment and evaluation |
| c. Budgeting, needs assessment, budgeting and evaluation |
| d. Evaluation, needs assessment, budgeting and evaluation |
5. Which of the following statement is wrong in relationship between NFE and community development?
- | |
|---|
| a. Reciprocal relations between FFE and community development |
| b. Both influence each other |
| c. Both are isolated and independent program |
| d. NFE helps directly to the community development |
6. In comparison with formal education contents of NFE are more
- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| a. academic | b. theoretical |
| c. subject centered | d. problem centered |
7. The concept of learning society was introduced by UNESCO its report named as
- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| a. APPEAL | b. ATLP |
| c. learning to be | d. education for all |
8. The terminology of 3 Rs used in basic education indicates as

9. a. basic instructional procedures
c. reading, writing and mathematics
According to ATLP, the self learning level of literacy program is for Adult learners, who have completed.
10. a. middle level
c. primary level
The most reliable personnel for collecting information from community levels are
11. a. local supervisors
c. facilitators
Literacy should be divided into basic, middle and self study level was the recommendation of
12. a. NESP
c. NNEPC
Which of the following is not compulsion for proposal writing?
13. a. Budgeting
c. Strategies
What is the initial step of material development for NEF program?
14. a. Selection of content and formats
c. Selection of field testing
To develop literacy skills REFLECT gives emphasis on
- b. very low cost materials
d. communicate for response
- b. basic level
d. secondary level
- b. district supervisors
d. community leaders
- b. ARNEC
d. NEC
- b. Objective
d. Assessment of need
- b. Selection of format and size
d. Selection of themes according to curriculum
- b. phonic approach
d. Lambaste approach

Attempt all the questions.

Group "B"

7×6=42

1. Differentiate phonic approach to key word approach.
2. Describe in brief the basic principles of NFE materials development
- OR
3. Identify the need and assessment of NFE program development.
4. Outline the process of evaluation of NFE program development.
4. Describe in brief the concept of supervision and monitoring of NFE program.
- OR
5. List out the methods of collecting information on NFE. Explain in brief.
6. What are the basic principles of NFE materials development for rural community?
6. Evaluate in brief the implementation of NFE program in Nepalese
- OR
7. Describe blue techniques of working with facilitators.
7. Define with examples the evaluation methods of RRA and PRA.
- Group "C" 2×12=24
8. Critique on midterm of the implementation of Non formal education during program implementation.
9. Prepare a report for NFE impacts on disadvantage group of people for its successful implementation.
- OR
- Prepare a detail proposal of NFE program for implementation to the national Policies for the successfully adopted with education for all.

Exam 2070

Group "A"

20

1. What is the concept of ECD?
- a. the characteristics of early childhood
b. the characteristics of puberty
c. the focus point of adolescence development
d. the characteristics of late childhood development
2. Which of the following is related to the concept of the development of childhood?
- a. emotional aspect
b. physical aspect
c. quantitative aspect
d. qualitative aspect
3. Which is the shortest period in the child development?
- a. infancy
b. late childhood
c. babyhood
d. early childhood
4. The individual differences of the child are caused by the effect of
- a. maternal and paternal cause
b. heredity and environment
c. environment
d. heredity
5. Which of the following is the community based ECD?
- a. kindergarten school
b. playgroup
c. nursery classes
d. day care centers

6. Which of the following is the common cause of delaying motor activity of the child?
 a. good physical conditions b. opportunities to develop skills
 c. good family environment d. poor physical conditions
7. Early childhood is the age of
 a. 2 to 6 years b. 2 to 5 years c. 2 to 4 years d. 2 to 9 years
8. Froebel considers a teacher as a/an
 a. supervisor b. instructor c. gardener d. facilitator
9. The principle of individual development lies under the
 a. Pestalozzi education system b. Froebel education system
 c. Montessori education system d. Rousseau education system
10. During the 3 years the brain is developed
 a. 90% b. 80% c. 70% d. 60%
11. What does a gifted child signify?
 a. acquiring high ability b. acquiring average ability
 c. acquiring superior ability d. acquiring low ability
12. Which of the following is the I.Q. of a child who is 5 years old and possessing the mental age of 6 years
 a. 88.33 I.Q. b. 83 I.Q. c. 1.20 I.Q. d. 120 I.Q.
13. Integrated child development services is started from
 a. 1960 A.D. b. 1980 A.D. c. 1949 A.D. d. 1990 A.D.
14. Reggio Emilia Approach is introduced by
 a. Reggio Emilia b. Loris Malaguzzi c. Montessori d. Froebel
15. Who was the writer of "The Education of Man"
 a. Piaget b. Dalton c. Rousseau d. Froebel
16. Which of the following is not considered as the types of emotion?
 a. anger b. fear c. swimming d. jealousy
17. Montessori school was first established in Nepal in
 a. 2007 B.S. b. 2004 B.S. c. 2005 B.S. d. 2006 B.S.
18. The special institutional materials developed by Froebel is called
 a. gifts b. tool box c. mat box d. kits box
19. Aggression and quarrelling are the
 a. positive behaviour of the child b. negative behaviour of the child
 c. no behaviour of the child d. skilled behaviour of the child
20. Which of the following child rearing practices is popular in rural Nepal?
 a. traditional b. modern c. psychological d. ethical

Group "B"

8 × 7 = 56

1. Describe the aims and objectives of early childhood care and education (ECCE).
- OR
2. State the main principles of ECD and explain one of them.
3. Describe the strength and weakness of different form of early childhood development (ECD).
3. List the major adjustment of infancy and explain any two of them.
- OR,
4. Explain the hazards commonly seen in early childhood.
4. What are the characteristics of social development of a child?
5. What type of emotions affect the positive behaviour of a child and how? Explain briefly.
6. Explain importance of community involvement in ECD programme.
7. Explain the contribution of J.J. Rousseau in education.
8. Explain the role of play in learning in ECD programme.
- OR,
8. State the main aspect emphasized by Children's Act 2048 for early childhood.

Group "C"

2 × 12 = 24

9. Examine the national and international efforts made for early childhood development.
- OR,
9. Differentiate between Montessori and Kindergarten method of Education.
10. What are the multiple intelligences theory for early childhood development? Describe briefly.

Exam 2071

GROUP "A"

16

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

1. Non formal education intends to provide education and learning opportunities for
 a. those who are educationally deprived b. those who are need in specialization

- c. those who require specific skill
d. all people
2. The person who formulates, encodes and transmits the message is known as
a. sender
b. giver
c. communicator
d. receiver
3. Fluency of explanation depends on
a. vocabulary building ability
b. ability to communicate ideas
c. mastery of subject matter
d. motivating ability
4. Popular education perspective of NFE has been considered as
a. antithesis
b. thesis
c. synthesis
d. parenthesis
5. In programmed instruction
a. students find out correct response without feedback
b. subject matters are broken down into frames and sequential arrangements
c. students stay at home without contact with the instructor
d. students compete each other and appear in exam at the same time
6. Which of the following makes practical use of learning principles?
a. traditional approach
b. macro approach
c. micro approach
d. authoritative approach
7. Feelings and emotions relate to
a. affective domain
b. psychomotor domain
c. cognitive domain
d. autonomous domain
8. Figures and charts fall under the mode of
a. realia
b. human interaction
c. pictorial presentation
d. written symbols
9. Which of the following is associated with the proper definition of micro teaching?
a. a complex process of teaching
b. a scaled down teaching process
c. an uncovered process of teaching
d. a traditional process of teaching
10. Training is defined as
a. developing attitude
b. indoctrinating knowledge
c. shaping conduct
d. acquiring knowledge
11. What is the focus point of a mode?
a. it is a response presented by the student
b. it is a stimulus presented to the student
c. it is a process of strengthening teaching and learning
d. it is an input used for developing an insight
12. The general knowledge related to the facts of reality is associated with
a. pedagogical literacy
b. political literacy
c. scientific literacy
d. common sense literacy
13. Which of the following is a traditional approach of literacy in Nepal?
a. phonic approach
b. key word approach
c. similar letter approach
d. sentence approach
14. Effectiveness of NFE can be assessed through
a. the income of people
b. the standard of living
c. the quality of life
d. the employment capacity of people
15. Camera lens are linked with
a. fabrication equipment
b. projection equipment
c. reprography equipment
d. photography equipment
16. What is the purpose of human resource development school in society?
a. motivating and encouraging to achieve the goal
b. strengthening vigor and skill
c. developing physical ability among all
d. imparting knowledge, skill and attitude to all

Attempt ALL the questions.

GROUP "B"

7×6=42

- Describe briefly the process of preparing supervision and monitoring report.
- Describe how you identify needs of disadvantaged group of people.

OR

Write down the need of NFE program development.

3. Describe briefly the concept of supervision and monitoring of NFE program.
4. Describe briefly the techniques of working with facilitators.

OR

5. List out different literacy approaches and NFE methods.
6. Briefly sketch the planning and budgeting of the literacy programme for small group of indigenous people.
7. Describe briefly the techniques of working with facilitators.

OR

8. List out the methods of collecting information on NFE.
9. State in brief the present evaluation system of NFE program in Nepal,
GROUP "C"

2*11=22

8. Review existing supervision and monitoring system of NFE program.
9. Explain the concept of NFE materials and list out with examples the type of NFE materials development. OR

Prepare a complete proposal of NFE program.

(e) Foundation of Early Childhood Development (Ecd. 321)

Exam 2068

Group 'A'

20

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick the best answers

1. The states of human development is divided in 2 periods and they are
a) parental and postnatal periods b) germinal and zygote periods
c) infancy and babyhood periods d) childhood and adult-periods
2. Generally fetus starts viability, movements and other activities in the womb in
a) 3 to 4 months b) 4 to 5 months
c) 5 to 7 months d) 8 to 9 months
3. Which of the following statement is correct?
a) balancing power does not developed in an infant in fetus period
b) the activity of an infant depends upon his/her heredity character
c) in fetus period there is feeling of pain
d) before birth an infant have the smell development
4. Identify the characteristics of early childhood named by parents
a) preschool age b) pregang age
c) inventory age d) problem age
5. Which of the following factors are responsible for raising happiness in early childhood stage
a) acceptance, adjustment and affection
b) acceptance, affection and achievement
c) acceptance, affection and acquisition
d) acceptance, achievement and application
6. Which of the following is not related in the language development of a child?
a) listening skill b) speaking skill
c) reading skill d) motor skill
7. The principle which is not related with Montessori system is
a) the principle of individual development b) the principle of freedom
c) the principle of social welfare d) the principle of self education
8. The education of Montessori schoolings is
a) 2 years b) 3 years
c) 4 years d) 5 years
9. Which of the following principle was not formulated by Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi?
a) principle of full development of the individual b) principle of freedom
c) the principle of social welfare d) the principle of self education
10. The Froebel's "Diversity unity and unity in diversity" belongs under the
a) principle of unity b) principle of social institution
c) principle of development d) principle of self Activity
11. "A miniature state of children in which there is an atmosphere of freedom, play and joy." is the
a) thought of Montessori school b) thought of kindergarten school
c) thought of teachers training school d) thought of disadvantaged school

12. Squares and triangles pieces are the Froebel's
 a) second gift of children
 b) fourth gift of children
 c) sixth gift of children
 d) seventh gift of children
13. Which of the following role of parents is not appropriate for children development
 a) keep always happy
 b) keep sex discrimination
 c) protect from accidents
 d) help to make strong self concept
14. STEP stands for
 a) systematic training for effective parenting
 b) systematic teaching to essential programme
 c) systematic training and effective programming
 d) systematic timing for effective planning
15. Limitation and dependence are the
 a) positive social behavior of the child
 b) negative social behavior of the child
 c) no social behavior of the child
 d) emotional behavior of the child
16. Nepalese children's rule and regulations was published in
 a) 2050 B.S.
 b) 2051 B.S.s
 c) 2052 B.s.
 d) 2060 B.S.
17. What is meant by the cognitive development of the children?
 a) the potentiality of future development
 b) the potentiality of ethical development
 c) the potentiality of mental development
 d) the potentiality of emotional development
18. The quantitative change in child development is closely related to
 a) growth
 b) maturation
 c) development
 d) learning
19. The management of early childhood development process
 a) static
 b) autocratic
 c) democratic
 d) stereotype
20. Identify the first step of ECD management process
 a) planning
 b) implementing
 c) coordinating
 d) evaluating

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group 'B'

8×7=56

1. Describe the aims and objectives of ECD.

OR

State the characteristics of early childhood period.

2. State the main principles of ECD and explain one of them.
 3. Explain the common causes of delaying motor, development at ECD level.

OR

Explain different factors which affects language development at ECD level.

4. Describe the positive social behaviours of a child.
 5. State the national aims and objectives of early childhood development in Nepal.
 6. Explain the importance of mobilization of community resources in early childhood development.
 7. State the main things emphasized by Children's Act 2048 for early childhood development.
 8. State the commitment of World Conference on Education for all 1990.

OR

Describe the home based ECD program in Sri Lanka.

Group 'C'

2×12=24

9. Explain the causes of happiness at ECD level with suitable examples.
 10. Explain the principles of Froebel's education system.

OR

Explain the role of parents in child development.

Exam 2069

Group "A"

20

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

1. The weights of a newly born baby up to 5 times in
 a. 2 years
 b. 3 years
 c. 4 years
 d. 5 years
2. Sense training process is propounded by

- a. Froebel
c. Rousseau
3. Which is the shortest period of life-span?
a. Infancy
c. Childhood
4. What is the first stage of cognitive learning?
a. Analysis
c. Synthesis
5. Babyhood is also defined as
a. appealing age
c. pegging age
6. Most students describe reading a
a. lacking the books
c. lacking the classroom
7. What is meant by the kindergarten method?
a. Play way
c. sense method
8. What is 3 years child first activity?
a. can button
c. can receive
9. Which one describes creative thinking in child learning?
a. Playing ball
c. Playing games
10. The Montessori's school is generally known as
a. younger school
c. nursery school
11. Which of the following is the first indicator of the growth in a Child's body?
a. Physical change
c. Mental change
12. What is the appropriate role of a teacher in the ECD?
a. Observer
c. Manager
13. What does kindergarten method signify?
a. Play way
c. Story telling
14. Computer is an example of
a. audio visual aid
c. Pictorial aid
15. Early childhood education start in Nepal in
a. nursery
c. pre-nursery
16. Which country does Maria Montessori belong to?
a. America
c. Germany
17. "Reggio Emilia" is established in
a. 1991 AD
c. 1993 AD
18. International step by step association (ISSA) is established in which country?
a. Europe
c. America
19. What is meant by Aaganbari workers?
a. Give education and care to 3 yr to 7 yrs child
b. Give education of population, health and nutrition
c. To help community
d. all of the above
20. In which country a seminar was conducted on the topic of "Education for all" in 1990?
a. in Pakistan
b. In America
- b. Pestalozzi
d. Montessori
- b. Babyhood
d. Early childhood
- b. Recall
d. Comprehension
- b. toy age
d. pre-school age
- b. looking at word and picture
d. all of the above
- b. story telling
d. picture method
- b. climbs steps
d. can push chair table
- b. Solving the puzzle
d. Playing table tennis
- b. children's house
d. kindergarten school
- b. Emotional change
d. Social change
- b. Communication
d. all the above
- b. Sense training
d. Picture method
- b. visual aid
d. audio aid
- b. lower kindergarten
d. upper kindergarten
- b. Japan
d. Italy
- b. 1992 AD
d. 1994 AD
- b. Netherlands
d. Sri Lanka

Attempt any eight questions.

1. Discuss the aims and objectives of the ECD education.
2. Explain any four characteristics of nursery teacher.
3. Explain the differences between human growth and development three points.
4. What is meant by teacher centered method of teaching? Explain with examples.
5. Describe low language development takes place in the early childhood.
6. Discuss the nature and scope of early child development.
7. Describe the activities to be carried out for social development in ECD.
8. What is the role of parents in making the life of their children happy during early development?
9. Explain the ways of child rearing made in Nepal.
10. List the different play way activities and explain one of them.
11. Critically examine the Pestalozzi's educational principles.

Group "C"

2×12=24

12. Attempt any two questions.
13. Discuss the role of the TJN Convention for the rights of a child.
14. Explain the philosophy of the Montessori education any three points.
15. Discuss the role of a student in ECD.

Exam 2070

Group "A"

20

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

1. Identify the characteristics of early childhood named by parents
 - a. preschool age
 - b. pre-angage
 - c. inventory age
 - d. problem, age
2. Childhood period is divided into
 - a. early childhood and late childhood period
 - b. pre-childhood and post-childhood period
 - c. before childhood and after childhood period
 - d. lower childhood and upper childhood period
3. Which of the following is the quality of good personality?
 - a. shyness
 - b. sincerity
 - c. selfishness
 - d. mental change
4. Which of the following fall under formal education?
 - a. Home education
 - b. ECD Centre
 - c. School education
 - d. Cultural education
5. The child cannot differentiate the scope and the size of object. This period is called
 - a. preoperational
 - b. sensory motor
 - c. concrete operational
 - d. formal operation
6. Activity oriented learning is supported by
 - a. Montessori
 - b. Rousseau
 - c. Froebel
 - d. Dalton
7. "Emotions are feeding experiences." This is the definition of
 - a. Wood worth
 - b. Hurluck
 - c. Crow and Crow
 - d. Kimbell Young
8. Which of the following stages is the life span of early childhood?
 - a. conception to birth
 - b. two to six year
 - c. birth to second week
 - d. six to ten year
9. In which year UNICEF was established?
 - a. 1974 AD
 - b. 1958 AD
 - c. 1949 AD
 - d. 1946 AD
10. Aaganwadi Programme is introduced in
 - a. Germany
 - b. India
 - c. Italy
 - d. Sri Lanka
11. Which is not belonged with handicapped children ?
 - a. Dumb children
 - b. Deaf children
 - c. Gifted children
 - d. Blind children

12. Which of the following was written by Froebel ?
 a. The education of man
 b. Emile and education
 c. The education of child
 d. The education of parents
13. Which of the following is the community based ECD ?
 a. Kindergarten school
 b. play school
 c. nursery classes
 d. day care centres
14. The quantitative change of child development is closely related to
 a. learning
 b. growth
 c. maturity
 d. development
15. Early childhood education for the first time has started in Nepal since
 a. 2020 B.S.
 b. 2021 B.S.
 c. 2022 B.S.
 d. 2023 B.S.
16. Spelling words and using sentences are the examples of
 a. speech development
 b. emotional development
 c. motor development
 d. physical development
17. Froebel considers a teacher as a/an
 a. Supervisor
 b. Instructor
 c. Gardener
 d. Facilitator
18. ELDS programme started from
 a. 2001 A.D.
 b. 2007 A.D.
 c. 2008 A.D.
 d. 2009 A.D.
19. Which of the following methods has given emphasis on the sense training of the child ?
 a. Montessori method
 b. Heuristic method
 c. Kindergarten method
 d. Drill method
20. Which is the limitation of the Montessori Method ?
 a. emphasis on some training
 b. emphasis on freedom for children
 c. more emphasis on play
 d. more emphasis on biological aspects

Full Marks: 100

Attempt All the questions.

Time: 3 hrs.

Group "B"

8×7=56

- Describe the aims and objectives of early childhood development.
 - Describe the factors affecting growth and development of children.
- OR
- What are the major developmental tasks of babyhood? Explain in brief
 - Explain the advantage of play activity in child learning.
 - Describe the important emotional problems that the parents used to face by their child.
 - Explain the brief the methods of effective discipline.
- OR
- Explain the importance of mobilization of community resources in early child development.
 - State the important aspects of UN Convention 1990 on the Right of the Child.
 - Describe the contribution of J. J. Rousseau in education.
 - Show the method of using audio aids of ECD class.

Describe the concept of International Step by Step Association (ISSA).

Group "C"

2×12=24

- What are the direct services in early childhood development programme in Nepal? Describe in brief.
- List the multiple intelligences theory and explain any three of them.

OR
 Explain the characteristics of the Montessori Method of education.

Exam 2071

Group "A"

20

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

- What is the role of a teacher in kindergarten?
 a. supervisor
 b. gardener

- c. facilitator
2. Early childhood development programme can best be described as a
 a. teacher centred programme
 b. parent centred programme
 c. community centred programme
 d. child centred programme
3. Which one of the following is the age to be studied in ECD section?
 a. 0 to birth
 b. 2 to 5 years
 c. 2 to 3 years
 d. 3 to 5 years
4. What is development in the context of ECD?
 a. maturation and learning
 b. maturation and environment
 c. maturation and weight
 d. maturation and length
5. What is the first stage of cognitive learning?
 a. analysis
 b. recall
 c. comprehension
 d. synthesis
6. Which country has introduced stepwise process for the child development services?
 a. India
 b. Italy
 c. Sri Lanka
 d. Bhutan
7. According to the Children Act 2048 of Nepal, who has been considered as child?
 a. those who have not crossed 14 years of age
 b. those who have not crossed 16 years of age
 c. those who have not crossed 15 years of age
 d. those who have not crossed 10 years of age
8. Anaemia is caused due to the deficiency of
 a. iron
 b. vitamin A
 c. iodine
 d. calcium
9. Who is called gifted child?
 a. mentally retarded
 b. physically handicapped
 c. highly intelligent
 d. healthy
10. Which one is the best example of student reading?
 a. looking at the classroom
 b. looking at the book
 c. looking at words and pictures
 d. looking at teacher
11. Which country Rousseau belonged to?
 a. France
 b. Switzerland
 c. USA
 d. Italy
12. Which one is the shortest period of life?
 a. infancy
 b. babyhood
 c. clearly childhood
 d. late childhood
13. The cognitive development process ends at.
 a. 6 year
 b. 12 years
 c. 16 years
 d. a life long process
14. Who wrote the book 'Emile'?
 a. Froebel
 b. Pestalozzi
 c. Montessori
 d. Rousseau
15. What does education for all "signify"?
 a. education for all the children
 b. education for all the children and adults
 c. integrated child development services
 d. introduction to child development services
16. What is the full form of ICDS?
 a. Integrated children development system
 b. intensive child development society
 c. integrated child development services
 d. introduction to child development services
17. Which one of the following programmes is based on ECD in Sri Lanka?
 a. school based ECD programme
 b. home based ECD programme
 c. community based ECD programme
 d. society based ECD programme
16. What is the full form of ELDS?
 a. early learning and development system
 b. early learning and development standards

- c. education learning development stages d. education to learn development strategies
19. What is common cause of delayed motor development observed in the early childhood development?
 a. healthy physical condition b. opportunities to develop skills
 c. lack of nutrition and physical activities d. heredity
20. Who is called the father of modern and young child psychology?
 a. Rousseau b. Froebel
 c. Maria Montessori d. Pestalozzi

Attempt All the questions.

Group "B"

8×7=56

1. What is meant by ECD? Explain and discuss any two its definitions.
 2. Explain the nature of early childhood care and education (ECCE).
 3. Explain the importance of ECD services in Nepal.

OR

Describe home based ECD centres. State its strength and weakness different from other centres.
 4. Explain the stages of child growth and development of prenatal period.
 5. What are the factors that effect the growth and development of ECD?

OR

What is nutrition? State the importance of balanced diet for the proper growth and development of a child.

6. Differentiate between mentally retarded and gifted children.
 7. State the educational thoughts of Pestalozzi in ECD.

OR

Define ELDS and state its importance and uses in ELDS.

8. What is the role of facilitators in ECD?

Group "C"

2×12=24

9. Describe and explain the contributions made by CRC and EFA 2000 for the early childhood development.

OR

Describe main points of Dakar Frame work for Action 2000.

10. What are the strategies that have been developed in the National Development Plan for the early childhood development?

f) Early Childhood Development Methodology (ECD. 322) Elective Group B

Exam 2068

Group 'B'

20

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick the best answers.

1. What is the external level of embryo known as?
 a) Mesoderm b) Ectoderm
 c) Lactoderm d) Ednoderm
2. Which of the following method is used for studying a small unit?
 a) case study b) cross selection
 c) observation d) longitudinal
3. What is the date on which the Montessori school was established in Nepal?
 a) B.S.2006 b) B.S. 2007
 c) B.S.2017 d) B.S. 2028
4. Growth represents
 a) physical development b) emotional development
 c) social development d) intellectual development
5. What is fertilized ovum is known as
 a) embryo b) fetus
 c) zygote d) egg
6. Which of the following is not the characteristic of emotion?
 a) transfer b) universality
 c) static d) individuality
7. The management process in the ECD programme does not include
 a) planning b) evaluation

8. c) play ground
 Which of the following totally stops at a definite point
 a) development
 b) maturity
 c) heredity
 d) growth
9. Which of the following method is used for studying a small unity?
 a) case study
 b) cross sectional
 c) observation
 d) longitudinal
10. Which of the following is the finer activity on the part of a 3 years child?
 a) button the shirt
 b) climbing the steps
 c) pushing chair and table
 d) receiving phones
11. The Minnesota pre-school does not conclude
 a) time limitation of an exam
 b) naming the parts of the body
 c) very few psychomotor questions
 d) detecting absurdities
12. Which of the following is the most productive factor for learning
 a) lesson plan
 b) culture
 c) motivation
 d) educational materials
13. The principle of auto-education or self-education was propounded by
 a) John Dewey
 b) Jean Jack Rousseau
 c) Jean Piaget
 d) Maria Montessori
14. Anemia is caused due to the deficiency of
 a) Vitamin 'A'
 b) Iron
 c) Protein
 d) Iodine
15. Binet Simon scale can be described as an
 a) attitude scale
 b) interest scale
 c) achievement scale
 d) intelligent scale
16. The nutrition education programme starts from
 a) 1984 A.D.
 b) 1985 A.D.
 c) 1997 A.D.
 d) 1986 A.D.
17. Dullness is developed due to the deficiency of
 a) iodine
 b) vitamin 'B'
 c) protein
 d) vitamin 'A'
18. When the child labour law was formed?
 a) in 2036 B.S.
 b) in 2040 B.S.
 c) in 2048 B.S.
 d) in 2052 B.S.
19. In which year the UNICEF was established?
 a) 1974
 b) 1958
 c) 1946
 d) 1949
20. Which of the following is not a measure area that does not need attention for language development?
 a) development of evaluation
 b) development of vocabulary
 c) development of reading skills
 d) development of listening skills

Time: 3 hrs

8×7=56

Elective Group B

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group 'B'

1. Explain the need of informal way of learning for a child.
 2. Describe the activities to be carried out for the concept development of a child.

OR

- What is the role of parents in early childhood development?
 3. Describe the role of growth and development during infancy period.
 4. State the role of the teacher in the child centered education.
 5. Explain the importance of human resource management in the early childhood development programme.

OR

- What are the advantages of play way method? Explain.
 6. How can audio-visual aids to used in the ECD class.
- OR
- State the role of extracurricular activity in the ECD class.

7. Illustrate the types of tools used to evaluate the ECD class.
 8. Describe the need of pre-primary school administration.

OR

Describe the role of the principle in the ECD class.

Group 'C'

9. Explain "children is the golden age of the learning skills."

2x12=24

10. Can modern audio-visual aids replace the teacher direct teaching?
 Describe the meaning, importance, characteristics and principles of play.

Exam 2069

Group "A"

20

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

- What has Benet Simon scale been defined as?
 - Mental deficiency scale
 - Intelligence scale
 - Individual efficiency scale
 - Picture method
- On which the project method is base?
 - Story telling method
 - Creative thinking
 - Discovering method
 - playing method
- Which must be included in the management of physical facilities of the ECD class?
 - instruction
 - furniture
 - daily routine
 - evaluation
- How many subtests are there in Wechsler intelligence scale for children?
 - 6
 - 8
 - 10
 - 12
- Which belongs to the language groups of inventory in the Gesell scale?
 - Gross bodily control
 - Fine motor co-ordination
 - Drawing picture
 - Pre-Linguistic vocalization
- Radio is an example of
 - audio aid
 - audio-visual aid
 - visual aid
 - pictorial aid
- What types of students are identified by the Benet Simon Scale?
 - mentally deficient students
 - weak students
 - highly intelligent students
 - handicapped students
- crying as a natural activity of a child is most closely linked with
 - Physical development
 - speech development
 - emotional development
 - motor development
- Anemia is caused due to the deficiency of
 - vitamin 'A'
 - iron
 - protein
 - iodine
- "A child gets satisfaction and pleasure by which activities?
 - Playing
 - learning
 - imitating
 - walking
- The Minnesota pre-school does not include
 - time limitation of an exam
 - psychomotor questions
 - naming a part of the body
 - detecting absurdities
- Eye and hand co-ordination of the child falls under which category?
 - motor behavior
 - language behavior
 - adaptive behavior
 - personal social behavior
- The learning from parents and siblings is known as
 - former learning
 - informal learning
 - direct learning
 - learning through experience
- What is the meaning of discipline?
 - punishment
 - training is self control
 - reward
 - none of the above
- Which of the following in indoor play equipment?
 - see-saw
 - slope
 - swing
 - checker

16. When was the act relating to the child right?
 a. in 1990
 c. in 1962
 b. in 1991
 d. in 1995
17. Which country Rousseau belonged to?
 a. France
 c. Italy
 b. America
 d. Switzerland
18. Exophthalmia can be controlled by
 a. vitamin 'A'
 c. protein
 b. micronutrient
 d. carbohydrate
19. Major physical hazard is caused in early childhood by
 a. hard to recognize
 c. child diseases
 b. death
 d. complicated physique
20. Who is associated with sense training education?
 a. Pestalozzi
 c. Froebel
 b. Montessori
 d. Herbert

Attempt any eight questions.

Group "B"

8×7=56

1. What is the role and function of a primary level teacher?
2. Discuss the nature and scope of early child development.
3. Point out the development of storytelling in early child development.
4. State the emotional challenges of a child.
5. Describe the process of community based nursery school propounded by the Red Bama.
6. Elaborate the types of tools used to evaluate the ECD class.
7. Describe the basic tasks for providing child centered education.
8. Prepare a sample of arranging classroom for early childhood.
9. Specify the evaluation tools used for mentally retarded childhood. 10. List the factors of activity oriented learning and explain one of them.
11. Describe the process of management in an ECD program.

Group "C"

2×12=24

Attempt any two questions.

12. How can Minnesota evaluation can be implemented in early childhood development centre?
 OR
 Describe the meaning and characteristics of individualized instruction method.
 13. Discuss the factors to be considered while preparing daily routine.

Exam 2071

Group "A"

20

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

1. Which one is not included in daily routine in ECD plan?
 a. play activities
 c. field visit activities
 b. dance, music and activities
 d. assembly activities
2. Which of the following is essential in children's classroom?
 a. bright and colourful
 c. narrow and colourful
 b. comfortable and attractive
 d. decoration with pictures
3. What does creative thinking signify?
 a. playing the ball
 b. solving the puzzle
 c. playing the game
 d. playing sea saw
4. Which one of the following roles does a teacher have to play in the classroom?
 a. punisher
 b. reinforcer
 c. waiter
 d. book collector
5. The special instructional material developed by Froebel is known as
 a. gifts
 b. magic box
 c. matches box
 d. toolbox
6. Which one of the following roles does a teacher have to play in the ECD?
 a. Observer
 b. communicator
 c. manager
 d. all of the above
7. Which one is not play activities in ECD?
 a. music listening
 b. stories listening
 c. role playing
 d. Watching computer games
8. Which one is the energy giving foods?
 a. protein
 b. carbohydrate
 c. vitamin A
 d. calcium
9. Which one is the body building foods?
 a. vitamin
 b. protein
 c. calcium
 d. iodine

10. Night blindness is caused due to the deficiency of
 a. protein b. calcium c. vitamin 'A' d. iron
11. Children toys should not be
 a. soft b. light weight c. sharp and heavy weight d. weighty
12. The main cause of vitamin 'A' deficiency disease of Nepal is
 a. poor sanitation b. lack of immunization
 c. poor health check-up d. low intake of green negative
13. The management process in the ECD programme does not include
 a. play ground b. operating c. evaluation d. planning
14. Which of the following equipments develops the creativity of a young child?
 a. jumping with ropes, playing with balls and bi-cycles
 b. sewing steps and slides
 c. play with blocks, musical instruments and puzzles
 d. play with scissors, gym, equipments and puzzles
15. Dalton method is also best known as
 a. child centred method b. teacher centred method
 c. parent centred method d. child and teacher centred method
16. Which one of the following chart is used to find out the growth and development of early childhood?
 a. cumulative records b. growth monitoring
 c. Binet scale d. intelligence scale
17. Anaemia is caused due to the deficiency of
 a. vitamin 'A' b. iron c. protein d. iodine
18. Montessori school is generally known as
 a. youngster's school b. children's house c. nursery school d. kindergarten school
19. Who is the author of "the Education of Man"?
 a. Piaget b. Froebel c. Rousseau d. Dalton
20. Common cold is
 a. food born disease b. air born disease
 c. water born disease d. food and water born diseases

Attempt All the questions.

Group "B"

8×7=56

1. What is meant by plan? Why is it necessary in daily life of teaching learning situation? Prepare daily plan of ECD classroom activities.

OR

2. What is learning corner? How do you prepare and manage learning corners in ECD centres. Give the meaning of play, "Play as a joyful learning" is a popular saying. Explain it.

OR

3. Describe the role of play in the ECD.
 What are the main characteristics of play? Describe it briefly.

OR

4. Explain the main points of play-way activities.
5. Describe the need of informal way of learning for children.
6. What is problem solving instruction and how can a teacher help children to solve the problems?
7. What is child centred activities and how can a teacher apply the activities in the ECD classroom.
8. Illustrate the types of tools used to evaluate the ECD class.
9. Explain the uses of locally available low cost materials in the ECD.

Group "C"

2×12=24

9. What are the ways of delivering the concept of various sensory forms? Describe in brief.
10. Explain the importance of Anecdotal records and portfolios in ECD assessment devices. Explain the need for giving nutrition food and providing health services for the development of early childhood development.

9. SCIENCE EDUCATION

(a) Chemistry II (Sc. Ed. 331)

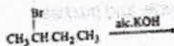
Exam 2068

Group "B"

6 × 7 = 42

Attempt ALL the questions:

1. What is Friedel - Craft's alkylation? Give an example with mechanism.
 2. What are called optically active compounds? Differentiate between enantiomers and diastereomers.
- OR,
3. Explain racemic mixture and racemization.
 3. Give the possible products of the given reaction. Also predict the major product.



4. What is called reduction reaction? Explain the reduction reactions of carbonyl compounds.
 5. Why formic acid is stronger than acetic acid?
- OR,
6. How is acetyl chloride prepared? Discuss the chemical reactions of acetyl chloride.
 6. What is called basicity of an organic compound? Explain. Why amines are more basic than ammonia.

2 × 12 = 24

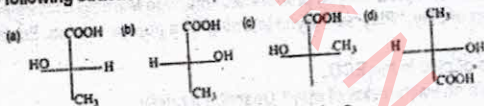
Group "C"

7. What is reaction mechanism? Explain the reaction mechanism of Friedel - Craft's reaction and aldol condensation.
 8. What is hybridization? Describe the different kinds of hybridization occurs in the organic compounds with examples.
- OR,
10. How is ethyl acetoacetate prepared? Explain the synthetic uses of ethyl acetoacetate.

14

Group "A"

1. What is the hybridized stage of carbonyl carbon in formaldehyde molecule?
 a. SP b. SP² c. SP³ d. SP²·d
2. Which of the following factors increases the acidity of m alcohol?
 a. + I - inductive effect b. - I - inductive effect
 c. + M - mesomeric effect d. - M - mesomeric effect
3. Which of the following structure is correct for S - lactic acid?



4. Which of the following compounds will be optically active?
 a. acetic acid b. lactic acid c. meso - tartaric acid d. oxalic acid
5. Which of the following alcohol belongs to a tertiary alcohol?
 a. (CH₃)₂CHOH b. (CH₃)₃CH₂OH c. CH₃CH₂CH₂OH d. (CH₃)₃COH
6. Through which mechanism the reaction between ethyl alcohol and aqueous NaOH takes place?
 a. E₁ - reaction b. S_N1 - reaction c. E₂ - reaction d. S_N2 - reaction
7. Which of the following compound has the highest boiling point?
 a. alcohols b. hydrocarbons c. carboxylic acids d. ketones
8. What are the products formed when formic acid is heated with sulphuric acid?
 a. CO₂ + H₂ b. H₂O + CO₂ c. SO₂ + H₂ + CO₂ d. H₂O + CO
9. Which one of the following is a hydroxyl acid?
 a. Fumaric acid b. Benzoic acid c. Lactic acid d. Oxalic acid
10. Which of the following compound can show claisen condensation?
 a. Carboxylic acids b. Aldehydes c. Alcohols d. Esters
11. Which one of the following is the most basic?
 a. Ammonia b. Primary amines c. Secondary amines d. Tertiary amines
12. The mutarotation of glucose is characterized by
 a. the presence of an intramolecular bridge structure
 b. the irreversible change from α - D to the β - D form