

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

- Which of the following is considered as the most traditional perspective of health ?
 - a condition of being hale
 - a condition of being complete well being
 - a function of adjustment
 - a condition of successful adaptation
- Which of the following organ helps in cell division ?
 - Cell membrane
 - Golgy body
 - Centrosome
 - Vacuole
- Which of the following nerve is associated with smell ?
 - Glossopharyngeal
 - Olfactory
 - Vagus
 - Hypoglossal
- What is the main function of the vas deferens in male reproductive system ?
 - to secrete the testosterone hormone
 - to carry spermatozoa to seminal vesicles
 - to receive the sperm for fertilizing ovum
 - to carry ova to fallopian tube
- Lymph of the left part of the body is drained by
 - Rt. Subclavian vein
 - Rt. hympatic duct
 - Lt. hympatic duct
 - Thoracic duct
- The aspect of epidemiology that deals with distribution of disease is
 - descriptive
 - experimental
 - analytical
 - clinical
- Which of the following blood cell is primarily affected in AIDS ?
 - Red blood cells
 - T. Lymphocytes
 - Monocyte
 - Eosinophills
- Which of the following is not a symptom of diabetes ?
 - Polyuria
 - Polydipsia
 - Polyphagia
 - Polysperimia
- Which of the following is a causative agent of amoebic dysentery ?
 - Shigella
 - Entamoeba histolytica
 - Gardia lambia
 - Hemophilus
- What is called when a disease is transmitted from country to country ?
 - Epidemic
 - Endemic
 - Pandemic
 - Sporadic
- An infection that causes an inflammation of long tissue is called
 - Asthma
 - Bronchitis
 - Pneumonia
 - Whooping cough
- Which of the following disease is also called 'Brain Fever'?
 - Meningitis
 - Encephalitis
 - Typhoid fever
 - Typhus fever
- Which of the following virus has been implicated in the causation of rheumatic fever ?
 - rhino virus
 - syncytical virus
 - coxsackie virus
 - adenovirus

14. Kalaajar in men is transmitted by bite of
a. black fly b. sand fly c. tsetse fly d. rat flea
15. What is the range of incubation period of Polio ?
a. 3 - 7 days b. 7 - 14 days c. 14 - 21 days d. 21 - 28 days
16. Hypertension in old age is generally caused due to
a. thickening of the veins b. thickening of the heart
c. thickening of the arteries d. decreasing of cell resistance
17. Which of the following worm infestation can cause rectal prolapse ?
a. round worm b. hook worm
c. tape worm d. pin worm
18. Which of the following diseases affect mostly the lymph vessels ?
a. Malaria b. Filaria c. Gonorrhoea d. Giardia
19. Which of the following fungus causes sing worm on scalp ?
a. Tinea corporis b. Tinea capitis
c. Tinea palmis d. Tinea unguium
20. Which of the following bacteria is known as anaerobic bacteria ?
a. Clostridium tetani b. Tubercular bacillus
c. Meningo coccus d. Pneumo coccus

5. Foundation of Population Education (Pop. Ed. 416)

Exam. 2073

Time : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 100

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

8×7=56

1. Delineate the meaning of population education and list out its importance.
2. Analyse the current population situation of developing countries.

OR

- Discuss the trend of world population growth.
3. Define rapid population growth and describe its consequences on economic development.
 4. Explain the trend and policies of urbanization of Nepal.
 5. What do you mean by population policy ? Classify the population policy.

OR

- Highlight the role of faculty of education in development of population education in Nepal.
6. Discuss the role of elderly people in development.
 7. Elucidate the direct measures of population management.

OR

- Explain the roles of different organizations in population management.
8. Describe the biological determinants of fertility.

9. Describe the scopes and major contents of population education.
10. Define migration and describe the push and pull factors of internal migration.

OR

Critically analyse the optimum population theory.

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

1. Which of the following is the main goal of population education ?
a. to increase mortality b. to increase fertility
c. to increase life expectancy d. to promote quality of life
2. Who is known as the father of population education ?
a. Petty b. Wayland c. Dalton d. Hics
3. What is the TFR of Japan, according to the PRB - 2015 ?
a. 2.4 b. 2.5 c. 2.6 d. 2.7
4. Expanded pyramid looks like a
a. triangular shape b. rectangular shape
c. bell shape d. round shape
5. Which of the following is associated with illness of the people ?
a. fertility b. mortality c. fecundity d. morbidity
6. Which of the following is related with push factor in internal migration ?
a. health facilities b. education facilities
c. job facilities d. lack of job portunity
7. Which of the following consequences is shown at first due to rapid population growth ?
a. housing problem b. clothing problem
c. fooding problem d. employment problem
8. Which of the following is the direct method of population management ?
a. fooding b. birth spacing c. housing d. clothing
9. Which of the following stage of demographic transition theory is associated with high birth rate but gradually decreasing death rate ?
a. early expanding stage b. late expanding stage
c. high stationary stage d. low stationary stage
10. Who had used the word 'optimum' for the first time ?
a. Robbins b. Malthus c. Blacker d. Edwin canon
11. Which of the following is a negative consequence of urbanization in Nepal ?
a. separation of joint family b. low population growth
c. social disparity d. changes in occupation

12. Which of the following is the effect of industrialization on environment ?
 - a. acid rain
 - b. deforestation
 - c. desertification
 - d. excess of solid waste
13. Which of the following comes under direct pro-natalist population policy ?
 - a. providing incentives
 - b. improving education
 - c. improving health status
 - d. emphasizing delayed marriage
14. Which of the following is responsible for development of school level curriculum ?
 - a. MoE, CDC
 - b. T.U. CDC
 - c. HSEB
 - d. FoE, T.U.
15. Which of the following organizations is related with education and cultural development ?
 - a. UNFPA
 - b. UNESCO
 - c. UNICEF
 - d. UNDP
16. The total elderly population aged 60+ year in Nepal by the census 2011 is
 - a. 6.23%
 - b. 7.47%
 - c. 8.14%
 - d. 9.12%
17. The main objective of economic development of
 - a. fulfilment of personal needs
 - b. improvement of personal needs
 - c. improvement in living standard
 - d. improvement in literacy status
18. Which of the following age group is highly fecundable ?
 - a. 10 - 20 years
 - b. 20 - 30 years
 - c. 30 - 40 years
 - d. 40 - 50 years
19. Which of the following is the importance of industry ?
 - a. increase in job opportunity
 - b. increase in migration
 - c. decrease mortality
 - d. decrease fertility
20. Which of the following is NOT a scope of population education ?
 - a. reproduction
 - b. family planning
 - c. election
 - d. demography

6. Political Thinkers (Pol.Sc. 416)

Exam. 2073

Time : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 100

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

8×7=56

1. What is Platonic justice ?
2. State Aristotle's views on state.

OR

State Aristotle's view on slavery.

3. List the characteristics of medieval political thought and explain any two.
4. Mention the contributions of Lenin to Marxism.

5. State Montesquieu's views on separation of power.

OR

State Hobbes's view on state of nature.

6. Mention J.S. Mill's views on individual liberty.

7. State Locke's views on human nature.

8. Mention Rousseau's views on general will.

OR

State Rousseau's views on state of nature.

Group "C"

2×12=24

9. Critically examine the dialectical materialism of Karl Marx.

10. Describe Saptang Theory of Kautilya.

OR

Explain the place of Machiavelli's in the history of political thought.

Group "A"

20

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

1. Who does rule in Plato's ideal state ?
a. elected king b. benevolent king
c. philosopher king d. hereditary king
2. Aristotle believes in
a. individual property b. communism of property
c. communism of family d. elected kingship
3. According to Rousseau man in the state of nature was
a. noble savage. b. brutish c. solitary d. cruel
4. The "Prince" is written by
a. Mao b. Marx c. J. Mill d. Machiavelli
5. "The state of nature is one of the peace, goodwill mutual assistance" is the belief of
a. Hobbes b. Locke c. Rousseau d. Plato
6. According to Hobbes human nature is
a. selfish b. brutish c. solitary d. all of the above
7. Montesquieu is famous for his concept of
a. individual liberty b. forms of government
c. separation of power d. all of the above
8. "On liberty" is written by
a. J. Mill b. Marx c. Machiavelli d. J.S. Mill
9. "Man is born free but everywhere he is in chains," is expressed by
a. Hobbes b. Rousseau c. Locke d. J.S. Mill
10. Which is the element of Saptang theory ?
a. King b. Amatya c. Fort d. All of the above
11. The core of Marxism is
a. class b. class struggle
c. dialectical materialism d. surplus value

12. Which is the contribution of Lenin to Marxism ?
a. his idea of party b. his theory of imperialism
c. his emphasis on army d. all of the above
13. "End justify the means" is the belief of
a. Gandhi b. Kautilya c. Plato d. Montesquieu.
14. Who is known as the champion of individual liberty ?
a. J.S. Mill b. Marx c. Machiavelli d. Lenin
15. Which is the characteristics of medieval political thought ?
a. primary of the church
b. concept of limited monarchy
c. concept of popular sovereignty
d. all of the above
16. Who is known as father of scientific communism ?
a. Lenin b. Marx c. Plato d. Mao
17. Who wrote "Republic" ?
a. Aristotle b. Plato c. Marx d. J.S. Mill
18. Locke's law of nature is closely related to
a. law of reason b. divine law
c. physical law d. constitutional law
19. "State is prior to individual" is the opinion of
a. Marx b. Aristotle c. J.S. Mill d. Rousseau
20. "Leviathan" is written by
a. Hobbes b. Locke c. Rousseau d. Marx

Major Subjects Specialization (417)

1. नेपाली नाटक, एकाङ्की र निबन्ध (नेपा. शि. ४१७)

Exam. 2073

Time : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 100

सबै प्रश्नहरूको उत्तर दिनुहोस् ।

समूह "ख"

६×७=४२

१. नाटकको विधागत स्वरूपको परिचय दिनुहोस् ।
अथवा
नाटकका तत्त्वहरूको उल्लेख गर्दै कुनै दुई तत्त्वको चर्चा गर्नुहोस् ।
२. आधुनिक नेपाली नाटकको प्रथम चरणका प्रवृत्तिको चर्चा गर्नुहोस् ।
३. दुखान्तीय दृष्टिले 'अन्धवेग' नाटकको समीक्षा गर्नुहोस् ।
अथवा
उद्देश्य र भाषाशैलीका आधारमा 'बाँसुरीमा नअटाएका धुनहरू' नाटकको मूल्याङ्कन गर्नुहोस् ।
४. नारीवादी चेतनाका दृष्टिले 'मसान' नाटकको शीर्षकको सार्थकता सिद्ध गर्नुहोस् ।
५. विषयवस्तु र सन्देशका आधारमा 'गोलाईका दुई छेउ' एकाङ्कीको समीक्षा गर्नुहोस् ।
अथवा
द्वन्द्व विधान र चरित्रका आधारमा 'निमावीय' एकाङ्कीलाई चिनाउनुहोस् ।
६. हास्यव्यङ्ग्य चेतनाका दृष्टिले 'भान्सा भो हजुर ?' निबन्धको समीक्षा गर्नुहोस् ।

७. समयको महत्त्वका दृष्टिले 'एक घण्टा बिताउन' निबन्धको मूलभाव स्पष्ट पार्नुहोस् ।
 ८. सप्रसङ्ग व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् :
 प्रजातन्त्र वादले मात्र होइन समाजवाद, साम्यवाद, कुनै वादले पनि देशमा शान्ति र सुव्यवस्था हुँदैन, जहाँसम्म त्यस वादका नेता या शासकहरूमा योग्यता, कर्मण्यता र भावना रहँदैन ।

समूह "ग"

२×१२=२४

९. विजय मल्लका नाट्य प्रवृत्तिहरू उल्लेख गर्दै तिनका आधारमा 'भोलि के हुन्छ ?' नाटकको मूल्याङ्कन गर्नुहोस् ।
 १०. आधुनिक नेपाली निबन्धका क्षेत्रमा लक्ष्मीप्रसाद देवकोटाको योगदानलाई चिनाउनुहोस् ।

अथवा

गोपाल पराजुली र अशेष मल्लका एकाङ्कीगत प्रवृत्तिको तुलनात्मक समीक्षा गर्नुहोस् ।

समूह "क"

२०

सबै प्रश्नहरूको उत्तर दिनुहोस् । सर्वोपर्युक्त उत्तरमा रेखा चिह्न (✓) लगाउनुहोस् ।

१. भरत मुनिले नाटकलाई कुन रूपमा चिनाएका छन् ?
 क. लोक जीवनको अनुकरण ख. चरित्र र कार्यको अनुकरण
 ग. दृश्यात्मक विधा घ. सुख दुःखका घटनाको वर्णन
२. विषयवस्तुका दृष्टिले नाटकका प्रकार के के हुन् ?
 क. पूर्णाङ्की र एकाङ्की
 ख. गद्य, पद्य, गीति, मिश्रित, सडक र नृत्य
 ग. सुखान्त र दुःखान्त
 घ. पौराणिक, सामाजिक, ऐतिहासिक, मनोवैज्ञानिक र वैज्ञानिक
३. नाटकको तत्त्व कुन होइन ?
 क. संवाद ख. उद्देश्य ग. छन्द विधान घ. भाषाशैली
४. आधुनिक नेपाली नाटकका प्रारम्भकर्ता को हुन् ?
 क. बालकृष्ण सम ख. गोपालप्रसाद रिमाल
 ग. विजय मल्ल घ. वाशुशरी
५. मसान नाटकका मुख्य पात्र को को हुन् ?
 क. बागमती र भोटु ख. कृष्ण र युवती
 ग. कृष्ण र बागमती घ. भोटु र युवती
६. बालकृष्ण समको मुख्य नाट्य प्रवृत्ति कुन हो ?
 क. समाजका विकृतिहरूको चित्रण ख. युगसापेक्ष घटनाहरूको चित्रण
 ग. सामाजिक यथार्थको प्रस्तुति घ. युगीन जीवनको कलात्मक चित्रण
७. 'अन्धवेग' नाटकको कथावस्तु केमा आधारित छ ?
 क. परिवारद्वारा सिर्जना गरिएको पीडा
 ख. छिमेकीका कारण सिर्जना भएको समस्या
 ग. नेपालीको अतीत र वर्तमान
 घ. काठमाडौंको उच्च मध्यम वर्गीय भोगाइ
८. 'यो घोडा दौडको एक दौड जस्तो हो जसमा विश्राम हुँदैन' भन्ने एकाङ्कीको परिभाषा कसको हो ?
 क. मोहनराज शर्मा ख. नगेन्द्र
 ग. कृष्णचन्द्र सिंह प्रधान घ. बालकृष्ण सम

९. एकाङ्की तत्त्व कुन होइन ?
 क. कथावस्तु ख. पात्रयोजना ग. भाषाशैली घ. लय विधान
१०. लेखनका दृष्टिले पहिलो एकाङ्की कुनलाई मान्न सकिन्छ ?
 क. एक अनुभवीको 'आत्माभिमान' ख. टीकाराम शर्माको 'दोस्ती'
 ग. भवदेव पन्तको 'श्रद्धाञ्जली' घ. पुष्कर शमशेरको 'लक्ष्यहीन'
११. प्रगतिवादी चिन्तनलाई एकाङ्की विधामा भित्र्याउने एकाङ्कीकार को हुन् ?
 क. अशेष मल्ल ख. भीमनिधि तिवारी
 ग. हृदयचन्द्रसिंह प्रधान घ. सरुभक्त
१२. मोहनराज शर्माको 'अब बाँझो हुन्न' एकाङ्कीले सङ्केत गर्न खोजेको कुरा के हो ?
 क. मान्छेको स्वार्थी प्रवृत्तिको विरोध
 ख. आर्षादिक हतियारको विरोध
 ग. मानव प्रेमको सुखद क्षणको समर्थन
 घ. धरतीलाई सृजनाहीन बनाउने मानव प्रवृत्तिप्रतिको व्यङ्ग्य
१३. भीमनिधि तिवारीको 'भावना' एकाङ्कीले कस्तो परिवेशलाई अँगालेको छ ?
 क. २००७ सालको जनक्रान्ति ख. नेपालको सामाजिक चेतना
 ग. नेपालको शैक्षिक मार्गीचित्र घ. नेपालीहरूको सहरिया जीवनशैली
१४. 'निमावीय' एकाङ्कीमा के कस्ता पात्रहरूको चयन गरिएको छ ?
 क. मानवीय र मानवेतर ख. बौद्धिक
 ग. सर्वसाधारण घ. शङ्कालु
१५. निबन्ध साहित्यको कस्तो विधा हो ?
 क. छरिएर रहेका विचार र चिन्तनलाई सूत्रबद्ध गर्ने विशिष्ट गद्य विधा
 ख. संवादात्मक शैलीमा प्रस्तुत गरिने अभिनयात्मक गद्य विधा
 ग. काव्यात्मक भाव उच्छलन गराउने सिर्जनात्मक पद्य विधा
 घ. रस र अलङ्कारयुक्त भाव अभिव्यक्त गर्ने साहित्यको विशिष्ट विधा
१६. विचारात्मक निबन्धको विशेषता कुन होइन ?
 क. चिन्तन र विचारको प्रधानता
 ख. जीवन जगत्का विविध पक्षहरूको वैचारिक प्रस्तुति
 ग. सङ्क्षिप्त र साङ्गीतिक भाषा
 घ. भावना र कल्पनाको प्रधानता
१७. 'नेपाली साहित्यका सर्वश्रेष्ठ पुरुष' निबन्धअनुसार कस्तो मानिस सर्वश्रेष्ठ हुन सक्छ ?
 क. भावनामा बग्ने ख. गम्भीर स्वभाव हुने
 ग. भाषा साहित्यको उत्थान गर्ने घ. राष्ट्रको हृदयमा बस्ने
१८. दुर्गाप्रसाद भण्डारीको 'रोम जलिरहेछ निरो बाँसुरी बजाइरहेछ' निबन्धले दिने सन्देश के हो ?
 क. क्रूर शासकप्रति प्रतीकात्मक व्यङ्ग्य
 ख. वर्तमान यातायात व्यवस्थाप्रति असहमती
 ग. सामाजिक विकृतिप्रतिको विरोध
 घ. दानवीय प्रवृत्तिप्रतिको विरोध

१९. 'एक घण्टा बिताउन' निबन्धले देखाएको बाटो के हो ?
 क. कामले मानिसलाई व्यस्त बनाउँछ
 ख. चरित्र मानिसको सम्पत्ति हो
 ग. आफ्नो काम आफैँ गर्नुपर्छ
 घ. मानव जीवनमा समयको सदुपयोग हुनुपर्छ
२०. 'औसु छचल्किँदै जान्छ' निबन्धमा आफन्तको मृत्युलाई कसरी हेरिएको छ ?
 क. भावुक संवेदनाका रूपमा
 ख. शोकाकूल क्षणका रूपमा
 ग. पारिवारिक शून्यताका रूपमा
 घ. बाटो पछ्याइएको पुनर्मूल्याङ्कनका रूपमा

2. Reading, Writing and Critical Thinking (Eng. Ed. 417)

Exam. 2073

Time : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 100

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

8×7=56

1. Write a short report on the strategies adopted by the B.Ed. level students to prepare for their exams.

OR

Write an essay on what motivates people towards their work.

2. How are computers and the internet important in the pursuit of happiness in one's life ? Explain in brief.
 3. What are the propaganda techniques in advertising ? Describe any three of them in brief.

OR

How do biology and culture determine sex roles in our societies ? Explain.

4. What are Rothenberg's major criticisms against World Wide Web ? Discuss in brief.
 5. "Television in almost surely having a major social impact on the kids, as opposed to a cognitive impact." Do you agree with this statement ? Explain.

OR

Write an essay on the role of mass media in education.

6. Write a critical interpretation of the article "Boys Will Be Boys."
 7. The writing process generally involves the five steps, namely assessing the situation, planning, drafting, revising, and editing. Describe any three of the steps in brief.
 8. Write a short newspaper article on "essential qualities of a good teacher."

Group "C"

2×12=24

9. Explain what a visitor to your country should know in order to avoid intercultural misunderstandings ? (American Values and Assumptions)

OR

Write a short story about a difficult situation you have experienced as a result of cultural differences.

10. Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper pointing out two of the social problems that you have seen in your country.

A. Read the following passage, and tick (✓) the best answers.

Television acts as a narcotic on children - mesmerizing them, stunting their ability to think, and displacing such wholesome activities as book reading and family discussions. Right ?

Wrong, says researcher Daniel Anderson, a psychologist at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst. Anderson doesn't have any particular affection for *Garfield and Friends*, MTV clips, or *Gilligan's Island* reruns. But he does believe it's important to distinguish television's impact on children from influences of the family and the wider culture. We tend to blame TV, he says, for problems it doesn't really cause. In the process, we overlook our own roles in shaping children's minds.

One conventional belief about television is that it impairs a child's ability to think and to interpret the world. But Anderson's own research and reviews of the scientific literature discredit this assumption. While watching TV, children do not merely absorb words and images. Instead, they muse upon the meaning of what they see, its plausibility, and its implications for the future - whether they've tuned in to a news report of a natural disaster or an action show. Because television relies on such cinematic techniques as montage and crosscutting, children learn early how to draw inferences about the passage of time, character psychology, and implied events. Even preschoolers comprehend more than just the information supplied on the tube.

Another contention about television is that it displaces reading as a form of entertainment. But according to Anderson, the amount of time spent watching television is not related to reading ability. For one thing, TV doesn't take the place of reading for most children; it takes the place of similar sorts of recreation, such as going to movies, reading comic books, listening to the radio, and playing sports. Variables such as socioeconomic status and parents' educational background exert a far stronger influence on a child's reading. "Far and away," Anderson says, "the best predictor of reading ability, and of how much a child reads, is how much a parent reads."

Questions:

1. According to Anderson, television acts as —
 - a. a narcotic on children
 - b. a change agent in the society
 - c. a means of book reading
 - d. an agent in shaping children's mind
2. Anderson says people — TV for the problems that it really does not cause
 - a. appreciate
 - b. prefer
 - c. tend to use
 - d. often blame

3. TV impairs a child's ability to think and interpret the world. Whose opinion is it ?
- of the post modern researchers
 - of the conventional critics
 - of Anderson
 - of recent researchers and reviewers
4. While watching TV children are more concerned with —
- words
 - images
 - meaning
 - words and images
5. TV depends on —
- cinematic techniques
 - rapid reading
 - natural disaster
 - news reports
6. TV develops — power of children
- inferencing
 - drawing
 - reading
 - thinking
7. TV — reading for pleasure for most of the children
- encourages
 - discourages
 - displaces
 - connects
8. How much a child reads depends on how much — reads.
- a brother
 - a teacher
 - a parent
 - a friend
9. Anderson is — of TV for children's growth
- not in favour
 - in favour
 - neutral to the usefulness
 - criticizing the role
10. Which of the following is not likely to be replaced by TV ?
- listening to the radio
 - playing sports
 - going to movies
 - reading for specific purpose
- B. Read the following text and tick (✓) the best answers.**

My Two Homes

There are two places that have had a profound impact in my life. One of them is New York City, where I live now, and the other is Quetzaltenango, Guatemala, where I was born and lived the first part of my life. When you compare them, they seem like dramatically different places, but they have some things in common, and I love them both.

There are many reasons why New York seems like my home away from home. Both cities are striking and distinctive. For example, each has its own nickname. Everyone knows New York is "the Big Apple". Quetzaltenango is known as "Xela" (pronounced shey-la), which is a lot easier to say! Second, both cities have a "Central Park" where people like to go and walk. Although Central Park in Xela is smaller, its tropical flowers and colonial architecture make it just as beautiful as New York's. Furthermore, when you walk around Xela, you find many tourists and people from other countries, just like in New York. For me, this means conversations in Xela are just as interesting as conversations in New York.