

१०. कथा र उपन्यासलाई छुट्याउने मुख्य बुँदा के हो ?
 क. संरचना ख. दृष्टिविन्दु ग. प्रस्तुति घ. आयाम
११. 'उपन्यासलाई सशक्त आख्यानात्मक गद्यरूप' मान्ने विद्वान् को हुन् ?
 क. राल्फ फक्स ख. हड्सन ग. इन्द्रबहादुर राई घ. एलेन पो.
१२. नेपाली उपन्यास परम्परामा औपन्यासिकताको बीजारोपण कुन कृतिबाट भएको मानिन्छ ?
 क. स्वस्थानीव्रत कथा ख. महाभारत विराटपर्व
 ग. रूपमती घ. भ्रमर
१३. पहिलो आधुनिक सामाजिक यथार्थवादी उपन्यास कुन हो ?
 क. भ्रमर ख. मुलुकबाहिर
 ग. नरेन्द्र दाइ घ. भोक र भित्ताहरू
१४. नेपाली उपन्यासमा मिथकीय धाराको प्रयोग कसले गरेको हो ?
 क. दौलतविक्रम विष्ट ख. ध्रुवचन्द्र गौतम
 ग. विश्वेश्वरप्रसाद कोइराला घ. मदनमणि दीक्षित
१५. 'मुलुकबाहिर' उपन्यासको सबैभन्दा खराब चरित्र भएको पात्र कुन हो ?
 क. माइला भुजेल ख. रनबहादुर ग. शोर्पाबुढा घ. दलबहादुर
१६. 'जीवन असफलता हो, जीवन दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण छ, मानिस यसै पनि दुःखी छ, उसै पनि दुःखी छ' यो भनाइ कुन पात्रको हो ?
 क. शिवराज ख. सुयोगवीर ग. साकम्बरी घ. सोरवसेँ ठिटो
१७. 'भोक र भित्ताहरू' उपन्यासको समाज कस्तो छ ?
 क. गरिबीको चित्रण भएको ख. अन्धविश्वासयुक्त
 ग. विवशतायुक्त जीवनचर्या घ. भ्रष्टाचार व्याप्त
१८. विद्या भञ्जन र विद्या मिश्रणलाई प्रभावकारी संयोजन गर्ने उपन्यासकार को हुन् ?
 क. विश्वेश्वरप्रसाद कोइराला ख. दौलतविक्रम विष्ट
 ग. ध्रुवचन्द्र गौतम घ. पारिजात
१९. पारिजातमार्फत नेपाली उपन्यासमा भित्रिएको विशेष प्रवृत्ति कुन हो ?
 क. प्रगतिवादी प्रवृत्ति ख. मिथकीय प्रवृत्ति
 ग. अस्तित्ववादी/विसङ्गतिवादी प्रवृत्ति घ. स्वैरकल्पनात्मक प्रवृत्ति
२०. नेपाली कथा लेखनको उत्तरवर्ती प्रवृत्ति कस्तो छ ?
 क. पुरानै ढर्रामा कथा सिर्जना गर्ने ख. मन्द गतिमा नवीनता प्रदान गर्नु
 ग. विचार र प्रवृत्तिमा फरक देखाउनु घ. नयाँ शैलीको निर्माण गर्नु

2. Foundation of Health Education (HP. Ed. 418)

Exam. 2073

Time : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 100

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

8×7=56

1. What are the foundations of health education ? Mention them and describe any one.
2. Define health education and write its aims and objectives in brief.

OR

Discuss about the contemporary concepts of health.

3. What is disease theory ? Describe about demonic and divine theory.
4. Describe health and disease spectrum with diagram.

OR

What is cell division ? Describe the mitosis cell division process with reference to prophase and metaphase.

5. Classify the epithelium tissue and describe any one of them with diagram.
6. Describe the structure of skin with labelled diagram and mention its functions.

OR

What is skeletal system ? Mention the functions of bone.

7. What is immunity ? Describe about natural immunity in brief.
8. Delineate the causes, mode of transmission, symptoms and controlling measures of HIV/AIDS.

Group "C"

2×12=24

9. What are the determinants of health and disease ? Describe the biological determinants in brief.
10. Describe the structure and functions of female internal reproductive organs with a labelled diagram.

OR

Delineate the causes, mode of transmission, symptoms and controlling measures of scabies.

Group "A"


20

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

1. Which of the following does not fall under the socio-cultural foundation of health education ?
a. marriage
b. death culture
c. religious worship
d. opportunity of employment
2. Which of the following is not related to aim and objective of health education as stated by WHO ?
a. to provide information about health and hygiene
b. to make people aware about how to achieve good health
c. to encourage people for full use and develop available health services
d. to encourage people achieve good health by their own action and efforts
3. Which of the following is the traditional concept of health ?
a. free from hunger
b. dynamic process
c. multi-dimensional process
d. orthobiosis
4. According to Louispasteur, causes of disease is the relation between man and micro organism, this is related to
a. miasmatic theory of disease
b. magnetic theory of disease
c. germ theory of disease
d. humoral theory of disease

5. Which of the following comes under physical factors that influences the health of the people ?
 a. personal behaviour b. immunity
 c. heredity d. environmental pollution
6. Which of the following dimensions of health is not considered in the definition of health given by WHO ?
 a. spiritual b. physical c. mental d. social
7. Which of the following organelles of human cell is responsible for cell division ?
 a. mitochondria b. golgi body c. centrosome d. lysosome
8. The outer layer of eye is called
 a. retina b. selera c. choroid d. ciliary body
9. Which of the following is not a function of skin
 a. regulation of body temperature
 b. sensation
 c. protection d. digestion
10. How many bones are situated under the coccygeal vertebrae of vertebral column ?
 a. 4 b. 5 c. 7 d. 12
11. Which of the following is the largest gland of lymphatic system ?
 a. liver b. thymous c. pituitary d. spleen
12. Which of the following valve is associated between right atrium and right ventricle ?
 a. bicuspid valve b. tricuspid valve
 c. pylorus valve d. aortic valve
13. Which part of the kidney filters the water, salt, urea, glucose and other substances ?
 a. the collecting tube b. the glomerulus
 c. distal convoluted tubule d. proximal convoluted tubule
14. Which of the following hormone helps to follicle for maturity in menstrual cycle
 a. oestrogen hormone b. progesterone hormone
 c. follicle stimulating hormone d. luteinizing hormone
15. Which of the following is the example of pandemic disease ?
 a. polio b. measles c. diarrhoea d. influenza
16. Which of the following is the social agent of disease ?
 a. drug addiction b. bacteria
 c. radiation d. deficiency of protein
17. Which of the following is the vector-borne disease ?
 a. Asthma b. Tuberculosis c. Typhoid d. Kalaazar
18. Which of the following is the causative agent of syphilis ?
 a. retro virus b. neisseria gonococcus
 c. treponema pallidum d. human papillomavirus

4. The number of death of children under one year is known as
 - a. child mortality
 - b. infant mortality
 - c. neonatal mortality
 - d. adult mortality
5. The negative value of net migration indicates
 - a. excess of immigrants
 - b. excess of emigrants
 - c. no migrants
 - d. excess of return migrants
6. When population growth rate is rapid a country has
 - a. higher percentage of older people
 - b. higher percentage of adolescent age
 - c. higher percentage of children
 - d. higher percentage of working people
7. The difference between in migration and out migration is known as
 - a. Gross migration
 - b. Net migration
 - c. Total migration
 - d. Open migration
8. The criteria of defining urban centre in Nepal is made on the basis of
 - a. Population size, source of revenue and infrastructural development
 - b. Sources of revenue and population
 - c. Infra structural development and population density
 - d. Population density and sources of revenue
9. Who published the pamphlet "an essay on the principles of population" in 1798 AD ?
 - a. William Godwin
 - b. T.R. Malthus
 - c. Condorcet
 - d. Karl Max
10. Which one of the following is the indirect determinant of fertility ?
 - a. Contraception
 - b. Education
 - c. Age at marriage
 - d. Abortion
11. How many population should be needed to declare metropolitan city of Local Self Governance Act. 1999 ?
 - a. 100,000
 - b. 50,000
 - c. 300,000
 - d. 20,000
12. Population pyramid depicts the
 - a. Age-structure of the population
 - b. Sex structure of the population
 - c. Age sex structure of the population
 - d. Linguistic composition of the population
13. Which one is not a component of population change ?
 - a. Fertility
 - b. Mortality
 - c. Nuptiality
 - d. Migration
14. Population density (person per square KM) of Nepal according to 2011 census is
 - a. 170
 - b. 180
 - c. 184
 - d. 188

15. Infants are defined as the number of children who have not reached age
 a. one month b. one year c. five year d. ten year
16. Which one of the following mortality curve presents the symbol of developed countries ?
 a.  b. U c. J d. L
17. Which of the following is development regions has the highest population according to 2011 census ?
 a. CDR b. EDR c. WDR d. MWDR
18. What is full form of FPAN ?
 a. United Nations Family Planning Association
 b. Fertility Planning Association
 c. United Nations Fertility Parenthood Association
 d. Family Planning Association of Nepal
19. The mortality rates are gradually rising in developed countries due to
 a. high proportion of children
 b. high proportion of elderly population
 c. low fertility
 d. lack of proper health services
20. Which one of the following country has the highest life expectancy in 2015 ?
 a. Nepal b. India c. Bangladesh d. Sri Lanka

4. Economic Analysis (Eco. Ed. 418)

Exam. 2073

Time : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 100

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

8×7=56

1. Explain the Pigou's concept of welfare economics.
2. "Microeconomics and macroeconomics are interdependent to each other." Explain.

OR

Explain the expenditure method of measuring price elasticity of demand of a commodity. When is the demand said to be inelastic ?

3. Explain the constant returns to scale with figure. Describe its causes.
4. Distinguish between accounting cost and economic cost.
5. Explain the relationship between TR, AR, and MR under perfect competitive market.

OR

Examine the basic differences between dynamic theory and innovation theory of profit.

6. Explain how you compute national income with the help of product method.
7. Explain Say's law of market.
8. Explain the psychological law of consumption.

OR

Explain the causes of deflation.

Group "C"

2×12=24

9. What is indifference curve ? Explain the consumer's equilibrium under it.
10. Explain the Keynesian theory of effective demand.

OR

What is inflation ? Explain the anti-inflationary measures.

Group "A"

20

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

1. Edgeworth used the indifference curve to explain the
 - a. Demand between two persons
 - b. Exchange possibilities between two persons
 - c. Utility between two persons
 - d. Distribution between two persons
2. Which of the following is the assumption of indifference curve analysis ?
 - a. Cardinal utility
 - b. Ordinal utility
 - c. Independent utility
 - d. Non-measurable utility
3. Macroeconomics deals with the problem of
 - a. Law of diminishing return
 - b. Law of marginal utility
 - c. Law of maximum satisfaction
 - d. Law of unemployment
4. When the total production is maximized ?
 - a. MP is zero
 - b. MP is increasing
 - c. MP is negative
 - d. All of the above
5. When total production starts to fall, AP of labour is
 - a. Negative
 - b. Declining
 - c. Zero
 - d. All of the above
6. Opportunity cost is also known as
 - a. Split-over costs
 - b. Money costs
 - c. Alternative costs
 - d. Social costs
7. The difference between average cost and average revenue is
 - a. total profit
 - b. average profit
 - c. gross profit
 - d. net profit
8. In perfect competition demand curve for a product facing an individual firm is
 - a. perfectly elastic
 - b. elastic.
 - c. perfectly inelastic
 - d. inelastic

5. Ancient & Medieval History of Nepal (Hist. Ed. 418)

Exam. 2073

Time : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 100

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

8×7=56

1. Explain different versions about the origin of the name Nepal.
OR
How far was geography responsible for the protection of sovereignty of Nepal ? Explain.
2. Examine the social reforms of Jayasthiti Malla.
3. How was the kingdom of Malla divided ? Discuss.
OR
Describe the career and achievements of Mahendra Malla.
4. Why do you think Ranjeet Malla as a democratic king of Medieval Nepal ? Describe.
5. State the religious activities of Siddhinarsingh Malla of Patan.
6. Examine the functions of Administrative organs of Medieval Nepal.
OR
Trace the history of early dynasty of Nepal before Lichchhavi.
7. Describe the contributions of Mandeva in the ancient period.
8. Describe the foreign policy of Narendradev.

Group "C"

2×12=24

9. What was the role of Six Pradhans of Patan for the downfall of Malla Kingdom ? Explain.
10. List of the Chaubise principalities. Explain its social and economic relations.
OR
Discuss the socio-economic conditions of Kathmandu valley before the conquest of Prithvi Narayan Shah.

□□□