

ALL THE QUESTIONS PAPERS - 2066

M.ED. FIRST YEAR

1. Compulsory Areas

Foundations of Education (Ed.Psy.501)

Full Marks: 100

Time: 4 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

8x6=48

1. Analyze the functions of philosophy to education.
2. Illustrate the aims of education according to the progressivism.
3. How can education promote cultural lag? Explain.
4. Explain the concept of social change according to evolutionary theory.
5. Discuss the role of scholastic movement in the field of education.
6. Define existentialism and show its relationship with education.
7. Discuss the major steps to be taken to enhance social justice in education.
8. Explain the major hindrances to achieve the national goals of education in Nepal.

Group "C"

3x12=36

9. Illustrate the basic principles of education according to the existentialism.
10. Explain the consensus theory of social changes and its implication to education.
11. Compare and contrast the problems of curriculum and examination between Nepal and India.

OR

Compare the concept of reality and value system. the Hinduism and Buddhism.

Foundations of Education (Ed.Psy.501)

Group "A"

16

Attempt ALL the questions.

1. Which of the following branch is the source of objectives of education?
a. Metaphysics b. Epistemology c. Axiology d. logic
2. Existentialistic curriculum emphasizes on

- a. liberal education b. specialization.
c. core values d. eternal truth
3. According to the Hindu philosophy, what is the ultimate aim of education?
- a. attainment of pleasure b. attainment of supreme knowledge
c. attainment of moral values d. attainment of salvation
4. Which of the following discipline is related to the analysis of sociological processes involved in educational institution?
- a. Educational sociology b. Sociology of education
c. Social foundation of education d. Sociological analysis of education
5. According to the conflict theory of Karl Marx, the increase of poverty of labour class due to the exploitation of labour is known as,
- a. polarization of classes b. alienation
c. pauperization d. theory of surplus value
6. Whose theory is also known as "consensus universalis"?
- a. August Comte b. Emile Durkheim
c. Herbert Spencer d. Talcott Parson
7. Which of the following is related with the concept of equity in education?
- a. Free and compulsory education
b. Education based on meritocracy
c. Special assistance to disadvantaged
d. Multi-ethnic education
8. Which of the following is, related with the education of warriors?
- a. Spas-tan education b. Athenian education
c. Scholasticism d. Renaissance
9. What does mean by the Renaissance period?
- a. Restoration of Greek ;duration
b. Restoration, of classical education
c. Restoration of Spartan education
d. Restoration of religious education
10. Which of the following does not fall under the national goal of education in. the USA?
- a. Self realization b. Human relations-hip
c. Economic efficiency d. All of the above

11. Which of the following education philosophy accepts change in values?
- Progressivism
 - Hinduism
 - Existentialism
 - Liberalism
12. What does classicism simply in education?
- Subjects of traditional education
 - Subjects of modern education
 - Subjects of Greek education
 - Subjects of Spartan education
13. What is the reality according to the Hindu philosophy?
- There is only one reality
 - There are many realities
 - Truth, beauty and goodness
 - Truth, beauty and goodness are changeable
14. What does the concept of scholasticism signify in education?
- Philosophizing religion.
 - Socializing education
 - Philosophizing classicism
 - Socializing religion
15. What is the main characteristic of the Spartan education?
- Nationalistic approach
 - Sociolinguistic approach
 - Religious approach
 - Liberal approach
16. Three boxes of knowledge is associated with which of the followings?
- Buddhist philosophy
 - Hindu philosophy
 - Existentialism:
 - Essentialism

Foundations of Education (Ed.Psy.512)

Full Marks: 100

Time: 4 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

7x8=56

- Critically examine the functions of philosophy with examples.
- Explain the philosophical premises of existentialism.

OR

Explain the characteristics of modern western philosophy.

- Explain the social origins of higher mental process of Vygotsky's constructivism.

4. Describe the main characteristics of Hindu philosophy.
5. Analyze the similar and dissimilar aspects of educational sociology and sociology of education.
6. Explain the characteristics of social stratification.

OR

Explain the concept of social mobility in the context of social development with examples.

7. Explain the role of the state in education development.

OR

Explain different approaches to promote social justice in society.

8. Explain the concept of democratic education and democratic education movement in Nepalese context.

Group "C"

2x12=24

9. Critically examine the educational implications of progressivism. Is it possible to apply progressive thinking in Nepalese school? Explain with reliable example
10. Explain different factors which influences social mobility.
11. Compare and contrast the educational objectives and structure of China and USA.

OR

Explain the problems of curriculum in Nepal and India with suitable examples.

Foundations of Education (Ed.Psy.512)

Group "A"

16

Attempt ALL the questions.

1. The philosophy comprising the Jewish; Alexandrian and Neo Platonic schools is under
 - a. Theocentric period
 - b. Cosmocentric period
 - c. Anthropocentric period
 - d. Modern period
2. Philosophy
 - a. applies the belief
 - b. presents a guideline to conduct
 - c. adjusts people in the universe
 - d. practices knowledge
3. The view that some proposition is not known; and perhaps cannot be known to be true or false is
 - a. scepticism
 - b. holism

- c. experimentalism d. agnosticism
4. The ethical position that the goal of life is to pursue a perfect ideal of character and conduct is
- a. egoism b. altruism c. perfectionism d. aestheism
5. Emphasis on individual and individual's value is the aim of education in
- a. existentialism b. progressivism
c. pragmatism d. idealism
6. The problems of educational sociology is derived from the field of
- a. philosophy b. education
c. sociology d. psychology
7. Identify the key principle which is not related in Marxian conflict theory
- a. quantitative and qualitative, change
b. the law of unity and conflict
c. consensus and co-operation
d. the law of negation to negation
8. If Marxist conflict theory is based on production and distribution then the Dahrendorfs conflict theory is based on
- a. social structure and function of the society
b. system and the systemic function of the society
c. symbolic interactionism of the society
d. power and legal rights of the society
9. symbolic interactionism is concerned with the
- a. phenomenological aspect of human behaviour
b. social interaction types of human behaviour
c. self interest and latent interest of human behaviours
d. social interactions within the group .
- 10 Which of the following is not the characteristic of social is Stratification?
- a. the antiquity of social stratification
b. the symbol of social stratification.
c. the ubiquity of social stratification
d the patterning of social stratification
11. The nearest society and cultural pattern of modern society is
- a. Paleolithic society and its cultural pattern
b. Neolithic society and its cultural pattern

- c. Upper Palaeolithic society and its cultural pattern
 - d. Mesolithic society and its cultural pattern.
12. Which of the following is not the cause of cultural transmission
- a. industrialization b. education
 - c. migration and diffusion d. Power
13. "Power is seen to be held by a particular group in society at the expense of the rest of society." It is the view of
- a. Marxian perspective b. Functionalist perspective
 - c. Structuralist perspective d. phenomenologist perspective
14. The economic, social cultural and humanitarian aspects are the fields of international social justice and mainly the rights falls under these social justice are
- a. Human rights, child right
 - b. human rights, child rights and labour rights
 - c. human rights, labour rights and woman rights
 - d. human rights, child rights labour rights and women rights.
- 15 The United Nation declared The universal declaration of human rights" in
- a. 10th Dec 1948 b. 12th Dec 1948 c. 15th Dec 1948 d. 20th Dec 1948
16. The Nepalese education structure before 2028 was
- a. 3+4+3 b. 5+3+2 c. 5+2+3 d. 3+3+4

Psychology in the Classroom (ED.Psy.502)

Full Marks: 50

Time: 3 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

30

1. Explain the characteristics at the stage of early adulthood and its significance.
2. Present the humanistic approach to human development.
3. Differential guidance and counseling and point out the process to be followed for guidance.
4. Point out the mechanism of learning according to classical conditioning theory and describe its educational implications.
5. Write short notes on:

- a. Recitation model of teaching
 - b. Law of readiness
- Group "C" 12
6. Explain the concept and types of sexual deviation and mention the measures to overcome this problem.

Psychology in the Classroom (ED.Psy.502)

Group, "A"

Attempt ALL the questions.

1. In which stage of development, is the individual in minority status
 - a. infancy b. babyhood c. puberty d. late adulthood
2. Who given more importance to nurture on human development?
 - a. Stanley Hall b. Sigmund Freud
 - c. J. B. Watson d. John Dewey
3. Who has proposed latent learning theory without reinforcement?
 - a. Wertheimer b. Bruner c. Piaget d. Tolman
4. Which of the following is not a purposive learning theory?
 - a. Classical conditioning b. Operant conditioning
 - c. Trial and error learning d. Insightful learning
5. Elective counselling stresses on
 - a. exchange of opinions b. directing
 - c. suggesting alternatives d. providing role model
6. What is the main difference between learning systems of Skinner and Thorndike?
 - a. Role of reinforcement in learning b. Purpose of learning
 - c. Role of experience in learning d. sequencing of S and R
7. The stage of preparing cognitive map is related to
 - a. Schema b. assimilation
 - c. accommodation d. equilibrium
8. Which of the model family considers importance of culture in learning?
 - a. Lecture model b. Radiation model
 - c. Progressive model d. Constructivist model

Educational Psychology (ED.Psy.513)

Full Marks: 50

Time: 3 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

30

1. Explain the characteristics of an adolescent.
2. Present the cognitive approach to human development.

OR

Discuss with example on the issues of "stability versus change" and "continuity versus discontinuity."

3. Explain the meaning and causes of juvenile delinquency.
4. Compare and contrast guidance and counselling. Point out their importance in education.
5. Explain the cultural constructivism theory presented by Len Vygotsky.

OR

Present the process of learning according to information processing theory.

Group "C"

12

6. Point out the major issues in learning theories and suggest the role of teacher in classroom while addressing these issues.

Educational Psychology (ED.Psy.513)

Group A

Attempt ALL the questions.

1. Which of the following is a characteristic of early childhood stage?
 - a. Appealing age
 - b. Elementary school age
 - c. Gang age
 - d. Negative age
2. To minimize own desire is an example of
 - a. sublimation
 - b. repression
 - c. regression
 - d. reaction formation
3. In which stage of cognitive development, is the characteristics of centration observed?
 - a. Sensory motor
 - b. Preoperational
 - c. Concrete operational
 - d. Formal operational
4. Sexual behaviour towards oneself is known as
 - a. incest
 - b. narcissism
 - c. bestiality
 - d. frottage
5. Which of the following counselling technique equal sharing of client and counsellor?

- a. Directive
 - b. Non-directive
 - c. Eclectic
 - d. Group
6. Whose theory is also known as rational constructivism?
- a. Freud
 - b. Jean Piaget
 - c. Bandura,
 - d. Vygotsky
7. Which of the following learning theory believes on learning in totality?
- a. Classical conditioning
 - b. Operant conditioning
 - c. Trial and error learning
 - d. Insightful learning
8. In the theory presented by Vygotsky Scatfolding, in nearer to
- a. facilitation
 - b. instruction
 - c. motivation
 - d. support

Curriculum Planning and Practices (ED. 503)

Full Marks: 50

Time: 3 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

30

1. How are the objectives of a curriculum selected?
2. Explain the characteristics of curriculum based on life situation.
3. Describe the major outputs of a curriculum with suitable example:
4. Suggest the measures to overcome the problems brought by multilingual society of Nepal.
5. How does student migration pose a challenge in curriculum development? How can these problems be solved?

Group "C"

12

6. Critically examine the changing concept of curriculum.

Curriculum Planning and Practices (ED.503)

Group "A"

8

Attempt ALL the questions.

1. Which of the following concept of curriculum laid the foundation of curriculum as a plan
 - a. curriculum as a subject matter
 - b. curriculum as the experiences of learner

- c. curriculum as an organization
 - d. curriculum as an objective
2. Which of the following is not an element of curriculum proposed by Ralph W. Tyler
 - a. objective
 - b. selection of learning experience
 - c. selection of content
 - d. evaluation
 3. The objectives of curriculum is more influenced by
 - a. learner
 - b. society
 - c. subject experts
 - d. psychology
 4. Which of the following curriculum, stresses on only preparation not strict planning?
 - a. Subject curriculum
 - b. Activity curriculum
 - c. Expensive curriculum
 - d. Integrated curriculum
 5. Core curriculum addresses
 - a. specialized learning
 - b. common
 - c. vocational learning
 - d. moral learning,
 6. Which of the following output is directly used to judge the effectiveness of curriculum?
 - a. Student achievement
 - b. Institutional development
 - c. Cost-effectiveness
 - d. internal efficiency
 7. Which of the following is an example of a diversified curriculum?
 - a. International curriculum
 - b. Local curriculum
 - c. National curriculum
 - d. Centralized curriculum
 8. The development of alcoholism because of satisfaction derived from its uses is an example of
 - a. reinforcement theory
 - b. social learning theory
 - c. sub culture theory
 - d. control theory

Curriculum Planning and Practices (ED.514)

Full Marks: 50

Time: 3 hrs

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

30

1. Critically examine the concept of curriculum as cumulative tradition of organized knowledge.
2. Six models have been identified for developing a curriculum. Among

them, which model do you prefer more for developing a relevant curriculum in Nepalese context? Why?"

3. What are the three domains of knowledge in New Taxonomy? Give short introduction about the domain of information.
4. What do you mean by curriculum design? List out the various dimensions of curriculum design and describe any three of them in brief

OR

Child centred curriculum is planned to counteract the limitations of subject-centred curriculum. How does it attempt to solve these limitations?

5. Define curriculum dissemination and introduce the proliferation of centres model of curriculum dissemination in short.

OR

Discuss the role of communication and supports for effective implementation of newly introduced curriculum with examples.

Group "C"

12

6. Introduce different strategies of curriculum change? Which one is the best to offer change in Nepalese context? Why? Explain in your own words.

Curriculum Planning and Practices (ED.514)

Group "A"

8

Attempt ALL the questions.

1. Which of the following definitions gives the broader meaning of curriculum?
 - a. A plan designed to attain the goal of education
 - b. All of the experiences that learners have under the guidance of school
 - c. All of the experiences that learners have in course of living
 - d. Set of subjects recommended by teacher for students to cover
2. Three-major criteria for selecting content as stated by Wheeler are
 - a. need and interest
 - b. validity and liarnability
 - c. learriability and utility
 - d. validity and significant
3. Learner can verbalize the process particularly in
 - a. cognitive stage
 - b. affective stage
 - c. associative stage
 - d. autonomous stage
4. Which of the following process is responsible for refining knowledge

down to its key characteristics?

- a. Summarizing b. Classifying c. Generalizing d. Integrating
5. Which of the following is considered as most systematic and effective design to provide organized body of knowledge?
- a. Subject design b. Correlated design
c. Experience design d. Core design
6. Curriculum implementation refers to
- a. the relationship among the elements of the curriculum
b. any object practice new in the field
c. putting into effect the developed curricula
d. factors influencing the curricular decisions
7. Consolidation position of curriculum change process is associated with
- a. need b. adoption c. implementation d. institutionalization
8. Which of the following model does work in the deficiencies of established organization?
- a. Social - interaction model b. Problem solving model
c. Shifting centre model d. Centre-periphery model

OPTIONAL AREA

ENGLISH EDUCATION

Phonetics & Phonology (Eng.Ed.511)

Group "A"

16

Attempt ALL the questions.

1. Which of the following is the IPA symbol for the unrounded counterpart of cardinal vowel number 18
- a. [e] b. [u] c. [e] d. [+]
2. The first consonant sound of the word 'chain' is
- a. a palatal plosive b. a labiodental fricative
c. an alveopalatal affricative d. a velar fricative
3. In the word 'cattle' the, sound [t] is
- a. nasally released b. laterally released
c. orally released d. not released at all
4. The opposition between the members [t] and [d] in English is
- a. isolated b. multilateral c. proportional d. gradual

5. Which of the following group of sounds share the features (+ str], [+ cone] and [+ cor]
 - a. [k, m, l, s]
 - b. /p, t, b, g/
 - c. /f, b, t, d/
 - d. s, S, Z, 6,
6. The insertion of a vowel between two consonants is known as
 - a. exeresice
 - b. epithesis
 - c. anaptyxis
 - d. prothesis
7. Which of the models of phonology began as a theory of stress?
 - a. generative phonology
 - b. lexical phonology
 - c. metrical phonology
 - J. auto segmental phonology
8. The view of the phoneme as a functional unit ,was advocated by
 - a. Trubetzkoy
 - b. Courtney
 - C. Gicason.
 - d. Sapir
9. Stops niade; idi glotw'lic egressive airstream mechanism are called
 - a. plosive
 - b. implosive
 - c. ejectives
 - d. clicks
10. Incoarticulation, an articulator not involved in a particular sound begins to move in the direction of an articulation needed for a latter sound in the utterance.
 - a. anticipatory
 - b. perseverative
 - c. double
 - d. all of the above
11. Ingressive stops are also called.....stops.
 - a. simple
 - b. complex
 - c. sanction
 - d. glottal
12. When two phonological rules interact in such a way that one of them would be blocked if their order were reversed, those rules are said to be in a
 - a. unique order
 - b. bleeding order
 - c. feeding order
 - d. counter bleeding
13. In the position of neutralization neither phonemics occur, what occurs is a / an
 - a. allophone
 - b. archiphoneme
 - c. phone
 - d. none of the above
14. In generative phonology, the underlying representation is also known as level
 - a. systemic phonemic
 - b. systemic phonetic
 - c. surface
 - d. none of the above
15. The sound which triggers the change is called the
 - a. conditioning segment
 - b. assimilated segment
 - c. arch phoneme
 - d. none of the above
16. Phonological rules are also called
 - a. feature changing rules
 - b. deletion -rules
 - c. permutation rules
 - d. derivational rules

Phonetics & Phonology (Eng.Ed.511)

Full Marks: 100

Time: 4 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

8x6=48

1. Give the three terms description of the following IPA symbols:
① [rj] ② [ʔ] ③ [R] ④ ʌ ⑤ [k] ⑥ [β]
2. How does pulmonic airstream mechanism differ from velaric airstream mechanism? Give the IPA symbols of the stops produced by these two mechanisms.
3. Give the formulaic representation of the following prose statements.
 - a. [s] becomes [z] when it occurs before voiced consonant.
 - b. [h] is deleted when it occurs between vowels.
 - c. [p] and [b] are both pronounced as [p] at the end of the word.
 - d. The sound [r] is deleted when it occurs at the beginning of a word.
4. What is assimilation? Describe different types of assimilation.
5. Distinguish between:
 - a. Partial and complete overlapping
 - b. Binary and non binary features
6. Explain any two principles of phonemic analysis.
7. Briefly classify and describe the diphthongs of English.
8. Define phoneme and then discuss any one view of the phoneme.

Group "C"

3x12=36

9. Make a brief survey of the different definitions of the syllable and give any eight different types of the syllable structure of English.

OR

Describe the cardinal vowel system in detail and discuss its purposes and limitations.

10. Compare and contrast the distinctive features of Chomsky and Halle with those of Jakobson and Halle.
11. Study the following data and answer the questions that follow:

On the basis of these data examine the phonemic status of (i) vowel length (ii) nasalization and (iii) the members of the suspicious pairs:

[p], [b]; [s], [z] and [d]

[hĩbiz] –	'ugly'	[binĩz] –	holy
[bãt] –	'flower'	[pinĩz] –	cupboard
[tinip] –	'problem'	[sintip] –	tree
[buti:] –	'small'	[situ:] –	large
[nũbiz] –	'lovely'	[gæp] –	rose
[dinĩp] –	'book'	[bat] –	carpet
[kəpaz] –	'fan'	[kutu:] –	car

Rewrite phonemically the words that mean 'car', 'holy', 'large' and 'book'.

Grammar: Theory and Practice (Eng.Ed.512)

Full Marks: 100

Time: 4 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

8x6=48

- How is national grammar different from formal grammar?
- What is a construction? Discuss endocentric construction along with its types and examples.
- Provide an original sentence illustrating each of the following terms
 - gradable adjectives
 - purpose connector
 - direct object
 - middle voice
 - demonstrative determiner
 - alternative question
- Why are the following sentences, ungrammatical?
 - You saw the movie?
 - Don't angry.
 - John wants to go, isn't he?
 - I'm believing you.
 - When Lary will come, I'll go.
 - We were asked did we have time?
- How is pedagogical grammar different from theoretical grammar?
- One of the ways of testing, whether a particular sequence of words is a constituent, is its movement. Discuss the movement tests with examples.
- Write short notes on any TWO of the following:
 - stoics
 - theme and rheme
 - aspectual phrasal verbs

8. Explain the difference between each of the pairs of sentences.
- Tom painted the fence white
Tom painted the white fence.
 - I've seen monkeys more intelligent than Herbert.
I've seen more intelligent monkeys than Herbert.
 - It must be right time. It must have been right time.

Group " "

3x12=36

9. Elaborate the, framework of grammar as presented in Tagmemics.

OR

Describe the model of Lexical functional grammar and show the F - structure and C - structure of an English sentence.

10. Present a detailed discussion of the modifications in Transformational Generative Grammar with, reference T rules from 1957 model to G B Theory.
11. Give tree diagrams and mapping rules of the following sentences (any TWO):
- John was given a book by Alice.
 - What did you understand?
 - Barite didn't smoke.

Grammar: Theory and Practice (Eng.Ed. 512)

Group "A"

16

Attempt Al. the questions.

- If a theory of grammar of a language correctly specifies well - formedness of sentences in the language and also properly describes the syntactic, semantic, morphological and phonological structure of the sentences, then the grammar is said to maintain
 - observational adequacy
 - descriptive adequacy
 - explanatory adequacy
 - all of the above
- What is true about traditional grammar?
 - It is based on writing
 - It is based on corpus
 - It is descriptive
 - It is prescriptive
- Formal grammar focuses on
 - correctness of structure
 - fluency
 - communication
 - situational analysis
- Negativisation is a

- a. grammatical tool b. grammatical operation
c. grammatical process d. grammatical category
5. In which of the following words, the root is not a free morpheme?
a. teacher b. rewrite c. unkind d. contain
6. According to Chomsky, grammar is a
a. book that describes a language
b. level of language
c. model of native speakers' competence
d. set of rules for learning a language
7. What is the thematic role of 'John' in the sentence "John is happy"?
a. agent b. patient c. experiences d. goal
8. The realizations [t], [d] and [ɪd] of the past morpheme 'ed' are called
a. allomorphs b. morphs c. allophones d. phones
9. An anaphor in binding theory
a. must be free in its governing category
b. must be bound in its governing category
c. must be free everywhere
d. all of the above
10. "You are going to the movies?" is an example of
a. rhetorical question b. exclamatory question
c. echo question d. uninformed question
11. The information which is assumed by the writer to be known by the reader is called information
a. new b. marked c. given d. new and given
12. AdvP can be rewritten as
a. (intens)ⁿ ADV b. ADV ADV c. ADV adj d. ADV NP
13. The sentence "No plans have been made." exhibits
a. word level negative b. phrase level negative
c. clause level negative d. sentence level negative
14. "You are accountant are you?" is an example of
a. unmarked tag question b. elliptical question
c. not a tag question at all d. marked tag question
15. In which of the following sentences the preposition 'with' is used for the purpose of eliciting?
a. He broke the window with a rock.

b. They cleared the field of trash.

c. He asked a favour of us.

d. The hood of the car has dented.

16. Which of the following sentences is grammatical?

a. He, has less furniture than you do,

b. He has fewer furniture than you do.

c. He has 'less chaise than you do.

d. He has much chairs than you do.

Psycholinguistics & Sociolinguistics (Eng,513)

Full Marks: 100

Time: 4 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

8x6=48

1. Describe briefly the relationship between language and thought.
2. Show the difference between language acquisition and language learning.
3. In what way psycholinguistics is useful to language teaching? Discuss in brief.
4. What are the domains of sociolinguistics? Explain in brief.
5. Describe the standardization process of a language.
6. Suggest what kind of language policy and planning can help preserve and promote different languages of Nepal.
7. What is speech act? Describe the speech acts classified by Austin.
8. Write short notes on:
 - a. reality of syntactic models
 - b. accommodation theory of SLA

group "C"

3x12=36

9. Evaluate Krashen's hypotheses in second language acquisition. 10 . What is ethnography of speaking? Explain its various components.
11. Discuss the phonological, morphological and syntactic features of 'Black English'.

OR

What are the variables in L2 acquisition? Describe them.

Psycholinguistics & Sociolinguistics (Eng.513)

Group "A"

16

Attempt ALL the questions.

1. In Ethnography of speaking the word 'key' refers to
 - a. the time and place of speaking
 - b. the goal of discourse
 - c. the tone, manner or spirit in which a particular message is conveyed
 - d. the choice of channel: oral, written, telegraphic --- etc.
2. 'Therapeutic change' as a cause for language change basically means
 - a. repairing patterns of language during the changing course of time
 - b. linguistic items shifting into each other places
 - c. the omission of old fashioned or outdated language
 - d. the change in language because of social need
3. When a change of topic requires a change in the language used, then we have
 - a. situational code switching
 - b. metaphorical code switching
 - c. code mixing
 - d. conversational code switching
4. Recognition of more than one language as 'official language' by the state is called
 - a. linguistic assimilation
 - b. internationalism
 - c. vernacularization
 - d. linguistic pluralism
5. Which of the following best defines speech community?
 - a. equal balance and advanced mastery of two languages
 - b. demonstrative ability among the people who communicate with each other directly or indirectly
 - c. skill which happens at competence or performance level
 - d. linguistic community as a social group held together by frequency of social interaction patterns
6. While defining bilingualism Bernard Spolsky emphasizes on
 - a. a bilingual's native like control of two languages
 - b. a bilingual's equal balance and mastery of two languages
 - c. a bilingual's ability to take part in prolonged discussion
 - d. a bilingual's functional ability in a second language
7. Which of the following is true about pidgin?
 - a. It has very complicated phonological system

- b. It has large store of vocabulary
 - c. It is a language which has no native speakers
 - d. It has innumerable prepositions and flexible word order systems
8. A sociolinguistic situation which particularly includes two varieties of the same language / two different languages kept quite apart in their functions, for example, one used in one set of circumstances and the other in an entirely different set is known as
- a. diglossia b. dialect c. register d. lingua franca
9. The Pivot grammar starts with
- a. one-word utterances b. two-word utterances
 - c. babbling d. holophrases
10. One of the principles of discourse theory is
- a. language learning is a process of habit formation
 - b. acquisition is a subconscious process that comes automatically
 - c. SLA follows a natural route in syntactic development
 - d. learning second language is facilitated by the sociological and psychological factors
11. Psycholinguistics is useful to language teaching mainly because
- a. it provides the stakeholder with the insights, how language and mind are related.
 - b. it provides the learners with the insights how language and society are related
 - c. it provides the, learners with the basic structures of grammar
 - d. it provides the newly emerged ELT experts with the new and wider horizon of language research
12. The essence of critical period hypothesis is
- a. language is learned according, to the principle of natural order
 - b. acquisition is a sub-conscious process that comes automatically
 - c. the earlier the learning, the better will be the language proficiency
 - d. the target language can be acquired only when a learner is ready to learn
13. Selected and simplified input is known as
- a. babbling b. holophrase

- c. hypothesis d. creativity

14. Which of the following is not a common feature in child phonology?
- the phonological system that a child acquires is based on that of the adults
 - children frequently simplify consonant clusters
 - they devoice final consonants
 - their pronunciations are error-free and properly articulated
15. According to monitor hypothesis, those learners who always use monitor are called
- optimal monitor users
 - under - users
 - over - users
 - non - users
16. Which of the following is not a part of instrumental motivation?
- professional advancement
 - ability to read useful materials in the target language
 - capacity to do one's job well
 - assimilation with the foreign culture

Phonetics & Phonology (Eng.Ed.516)

Full Marks: 100

Time: 4 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

8x6=48

- What is phonation process? Describe different states of the glottis.
- What are phonological features? Discuss in brief the place features with examples.

OR

Vowels as well as /j w/ are [-consonantal], all other sounds are [+consonantal]. Explain with plus / minus specifications.

- Briefly discuss the techniques of activities of teaching pronunciation.
- Write brief notes on the following:
 - English back vowels
 - The rhyme

OR

Discuss briefly the Southern British Standard vowel phonemes with the examples of their occurrence in closed and open syllables.

5. What is meant by the articulatory process? Discuss how different kinds of sounds are produced by the combination of the upper and lower articulators in concern.
6. Discuss with illustrations different contexts that allow linking /r/ and intrusive /r/ briefly.
7. How are syllables closed and open? Discuss with illustrations.

OR

Show with example illustrations how an onset is different from a rhyme.

8. Give the IPA symbols for the following:

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| a. bilabial nasal | b. cardinal vowel no. 17 |
| c. uvular trill | d. voiced labiodental fricative |
| e. bilabial clicks | f. velar lateral approximant |

Group "C"

3x12=36

9. What is auto segmental phonology? Discuss salient features of auto segmental phonology.
10. Distinguish between segmental and supra segmental features. Briefly present different types of supra segmental features.
11. Discuss how ambisyllabicity is the association of a consonant with two syllables at the same time. Illustrate your answer with the example word 'city'.

OR

Of the quality and quantity features, discuss with illustration which one is treated as the 'more basic' and phonemically relevant in our three reference accents.

Phonetics & Phonology (Eng.Ed.516)

Group "A"

16

Attempt ALL the questions.

1. The sentence 'I'd like a cup of herbal tea' uttered with the stress on the word 'cup' means

a. a simple request	b. not a mug
c. not any sort of tea	d. only tea
2. Ambisyllabicity has the effect of making.....
Which of the following best completes the above statement?

a. unstressed syllables heavy that would otherwise be light

- b. stressed syllables light that would otherwise be heavy
 - c. stressed syllables heavy that would otherwise be light
 - d. unstressed syllables heavy that would otherwise be heavy
3. Which of the following is not true with generative phonology?
- a. It deals with the relationship between the phonemes and their actual phonetic realization
 - b. It deals with both the underlying phonological and actual phonetic representations
 - c. It concerns with transformation of the underlying representation into actual pronunciation
 - d. It deals with the phonological rules involved in the phonological processes
4. By the labels S and W in metrical phonology relationally defined is meant that
- a. they form a unit together
 - b. S mean 'stronger than W' and W 'weaker than S'
 - c. S can be interpreted alone even in the absence of a sister - W
 - d. W can be interpreted alone even in the absence of a sister - S'
5. The upward movement of the diaphragm pushing the air out results
- a. plosive sounds b. implosives c. clicks d. ejectives
6. Which of the following is not usual?
- a. The favour of CV over VC syllable is a universal fact
 - b. Every time, syllabification produces (C)V.CV.CV(C) structure
 - c. Syllable boundaries occur before a sonority trough
 - d. Each onset contains as few consonants as possible
7. The view that asserts phoneme as a physical phonetic reality is meant
- a. to distinguish meanings
 - b. to share important phonetic properties
 - c. to describe phonemes according to their function
 - d. to oppose to something articulated or produced
8. In one of the examples of anticipatory assimilation, /n/ [n̠] such as in tenth, in theory, one thing. Here,
- a. the subscript bridge' in [n̠] denotes nasalization

- b. the subscript 'bridge' in [n_{br}] indicates dentalization
- c. the subscript bridge in [n_{br}] denotes a labiodental nasal
- d. the subscript 'bridge' in [n_{br}] indicates fronting
9. The one and the only vowel that can occur in unstressed syllables is
 - a. /ɪ/ as in but
 - b. /i/ as in bit
 - c. /a/ as in bitter
 - d. /u/ as in good
10. Which one of the following statements is not true?
 - a. Lexical phonology is a recent progress in phonology
 - b. Lexical phonology gives central attention to lexicon
 - c. Lexical phonology concerns with handling stress phenomena
 - d. phonology operates together with word formation rules
11. Which of the following combinations of [High] and Low] is impossible in English?
 - a. $\begin{bmatrix} +High \\ -Low \end{bmatrix}$
 - b. $\begin{bmatrix} -High \\ -Low \end{bmatrix}$
 - c. $\begin{bmatrix} -High \\ +Low \end{bmatrix}$
 - d. $\begin{bmatrix} +High \\ +Low \end{bmatrix}$
12. In bread and butter [ˌbredn̩ˈbʊtə],
 - a. there is reduction resulting in the loss of segments
 - b. there is reduction resulting in the spread of features onto a neighbouring segment
 - c. there is reduction resulting in the loss of vowel segments
 - d. there is reduction resulting in the loss consonant of segments
13. The dive or the falling - rising intonation is used
 - a. if the statement is a correction of what someone else has said
 - b. if the statement is a grumble
 - c. if the statement is intended to be encouraging
 - d. for the expression like real gratitude
14. Anterior sounds are produced with an obstruction
 - a. that is located in front of the palato-alveolar region of the mouth
 - b. that is produced with the tip or blade of the tongue raised above its neutral position
 - c. that is produced with lateral (side) airflow around a central constriction
 - d. that is produced with high-frequency fricative noise

15. Liaison is best known as
- the segments occurring in two syllables at once
 - the maximization of syllable onsets in connected speech
 - the processing of most words in sentences without problems
 - the regular alternation of weak and strong syllables within/above the foot
16. In the instance of the compound noun e.g. black bird,
- The second word bears the main stress and the first one a lesser stress
 - The first word bears the main stress and the second one a lesser stress
 - Both words bear equal prominence and therefore stressed
 - There is not main stress other than the first one prominent there

English Grammar for Teachers (Eng.Ed.517)

Group "A"

16

Attempt ALL the questions.

- Which of the following is true to 'input flood'?
 - providing logics
 - providing evidence
 - supplying students with many instances of targeted grammatical structures
 - providing situations
- Chomsky's theory of grammar first appeared in
 - 1965
 - 1957
 - 1964
 - 1958
- Dramatic activities can be helpful to
 - encourage learning
 - shorten self esteem
 - lower sensitivity to rejection
 - interest in learning
- 'a loaf of is
 - fraction determine
 - partitive determine
 - multiplier
 - quantifier
- Which of the following is 'Tollative' verbs?
 - donate
 - capture
 - collate
 - eat
- 'If he finishes the exam before the allotted time, take his paper and tell him that he can leave' is an example of
 - Generic conditional
 - Habitual conditional
 - Inference conditional
 - Future conditional

7. 'Zero article' is used before
- proper names for family
 - person's name to single out
 - names and professional titles
 - count nouns
8. The rule of 'extraposition'
- Moves a clause in subject position to the end of a sentence
 - Moves a clause in object position to the end of a sentence
 - Moves a clause in verb position to the end of a sentence
 - Moves a clause in adjunct position to the end of a sentence
9. Which one of the following sentences is 'infinitive complement'?
- He enjoys watching television
 - He wants to watch television
 - He thinks that he will watch television
 - He told her that she is beautiful
10. 'The relationship which links the meaning of an utterance in a discourse or of the sentences in a text' refers to
- coherence
 - cohesion
 - anaphora
 - cataphora
11. 'When an NP that is the subject of an infinitive clause following a verb or be + adjective moves into subject position in the main clause' is called
- Tough movement sentence
 - Object raising
 - Subject raising
 - NP raising
12. 'The cap was knitted by hand'. The thematic role of the PP in the sentence is
- instrumental
 - comitative
 - goal
 - source
13. Which of the following statements is the recent thinking about attitudes to errors and their correction?
- They should be corrected indirectly.
 - They should be corrected by the learners.
 - They are seen as an evidence of developmental process rather than the result of bad habit formation.
 - They shouldn't be corrected at all.
14. Which one is true to 'The fossilization argument'?
- Learners who receive no instruction seem to be at risk
 - Noticing is a prerequisite for acquisition

- c. Memorization of individual items
 - d. Transfer of a body of knowledge
15. What do you mean by pedagogical grammar?
- a. Comprehensive grammar
 - b. Usage books for native speakers
 - c. Books specially designed for teaching a foreign language
 - d. Educational grammar
16. The components proposed by Canale and Swain in. communicative competence are
- a. linguistic competence, sociolinguistic and strategic competence
 - b. grammatical, psychological and sociolinguistic competence
 - c. phonological, morphological, syntactical competence
 - d. phonological, grammatical and semantic competence

English Grammar for Teachers (Eng.Ed.517)

Full Marks: 100

Time: 4 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

8x6=48

1. Define grammar and discuss its characteristics.
2. Discuss the forms of Negation with examples.
3. Explain the three levels of grammatical adequacies as proposed by Chomsky.
4. Indicate the meaning expressed by each underlined modal verb. Some of the modals express a basic meaning, others express an extended meaning.
 - a. She must get a B in this exam if she wants to pass the class.
 - b. (hearing the telephone ring), that should be Mom.
 - c. Plumber to customer: That should take care of your hot water problem.
 - d. You should get some rest. You look beat.
 - e. Wife: You mustn't forget to take out the trash on Sunday evening..
 - f. You must come to dinner on Friday.
5. What kind of teachers or learners might be uncomfortable with

dramatic activities in the ESL / EFL classroom? In this type of situation, should dramatic activities be omitted altogether? Why or why not?

OR

For each sentence, indicate the grammatical function. (direct object, indirect object, complement beginning with that, object of the preposition) the subject played in its corresponding active sentence.

- A. a. The exams were corrected for the professor by teaching assistants.
 - B. That he had already left on Tuesday was discovered only later by the police.
 - C. For her birthday, Alice was given a beautiful blue necklace by her mother.
 - D. That watch was bought for me by my grandfather on my 16'h birthday.
 - E. Cricket at Delhi has been played. on by some of the greatest players in the history of tennis.
6. Discuss briefly the Anderson / Neves model of grammar teaching.

OR

Mention different approaches to grammar and describe any one of them.

7. What are the teacher roles in Task based learning of grammar? Explain.
8. Shorten each of the following sentences - using conjunction, reduction, verb phrase, verb phrase "ellipsis, delayed right constituent co-ordination, or gapping.
 - a. He's suggesting that you are wrong, and I am stating that you are wrong.
 - b. Mark likes opera, but Ali doesn't like opera.
 - c. Alan bought that motorbike or he rented that motorbike.
 - d. John is coming with us, and Sandra is coming with us, too.
 - e. Stephen mowed the lawn, and he watered the lawn.
 - f. John expects to get an A, and B expects to get a B.

OR

Do you feel that realia and songs could effective resource for

teaching grammar? Why or why not? Base your answer suggested by Celce-Murcia and Hilles.

Group "C"

3x12=36

9. How is grammar taught through texts? Present a sample lesson for teaching reported language.

OR

Express your attitudes towards grammar teaching.

10. What are the problems that ESL / FFL students have with Tense and Aspect and what would You suggest to overcome those problems?
11. Discuss with examples the multiword 'verbs system' in English.

Sociolinguistics (Eng.518)

Full Marks: 50

Time: 3 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

5x6=30

1. What do you mean by the term 'sociolinguistic universal'? Illustrate With examples.
2. How do sociolinguists carry out a linguistic research? Discuss the general methodology they adopt.
3. Write short notes on any TWO:
- Positive politeness and faces
 - Face threatening acts
 - Language and gender

OR

'Language variation' is one of the most important issues in sociolinguistics, Explain the statement with examples.

4. Describe the term 'multilingualism' and discuss its consequences.
5. What is the relationship between language and power? Discuss.

OR

Elaborate Bernstein's ideas of restricted and elaborate codes.

Group "C"

1x12=12

7. Discuss the major issues of language planning in Nepal. Also suggest some ways of settling those issues.

Sociolinguistics (Eng-518)

Attempt ALL the questions

1. Which of the folk ring components of communicative competence was identified by Canale in 1983?
 - a. Linguistics competence
 - b. Discourse competence,
 - c. Sociolinguistic competence
 - d. Strategic competence
2. Which of the following Sociolinguistic principle conforms to Labov's' observers paradox?
 - a. The cumulative principle
 - b. The principle
 - c. The principle of formality
 - d. The principle of convergence
3. Which of the following statements is not true?
 - a. All pidgins eventually become creoles
 - b. Most pidgins are lingua francas, existing to meet temporary local needs
 - c. If a pidgin is no longer needed, it dies out
 - d. Creolization occurs only when a pidgin becomes the native language of some speakers
4. Which of the following best illustrates 'positive, politeness'?
 - a, Dr. Tyler
 - b. Dr John
 - c. John Tyler
 - d. John
5. When two languages are learnt in two quite different environments and the languages have two distinct systems of representation meaning in the brain, it is called.....
 - a. compound bilingualism
 - b. relative bilingualism
 - c. coordinate bilingualism
 - d. societal bilingualism
6. In which of the following causes of language change the broken patterns of language are restored?
 - a. Therapeutic causes
 - b. Interest causes
 - c. Chain - reaction causes
 - d. Sociolinguistic causes
7. In which type of bilingual education are learners compelled to lift from their mother tongue into the dominant language of instruction, which is the mother tongue of majority of learners of
 - a. immersion programmes
 - b. submersion programme
 - c. transitional programmes
 - d. dual language programme
8. According to Phillipson (2007), the capacity of a language to influence the world communication is known as
 - a. innate power of the language
 - b. resource power of the language

- c. structural power of the language
- d. functional - structured power of the language

Second Language Acquisition (Eng.519)

Group "A"

8

Attempt ALL the questions.

1. Which of the following statements does not characterize heritage language acquisition?
 - a. It is a form of SLA.
 - b. It is the historical and personal connection.
 - c. Heritage language learners form a heterogeneous group.
 - d. It is the dominant language.
2. Which of the following is not a type of private speech?
 - a. repetition
 - b. vicarious responses
 - c. manipulation
 - d. inner speech
3. Emergentism in SLA is also known as
 - a. connectionism
 - b. functionalism
 - c. constructivism
 - d. all of the above
4. A NS's reformulation of a NNS's incorrect utterance that maintains the original meaning of the utterance is called
 - a. recast
 - b. prompt
 - c. negotiation
 - d. pushed output
5. Which of the following statements is not true of instructed SLA?
 - a. Formal instruction appears to have no major effect on the route of SLA
 - b. Formal instruction does have relative utility in the rate of SLA.
 - c. Teachers typically ask a lot of questions.
 - d. Learners' errors are always picked up,
6. What are the sources of in-put in classroom SLA?
 - a. teacher
 - b. materials
 - c. other learners
 - d. classroom
7. Which of the following is not a component of language aptitude?
 - a. phonemic coding ability
 - b. grammatical sensitivity
 - c. deductive language learning ability
 - d. memory
8. Which of the following statements indicates a kinaesthetic perceptual modality?

- a. I need oral direction for a task.
- b. I like to listen to music when I study.
- c. I think better when I move around.
- d. Charts and diagrams help me understand what someone says.

Second Language Acquisition (Eng.519)

Full Marks: 50

Time: 3 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions. Group "B"

5x6=30

1. How has SLA emerged with the practice of Contrastive Analysis and Error Analysis?
2. Briefly discuss the 'Aspect Hypothesis' in SLA.
OR
How do L₂ learners self-regulate their language learning process?
3. Explain the 'Output Hypothesis' after Swain.
4. How do garden path studies link the relationship between corrective feedback and SLA?
5. Distinguish between communication strategies and learning strategies.

OR

Argue for or against the 'critical period hypothesis' in SLA.

Group "C"

1x12=12

6. What is the role of Input and Interaction in SLA?

All of the Question Paper of M.Ed. First Year Compulsory Area 2067

Master Level /I Year/EDUCATION

Foundations of Education (Ed. 512)

Group "A"

16

Attempt ALL the questions.

Tick () the best answers.

1. The philosophy comprising the Ionic, Pythagorean; Eclectic and Atomistic School was under
 - a. Cosmocentric period
 - b. Anthropocentric period
 - c. Theocentric period
 - d. Modern period
2. The philosophy extending from the sixth century before Christ to the sixth century of the Christian era is
 - a. Patristic philosophy
 - b. Greek philosophy
 - c. Medieval philosophy
 - d. Modern philosophy
3. Education
 - a. explains the values related to truth, reality and goodness
 - b. speculates and point out the reality
 - c. implies values on the life of man
 - d. shown problems related to society, man, God and universe
4. Study about the existence of God; his nature; monotheism or polytheism and their proofs is under
 - a. Metaphysics regarding soul
 - b. Science of universe
 - c. Science of creation
 - d. Theology
5. The method of ethics which consciously attempts to maximize its own pleasures is
 - a. Hedonism
 - b. Holism
 - c. Perfectionism
 - d. Skepticism
6. Identify the role of teacher according to progressivism
 - a. the teacher's role is not to advice but to direct
 - b. the teacher works with the children for mutually agreeable ends
 - c. the teacher is the sole source of authority
 - d. the teacher cannot guide and coordinate but teach
7. The study of structure of experience is the field of
 - a. ontology
 - b. epistemology
 - c. phenomenology
 - d. cosmology
8. Collaborative learning and the zone of proximal development is the special feature of
 - a. behaviourism
 - b. constructivism
 - c. phenomenism
 - d. existentialism
9. An analysis of the sociological process involved in the educational institution is the area of
 - a. sociology of education
 - b. sociology
 - c. educational sociology
 - d. education
10. According to conflict theory of Marx; the reason of conflict between Bourgeoisie and Proletariat is

- a. class formation
c. surplus value
- b. class struggle
d. fixed value
11. "Meanings are shaped through an interpretive process used by the individual in dealing with the things he or she encounters." This opinion is based on
a. functionalist theory
b. conflict theory
c. equilibrium theory
d. symbolic interaction theory
12. Social conflict is ubiquitous in a dynamic society, which of the following conflict may not be the example of social conflict in society
a. conflict with system and mechanism
b. conflict with a person
c. inter group conflict
d. interpersonal conflict
13. According to Karl Marx, slavery; estate and caste are the causes to form the shape of social stratification and they falls under
a. status group
b. class formation
c. objective vs. subjective criteria
d. continuous vs. discrete variables
14. Identify the consequences of social stratification
a. social recognition
b. norms and sanctions
c. institutional pattern of conduct
d. external effect of stratifications
15. The development of Neanderthal Person and Mousterian culture is the cultural pattern of
a. lower palaeolithic- age
b. upper palaeolithic age
c. neutral palaeolithic age
d. middle palaeolithic age
16. Which of the following is not the process of cultural transmission
a. industrialization
b. expected goal
c. force
d. power

Master Level /I Year/EDUCATION*

Foundations of Education (Ed. 512)

Attempt ALL the questions.

Full Marks: 100

Time: 4 hrs.

Group "B"

8x6=48

Explain the relationship between education and philosophy with examples.

Explain the philosophical premises of post modernism:

OR

Explain the role of teacher and student in progressive education system.

State the main theories of Uygotsky's constructivism and any one of them.

Explain the role of students and teachers in Buddhist education system.

Describe the main aspects (theme) of Marxist conflict theory of social development.

1. Explain the different processes of social change.

OR

Explain the role of teacher and student movement in education development.

- Analyse the concept of nationalistic movement of education in the context of Nepal.
- Describe the similarities of SAARC educational objectives.

OR

Explain the curriculum formation and implementation process of progressive education system.

Group "C"

3x.12=36

- Explain the educational implications of existential philosophy in Nepalese context.
- What is social stratification? Explain consensus versus conflict theory of social stratification.
- Explain different approaches of comparative education with its importance's.

OR

Compare and contrast the educational objectives and structure of China and USA.

Master Level / I Year / EDUCATION

Educational Psychology (ED. 513)

Group "A"

8

Attempt ALL the questions.

Tick (✓) the best answers.

- To which state of development the characteristics of "appealing age" is related?
 - Babyhood
 - Late childhood
 - Puberty
 - Early adulthood
- Who proposed the milestones of development?
 - Stanley Hall
 - J. B. Watson
 - A. Gessel
 - Gregor Mendel
- The person having antisocial personality disorder is known as
 - psychopaths
 - sociopaths
 - psychosis
 - mentally retarded
- Claiming that "what is true to be actually false" is related to
 - displacement
 - regression
 - repression
 - denial
- Which of the following is an appropriate meaning of counselling?
 - Process of helping individuals
 - Systematic assistance
 - Exchange of opinions
 - Instructing an individual
- Which philosophical perspective gives equal importance to the context and learner's ability in the process of learning?
 - Empiricism
 - Rationalism
 - Humanism
 - Constructivism
- The ability of "decentration" is observed at first in the stage of
 - sensory motor
 - preoperational
 - concrete operational
 - formal operational
- Logical capacity of an individual is considered as
 - MKO
 - 2PD
 - scaffolding
 - cultural tools

Group "B"

5x6=30

1. Point out the major characteristics of puberty along with their educational implications.
2. Explain the issue of nature and nurture in human development.
3. Describe the meaning, cause and treatment of psycho-socio paths.
OR
Explain the psychoanalytic approach of psychotherapy.
4. Clarify the meaning and function of counselling.
OR
Explain the need and importance of personal guidance.
5. Describe the process of learning according to social constructivist theory.

Group "C"

12

6. Describe the different experiments of Edward Chance Tolman on learning and also point out the distinctive features of this theory.

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

2067

Group "A",

8

Attempt ALL the questions.

Tick () the best answers.

1. If curriculum refers to the planning endeavours that take place prior to instruction then teaching can be considered as
 - a. the behaviour of the teacher
 - b. the behaviour of the learner
 - c. the behaviour of the administrative personnel
 - d. the teacher learner interaction situation
2. What is a limitation of dynamic models of curriculum development?
 - a. Neglect democratic process of curriculum development process
 - b. More rigid and logical
 - c. More hypothetical
 - d. Do not represent the needs and interests of particular context
3. Metacognitive system is responsible for
 - a. decision making whether or not to engage within particular activities
 - b. processing relevant information to generate new knowledge
 - c. continuing current behaviour for further use
 - d. setting goals and strategies to complete a task
4. Which of the following process is responsible for selecting the best option among alternatives that initially appear equal?
 - a. Problem solving
 - b. Decision making
 - c. Investigating
 - d. Experimenting

5. Curriculum design refers to
 - a. the relationship between / among two or more subject taught at the same grade
 - b. the arrangement of the major elements of curriculum
 - c. the vertical and horizontal organization of content
 - d. the systematic continuation of major elements of curriculum
6. Which of the following design does give more emphasis on mnemonic skills?
 - a. Subject design
 - b. Process design
 - c. Life situation design
 - d. Reconstructionist design
7. Which of the following design does attempt to solve the problem of fragmentation and compartmentalization of knowledge without destroying the subject boundaries?
 - a. Broadfield design
 - b. Life situation design
 - c. Correlation design
 - d. Core design
8. Collaborative efforts and channels of communication play vital role to offer change particularly in
 - a. rational-empirical strategies
 - b. empirical-re-educative strategies
 - c. normative-re-educative strategies
 - d. power-coercive strategies

Master Level / I Year/EDUCATION

Full Marks: 50

Curriculum Planning and Practices (ED.514)

Time: 3 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

5x6=30

1. You have studied different concepts of curriculum. Which of the notion is considered as the broader concept of curriculum? Why? Justify your argument.
2. List out the six levels of New Taxonomy and explain any two of them.
3. Child centred curriculum is planned to counteract the limitations of subject-centered curriculum. How does it attempt to solve these limitations?
4. List out the different strategies of curriculum change? Which one is the best to offer change in Nepalese context? Why? Explain in your own words.

OR

How is normative-re-educative strategies used to offer desired change in education system? Discuss.

5. Define curriculum dissemination and introduce the shifting centers model of curriculum dissemination in brief.

OR

What are the major problems of curriculum implementation? Explain.

Group "C"

3x12=36

6. Walker model argues that curriculum developers can commence

curriculum development process from any step and they can proceed in any order. How is it possible? Describe.

All the Questions papers of English Education With Objectives Questions 2067

Master Level /I Year/EDUCATION

Full Marks: 100

Phonetics & Phonology (Eng.Ed.516)

Time: 4 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

8x6=48

1. Explain the scope of phonetics in brief

OR

List and explain the three branches of phonetics.

2. How do you expand the following rule schema into sequences of rules?

a. $X \rightarrow Y / - (C(D))F$

b. $X \rightarrow Y / - (D)E(F)G$

3. How can you define the feature [Round]? In what respect does this feature differ from [Long]?

OR

Giegerich (2009) has regarded the quality (tenseness) as more basic than quantity or length. Why?

4. What is redundancy? How the redundancy of any phonological feature can be expressed through redundancy rules? Give examples
5. What is ambisyllabicity? Explain with examples.

OR

What is syllable template? Describe with example.

6. What do you mean by enclisis? Explain with examples.
7. What are the different kinds of problems that occur in teaching and learning of English pronunciation? Explain them.
8. Present a brief lesson for teaching any two similar but not same consonant sounds in English and Nepali.

Group "C"

3x12=36

9. What is phonological process? Describe the various types of phonological processes involved in the production of speech sounds.
10. What is phonology? What is its importance? Explain.
11. What is the structure of a monosyllabic word? Define the onset, coda, peak and rhyme of a syllable.

OR

What do you mean by phonological process? What are the types of phonological processes in English prescribed in your course? Define and describe them with examples.

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

2067

Master Level /I Year/EDUCATION

Roll No -

Phonetics & Phonology (Eng.Ed.516)

Group "A"

16

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

- The stop sounds produced by ingressive glottalic airstream mechanism are called
a. plosives b. ejectives c. clicks d. implosives
- The voiceless counterpart of the voiced uvular fricative [K] is
a. [v] b. [Y] c. [β] d. [x]
- A typical phonological rule may be written as: P → Q/R-S: the symbols R and S stand for
a. the input elements b. the output elements
c. the relevant environment d. the changed environment
- In generative phonology, 'phonemic representation' refers to
a. phonetic representation b. actual realization
c. allophonic representation d. underlying representation
- Which one of the following consonants does not occur in word-final position in English?
a. /n/ b. /r/ c. /j/ d. /ʒ/
- Oral stops are defined as
a. [-continuant, +sonorant] b. [-continuant, -sonorant]
c. [+continuant, -sonorant] d. [+continuant, +sonorant]
- 'The regional modification of English consonant phonemes characterized by the addition of the phoneme W is associated with the region(s):
a. Canada b. England c. USA d. All of the above
- A monosyllabic word can be analysed into three specific parts:
a. onset, rhyme and coda b. onset, peak and rhyme
c. onset, peak and coda d. peak, rhyme and coda
- Which of the following classes of phonemes can be characterized as [+back, +tense]?
a. /i, e/ b. /u, o, D, D/ c. /I, F-, a/ d. /U, A, D/
- The set of consonants: /k, g, x, Y, r/ can be characterized as
a. [-coronal, +anterior] b. [+coronal, +anterior]
c. [-coronal, -anterior] d. [+coronal, -anterior]
- Which one of the following prominence patterns represents

compound word, 'home word processing machine'?

a. [[AB] ['CD]]

b. [[A ['BC]] D]

c. [[AB] [CD]]

d. [[A [BC]] D]

12. Pronouncing 'blind man' as 'blin man' [blainman] is an example of.

a. deletion

b. syncope

c. cluster reduction

d. assimilation

13. Which of the following sounds is strident?

a. /s/

b. /g/

c. /b/

d. /θ/

14. The word 'syllable' is phonemically transcribed as

a. /sɪləbl/

b. /sɪləbəl/

c. /sɪlebl/

d. /sɪlebo/

12. Teaching of pronunciation does not help in

a. communication of intention

b. communication of meaning

c. communication of function

d. communication of mood and attitude

16. Which of the following is the mostly used technique for teaching pronunciation?

a. drilling

b. minimal pairs

c. diagrams

d. phonemic symbols

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

2067

Master Level /I Year/EDUCATION.

Full Marks: 100

English Grammar for Teachers (Eng.Ed.517) Time: 4.hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B".

8x6=48

1. By definition a generative grammar generates infinite number of sentences with a finite set of rules. Illustrate how it works.
2. Why do the speakers use nonreferential 'there' in discourse? Support your answer with examples.
3. What according to Geoffrey Leech should a model teacher of language be able to do?
4. Identify each verb in the sentences below as transitive, intransitive, paired ergative, or unpaired ergative.
 - i. He hit the ball as hard as possible.
 - ii. She signed the documents.
 - iii. She ran faster than the other girls.
 - iv. They own two cars and a motorcycle.
 - v. That boy weighs 200 pounds.
 - vi. After the party, he fainted.
5. Summarize the study of Stephen Andrews on the grammatical knowledge awareness of native speaker EFL teachers.

OR

Present a diachronic scenario of language teaching methods and role of grammar in them.

6. Explain the differences in meaning between the sentences in each pair.

- d. none of the above
3. The use-based variety of language is called
a. register b. dialect c. sociolect d. idiolect
4. The public self image that every member wants to claim for himself is called
a. positive face b. face
c. negative face d. politeness
5. What is not true of H and L variety of codes?
a. L variety is used for addressing a servant
b. H variety is prestigious and powerful
c. One may lecture in L variety while they may explain in H variety to ensure understanding
d. L variety lacks prestige and power
6. The terms 'drag chain' and 'push chain' were coined by
a. Andre Martinet b. Hockett
c. Wardhaugh d. Aitchison
7. Restoration or elaboration of an indigenous language is called
a. language change b. standardization
c. verriacularization d. language planning
8. 'I pronounce you husband and wife' is an example of
a. verdictive b. expositive
c. exercitive d. comissive

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

2067

Master Level /I Year/EDUCATION

Full Marks: 50

Sociolinguistics (Eng.518)

Time: 3 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

5x6=30

- What is speech community? Explain with examples.
- Elaborate the concept of 'Ethnography of SPEAKING' as mentioned by Hymes.

OR

Mention the components of sociolinguistic study in brief.

- What is a pidgin? What are its characteristics?
- Gender also reflects language variation. Argue.
- What is diglossia? Mention its characteristics. OR
What is bilingual education? Explain its features.

Group "C",

1x12=12

- Clarify the concept of linguistic imperialism with the aspects it includes. How do you discuss this notion in the context of Nepal?

Master Level /I Year/EDUCATION

Full Marks: 50

Second Language Acquisition (Eng.519)

Time: 3 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

5x6=30

1. Define SLA, and briefly explain the role of UG (Universal Grammar) in SLA.
2. Briefly discuss Long's 'interaction hypothesis' in SLA.

OR

How does Swain define 'comprehensible output'? Explain the role of the 'comprehensible output' in SLA.

3. What do you mean by 'variability in SLA'? What are three different perspectives of explanation for variability?
4. Do you think 'age' has influential role in L2 acquisition? Elaborate your answer in the light of critical period hypothesis.
5. What are the distinctive features of teacher talk? Discuss them in brief.

OR

Explain the role of 'processing instruction' in L2 acquisition.

Group "C"

1x12=12

6. Discuss in brief McLanglin's IP Model and Anderson's ACT Model of SLA.

Master Level /I Year/ EDUCATION

Roll No

Second Language Acquisition (Eng.519)

Group "A"

8

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

1. _____ compares between the L₂ interlanguage and the standard L₂ forms.
 - a. contrastive analysis
 - b. error analysis
 - c. UG theory
 - d. discourse analysis
2. Which of the following is most important for the regularity of learner's inner thought?
 - a. Private speech
 - b. Zone of proximal development
 - c. Scaffolding
 - d. Learner attitude
3. According to _____ L₂ acquisition is viewed as the movement from controlled processing to automatic processing.
 - a. McLanglin's IP Model
 - b. Anderson's ACT Model
 - c. Anderson's Aspect Hypothesis
 - d. Vygotsky's sociocultural theory
4. 'i + 1' is the symbol that is used to refer to
 - a. comprehensible output
 - b. comprehensible input
 - c. explicit feedback
 - d. selective attention
5. The process of supportive dialogue which directs the attention of the learner towards the key features of the target language has come to be known as

- a. private speech
 - b. self-regulation
 - c. scaffolding
 - d. mediation
6. From _____, the L2 learners may know and realize the area of errors that they notice in their L₂ performance.
- a. Positive evidence
 - b. Corrective feedback
 - c. Comprehensible input
 - d. Negative evidence
7. Which of the following is not true about implicit instruction?
- a. It involves treatment for a long period of time.
 - b. It minimizes explanation and clarification.
 - c. It engages learners in real and real-like situations.
 - d. The examples and illustration follow the explanation.
8. _____ refers, to the ability to acquire an additional language.
- a. Attitude
 - b. Aptitude
 - c. Learning strategy
 - d. Learning style

2068 Back Paper Exam

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

2067 (II)

Master Level /I Year/EDUCATION

Foundations of Education (Ed.Psy.501)

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

8x6=48

1. Explain the main approaches used in studying philosophy.
2. Describe the aims of education according to existentialism.
3. Compare and contrast, the nature of knowledge between Hindu and Buddhist philosophy.
4. Sketch the origin and development of sociology of education.
5. Explain with examples, the basic characteristics of social stratification.
6. Show the main trends of the movement of education shifted from religion to nationalism.
7. What is social mobility? Examine the relationship between educational factor and social mobility.
8. Interrelate the problems of curriculum faced by India.

Group "C"

3x12=36

9. Critically explain the role of state in shaping an education system.
10. Compare and contrast the level wise goals of education between China and Japan.

OR

- Discuss the access of higher education in the context of Japan.
11. Discuss the trends of education development in Nepal from ancient to modern periods.

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY
2067 (II)

Master Level /I Year/EDUCATION

Full Marks: 50

Psychology in the Classroom (ED.Psy.502)

Time: 3 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group 'B'

30

1. Describe the emotional characteristics of an adolescent and point out its educational implications.
2. Explain the cognitive approach of human development according to Jean Piaget.
3. Explain the factors of mental retardation process.
4. Discuss the major issues in theories of learning with suitable examples.
5. Describe the process of insightful teaming With it's educational implication.

Group 'C'

12

6. Explain the meaning, types and techniques of counseling.

Psychology in the Classroom (ED.Psy.502)

Group "A",

Attempt ALL the questions.

Tick the best answers.

1. Most critical period of human development is
 - a. infancy
 - b. babyhood
 - c. late childhood
 - d. adolescence
2. What signifies "the grapes are sour" according to Freud's theory of, defence mechanism?
 - a. denial
 - b. sublimation
 - c. repression
 - d. reaction formation
3. The process of incorporating new knowledge in existing body of knowledge is known as
 - a. schema
 - b. assimilation
 - c. accommodation
 - d. equilibrium
4. In Binnet Nale, the IQ level of a profound is
 - a. under 20
 - b. under 25
 - c. 25 - 35
 - d. under 90
5. Who is known as the father of guidance?
 - a. E. G. Williamson
 - b. Carl Rogen
 - c. Frank Parson
 - d. Ruth Strang
6. According to classical conditioning theory, the cause of forgetting is
 - a. extinction due to unrewarded Responses
 - b. unlearning due to frustration
 - c. unlearning due to aversion
 - d. dissatisfaction

7. The whole is not a mere sum of parts" whose statement is this?
- Wolfgang Kohler
 - Kurt Kofka
 - Max Wertheimer
 - Jerome S Bruner
8. Which of the following model is most economical in respect to time?
- lecture model
 - recitation model
 - progressive model
 - constructivist model

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

2067 (II)

Master Level /I Year/EDUCATION Full. Marks: 501

Curriculum Planning and Practices (ED.503) Time: 3 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

30

- "Curriculum is a plan for learning." Critically examine this statement.
- Select a topic of your interest for teaching in any grade Write its objectives and teaching strategies.
- Briefly discuss the strengths and curriculum based on life. situation,
- Explain briefly the major components of curriculum input.
- What should be the medium of instruction at primary school education (Nepali, English or mother tongue)? Justify your opinion.

Group "C"

12

- * 6. Illustrate three major challenges in curriculum development process in Nepal.

Curriculum Planning and Practices (ED.503)

Group "A"

8

Attempt ALL the questions.

Tick the best answers.

- "Monolithic or Diversities of courses" is concerned with
 - uniform or varied mode of evaluation
 - uniform or varied mode of instruction
 - uniform or varied curriculum throughout the country
 - uniform or varied types of management of education
- What is the major source of subject based curriculum design?
 - adult life
 - society
 - organized knowledge
 - child
- If you find a classroom in which students are fully engaged in different activities and teacher only guiding them, which teaching learning strategy does it represent?
 - democratic strategy
 - permissive strategy
 - autocratic strategy
 - interactive strategy
- Which curriculum design combines two or more related subjects into a single field of study?
 - activity based curriculum
 - core curriculum
 - broad field curriculum
 - curriculum based on life situation
- Curriculum content becomes valid when
 - a, it reflects the contemporary scientific knowledge

- b. it is adaptable to student's experiences
 - c. it is favoured by the curriculum experts
 - d. it matches to student interest
6. According to the National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2007 with one is the objective of early childhood education?
- a. produce trained human resource
 - b. develop health habit
 - c. develop positive attitude toward democratic values and norms, and nationality
 - d. develop linguistic ability such as listening, speaking, reading and writing.
7. Which statement explains the meaning of objectives?
- a. statement of expected changes in the student's behaviour
 - b. statement indicating what an instructor has to do
 - c. statement of the activities teacher and students engage in
 - d. statement indicating the content to be taught
8. Which is the most important component of the curriculum input?
- a. teaching materials
 - b. administrative personnel
 - c. physical facilities
 - d. students

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

2067 (II)

Master Level /I Year/EDUCATION

Full Marks: 100

Foundations of Education (Ed. 512)

Time: 4 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

8x6=48

1. Critically examine the uses of philosophy in education.

OR

"The function of philosophy is to search for order and wholeness." Discuss this statement in relation to the functions of philosophy.

- 2. Discuss the educational implications of post modernism in education.
- 3. Discuss the values of the Vedic education system in day-to-day human life.

OR

Explain the uses of education according to the Buddhist philosophy.

- 4. How does culture of a society influence educational practices of a country? Explain with examples.
- 5. Explain the role of evolutionary theory of social change in the context of social transformation in Nepal.
- 6. Illustrate the role of the state in education.
- 7. Discuss the education movement from the authoritarian to the democratic system of education.
- 8. Explain, how does socio-economic status influence social mobility.

OR

Discuss the shape of social stratification with respect to objective versus subjective criteria

9. Compare and contrast the national goals of education between China and the USA.
10. What do you mean by social justice? Explain ways of promoting social justice in society.

OR

Which theory of social stratification do you find the most applicable to solve the problems of the Nepalese society. Discuss it in relation to the present changed context of Nepal.

11. Discuss the educational implications of progressivism in the context of Nepal.

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

2067 (II)

Master Level /I Year/EDUCATION Roll No -

Educational Psychology (ED. 513)

Group "A"

8

Attempt ALL the questions.

Tick the best answers.

1. What is the sex related characteristics of a child belonging to puberty stage?
 - a. attraction of opposite sex
 - b. indulgence in sex
 - c. sexual antagonism
 - d. neutral reaction to sex
2. Ability of abstract reasoning develops from the age of
 - a. early childhood
 - b. late childhood
 - c. adolescence
 - d. early adulthood
3. The issue of nature gives emphasis on
 - a. heredity
 - b. environment
 - c. empiricism
 - d. child rearing
4. The sexual deviation of touching and rubbing against a non-consent person is known as
 - a. fetishism
 - b. frottage
 - c. incest
 - d. bestiality
5. The guidance service which provides the detailed information of the progress and achievement of a student is known as
 - a. inventory service
 - b. information service
 - c. individual counselling service
 - d. placement service
6. Which learning theory gives the importance of peripheral brain for learning?
 - a. behaviourism
 - b. cognitive learning
 - c. constructivism
 - d. humanism
7. According to Premack which of the following also reinforces desired pattern of behaviour?
 - a. allowing to engage in more probable response
 - b. punishment for wrong doing
 - c. repetition of the same behaviour

- d. positive practice
- S. According to Jerome S. Bruner, iconic mode of behaviour is
- a. learning through action b. coding experience as words
- c. developing new ideas d. perceiving experiences

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

2067(II)

Master Level J Year/EDUCATION

Roll No.:

Foundations of Education (Ed. 512)

Group "A"

16

Attempt ALL the questions.

Tick the best answers.

- What does the term metaphysics signify?
 - theory of knowledge
 - theory of logic
 - theory of value
 - theory of reality
- Who advocated "Tabula rasa" as the conception of child's mind?
 - Russell
 - Locke
 - Dewey
 - Spencer
- Which philosophy regards school as the laboratory of social experiment?
 - Hinduism
 - Buddhism
 - Existentialism
 - Progressivism
- Three stages of social change as positive postulated by Auguste Comte are
 - the theological, the metaphysical and the positive
 - the cyclical, sociological and cultural
 - the physical, the biological and the technological
 - the metaphysical, axiological and cultural.
- The physical universe apart from man- has neither meaning nor purpose is the notion of
 - post modernism
 - phenomenology
 - existentialism
 - progressivism
- Which of the following is the example of conflict theory?
 - making compromise
 - maintaining equilibrium
 - enhancing enmity
 - enhancing reputation
- What kind of social mobility is directly associated with absolute or relative change in the social structure
 - horizontal social mobility
 - vertical social mobility
 - neutral social mobility
 - dynamic social mobility
- On which symbolic interaction theory focuses?
 - small scale interaction
 - society as a whole
 - global interaction
 - social system
- Which is the main promoting approach to social justice?
 - international conventions
 - legal provisions
 - political changes
 - attitudinal changes
- Who advocated "existence precedes essence"?
 - Kierkegaard
 - Jean - Paul Sartre
 - Karl Jaspers
 - Friedrich Nietzsche
- Sociological method of comparative education is also known as

- a. analytical approach
 - b. inquiry approach
 - c. forces and factors approach
 - d. global approach
12. Knowledge that is confirmed by the evidence of the senses of
- a. revealed knowledge
 - b. intuitive knowledge
 - c. empirical knowledge
 - d. rational knowledge
13. Jomtein Conference is associated with
- a. education for all (EFA)
 - b. inclusive education (IE)
 - c. convention of the right of the child (CRC)
 - d. millennium development goals (MDG)
14. Which of the following social stratification is related to tradition?
- a. ubiquitous
 - b. amount of stratification
 - c. social patterning
 - d. consequences of stratification
15. Which of the following does not fall under the national goals of education in the USA?
- a. self realization
 - b. human relationship
 - c. economic efficiency
 - d. national security
16. Marc - Antonie Jullien is rightly known as the
- a. father of sociology
 - b. father of psychology
 - c. father of comparative education
 - d. father of educational sociology

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

2067 (II)

Master Level / I Year/EDUCATION Full Marks: 50

Educational Psychology.(ED. 513)

Time: 3 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group 'B'

5x6=30

1. Mention the process of determination of hereditary characteristics of a child with a suitable example and its relation to environment.
2. Critically examine the process of psychosexual development of a child and the role of id, ego and superego in this process.
3. What is psychotherapy? Point out different psychoanalytic approaches as a process of psychotherapy.

OR

Explain different forms and causes of sexual perversion.

4. Define guidance and explain the major guidance services provided by a school.
5. Describe the major issues which separate learning theories.

OR

Present the theory of cognitive growth as presented by Jerome S. Bruner. Point out its educational implications.

Group "C"

12

6. Describe the process and mechanism of operant conditioning and explain the concepts of behaviour shaping and Premack principle in