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TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

2067 (II)

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. Identify various concept of curriculum and explain curriculum as modes of thought.
2. Discuss the strength and weaknesses of Rationale model of curriculum.

OR

Sketch the strengths and weaknesses of dynamic model of curriculum development.

3. Explain the theoretical basis of New Taxonomy of educational objectives.
4. What is curriculum design? Explain any of the components of curriculum design.
5. Describe any two factors affecting curriculum change. OR
What does dissemination of curriculum mean? State the process of dissemination.

Group "C"

12

6. Discuss the problems of implementing curriculum and state the means and ways of problem solving.

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

2067 (II)

Master Level /I Year/EDUCATION

Roll No

Curriculum Planning and Practices (ED.514)

Group "A"

8

Attempt All the questions. Tick the best answers.

1. Which definition is consistence with the curriculum as intention?
 - a. learning is planned and directed to attain its educational goals
 - b. a structured series of intended learning out comes
 - c. a plan of activities to attain educational ends
 - d. those attempts that takes place prior to instruction
2. Which of the follow'n^g model provides more flexibility within the curriculum process and may be initiated at any point
 - a. Rational model
 - b. Cyclical model
 - c. Dynamic model
 - d. Tyfers model
3. Lawton states curriculum as
 - a. a cultural yardstick
 - b. a selection from the culture of society
 - c. a cultural projection
 - d. selection from the societal expend
4. The lowest level in New Taxonomy of educational objectives
 - a. remembering
 - b. reasoning
 - c. extracting
 - d. self-decision

5. Which is Havelock's classification of dissemination model?
 - a. RDD and PS model
 - b. RDD and TS model
 - c. RDD and PSD model
 - d. RDD and DSP model
6. Perennialism emphasis in
 - a. everlasting discipline
 - b. time demand discipline
 - c. teachers demand discipline
 - d. school demand discipline
7. Instruction is the creation and implementation of
 - a. purposefully developed plane teaching
 - b. purposefully developed plane for learning
 - c. purposefully managed for running the class
 - d. purposefully managed for extra-class activities
8. The level wise hierarchy under information domain is
 - a. vocabulary, facts, time sequence
 - b. generalization, principles and time sequence
 - c. facts, generalization and vocabulary
 - d. robust, general procedure and style rule

Back Paper OPT. English Education 068

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

2067(II)

Master Level /1 Year/EDUCATION

Full Marks: 100

Phonetics & Phonology (Eng.Ed.511)

Time: 4 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

8x6=48

1. Give the three terms description of the following IPA symbols:

① [m] ② [N] ③ [ɔ] ④ [fi] ⑤ [Φ] ⑥ [P]

2. Show the relationship between semiotics and linguistics.
3. Classify and briefly describe the monophthongs of English.
4. Discuss the major class features of Chomsky and Halle.
5. Distinguish between: (attempt any TWO)
 - minimal and sub-minimal pair
 - articulatory and acoustic phonetics
 - Partial and complete overlapping
6. Briefly describe the phonological processes of 'addition' and 'deletion' with suitable examples preferably from your mother tongue.
7. What is secondary articulation? How does it differ from primary articulation and double articulation? Explain.
8. Define phoneme and then discuss any two views of the phoneme.

Group "C"

3x12=36

9. What is relation between generative grammar and generative phonology? State the salient features of generative phonology.
10. Distinguish between segmental and suprasegmental features. Describe any four types of supra segmental features.
11. Study the following data and determine the phonemic status of (i)

stress (ii) vowel length and (iii) the members of the suspicious pairs:
[p, b], (t, d]; and [s, z].

[tisad] --	work	[kaba:z] --	heavy
[tipug] --	to bathe	['misad] --	goat
[kasu:] --	to groan	[kasun] --	to rotate
[kôpa:s] --	picture	[bi'nud] --	to kick
[kisab] --	fame	[biru:p] --	to face
[pi'nud] --	to kick	[ti:sad] --	Rest
['nitis] --	to fade	[ki'mit] --	Light

Rewrite phonemically the words that mean 'picture', 'goat', 'to kick' and 'fame.

OR

What is a cardinal vowel? Describe the cardinal vowel system in detail and discuss its purposes and limitations.

Phonetics & Phonology (Eng.Ed.51 1)

Group 'A'

16

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick the best answers.

1. Which of the following is a fricative sound?
a. [P] b. [I] c. [V] d. [B]
2. In the Nepali language, the two sounds 'PJ and [ph] are
a. contextual variants b. full phonemes
c. free variants d. allophones of the same phoneme
3. According to Trubetzkoy, the sounds /p/ and /b/ in English are in
a. privative opposition b. gradual opposition
c. isolated opposition d. equipollent opposition
4. Acoustic phonetics studies speech sounds from the view point of
a. production b. production and transmission
c. perception and production d. transmission
5. Sounds produced without any obstruction along the median line of the supraglottal cavity are called
a. contoids b. vocoids
c. syllabic contoids d. segmental sounds
6. "The phoneme has to be viewed as a functional unit" was advocated by
a. Trubetzkoy b. Gleason
c. Jones d. Courtenay.
7. becomes Is' at the end of a word, the phonological process is known as
a. epenthesis b. deletion.
c. metathesis d. coalescence
8. Change of tone due to the influence of one tone on another is call--d
a. tone sandhi b. register tone
c. high tone d. contour tone
9. ----- is the description of the systems and patterns of sounds that

- occur in a language
- a. phonetics
c. morphology
- b, linguistics
d, phonology
10. Assimilation is said to be when a sound influences the following sound
- a. regressive
c. progressive
- b. complete
d. partial
11. The rules of morphology and phonology which are applied within the lexicon are essentially.-----
- a. linear
c. natural
- b. cyclical
d. none of the above
12. In phonology, if one rule prevents the application of another rule, in this case, the rules are said to be arranged in a
- a. bleeding order
c. unique order
- b. feeding order
d. counter - bleeding
- 13.....are used to express the, optional presence of a segment
- a. Parantheses
c, braces
- b, brackets
d. none of the above
14. Phonological rules are also called
- a. derivational rules
c. coalescence rules
- b. permutation rules
d. insertion
- 15.....is known as the father of phonetics
- a. Peter Ladefoged
C. Henry Sweet
- b. J. C. Catford
d. David Crystal
16. In----- assimilation the assimilated segment precedes the condition segment
- a. anticipatory
c. progressive
- b. complete
d. partial

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY
2067(II)

Master Level /I Year/EDUCATION

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

Full Marks: 100

Time: 4 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

8x6=48

1. Sketch out the grammatical development that was made in Greeco-Roman period.
2. Distinguish between inflection and degination.
3. Briefly discuss and illustrate the notion of "Grammatical structure."
4. Illustrate the following concepts in sentences of your own and underline the word that illustrates the concept in question:
- a. Transitive adjective,
c. Echo question
e. Deictic 'There'
g. Verb with three arguments
- b. Phrasal model
d. Attributive adjective
f. Possessive determiner
h. Inclusive imperative
5. If your students produce the following sentences, what errors have they

made? How will you make them aware of the errors?

We discussed about our plans.

After my evening class I went to home.

Because of the teacher gave us a lot of homework, I can't go.

You can rely me.

6. Discuss with examples, the various types of comparative references.

7. Describe and illustrate any two types of constituent movement.

8. "Pedagogic grammar has the hybrid nature." Explain.

Group "C"

3x12=36

9. Compare the syntactic component of Transformational Generative Grammar in 57 model, 65 model and G.B. model.

10. What are the functions of language? Discuss them with reference to 'Functional Grammar'.

OR

Elaborate the framework of generalized phrase structure grammar.

11. Draw the tree diagrams for any two of the following sentences and also mention which mapping rules are applied.

a. Peter will come if I invite.

b. John turned out the light.

c. I had my shoes stolen.

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

Group "A"

16

Attempt ALL the questions.

Tick () the best answers.

- The suffix 'hood' in childhood is a
bound morpheme with grammatical function
bound morpheme with lexical content
free morpheme with grammatical function
free morpheme with lexical content
- According to proximity principle which of the following statements is not correct?
a. there is a girl and two boys b. there are two boys and a girl
c. there are a girl and a boy d. there is a girl and a boy
- Which of the following statements is nongeneric?
a. the lion is a ferocious animal b. a lion is a ferocious animal
c. lions are ferocious animals d. a lion escaped from the zoo
- The level of adequacy are talked in the context of
a. evaluation of a grammar b. teaching a grammar
c. describing a grammar d. analysing a grammar
- In which of the following sentences does the preposition assign the case of eliciting?
a. he broke the window with a stone
b. he asked a favour of us
c. they cleared the field of trash.
d. the hood of the car has dented
- Which of the following words has an empty morph?

- a. sheep b. classes c. cats d. children.
7. Communicative grammar aims to teach
 a. language rules b. language functions
 c. language situations d. structures
8. In the sentence "He. turned off the road" the underlined constituent is a
 a. verb + preposition b. verb + particle
 c. verb + object d. transitive phrasal verb
9. Propounding a universal principle, Sidney Lamb says that all natural language comprise three major levels
 a. semology, grammar and phonology
 b. semology, morphology and grammar
 c. semology, phonology and syntax
 d. semology, morphology and phonology
10. Which of the following 's an example of bound-base morpheme?
 a. bed-side b. include c. boyish d. childish
11. In "he bought a dollop of whippedcream", the underlined construction consists of
 a. container - based partitive h. shape - based partitive
 c. portion - based partitive d. fraction - based partitive
12. A root is
 a. a part of a word which remains after all tme -Inflectional affixes have been taken away
 b. any unit which affixes of any kind can, be added
 c. a word which can be analyzed in terms of inflectional on derivational morphology
 d. the irreducible core of a word. with absolutely nothing, else attached to it.
13. According to Hallidaj, "theme" provides
 a. the point of departure of the message
 b. b, the framework for interpreting what follows
 c. the remainder of the message in the clause
 d. the meaning of the whole construction
14. The sentence, "They look funny to me," consists of
 a. state copula b. perception copula
 c. change-of-state copula d. change-of- perception copula
15. The use of "it" in "How Car is it to the beach?"
 a, referential b. deistic
 c. non- referential d. ontological
16. The sentence, "John trimmed the tree and Mary the hedge," best exemplifies
 a. 'and' as logical operator b. concessive
 c. 'and' as marker of many meanings d, gapping

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

2067 (II)

Psycholinguistics & Sociolinguistics (Eng.513) Time: 4 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

8x6=48

1. Show the difference between animal and human communication.
2. Critically comment on the critical period hypothesis.
3. What is psychological distance? How does it affect L2 learning?
4. What is the difference between attitude and aptitude in terms of L2 learning?
5. Why isn't the principle of mutual intelligibility not sufficient to define speech community. Elucidate.
6. What do you understand by pidginization and depidginization? Explain.
7. Why do people switch from one language to another? Explain with examples.
8. Do you agree disagree with Bernstien's view that lower class children are at disadvantage as they use the restricted code. Give reasons in support of your answer.

Group "C"

3x12=36

9. What is pivot grammar? Explain it with examples.
10. What are the different causes of language change? Describe them.
11. How do you find the Nepal Government's language policy? What change would you bring in if you were appointed as the policy maker?

OR

What are the five hypotheses of SLA by Krashen? Describe any three of them.

Psycholinguistics & Sociolinguistics (Eng.513)

Group "A"

16

Attempt ALL the questions.

Tick () the best answers.

1. In the beginning of his L1 acquisition, a child mainly
 - a. imitates the adult speech
 - b. corrects the adult speech
 - c. simplifies the adult speech
 - d. produces novel utterances
2. In L2 learning the extent to which individuals build defense to protect their ego is
 - a. inhibition
 - b. self esteem
 - c. empathy
 - d. tolerance of ambiguity
3. The person who learns an L2 to get a job has
 - a. integrative motivation
 - b. instrumental motivation
 - c. intrinsic motivation
 - d. causative motivation
4. Which one of the following statements is true in the context of Nepal?
 - a. Newari is neither a natural nor a first language
 - b. Limbu is neither a natural nor an aboriginal language

- c. Maithili is both a natural and an official language
 d. Nepali is both a natural & a link language
5. The great vowel shift that happened in the English vowel is the example of
 a. therapeutic change b. fashion and language change
 c. chain reaction change d. inherent causes and language change
6. Linguistic situation in Nepal can be called
 a. monolingual b. bilingual
 c. multilingual d. diglossic
7. Which one of the following is called by the name of trade language a. pidgin b. creole c. English d. Hindi
8. Why does an officer use 'T' form to and receives 'V' form from a soldier is explained with the principle of
 a. solidarity b. power
 c. mutual intelligibility d. mutual respect
9. Which of the following modes of communication is used in sign languages?
 a. aural oral mode b. vocal mode
 c. visual mode d. tactile mode
10. Which one of the following is not a factor that influences in the decision making of language planning?
 a. linguistic omission b. linguistic assimilation
 c. linguistic pluralism d. vernacularization
11. A holophrase contains
 a. one-word utterance b. two-word utterance
 c. cooing and babbling d. pivot grammar
12. Phatic communion refers to that act of language which is used for
 a. poetic function b. ideational function
 c. metalingual function d. personal function
13. The acculturation model was proposed by
 a. Schumann b. Krashen
 c. Anderson d. Hatch
14. The pivot grammar starts with:
 a. one-word utterance b. holophrase
 c. two-word utterance d. more than two-word utterances
15. Which of the following statements is true?
 a. a creole with native speakers is pidgin
 b. a pidgin with native speakers is creole
 c. an artificial language is a dead language
 d. multilingual and diglossic situation is the same
16. Those learners who are outspoken, sociable and adventurous in learning a language are called
 a. introvert b. extrovert
 c. egoist d. non-egoist

Phonetics & Phonology (Eng.Ed.516) 2067 (II) Time: 4 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

8x6=48

1. 'The distribution of clear [l] and dark [ɹ] in RP constitutes a showpiece of an allophonic rule.' Briefly discuss how it is so.
2. Write, brief notes on the following:
 - a. The *centring* diphthongs
 - b. Rhotic and nonrhotic accents
3. Briefly discuss the different techniques of teaching pronunciation.

OR

What are the problems of teaching pronunciation in the Nepalese context? Briefly discuss.

4. How do you work out the English speech sounds as belonging to following the four combinations:
 - a. [+sonorant + continuant]
 - b. sonorant + continuant]
 - c. [+sonorant - continuant]
 - d. sonorant - continuant]
5. How are stress-neutral suffixes different from stress-shifting class? Explain.

OR

Explain foot assignment in nouns with illustrations.

6. Distinguish between
 - a. stress language and tone language
 - b. pulmonic airstream mechanism and glottalic airstream mechanism
7. Distinguish between primary and secondary cardinal vowels with illustration.

OR

What are the salient features of metrical phonology? Briefly discuss.

8. Give the formulaic representation of the following prose description of the phonological rules:
 - a. The sound /h/ is deleted when it occurs in intervocalic position.
 - b. The sounds /t/ and /d/ become alveolar tap [ɾ] when they occur in intervocalic position.
 - c. Voiceless stops in English are aspirated when they occur in word initial position.
 - d. A voiced consonant becomes a nasal after a nasal sound.

Group "C"

3x12=36

9. Write down a picture of vowel systems of reference accents of GA, RP and SSE. Briefly discuss with example words the common vowels found in all the three accents.
10. What is phonotactics? Explain with illustrations onset phonotactics and rhyme phonotactics.
11. What are the recent developments in phonology? Briefly discuss. OR

Present a brief history of scope of phonetics.

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

2067 (II)

Master Level /I Year/EDUCATION

Roll No

Phonetics & Phonology (Eng,Ed.516)

Group "A"

16

Attempt ALL the questions.

Tick the best answers.

- 11 [æ] is a short, lax, unrounded vowel
- which is a little higher than the cardinal vowel [a]
 - which is a little higher than the cardinal vowel [c]
 - which is a little higher than the cardinal vowel [u]
 - which is a little higher than the cardinal vowel []
2. While speaking, opening and closing of the vocal cords is repeated-regularly averaging roughly between-----times per seconds in a woman's voice
- 200 to 300
 - 100 to '100
 - 50 to 100
 - 100 to '150
3. Which of the following is not true?
- Daniel Jones developed cardinal vowel system
 - Gimson contributed in the study of speech sounds
 - J. Ellis developed alphabets notably *Glössic* and *Pulaeotype*
 - William Salesbury described the organs of speech
4. Which of the following sees phonology as comprising several tiers and the association of those?
- lexical phonology
 - generative phonology
 - auto segmental phonology
 - metrical phonology
5. Which two of the following vowels are produced with a maximally-open mouth?
- [i] and [u]
 - [u] and [a]
 - [a] and [a]
 - [a] and
6. Which of the following is not true?
- stops and continuants are mutually exclusive
 - any sound that is not a stop is a continuant
 - any sound that is a stop is not a continuant
 - in continuants, the airstream is blocked in the o'al cavity
7. If successive occurrences of a sound under the same context are assigned sometimes to phoneme 'A' and sometimes to phoneme 'B', this sort of overlapping is possible only in

- a. partial phonemic overlapping
 b. complete phonemic overlapping
 c. double articulations
 d. excrescence
8. The example such as 'grand piano gandpiano /[gn-npjana.]/
- displays epenthesis, elision as well as assimilation at the same time
 - displays reduction, elision as well as assimilation at the same time
 - displays addition, elision as well as assimilation at the same time
 - dismays prothesis, elision as ;veil as assimilation at the same time
9. Which of the following is the inain feature of pronunciation?
- phonemes and morpheines
 - phonemes and supra segmental features
 - phonemes and syllable
 - segmental and supra segmental features
10. In the instance of the syntactic phrase e.g. *black bird*
- the second word bears the ma'n stress and the first one a lesser stress
 - the first word bears the main stress and the second one a lesser stress
 - both words beat equal prominence and therefore stressed,
 - there is no main, stress other than the second one prominent there
11. Metrical theory has now Invaded the territory of
- autosegmental phonology
 - natural phonology
 - lexical phonology
 - generative phonology
12. The word 'wind' pronounced either /wind/ or /wamd/ is best associated with
- homophones
 - homographs
 - synonyms
 - compleiiientarity
13. The length of vowels is predictable in all three reference accents is in a way
- that sets GA apart from SSE and RP
 - that sets RP apart from GA and SSE
 - that sets SSE apart from GA and RP
 - that sets GA and SSE apart from RP
14. Most noticeably, the phrase little tent consists of three syllables
- the first and third of which are stressed
 - the second and third of which are stressed
 - only the first syllable of which is stressed

- d. only the third syllable of which is stressed
15. Which of the following is not usual?
- the favour of CV over VC syllable is a universal fact about the languages of the world
 - every time, syllabification produces (C)V.CV.CV(C) rather than (C)VC.VC.V(C).
 - syllable boundaries occur immediately before the consonant that constitutes a sonority trough.
 - syllable boundaries are placed in such a way that each onset contains as few consonant as possible.
16. The word *kangaroo* has two feet. By this the speaker means to say that
- the first is stressed syllable and the second unstressed
 - the first syllable is weaker; therefore it is subordinate to the second
 - the first syllable of the first foot and the second syllable are stressed
 - one can stress on any of the two syllables — first or third

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

2067 (II)

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

- Discuss the relevance of universal grammar in second and I or foreign language teaching.
- Draw the distinctions between processing instruction and output hypothesis in brief.
- Explain with examples different types of complements in the English language.
- Explain the difference in meaning between each of the following pairs of sentences.
 - I saw Janitor lean the ladder against the wall.
 - I saw Janitor leaning the ladder against the wall.
 - How long has she been studyin^g biology?
 - How long did he study biology?
 - You are very rude.
 - You are being ver^y rude.
 - Your neighbour told me you were moving.

- ii. A neighbour of yours told me you w^re movin^g.
- e. i. He snored and talked in his sleep all night long.
ii. He was snoring and talking in his sleep all night long.
- f. i. How long had he been living in London?
ii. How long has he been living in London?
5. Discuss any six assumptions of task - based instruction given by Freez (1998)

OR

Rewrite each of the following sentences so that it has an adverbial sub-ordinate clause that is connected to the main clause by an appropriate sub-ordinator.

- a. I will get together, but first we have to unpack our furniture and set up our house.
- b. We visited here prior to coming here.
- c. She arrived at the sametime that I was leaving.
- d. She watched television upto the time that her taxi arrived.
- e. She heard that he had been severely injured, and she fainted.
- f. We will get together, but first we have to unpack our furniture and set up our house.
6. Discuss the advantages of teaching grammar inductively. OR
Differentiate between declarative knowledge and procedural knowledge.
7. Underline the subject, clause in each sentence and identify its type (infinitive, gerund, that, or interrogative).
- a. Iraq's invading Kuwait set off: a war.
- b. That Bush got so many votes surprised everyone.
- c. For Alan to spread such an outright lie would be unthinkable.
- d. Whether they will take disciplinary anion against hire has not been decided yet.
- e. To take offense at such a harmless joke is really silly.
- f. 'faking an extra week of vacation wasn't such a good idea after
8. Describe the importance of E - factor in teaching grammar.

OR

Explain why the following sentences are ungrammatical and supply the correct answer as well.

- a. When a gas is heated, it is expanding.

- b. The: problem was more easier than I thought.
- c. Have you met the professor Granger yet?
- d. Those T- shirts cost each fifteen dollars.
- e. There's a number of ways to do that.
- f. I sat on the bus :finking not about my destination.

Group,'C' 3x12=36

9. How is grammar taught from rules? Prepare activities for teaching a grammar topic.

OR

Present your arguments for or against grammar in second language teaching.

- 10. What are the problems the EFL students have with tense and aspect? What would you suggest to overcome those problems?
- 11. Discuss with examples the conditional sentences in English.

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

2067 (II)

Master Level /I Year/EDUCATION

Roll No -

English Grammar for Teachers (Eng.Ed.517)

Group "A" 16

Attempt ALL the questions.

Tick the best answers.

1. Which of the following statements is not the characteristics of structural grammar?
 - a. grammatical categories are defined in terms of their distribution
 - b. it considers spoken form of language as the primary form
 - c. language is what its native speakers say
 - d. it suggests how language ought to be spoken or written
2. In a broad sense, the term 'grammar' includes
 - a. the study of syntax only
 - b. the study of syntax and semantics
 - c. the study of phonology, morphology, syntax and semantics
 - d. the study of phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics and pragmatics
3. Which of the following processes is the most productive process of language?
 - a. retrospectve process
 - b. recursive process
 - c. paraphrase relationship
 - d. cognitive process
4. Which of the following characteristics of grammar refers to the native

speakers intuitive knowledge of his/her language?

- a. universality
- b. tacitness
- c. generality
- d. equality

5. Which of the following sentences contain predicate nominal

- a. Sam gave his daughter an ipod
- b. They drove towards the village
- c. Prague, the capital city of Czech Republic, is very beautiful
- d. My mother is a doctor

6. The question - 'She g in/when?' is an example of

- a. information question
- b. repeat please question
- c. elaborate please question
- d. none of the above

7. In the sentence - 'The lighting killed the man.', the underlined NP has the thematic role of

- a. agent
- b. patient
- c. instrument
- d. force / counteragent

8. The verb 'owns' in the sentence - 'He owns a large blue car.' is

- a. a stative verb
- b. an activity verb
- c. an achievement verb
- d. an accomplishment verb

9. Which of the following sentences is the product of the operation of subject - raising?

- a. This lesson is easy to understand
- b. Edith seems to enjoy my company
- c. It is a real pleasure to work with John
- d. It is possible to see the doctor

10. 'Luisa has never been there.' This sentence involves

- a. primary verb negation
- b. non-verbal negation
- c. double negation
- d. secondary verb negation

11. The sentence - 'Had I seen her, I would have said hello' is an example of

- a. counterfactual conditional
- b. inference conditional
- c. hypothetical conditional
- d. future conditional

12. The sentence - 'This house really needs painting.' is an example of

- a. happenstance passive
- b. get passive
- c. concealed passive
- d. causative passive

13. Which of the following factors belongs to the A - factor of teaching grammar?

- a. economy
- b. easiness

- c. efficacy d. the need of the learners
14. Which of the following statements is not the assumption of the PPP model?
- language is learned in bits and in steps
 - fluency develops out of accuracy
 - grammar knowledge is proceduralized through practice
 - language is acquired in lumps and in leaps
15. If speaker uses the question- Who doesn't know that? to mean everyone knows that, the speaker is using
- exclamatory question
 - rhetorical question
 - wh- question with ellipsis
 - uninverted wh- question
16. In the sentence, 'I don't know where she has gone.', the underlined part is
- that compliment
 - gerund compliment
 - embedded question compliment
 - infinitive compliment

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

2067 (II)

Master Level / I Year/ EDUCATION

Full Marks: 50

Sociolinguistics (Eng.518)

Time: 3 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

5x6=30

- Elaborate the concept of 'communicative competence' with its components.
- What are the social dimensions of sociolinguistic study? Describe.
- What does the term 'World Englishes' refer to? Discuss the characteristics.

OR

Explain positive politeness and faces.

- What is bilingualism? Mention the common types.
- What is mother tongue education? Do you think it is beneficial in the context of Nepal?

OR

What do you mean by language shift and maintenance? What are the consequences of language shift?

Group "C"

1x12=12

- What is the relationship between language and power? Describe the four ideologies of decision-making in language planning as mentioned by Cobarrubias (1983).

Sociolinguistics (Eng.518)

Group "A"

8

Attempt ALL the questions.

Tick (✓) the best answers.

- Coulmas' (1997) term for sociolinguistics is
 - micro - sociolinguistics
 - sociology of language
 - macro - sociolinguistics
 - linguistics
- The studies which suggest if X then Y are called

- a. corelational studies
 - b. implicational studies
 - c. social implications
 - d. micro- linguistic studies
3. Which of the following is not true of a pidgin?
- a. a pidgin has no native speakers
 - b. a pidgin can be a creole later
 - c. a pidgin is a creole
 - d. a pidgin is no one's first language
4. What is a characteristic of negative politeness?
- a. shift to more informal style
 - b. friendly style of language
 - c. language style is not much polite
 - d. avoidance of imposition
5. If the second language replaces first in the process of being bilingual, then it is called
- a. elite bilingualism
 - b. folk bilingualism
 - c. covert bilingualism
 - d. vertical bilingualism
6. Which of the following languages of Nepal does not fall under Indo-European language?
- a. Nepali
 - b. Maithili
 - c. Thani
 - d. Newar
7. The ideology that is related to the allowance of the use of more than one language in social settings is called
- a. linguistic assimilation
 - b. linguistic pluralism
 - c. vernacularization
 - d. internationalism
8. What is true according to Bernstein?
- a. restricted code is used only by lower class
 - b. all the social classes use elaborated code
 - c. all the social classes have access to restricted code
 - d. both the codes are used by all social classes

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

- 2067-(II)

Master Level /1 Year/EDUCATION

Full Marks: 50

Second Language Acquisition (Eng.519) Time- 3 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

1. Define SLA, and discuss in brief the process of SLA in relation to the concepts 'modularity' and 'systematicity and variability'.
2. According to sociolinguistic perspective of SLA, how does community of practice function in the acquisition of a second language?

OR

Briefly explain the basic assumptions of Vygotsky's socio-cultural theory of SLA.

4. Discuss with examples the role of input and interaction in 1-2 acquisition. Support your answer with the hypotheses of Krashen and Long.
5. What does the notion of 'processing instruction' refer to? Explain the basic premises of processing instruction in brief.

OR

Define inter language; and discuss major features and patterns of L₂ interlanguage.

7. Present the notion of 'Language aptitude' as one, of the significant non language factors to influence SLA.

Group "C"

1x12=12

8. State and explain processing approaches to L₂ acquisition in reference to McLaughlin's Information Processing Model and Anderson's Active Control of Thought Model.

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY 2067 (II)

Master Level /I Year/EDUCATION

Roll No.:

Language Acquisition (Eng.519)

Group "A"

8

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

1. The learning of a non-native language in the environment of learner's native language is generally referred to as

second language acquisition (SLA)

native language acquisition

foreign language acquisition (FLA)

heritage language acquisition

2. -----predicts the potential area of errors

a. contrastive analysis (CA)

b. error analysis (EA)

c. universal grammar (UG)

d. generativism

- 3.----- works for regularity of the inner thought

a. zone of proximal development (ZPD)

b. scaffolding

c. private speech

d. community of practice speech

4. L₂ acquisition through the involvement in community of practice is known as

a. second language socialization

b. situated SLA

c. mediated SLA

d. microgenesis

5. -----are the subtle forms of feedback

a. input and interaction

b. interaction and output

c. recasts

d. affect and investment

6. Swain (1995) believes that L₂ learners move from processing

a. semantic to syntactic

b. syntactic to semantic

c. actual to abstract

d. explicit to implicit

7. Interface explanation of instruction finds the role of explicit instruction to develop _____ in the learners

a. automatic L₂ knowledge

b. communicative abilities

c. grammatical consciousness

d. native-like performance

8. 'Phonemic coding ability' characterizes

a. intrinsic investment

b. language aptitude

c. extrinsic investment

d. language shock

**All the Questions papers of English
Education with Objectives Questions
2069**

Compulsory Subjective

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY 2068

**Master Level /I Year/EDUCATION
Foundations of Education (Ed. 512)**

Full Marks: 100

Time: 4 hrs.

*Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words
as far as practicable.*

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

8x6=48

1. Enumerate the functions of philosophy in the present system of education.
2. Elaborate the philosophical premises of existentialism in brief.
3. Discuss the philosophical premises of education according to post-modern philosophy.

OR

- Explain the aims of education according to Buddhist philosophy.
4. Discuss the philosophical premises of phenomenology.

OR

- Explain the implication of constructivism in present education system.
5. Explain the influencing factors of social mobility in the society.
 6. "Discuss the concept of marginalized and disadvantages people from educational perspectives" and find out the ways to bring them in the main stream of education.

OR

- Discuss the multicultural perspective in education. State the approaches for making education multicultural.
7. Discuss the different approaches of studying comparative education.
 8. Explain the contribution of 'Roman education' in Western education practices.

Group "C" 3x12=36

9. Explain the concept of social justice in education. Describe the child, right and women right as instruments for promoting social justice in society.
10. Critically examine the major philosophical premises of progressivism in education.
11. Explain the problems of curriculum, assessment and language in Nepalese education.

OR

Discuss the basic needs approaches in education.

Group "A" 16

Attempt ALL the questions.

Tick () the best answers.

1. The field of philosophy that studies the nature of ultimate reality is
a. Epistemology
b. Axiology
c. Metaphysics
d. Logic
2. The function of philosophy that is concerned with learning what has been said and done by various persons or in various schools of philosophical thought is
a. Normative function
b. Analytic function
c. Prescriptive function
d. Descriptive function
3. Which philosophy rejects the notion that "society imitates nature and encourages competition"?
a. Progressivism
b. Existentialism
c. Phenomenology
d. Modernism
4. In philosophy, the knowledge that God has disclosed to the man is known as
a. Rational knowledge
b. Revealed knowledge
c. Intuitive knowledge
d. Empirical knowledge
5. 'The values that exist in their own right regardless of personal preferences' is associated with
a. Objective value
b. Subjective value
c. Ethical value
d. Aesthetics value
6. 'The physical universe apart from the man has neither meaning, nor purpose' is the notion of

- a. Progressivism
b. Existentialism
c. Post-modernism
d. Phenomenology
7. 'Phenomenology as a philosophy helps learners
- Understand and comprehend past experience
 - Understand the authority of effective behaviour
 - Understand and comprehend lived experience
 - Understand and comprehend future experience
8. "Education is emancipation from oppression" is the aim of
- Modern and education
 - Hinduism and education
 - Constructivism
 - Post-modernism
9. The notion 'that a social hierarchy was a natural and unavoidable feature of social life' is associated with
- The ubiquity of stratification
 - Patterning of stratification
 - Antiquity of stratification
 - Diversity of stratification
10. The theory that concerned with 'explaining the origin and maintenance of order and stability in society' is associated with
- Symbolic interaction theory
 - Power theory
 - Conflict theory
 - Functionalism
11. Which of the following are the characteristics of 'social class' according to Max Weber?
- Same geographical settlement
 - Same political party
 - Similar status situation
 - Same educational status
12. A son of a sweeper when goes to the school graduates and gets a big government job then he has
- Upward mobility in economic status
 - Horizontal mobility in economic status
 - Downward mobility in economic status
 - Embourgeoisement
13. Which of the following was the aim of 'Spartan education'?
- To cultivate religious commitment
 - To develop soldiers and military leaders
 - To teach group survival skills
 - To cultivate humanist

14. When did the movement of mass education gain the strongest moment?
- During the Renaissance
 - During, the rise of Christianity
 - During the nationalistic movement
 - During the industrial revolution
15. Which of the following country has need oriented decentralized education system?
- a. India b. Nepal c. USA d. China
16. The main problem of Nepalese education is it
- Economic problem
 - Religious problem
 - Geographical problem
 - Defect in school level curriculum

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

2068

Master Level /I Year/ EDUCATION

Full Marks: 50

Educational Psychology (ED. 513)

Time: 3 hrs.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

5x6=30

- Explain the physical characteristics of an adolescent.
 - Point out the nature and nurture issue of human development with suitable, example.
 - Discuss the types of sexual deviation.
- OR
- Explain the causes of alcoholism and suggest remedies to overcome this problem.
- List the various types of counselling and discuss their importance's.
 - Point out the major implication of operant conditioning learning theory in classroom instruction.

OR

Present the approach of Phen Vygotsky of learning

Group "C"

12

6. Explain the psychoanalytical approach of learning present by Sigmund Freud and also present the ways to overcome frustration suggested by him.

Group "A"

8

Attempt ALL the questions.

Tick () the best answers.

1. Which of the following age is known as "age of empty nest"?
- Puberty
 - Early adulthood
 - Middle age
 - Old age
2. Which of the following is not the nature of mental development in adolescence?
- Idealistic thinking
 - Pragmatist thinking
 - Conformism
 - Self regulatory thinking
3. The "id" of an individual is guided by
- pain and pleasure
 - recognition
 - reasoning
 - ideals
4. Which level of IQ is considered as the border line of mental retardation?
- Below 80
 - Below 90
 - 70 to 80
 - 60 to 70
5. Which of the following tool of guidance is used to identify nature of problem in depth as a daily account?
- Cumulative record
 - Anecdotal record
 - Interview
 - Inventory
6. Senses are gateway of knowledge is the belief of
- empiricism
 - rationalism
 - humanism
 - constructivism
7. Which theory of learning is based on understanding of problematic situation?
- Classical conditioning
 - Operant conditioning
 - Trial and error learning
 - Insightful learning
8. The child's ability to recognize "volume of water does not belong to shape of container is the indicative of
- operation
 - metacognition
 - centration
 - conservation

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

2068

Master Level /I Year/EDUCATION Full Marks: 50

Curriculum Planning and Practices (ED.514) Time: 3 hrs.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B" 5x6=30

1. Illustrate the nature of curriculum according to the Perennialist view.
2. Explain the theoretical basis of New Taxonomy of Educational Objectives.
3. Explain any five factors that affect the curriculum change process.

OR

"Rational model is generally followed in curriculum development process," Justify this statement.

4. Differentiate between dissemination and diffusion.

OR

Exemplify the role of communication and supports in curriculum implementation activity.

5. Briefly state the school level curriculum development process adopted in Nepal.

Group "C" 12

6. State the meaning of curriculum design. Differentiate between subject centred design and learner centred design of curriculum.

Group "A" 8

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

1. Curriculum should consist of the "permanent studies." With which conception of curriculum this definition belongs to?
 - a. Curriculum as the cumulative tradition of organized knowledge.
 - b. Curriculum as experience.
 - c. Curriculum as instructional plan.
 - d. Curriculum as technological system of production.

2. Which statement reflects the characteristic of curriculum as "reflective thinking"?
- Permanent studies are valid for the present and for all time.
 - The curriculum should consist entirely of knowledge which comes from the disciplines.
 - Thought is not divorced from the action but is tested by application,
 - Curriculum making is the job of "educational engineer"
3. Fixed sequence of curriculum elements beginning from objectives to evaluation is the main essence of
- Ralph Tyler's model.
 - Wheeler's model.
 - Nicholls and Nicholls model.
 - Walker's model.
4. A curriculum developer introduces certain statistics so that concept of statistics can be related to concept in reliability course. This is an example of
- sequence.
 - balance.
 - continuity.
 - articulation.
- Which curriculum design generally uses "Block Time" for teaching?
- Subject design
 - Social reconstructionists design
 - Humanistic design
 - Core design
6. Which change strategy/ies is/are top-down in nature?
- Rationale-empirical strategy
 - Normative reeducative strategy
 - Power coercive strategy
 - Both a and b
7. Catalyst as change agent refers to one who
- suggests solution to an identified problem.
 - provides information on new syllabus.
 - acts as a conduit and encourager for the participant to change their behaviour.
 - acts to apply curriculum change from external sources and enforces a locally initiated curriculum change.
8. Which statement is true about Research, Development and Diffusion (RDD) Model?

- a. Major concern I is producing uniform high quality innovation.
- b. Social climate of the receiving body should be the major focus of dissemination.
- c. Implementer identifies the problem with existing curriculum and attempt is made to solve the problem by themselves.
- d. Outside change agents are used only to assist the process involved.

Foundations of Education (Ed.Psy.501) 2068

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

8x6=48

1. Discuss the relationship between education and philosophy.
2. What are the main agents in teaching process and what role does the teacher play in progressivism?
3. Compare and contrast between the conflict theory and contradiction theory.
4. What are the modes of socialization? Compare and contrast between them.
5. What are the natures of power? Discuss the role of the state in education.
6. Discuss the relationship between education and culture. Explain the social justice approach in education.
7. Discuss the basic needs approaches in education. in the context of democratic education.
8. Explain the evolutionary theory in the context of social change.

Group "C"

3x12=36

9. Explain in brief the various bases of education in the context of Indian education.

Discuss the development of secondary education in Nepal in relation with curriculum organization and examination system.

OR

Compare and contrast between existentialism and progressivism in relation to aims of education.

11. Compare and contrast the views of Hindu and Buddhist philosophy on the nature of knowledge.

Group "A"

16

Attempt ALL the questions.

Tick () the best answers.

1. What does sociology of education mean?
 - a. relation of sociology with education
 - b. study on relation of educational institutions of society
 - c. relation between education and society
 - d. none of the above
2. What does the term 'epistemology' refer to?
 - a. domain of God
 - b. domain of knowledge
 - c. domain of spirit
 - d. domain of values
3. What does the aim of education in existentialism impart for?
 - a. to confront the situation
 - b. to resolve pupil's maladjustment
 - c. to give high priority to individual interest
 - d. to be concern with the meaning of existence
4. What does bi-polarity of education mean?
 - a. common efforts to achieve education
 - b. conformity and originality in education
 - c. individuality in education
 - d. creativity in education
5. When did Royal Commission for higher education form?
 - a. 2040 B.&
 - b. 2041 B.S.
 - c. 2042 B.S.
 - d. 2045 B.S.
6. Who rejected the concept enfolded natural self of a- child?
 - a. Rousseau
 - b. Emerson
 - c. Dewey
 - d. Froebel
7. What does the word "Kibbutz" denote?
 - a. commune system of USSR
 - b. commune system of China
 - c. commune system of Israel
 - d. commune system of Burma
8. What is the function of nursery school?
 - a. a substitute for a good home
 - b. to supplement the normal services which the home renders

- c, a link between nature and child
 d. a substitute for the burden of the parents
9. What is the work of Rousseau?
 a. Emile
 b. Society
 c. God is dead
 d. Education is poison
10. Which one performs orderly thing?
 a. metaphysics
 b. logic
 c. epistemology
 d. psychology
11. Who is the founder of professionism?
 a. Durkheim
 b. Dewey
 c. Rousseau
 d. Binet
12. Which one studies the reality?
 a. metaphysics
 b. epistemology
 c. axiology
 d. education
13. With which values are related?
 a. epistemology
 b. axiology
 c. metaphysics
 d. psychology
14. What is the function of education?
 a. action
 b. reflection
 c. change
 d. development
15. What is the function of philosophy?
 a. finding the reality
 b. finding culture
 c. finding values
 d. finding logic
16. What does signify empowerment?
 a. right to discussion
 b. right to education
 c. right to life
 d. right to power

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

2068

Master Level /1 Year/EDUCATION

Full Marks: 50

Psychology in Classroom (ED.Psy.502)

Time: 3hrs.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

30

1. "Human development is affected by cultural changes." Justify this

statement with the characteristics of adolescence.

2. What are the reasons with increasing drug addiction problems in young ones? Suggest the remedial measures for it.
3. What are the differences between guidance and counselling? Explain the various techniques of counselling.
4. Describe the Piaget's stand point on cognitive development of a child.
5. What is constructivism? How does it play the role in instructional teaching model? Explain.

Group "C"

12

6. Differentiate the views about learning from the stand point of classical and operant conditioning. Describe the major applications of operant conditioning theory.

Group "A"

8

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick the best answers.

1. Which stage is considered as an age of empty nest?
 - a. puberty
 - b. early adulthood
 - c. middle age
 - d. old age.
2. Electra complex represents
 - a. son's hostility toward father
 - b. daughter's hostility toward father
 - c. son's love towards mother
 - d. daughter's love towards mother
3. Which of the following is the characteristic of emotional development during adolescence?
 - a. hyper emotion
 - b. lack of emotional responses
 - c. emotional indices
 - d. emotional imbalance
4. The drugs which slow down the activities of an individual and diminish the response of brain is called
 - a. stimulant drugs
 - b. sedative drugs
 - c. deliriant drugs
 - d. neurotic drugs
5. What is the main difference between guidance and counselling
 - a. guidance is teacher centred, counselling is student centred
 - b. guidance is student centred, counselling is teacher centred
 - c. guidance uses group technique, counselling uses individual

- technique
- d. guidance is autocratic, counselling is democratic
6. The classical conditioning theory of Pavlov is based on which of the following unlearned behaviour
- a. genetic endowment
b. reflexes
c. instincts
d. maturation
7. The learning of animal by simply exploring the maze, without food reward is an example of
- a. sensory preconditioning
b. reward expectancy
c. place learning
d. latent learning
8. Which of the following is an example of student centred model?
- a. behaviour modification
b. information processing
c. social interaction
d. group investigation

ENGLISH EDUCATION

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

2068

Master Level /I Year/EDUCATION

Roll No.:

Phonetics & Phonology (Eng.Ed.511)

Group "A"

16

Attempt ALL the questions.

Tick () the best answers.

1. Which of the followings is not the primary objectives of phonology?
- a. to specify the distributional limitations of individual sounds
b. to give systematic presentation of the inventory of phonemes
c. to identify, describe and classify speech sounds
d. to provide a description of phonetic realization of each phoneme
2. Of the three phases in the production of stop sounds, the first one is known as
- a. plosion
b. hold
c. release
d. onset
3. When two phones occur in the same phonetic context without changing the meaning of the word are known as
- a. phonemes
b. conditional variants
c. allophones
d. free variants
4. Which of the following rules is not a natural rule?
- a. $K \rightarrow k^1 / -I$
b. $V \rightarrow V^1 - nas$
c. $b \rightarrow -V - L V$
d. S
5. Which of the following sounds is specified for the feature [-son

+labial, +vd, -cont]?

- a. [p] b. [m] c. [b] d. [v]
6. The consonant sound at the end of the word 'button' has the features: voicing, alveolarity, syllabicity and nasalness. Which of the following features are redundant?
a. voicing and nasalness b. voicing and syllabicity
c. voicing and alveolarity d. syllabicity and alveolarity
7. Which of the following is a step sound?
a. [θ] b. [β] c. [w] d. [ŋ]
8. Which of the following words comprises unreleased stop?
a. better b. outpost c. pool d. cool
9. When the phonological string AB is phonetically realized as BA, the phonological process is known as
a. deletion b. metathesis
c. epenthesis d. coalescence
10. The feature 'delayed release' is used to distinguish
a. stops from nasals b. stops from fricative
c. stops from laterals d. stops from affricates
11. The unrounded counterpart of the cardinal vowel [] is
a. [0] b. [u] c. [A] d. [u4]
12. The diacritic mark under the segment as in [b] indicates
a. voiceless b. breathy voiced d
c. centralized d. syllabicity
13. Which of the following statement is not true?
a. all stops are plosives b. all clicks are stops
c. all ejectives are stops d. all implosives are stops
14. The opposition between the members [l] and [r] is
a. isolated b. privative
c. proportional d. neutralized
15. Which of the following class of sounds has the feature [+ cont]
a. nasals b. fricatives and glides
c. plosives d. plosives and glides
16. If a child pronounces 'dog' as [gog] and 'helloes' [lelo], the phonological process involved is
a. contiguous progressive consonant assimilation
b. contiguous regressive consonant assimilation
c. non-contiguous progressive consonant assimilation
d. non-contiguous regressive consonant assimilation

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

8x6=48

1. Give the three terms descriptions of the following IPA symbols:

2. Define semiotics and mention its relationships with linguistics.
3. What do you mean by air-stream, mechanism? How do you differentiate pulmonic and non-pulmonic sounds? Explain briefly.
4. What is the significance of 'minimal pairs' in linguistic studies? How are minimal pairs categorized into various classes? Explain.
5. Write short notes on any TWO:

- a. aspiration
- b. lateral plosion
- c. acoustic phonetics

6. Mention a brief description of phonemic overlapping, and differentiate complete phonemic overlapping from partial overlapping.
7. What, do you mean by assimilation? How do you differentiate contiguous and non-contiguous assimilation? Briefly explain with examples.
8. Expand the following rule into four rules:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} A \\ E \\ \text{Group "C"} \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow BI - \left\{ \begin{array}{c} C \\ D \end{array} \right\}$$

3x12=36

9. How do you mean by processes of speech production? Mention the four processes involved in speech production.

OR

Discuss Trubetzkoy's theory of distinctive opposition. Mention all types of distinctive oppositions he propounded.

10. Distinguish between segmental and suprasegmental features, and discuss briefly on all suprasegmental features as prescribed in your course of study.
11. Study the following phonetic data and carry out phonemic analysis of the suspicious pairs of segments. Rewrite the first column of data phonemically:

Phonetic data:

[bimɔ] --	'elbow'	[buggin] --	'his ear'
[nigbin] --	'his arm'	[dunnu] --	'eyes'
[bimnu] --	'elbows'	[gid] --	'finger'
[dungin] --	'his eyes'	[mugni:n] --	'his hair'
[mimɔ] --	'ant-hill'	[nuŋgin] --	'he will eat'
[bugbi] --	'ears'	[nuβmu] --	'feet'
[dibnuŋ] --	'my head'	[mimɔm:n] --	'his nose'
[dibgu] --	'hen'		

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

2068

Master Level / I Year / EDUCATION

Full Marks: 100

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

Time: 4 hrs.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

8x6=48

1. Explain and illustrate allomorphic alternations.
2. What is syntactic linkage? Describe its types.
3. Provide an original sentence illustrating each of the following terms:
 - a. Partitive noun
 - b. Benefactive for
 - c. Inclusive imperative
 - d. Elliptical question
 - e. Stative verb
 - f. Phrasal modal
4. What is pedagogical grammar? Mention its characteristics.
5. Write short notes on any TWO:
 - a. L - language and E - language
 - b. Middle voice
 - c. Affix
6. Briefly discuss the shortcomings of the 'syntactic structures' model of Transformational Generative Grammar.
7. Why are the following sentences ungrammatical? Give reasons and supply the correct sentence for each of them.
 - a. Explain me that rule again, please.
 - b. Are you going to give to me an answer?

- c. Why didn't you open him the door?
8. Provide activity - based suggestions for the teachers who are unable to teach conditional sentence properly.

Group "C"

3x12=36

9. Give tree diagrams and mapping rules for any TWO of the following sentences:
- John wore a dress, and Ken a suit.
 - Perhaps he teaches English.
 - Where do you live?
10. Discuss the role of phrase structure rules in Transformational Generative Grammar and show the changes in them from 57 model to GB Theory.
11. Introduce a case grammar. Distinguish between traditional cases and Fillmore's cases and describe the latter one.

Group "A"

16

Attempt ALL the questions.

Tick

the best answers.

1. Which of the following sentences contains a perception copula?
- They become wild
 - They look funny to me
 - They remain protected
 - They are nice
2. What is not true about traditional grammar?
- It is based on scientific principles
 - It is scholarly
 - It does not incorporate language change
 - It follows classical models
3. The relation between two immediate constituents in 'black dog' is
- linkage by marker
 - linkage by context
 - linkage by selection
 - linkage by inflection
4. Lexical - Functional Grammar (LFG) is grammar
- transformational
 - transformational generative
 - generative but not transformational
 - transformational but not generative
5. The sentence 'She is coming tomorrow' expresses
- future time
 - temporary situation

- c. change in progress
d. activity in progress
6. Which of the following is a diffuse imperative?
a. somebody open the door
b. let us pray
c. let's go to the movie
d. don't open the door
7. Which of the following expresses non-generic meaning?
a. The cow is a domestic animal
b. A cow is a domestic animal
c. Cows are domestic animals
d. The cow that you sold me died yesterday
8. Which of the following is an optional element of PRED?
a. AUX
b. VP
c. AdVI
d. NP
9. The new version of context free phrase structure grammar is
a. generalized phrase structure grammar
b. relational grammar
c. case grammar
d. functional grammar
10. Which grammar is based on standard literary writing?
a. structural grammar
b. pedagogic grammar
c. traditional grammar
d. communicative grammar
11. Systemic grammar describes language in terms of three levels.
They are
a. phonology, morphology and syntax
b. phonology, syntax and semantics
c. substance, form and context
d. substance, form and syntax
12. Which is the output of movement rules?
a. D - structure
b. S - structure
c. LF - component
d. PF - component
13. The word 'boy' is defined as
a. proper, concrete, living and human
b. proper, concrete, nonliving and human
c. common, concrete, living and human
d. common, abstract, living and human
14. What is the function of relativized noun in "The man that I gave the book to is over there"?
a. subject
b. direct object

10. Critically comment on Krashen's hypothesis of SLA.
11. How far do you think teaching through mother language would be possible in Nepalese context? Give reasoned answer.

OR

Discuss the various experiments carried out on animals in course of teaching language to them. What are their implications in language learning and teaching?

Group "A"

16

Attempt ALL the questions.

Tick () the best answers.

1. Sociocultural theory of SLA basically includes
- variability of SLA
 - application of sociocultural theory of SLA
 - affect and investment in SLA
 - communication strategies in SLA
2. Which of the following is not true about Creole?
- It is the developed / grown up form of pidgin
 - It has expanded vocabulary items
 - It has no native speakers
 - It has elaborated linguistic system
3. What a child accepts from the language being used around him / her is linguistically known as
- reinforcement
 - input
 - intake
 - output
4. The speaker who develops a native-like competence in two languages is a/an
- infant bilingual
 - office bilingual
 - compound bilingual
 - coordinate bilingual
5. The pivot grammar starts with
- two-word utterances
 - holophrase
 - babbling
 - one-word utterances
6. 'Therapeutic change' as a cause for language change basically means
- linguistic items shifting into each other places
 - the change in language because of social need
 - neatening patterns of language during the changing course of time
 - the omission of old fashioned or out dated language
7. In Ethnography of speaking 'act sequence' refers to

- a. the time and place of speaking
b. actual form and content of what is said
c. the choice of channel d. specific behaviours and properties
8. Of the following four options which one is acquired first by a child?
- a. double negatives
b. the morpheme 'no' at the beginning of utterances
c. the rhythmic aspect of language
d. sentences like "that was not me"
9. Language acquisition becomes very difficult after puberty. This view is particularly held by
- a. the natural order hypothesis b. discourse theory
c. critical period hypothesis d. accommodation theory
10. The earlier the learning, the better will be language proficiency is the essence of
- a. discourse theory b. accommodation theory
c. assimilation theory d. critical period hypotheses
11. Which of the following is not a common feature in child phonology?
- a. the phonological system that a child acquires is based on that of the adults
b. children frequently simplify consonant clusters
c. their pronunciations are error-free and properly articulated
d. they devoice final consonants
12. Which of the following is not true about language?
- a. language changes along with the axis of time
b. languages varies along with the axis of place
c. language doesn't have its existence in the lack of its written script
d. language has duality of patterning
13. Recognition of more than one language as 'official language' in a country is called
- a. linguistic assimilation b. linguistic pluralism
c. internationalism d. vernacularization
14. When a change of situation requires a change in the language

used, then we have

- a. situational code switching
- b. code - mixing
- c. conversational code switching
- d. metaphorical code switching

15. Which of the following best defines speech community?

- a. skill which happens at competence or performance level
- b. demonstrative ability among the people who communicate with each other directly or indirectly
- c. equal balance and advanced mastery of two languages
- d. a monolingual or multilingual speech community held together by frequency and social interaction

16. A well accepted pre-requisite for a language to be standard language is

- a. elaborated function
- b. good breeding
- c. codification
- d. large number of vocabulary

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

2068

Master Level /I Year/EDUCATION

Full Marks: 100

Phonetics & Phonology (Eng.Ed.516)

Time: 4 hrs.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

8x6=48

1. Write brief notes on the following:

- a. English *central* vowels
- b. Ambisyllabicity

2. What is ambisyllabicity? In what contexts are the consonants ambisyllabic? Show by means of tree diagram how consonants are ambisyllabic.

OR

Discuss with illustration the roles of X positions associated with segments of sounds.

3. Briefly discuss chief English consonantal articulations that characterize place of articulation.

4. What are the features of pronunciation? Explain briefly.

OR

Discuss different roles of teacher in teaching pronunciation in a classroom.

5. It is only the tense vowels that are realised long before voiced fricatives, /r/ 4nd word boundaries and short elsewhere. Illustrate.
6. 'The two sounds which are in complementary distribution are, mutually exclusive.' Illustrate.

OR

Discuss and illustrate the following aspiration rule for the voiceless stops:

/p/ → [p^h]
/t/ → [t^h] / _
/k/ → [k^h]

7. How does velaric airstream mechanism differ from glottalic airstream mechanism? Give the IPA symbols of the stops produced by these two mechanisms.
8. Give the three terms description of the following IPA symbols each.

① [ɔ] ② [k] ③ [m] ④ [L] ⑤ [R] ⑥ N

Group "C"

3x 12=36

9. How is a [Sonorant] different from [Continuant]? Discuss with examples the four possible combinations of these two binary features that express four major classes of sounds with examples.

OR

What are phonological features? Briefly discuss the various manner, place and vowel features with examples.

10. Define phonology. Discuss how classical phonology is different from generative phonology.
11. Syllable has been defined variously by various scholars from different perspectives. Discuss these different angles of syllable definitions.

Group "A"

16

Attempt ALL the questions.

• Tick () the best answers.

1. Metrical phonology is an approach originally proposed in it doctoral dissertation by Liberman in 1979
 - a. to handle the notion of tonal phenomenon
 - b. to find something new in phonology
 - c. to handle stress phenomena
 - d. to recognize abstract underlying forms

2. Japanese language, often known as a pitch-accent language, is
- in some ways between a stress language and a tone language
 - invariably realized as a low pitch accent,
 - the type of language in which stress difference is contrastive
 - in a way the meaning is affected by the pitch.
3. Which of the following is not true with classical phonology?
- It focuses on determining the number of phonemes in a given language.
 - It describes the distributions of phonemes and their significant limitations.
 - It is a study between the phonemes and their actual phonetic realizations.
 - It deals with both the underlying phonological representation and actual phonetic representation.
4. Which of the following combinations of [High] and [Low] is possible in English?
- $\left[\begin{array}{c} + \text{High} \\ - \text{Low} \end{array} \right]$
 - $\left[\begin{array}{c} - \text{High} \\ - \text{Low} \end{array} \right]$
 - $\left[\begin{array}{c} - \text{High} \\ + \text{Low} \end{array} \right]$
 - $\left[\begin{array}{c} + \text{High} \\ + \text{Low} \end{array} \right]$
5. In SSE, the tense vowels are realised long
- before voiced fricatives, /w/ and word boundaries and short elsewhere.
 - before voiced fricatives, /r/ and word boundaries and short elsewhere.
 - before voiced fricatives, /l/ and word boundaries and short elsewhere.
 - before voiced fricatives, /j/ and word boundaries and short elsewhere.
6. Which of the following is not a 'Vowel-Length Rule' of RP and GA?
- Associate a [-tense] vowel with one X-position.
 - Associate a (+tense) vowel with two X-positions.
 - Associate each element of a diphthong with one X-position.
 - Associate a lax vowel with two X-positions in certain contexts:
7. The three phonemes of English —/p t k/—that are subject to aspiration are not random
- but rather constitute a clearly defined natural class of oral stops.
 - but rather constitute a clearly defined natural class of voiceless stops.
 - but rather constitute a clearly defined natural class of fortis series.
 - but rather constitute a clearly defined natural class of aspiration.
8. Which of the following is not true?
- Stops and continuants are mutually exclusive.

- a. core syllable = core onset + core peak.
- b. core syllable = core onset + core coda.
- c. core syllable = core onset + core rhyme.
- d. core syllable = core onset + X-positions.

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

2068

Master Level / I Year/EDUCATION

Full Marks: 100

English Grammar for Teachers (Eng.ed.517)

Time: 4 hrs.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

8x6=48

1. Define grammar and discuss its characteristics.
2. Explain the lexical approach of teaching grammar.
3. Discuss the uses of cleft sentences with illustrative examples.
4. The sentences in each pair differ at least slightly in how they would be used. For each pair explain the difference
 - I. a. She always kids her brother.
b. She is always kidding her brother.
 - II. a. Your sister is about to get on the plane.
b. Your sister is going to get on the plane.
 - III. a. He snored and talked in his sleep all night long.
b. He was snoring and talking in his sleep all night long.
 - IV. a. You are very rude.
b. You are being very rude.
 - V. a. The plane is landing at La Guardia Airport.
b. "The plane will land at La Guardia Airport.
 - VI. a. They will argue the wisdom of the president's tax cut for the next three years.
b. They will arguing the wisdom of the president's tax cut for the next three years.
5. How are grammar games helpful to teach grammar? Describe a grammar game.

OR

Write the thematic roles of the underlined phrases in the following

sentences.

- a. The goalic caught the ball.
 - b. The ball bounced several times before rolling under the bench where it came to - stop.
 - c. Fire gives off heat
 - d. The scarf was knitted by hand
 - e. The book is at my apartment'
 - f. The boy laughed.
6. Describe any six basic principles of task based language teaching (TBLT).

OR

Differentiate the restricted and non-restricted relative clauses in English.

7. Explain why the following sentences are erroneous.
- a. The subject of his lecture was the human intelligence.
 - b. Linda is terribly worried at this situation.
 - c. She was working on her, paper since noon.
 - d. Tom will be finished by the time his wife comes home.
 - e. John donated a lot of money to his favorite charity.
 - f. f. She avoided to commit a crime.
8. Discuss the basic principles for grammar teaching as given by Thronburry (1999).

OR

Indicate the meaning expressed by each model verb in bold face.

- a. She's your sister; you know. You **might** try being a little more friendly when she's around.
 - b. They **can** get as much as 60 inches of rain in a year in Seattle.
 - c. We **must** control him before he leaves for Thailand.
 - d. They **shall** not pass.
 - e. He **would** come here everyday and tell me how to run my business.
 - f. They **couldn't have** told him about the party. Catherine and I were the only people who know about it and we did not tell any one else.
9. How is grammar taught, from examples? Prepare activities for teaching a grammar topic.

OR

Argue for. or against explicit grammar teaching.

10. What are the problems / challenges the EFL students have with relative clauses and what would you suggest to overcome those problems / challenges?

11; Discuss six design criteria for pedagogic 'language rules given by Michael Swan.

English Grammar for Teachers (Eng.Ed.517)

Group "A"

16

Attempt ALL the questions.

Tick () the best answers.

1. Which of the following statements is true about structural grammar?
 - a. It neglects speech
 - b. It is prescriptive in its nature
 - c. It is based on both introspective and attested data
 - d. It is based on the data obtained from the native speakers of a language
2. The grammar which maintains how a language ought to be spoken or written is called a
 - a. descriptive grammar
 - b. formal grammar
 - c. prescriptive grammar
 - d. functional grammar
3. By 'generate' Chomsky means
 - a. to produce
 - b. to explicitly characterise
 - c. to create
 - d. to increase
4. The question 'And these isotopes formed how?' is an example of
 - a. display question
 - b. embedded question
 - c. echo - question
 - d. rhetorical question
5. Which of the following sentence - is an example of idiomatic imperative?
 - a. Ann, you go first.
 - b. Behave yourself.
 - c. Let's eat breakfast.
 - d. I need you to fill out this form.
6. The thematic role of the 'underlined prepositional phrase in the sentence 'Alicia went to the ball with her boy friend, Bill' is
 - a. Instrumental
 - b. Theme
 - c. Comitative
 - d. Source
7. Which of the following sentences contains paired - ergative phrasal verb?
 - a. After about an hour, the storm began to die down.
 - b. At the end of December sales of consumer goods usually taper off.
 - c. The ship blew up.
 - d. Over the past two weeks, a number of problems have cropped up.
8. The verb 'ran' in the sentence 'He ran to the post office.' is
 - a. an activity verb
 - b. an achievement verb
 - c. an accomplishment verb
 - d. a stative verb
9. Which of the following sentences does not contain 'get passive'?
 - a. John got arrested

- b. Fred got examined by a specialist
 c. Education is getting specialized
 d. W3 are getting paid
10. Which of the following sentences has been derived after the operation of tough movement (object to subject raising)?
 a. This lesson is easy to understand.
 b. Edith seems to enjoy my company.
 c. John is eager to please.
 d. John is easy to please.
11. In the sentence, 'John is less tolerant than Bill', the word 'less' refers to
 a. equality comparison b. superiority relationship
 c. inferiority relationship d. none of the above
12. Which of the following discourse connectors is an example of concessive discourse connector?
 a. accordingly b. nevertheless
 c. however d. indeed
13. If a grammar properly describes phonological morphological, syntactic and semantic structure, this property is known as
 a. observational adequacy b. descriptive adequacy
 c. explanatory adequacy d. all of the above
14. Which of the following statements about pedagogical grammar is true?
 a. A pedagogical grammar is meant for linguists
 b. A pedagogical grammar is always descriptive
 c. A pedagogical grammar aims to capture the native, speakers' competence
 d. A pedagogical grammar is a tailor-made grammar
15. Which of the following criteria is not a criterion for putting the selected items in order
 a. complexity b. learnability
 c. usefulness d. teachability
16. Which of the following sentences is an example of reversed wh-cleft?
 a. What is bought was a small red convertible
 b. Who won't be at the party is Bob
 c. A vacation is what I really need

d. What he does is sell cars.

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY 2068

Master Level /I Year/EDUCATION

Full Marks: 50

Sociolinguistics (Eng.518)

Time: 3 hrs.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

5x6=30

1. Differentiate between sociolinguistics and sociology of language.
2. Explain the principles of sociolinguistic investigation after Bell (1976).

OR

A pidgin is sometimes regarded as a reduced variety of a normal language. Justify.

3. What are the explanations for women's language? Explain.
4. What is code switching? Discuss its types.
5. What is the application of sociolinguistics in language teaching? Relate it to the context of Nepal.

OR

What is language change? What are the sociolinguistic causes of language change?

Group "C"

1x12=12

6. What is language planning? Mention different types of language planning. How do you think languages should be planned in Nepalese context?

Sociolinguistics (Eng.518)

Group "A"

8

Attempt ALL the questions.

Tick () the best answers.

1. According to Holmes (2008), sociolinguistics is the study of
 - a. the relationship between language and society
 - b. the relationship between language and culture
 - c. the effects of society on language
 - d. the socio-cultural values of language
2. What does 'key' in 'Ethnography of SPEAKING' refer to?
 - a. the choice of channel
 - b. tone, manner of spirit of speech
 - c. specific behaviours of speaking

- d. form and content of what is said
3. A sub-ordinate variety of language is called
- a. lingua franca b. dialect
c. pidgin d. creole
4. Which of the following statements is true?
- a. There can be faceless communication
b. There is no faceless communication.
c. A communication is not a risk to face
d. It is not a risk to one's face in communication
5. Code - switching is a
- a. conversational strategy
b. consolation strategy
c. learner strategy
d. risk-taking strategy
6. The greater ability in one language than others is called
- a. language dominance b. language hegemony
c. language death d. language power language
7. Which of the following types of language planning changes the function of a language?
- a. language acquisition planning b. corpus planning
c. status planning d. all of the above
8. Which is not the characteristic of elaborated codes?
- a. limited use of adjectives and adverbs
b. frequent use of prepositions
c. frequent use of pronoun 'I'
d. grammatically finished sentences

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

2068

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. How is an L₂ learner viewed from different schools of thought?

- mechanisms and external world context through language
- a. cognitive approach b. socio-cultural theory
c. functionalist approach d. socio-international approach
4. Which of the following concepts does not explain the internal variability in SLA?
- a. Linguistic markedness b. Universal developmental patterns
c. Language transfer d. Stylistic variation
5. 'Selective attention' refers to the awareness about the features of a language
- a. common b. comprehensible
c. marked d. unmarked
6. Long's reformulation of Interaction Hypothesis in 1996 included-----
- a. language internal factors b. learner internal factors
c. socio-cultural factors d. comprehensible input and output
7. -----is a way of employing mental and cognitive operations for comprehending and internalising the L₂ input
- a. input processing b. instruction
c. consciousness - raising d. instructed SLA
8. When the learners involve in 'risk taking' tasks in L₂ communication, they _____
- a. develop extroversion in them
b. develop introversion in them
c. lack language acquiring personality
d. lack scaffolding

The End