

**ALL THE QUESTIONS PAPER EXAM
2068 M.ED. IIND YEAR
(WITH OBJECTIVES QUESTIONS)**

Compulsory subjects

Research Methodology (ED.520) 2067

Master Level /II Year/EDUCATION

Full Marks: 50

Research Methodology (ED.520)

Time: 3 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

30

1. Explain the major sources of research problem and mention major considerations while selecting a research problem.

OR

Explain different types of hypothesis used in research with suitable examples.

2. Differentiate qualitative and quantitative research on the points and describe when you will prefer a qualitative research design.
3. Explain the need and importance of non-probabilistic sampling design and indicate any two type of such sampling design.
4. Mention the major considerations while evaluating a research report.

OR

Describe the phenomenological approach to qualitative research with suitable example.

5. The mean and the standard deviation of scores of students taught by traditional and new method of teaching science were as follows:

	Traditional method	New method
Mean	43.0	48.6
Standard deviation		
Number of students	55	60

Calculate if there is any significant difference between these two means. Given the tabulated value of t at 0.05 level is 1.697 and at 0.01 level is 1.310.

Group "C"

12

6. Give meaning and definition of research and describe the process and qualities of a historical research.

Research Methodology (ED.520) 2067

Group "A"

8

Tick (✓) the best answers.

- Which of the following is not an essential characteristic of research?
a. controlled
b. empirical
c. qualitative
d. systematic
- Which of the following is a null hypothesis?
a. there is significant difference between two sample means
b. there is no relationship between two sample means
c. the difference between two sample means is due to variance
d. the two sample means are equal to each other
- The research design which seeks for plausible causes of present situation is known as
a. historical research
b. case study
c. survey
d. casual comparative research
- Which of the following is a non-probabilistic sampling technique?
a. random sampling
b. stratified random sampling
c. cluster sampling
d. judgemental sampling
- What is the main purpose of the qualitative research?
a. theory development
b. exploration
c. generalization
d. testing hypothesis
- Who is the chief propagator of phenomenological standpoint?
a. Harold Garfinkel
b. Edmund Husserl
c. Georg Simmel
d. Herbert Blumer
- ANOVA is the ratio of
a. sample variance and population variance
b. variance between different samples
c. variance within the sample
d. between group variance and within group variance
- When referencing an article published in a journal, what is written at first in the reference?
a. surname of the editor
b. surname of the author
c. first name of the editor
d. first name of the author

Educational Measurement & Evaluation (ED.521)

Master Level /II Year/EDUCATION

Full Marks: 50

Time: 3 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

- Define measurement and describe different types of scale used for measurement.

OR

Differentiate physical and psychological measurement and also point out three functions of measurement.

- Write short notes on:
 - Formal versus informal assessment
 - Continuous versus terminal assessment
- Define reliability and validity and also point out the differences between them.

OR

Describe the nature and forms of interpretive exercise and also indicate their use.

- Mention the different techniques of interpreting test results and also compare them.
 - Explain the uses of standardized achievement test.
- Group "C" 12
- Give a short account of the development of Stanford Binet Test from 1916 to 2003.

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY 2067

Master Level /II Year/EDUCATION Roll No.....

Educational Measurement & Evaluation (ED.521)

Group "A" 8

Tick (✓) the best answers.

- Which of the following is limited to the comparison of performance to predetermined goal?
 - measurement
 - evaluation
 - assessment
 - test
- Which of the following is not among the problems of measurement?
 - inconsistency
 - indirectness
 - incompleteness
 - irrelativity
- What type of information does a norm referenced test require?
 - specified domain of content
 - specific reference population
 - specified objective of test
 - pre predetermined standard
- Which of the following is the meaning of standard error of measurement?
 - mean of errors
 - standard deviation of errors
 - variance of errors
 - correlation of errors
- Which item is also known as an item having options in decreasing chances for guessing?
 - true and false
 - matching
 - multiple choice
 - completion
- Which of the following norm can be presented in a normal probability curve?
 - age norm
 - grade norm
 - percentile norm
 - standard score norm

7. In differential aptitude test, which test is used to measure scholastic aptitude?
 - a. abstract reasoning
 - b. abstract reasoning and space relationship
 - c. verbal reasoning and numerical ability
 - d. abstract reasoning and verbal reasoning
8. Which scale of Alfred Binet is both as an age scale and a point scale?
 - a. 1937 scale
 - b. 1960 scale
 - c. 1986 scale
 - d. 2003 scale

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY 2067

Master Level /II Year/EDUCATION

Full Marks: 50

Research Methodology (ED.504) (Old Course) Time: 3 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

5x6=30

1. Analyze and interpret present school system of Nepal by using functional and critical conceptual frames. Draw implications for teacher training.
2. What could be the topics of your research report? Link those topics and present your reflection upon classroom teaching / learning system of Faculty of Education at Tribhuvan University Campus.
3. In the measure of association, under what conditions are the tools t test and analysis of variance used?
4. List the strengths and weaknesses of qualitative and quantitative research. And draw your conclusion to claim which of the research traditions is comfortable with you and why?
5. Briefly explain with the help of a suitable example how can you measure the relationship / associations between different sets of data by using statistical methods.

Group "C"

1x12=12

6. What could be the purpose and methods of your sampling, if you are asked to do a research on how students feel about the quality of education in Tribhuvan University? Also mention the design of your research.

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY 2067

Master Level /II Year/EDUCATION

Roll No

Research Methodology (ED.504) (Old Course)

Group "A"

8

Tick () the best answers.

1. Theory is best defined by
 - a. set of facts

b. set of ideas

- c. set of proposals
d. set of assumptions
2. Marxist theory can be called as
a. grounded theory
b. empirical theory
c. great theory
d. hypothetical theory
3. Research is the pursuit of
a. questioned knowledge
b. granted knowledge
c. unsystematic knowledge
d. systematic knowledge
4. Null hypothesis signifies
a. hypothesis in negative
b. hypothesis in positive
c. hypothesis in neutral
d. hypothesis in assertiveness
5. If there were 3 columns and 4 rows in the data analysis design for chi-square test, what will be its degree of freedom
a. 3
b. 4
c. 6
d. 12
6. The tentative relationship between cause and effect is known as
a. research problem
b. research hypothesis
c. research design
d. theory
7. Which of the following is related to inferential analysis?
a. AVOVA
b. Regression
c. Relationship
d. Standard score
8. Which of the following is not included as a part of a qualitative report?
a. Background of study
b. Rational of study
c. Research hypothesis
d. Conceptual framework

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY 2067

Master Level AI Year/EDUCATION
Measurement & Evaluation (ED.Psy.505)
(Old Course)

Full Marks: 50

Time: 3 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

5x6=30

1. Explain the concepts of criterion referenced and norm referenced measurements using suitable examples.
2. List the major components of students evaluation and briefly explain the process of evaluating achievement.
3. Explain with adequate illustration how a specification chart is useful in constructing a good test.

4. Explain the concept of construct validity with appropriate example. Elaborate the process of construct validation in a psychological test.
5. What are the main consideration for writing a questionnaire? Explain.
- Group "C" 1x12=12**
6. What is meant by projective technique in personality scaling? Elaborate how this technique has been used in Rorschach ink blot test for scaling human personality.

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY 2067

Master Level /II Year/EDUCATION

Roll No

Measurement & Evaluation (ED.Psy.505) (Old Course)

Group "A"

8

Tick (✓) the best answers.

- Which of the following scales is used for measuring IQ in an intelligence test?
 - Interval scale
 - Nominal scale
 - Ordinal scale
 - Ratio scale
- If a child has learned to operate a vending machine, his learning will belong most closely to
 - affective domain
 - cognitive domain
 - psychoanalytical domain
 - psychomotor domain
- The main purpose for carrying out item analysis is to improve
 - instructional program
 - quality of the test
 - technique of test construction
 - testing program.
- Which one is the demerit of a multiple choice test?
 - content coverage of the test is very small
 - higher order learning cannot be tested
 - organization skills cannot be tested
 - reliability of the test is very low
- Which of the following is the most essential characteristics of measuring instrument
 - reliability
 - practicability
 - utility
 - validity
- Who coined the term "mental test"
 - Seguin
 - Cattell
 - Kulman
 - Stem
- Which of the following observation controls the effect of modesty?
 - informal
 - formal
 - participatory
 - unstructured
- Which of the following is less desired quality in a testing program?
 - relation to use.
 - integration
 - continuity
 - ease

English Education

Research Methodology in Language Education

(Eng.Ed.520) 2067

8

Group "A"

Tick () the best answers.

- One of the characteristics of research is
 - variability
 - uniformity
 - teachability
 - leanability
- In research, review of related literature refers to
 - reviewing certain piece of literature
 - selecting the topic from the available list
 - reviewing existing theory and research works
 - selecting most related materials from the list
- The first activity in research is
 - consulting the guide
 - preparing the research tool
 - identifying the broad area
 - writing a research proposal
- Which of the following researches is carried out to achieve the same goal as that of experimental research?
 - quasi-experimental
 - action
 - ethnographic
 - correlational
- Which of the researches is appropriate to find out a Tharu child's learning process in Teaching English?
 - case study
 - ethnography
 - survey
 - descriptive
- At which operational level the researcher strives to achieve the internal validity of the research?
 - observational
 - experimental
 - descriptive
 - explanatory
- Bibliography, in thesis refers to the reference materials that the researcher has
 - consulted
 - cited
 - planned to read
 - borrowed
- External criticism of historical information helps to the researcher to establish the of information
 - accessibility
 - authenticity
 - availability
 - ability

Master Level /II Year/EDUCATION

Full Marks: 50

Research Methodology in Language Education (Eng.Ed.520) Time: 3 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

30

- Discuss two conceptions of exploring social reality.

OR

Define research variables and describe their types.

2. What do you understand by the concept of measures of central tendency? Make the concept clear by discussing any one of the tendencies.
3. What is the purpose of carrying out correlational research? How is the goal achieved?
4. What is ethnographic research? Describe its procedure.

OR

Define autoethnographic research and discuss its process.

5. A researcher accumulates information at observational level. Elaborate.
Group "C" 12
6. Write a research proposal to carry out experimental research.

Language Testing (Eng.Ed.521) 2067

Master Level /II Year/EDUCATION

Full Marks: 50

Time: 3 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

5x6=30

1. Discuss in brief the major issues in language testing.
2. Discuss the different models of communicative competence.
3. In what ways are proficiency tests and placement tests similar and different? Discuss.
4. Write short notes on:
 - a. Coarhback validity
 - b. Logistics

OR

What skills and sub-skills would you test while testing writing? Discuss any three techniques you would employ in testing writing.

5. Describe in short the factors that might influence test reliability.

OR

Find mean and median from the given data:

Marks: 10 20 30 40 50

No. of students 3 4 6 8 3

Group "C"

1x12=12

6. Discuss in detail the procedure involved in designing language tests. Also comment on how far this procedure is working in the context of the language testing practices in Nepal.

Language Testing (Eng.Ed.521)

Group A

8

Tick the best answers.

- Which of the following is not true of standards in language testing?
 - standards refer to an institution's adherence to principles of language testing
 - standards might vary from one institution to another and also from one time to another
 - standards mostly mean the sophistication of the physical infrastructures and expertise of the human resource of an institution
 - standards may sometimes lead to an excess of caution or a stifling of creative developments
- Which of the following approaches to language testing takes language from an atomistic point of view?
 - traditional approach
 - structural approach
 - functional approach
 - communicative approach
- The test that is administered for remedial purposes is
 - proficiency test
 - diagnostic test
 - achievement test
 - placement test
- According to Bachman and Palmer (1996), which of the following is the most valued aspect of language tests?
 - reliability
 - validity
 - usefulness
 - practicality
- In which of the following test items is the second half of every second word deleted?
 - classical cloze
 - cloze elide
 - partial dictation
 - c - test
- Which of the following components of communicative competence was introduced by Bachman and Palmer (1996) into the model proposed by Bachman (1990)?
 - language competence
 - strategic competence
 - knowledge structures
 - affective factors
- The term 'congruence' in test construction refers to
 - the extent to which test items match the specification
 - the extent to which specifications match the syllabus on which

- the specifications are based
 - c. the extent to which test items match the objectives of the test
 - d. the extent to which test items match the level of testees
8. In which of the following scoring techniques can the candidates themselves immediately know whether or not their responses are right?
- a. accordion key
 - b. strip key
 - c. punched stencil key
 - d. carbon paper answer sheet

Literature in English (Eng.Ed.522) 2067

Master Level, /11 Year/EDUCATION Full Marks: 50

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

5x6=30

1. What are the characteristics of story-telling? How can you use story telling as a technique of teaching story?
2. Select an elegy from New Paradigm and critically analyse it.

OR

How can drama be used in a language class? Elucidate.

3. Exemplify the differences between Deconstructionism and Post-modernism.
4. Write the pre, while and post activities for teaching an essay from the book New Paradigm to teach the secondary level students.

OR

Which one of the novel in New Paradigm you like most and why?

5. What's the role of drama in a language classroom? Briefly describe how it can be used in a language class.

Group "C"

1x12=12

6. Prepare a lesson plan to teach the story "Vanka" by Anton Chekhov to the secondary level students to Nepal.

Literature in English (Eng.Ed.522)

Group "A"

8

Tick () the best answers.

1. The criticism based on the Russian Formalism is called
 - a. Structuralist criticism
 - b. Marxist criticism.
 - c. Feminism
 - d. Deconstructionism
2. The term 'tragicomedy' belongs to
 - a. Fiction
 - b. Poetry
 - c. Essay
 - d. Drama
3. Which one of the following poem is an example of

- a. The Second Coming by Yeats b. To Autumn by Keats
 c. Memory by Sassoon d. The Road riot Taken by Frost
4. Dialogue is a must element of
 a. story b. novel c. drama d. essay
5. Which one of the following is not true?
 a. A story is primarily to be read not to be performed
 b. A drama is primarily not to be read but to be performed
 c. A story is primarily not to be performed but to be read
 d. A drama is primarily to be read and not to be performed
6. The purpose of teaching literature at the school level should be to
 a. bring fun and amusement in the class
 b. help students enjoy the literary works
 c. help students to enjoy the literary works and develop their language skills
 d. help students enjoy the literary works and make critical analysis
7. The sentence, "he who laughs last laughs longest", uses the poetic devices
 a. alliteration and parallelism
 b. alliteration and rhyme
 c. alliteration rhyme and personification
 d. alliteration and personification
8. The story 'Lamb to the Slaughter' can be best described as'
 a. detective story b. dark humour
 c. family drama d. farce

Master Level /H Year/EDUCATION

Full Marks: 50

**Pragmatics & Discourse Analysis (Eng.Ed.523),
 2067**

Time: 3 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

5x6=30

1. Discuss the relevance of pragmatics and discourse analysis to, language teaching.
2. Explain the fn-m, maxims of co-operative principle proposed by Grice.

OR

What is presupposition? Explain its types with examples.

3. What is critical discourse analysis? Explain its principles.

4. What is theme? Explain its types with examples,
OR
Distinguish between cohesion and coherence and present a detailed classification of grammatical cohesion,
5. What is context? Explain the role of context in discourse analysis.
Group "C" 1X12=12
6. Discuss the factors in determining L2 pragmatic competence and then explain the role of pragmatic competence in the communicative classrooms.

Master Level /II Year/EDUCATION-

Roll

Pragmatics & Discourse Analysis (Eng.Ed.523)

Group "A"

8

Tick () the best answers.

1. Pragmatics is the study of the relationships between
- linguistic forms and entities in the world
 - linguistic forms and how they are arranged in sequence
 - linguistic forms and the users of those forms
 - language and the contexts in which it is used
2. The meaning that is contained in a particular piece of language or conversation is known as-
- intended meaning
 - interpreted meaning
 - contextual meaning
 - linguistic meaning
3. Something that logically follows from what is asserted is known as
- entailment
 - presupposition
 - proposition
 - coherence
4. Sociolinguistic competence refers to knowledge of
- contextually appropriate language use
 - linguistic code features
 - achieving coherence and cohesion in spoken or written communication
 - how to use communication strategies to handle breakdowns in communication
5. "I bet you have not heard this story."
Which kind of deixis does the word 'this' represent in this sentence?
- Person deixis
 - Time deixis
 - Social deixis
 - Discourse deixis
6. Make your contribution as informative as required for the current purposes of the exchanges. This rule is dealt under

- a. maxim of quantity
 c. maxim of relation
- b. maxim of quality
 d. maxim of manner
7. Someone stands between you and the TV set you're watching, so you decide to say one of the following. Identify which would be indirect speech act.
- a. Move!
 c. Please get out of the way.
- b. Could you please sit down?
 d. Sit down.
- 8.. What is the function of elicitation?
- a. to request a linguistic response
 b. to request a non-linguistic response
 c. to mask boundaries in the discourse
 d. to provide additional information

**English Language Teacher Development
 (Eng.Ed.524) 2067**

Master Level /II, Year/EDUCATION
 Time: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 50

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

5x6=30

- Do you think that having only the knowledge of how to teach language items as specified in the syllabus is sufficient to be a professional English language teacher? Why? Why not?
- Why are the teachers' maxims important for professional development? Explain.
- Critically assess the contributions of social constructivism to language teacher education.

OR

Which model of teacher education do you think is more relevant for teachers' professional development? Why?

- Discuss various principles from socio-cultural theory that supervisors can use in guiding teacher development.
- Discuss various factors to be considered while keeping a successful teaching journal.

OR

Why do you think the language teachers should have the knowledge of curriculum policy and principles? Justify your answer.

Group "C"

1x12=12

- Imagine that you are invited in a school to conduct training on teaching vocabulary for primary English language teachers. Design an hour training session for them.

Master Level /II Year/EDUCATION

Roll No.

..... English Language Teacher Development (Eng.Ed.524)

Group "A"

Tick the best answers.

- Which of the following is not the characteristics of teacher development?
 - It deals with the needs and wants of the individual teacher
 - It is related to new experiences, new challenges and opportunity for teachers
 - It is not just to do with language teaching but also language development
 - It follows the top-down approach
- Giving the learners control is concerned with _____
 - The maxim of empowerment
 - The maxim of planning
 - The maxim of conformity
 - The maxim of order,
- 'Significant learning takes place only when the subject matter is perceived to be of personal relevance to the learner.' This statement best describes the basic principle of _____
 - behaviourism
 - humanism
 - constructivism
 - social constructivism
- If you invite a trusted peer to come and observe your class in order to help identify the cause of the problem and ways for solution this is called-----
 - Technical coaching
 - Challenge coaching
 - Collegial coaching
 - Teach teaching
- Which of the following is not true about workshop?
 - It is intensive in nature
 - It is a short-term learning activity
 - It addresses issues related to only institutional development but not individual development
 - provides participants' hands-on experience with specific topics
- In the *nondirective option* approach to language teacher supervision, the supervisor-----
 - Interprets teachers' work
 - Gives prescriptive advice
 - Suggests alternatives
 - None of these
- Fixing the criteria for evaluation of teaching is done at the-----
 - Pre-observation phase
 - Observation phase
 - Post-observation conference
 - teaching phase
- Which of the following options includes right order of the stage of micro-teaching?
 - Briefing, teach, critique and re-teach
 - Briefing, critique, teach, and re-teach
 - Teach, critique, briefing and re-teach

- d. Teach, briefing, re-teach and critique

Directions & Issues in Applied Linguistics (Eng.Ed.525)

Master Level /II Year/EDUCATION

Full Marks: 50

Time: 3 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B" 5x6=30

1. Discuss the role of ethnographic action research in appropriating methodology.
2. What sort of relationship exists between language and culture?: Explain with reference to Jiang's study.
3. Distinguish between analytic and synthetic syllabus designs.

OR

Discuss briefly the various types of process-based syllabus.

4. Define 'New Englishes.' Explain their characteristics with examples.,
5. Explain modernist and post modernist views on applied linguistics'.

OR

Applied linguistics is a problem oriented discipline. Elucidate.

Group "C" 1x12=12

6. Define 'error. Explain the, possible causes of errors with appropriate examples.

Master Level /II Year/EDUCATION

Roll No.....

Directions & Issues in Applied Linguistics (Eng.Ed.525)

Group "A"

8

Tick (4) the best answers.

1. According to Simpson (2004), which of the following is the purpose of stylistics?
 - a. to explore creativity in language use
 - b. to explore actual patterns of language use
 - c. to explore the language which is used in everyday communication
 - d. to develop strategies in teaching literature
2. In 1953, the book 'The General Service List of English Words' which included the most useful 2000 words in English, was published, which. was the contribution of
 - a. Karl Plotz
 - b. Van Ek
 - c. Michael West
 - d. Littlewood
3. 'BAAL' and 'A-AAL' are
 - a. journals of Applied Linguistics
 - b. colleges of Applied Linguistics
 - c. books on Applied Linguistics
 - d. associations of applied linguists
4. Of the three concentric circles of Kachru 'Outer Circle' includes
 - a. ENL countries
 - b. EFL countries

- c. ESL countries
d. ELF countries
5. 'Mishearing' is a
a. substance error
b. text error
c. discourse error
d. pronunciation error
6. Which of the following functions was not identified by Halliday (1973)?
a. Ideational
b. Interpersonal
c. Textual
d. Temporal
7. Which of the following statements about 'corpora' is not true
a. corpora have become a key tool in 'lexicography'
b. corpora have contributed in the development of most current learner dictionaries
c. evidences from corpora have provided numerous insights into computing technology
d. evidence from corpora of spoken discourse has highlighted the differences between spoken and written discourse
8. Which of the following is not the characteristic feature of an error?
a. occurrence at the competence level
b. regularity of the occurrence
c. predictability
d. consequence of the non-linguistic reasons

Advanced, Reading & Writing (Eng.Ed.526) 2067

Master Level /11 Year/EDUCATION

Roll No--

Group "A"

8

Read the text and tick the best answers.

Disregarding Nepal's multilingual reality in primary schools, the school system in the country appears to encourage monolingual practices. Ambiguities and inconsistencies prevail between the multilingually oriented intentions of the state and monolingually dominated reality of the school. In the school system, the mother tongue of minorities seems to have been invisibilised and is seen as a handicap. As a result, the non-Nepali speaking students at the early stages of their schooling face exclusion.

While exploring bi/multilingual overarching practices, the overarching research question - **How does the school system of Nepal respond to non-Nepali speaking children's bi/multilingual learning needs in primary school?** - provided the basis for an in-depth enquiry into how the school system as a collective entity responded to learning needs of non-Nepali speaking children at the primary level of education in Nepal. This study explores language policies and practices in terms of 'who does what, in what ways and why?' in relation to the education of non Nepali (NNS) children at the primary level of schooling. The study explores how the national school system as a collective entity involving various actors namely

teachers, head teachers, school management committee members including parents, District Education Office personnel and Ministry of Education official responds to non-Nepali, speaking children's learning needs in primary schools.

1. The article has been taken from a
 - a. Book review
 - b. Report
 - c. Thesis
 - d. Textbook
2. It deals with the
 - a. Linguistic situation of Nepal
 - b. Non-Native Nepali speaking children education
 - c. Schooling system of Nepal
 - d. Language education and schooling system of Nepal
3. The school system in Nepal
 - a. Discourages monolingual education
 - b. Encourages monolingual education
 - c. Encourages multilingual education
 - d. Disregards monolingual education
4. Mother tongue minorities are considered to be
 - a. A problem
 - b. An asset
 - c. An exclusion
 - d. An inclusion
5. The non-Nepali speaking children face exclusion because
 - a. they are poor
 - b. they are not liked by the Nepali speaking children
 - c. they don't like school.
 - d. they cannot understand the Nepali language
6. The text is related with the topic
 - a. language
 - b. language and culture
 - c. language policy
 - d. language community
7. The underlined word actors in the second paragraph means
 - a. Stake-holders
 - b. Administrators
 - c. Education officers
 - d. Ministry of Education
18. The non-Nepali speaking children's educational need from those of the Nepali speaking children
 - a. aren't different
 - b. are different
 - c. were different
 - d. will be different

Advanced Reading & Writing (Eng.Ed.526) 2067

Master Level /11 Year/EDUCATION

Full Marks: 50

Time: 3 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

5x6=30

1. Read the following and answer the questions that follow:

Abstract. This paper is an attempt to present an overview of the teacher education in Nepal with special reference to the ELT teacher education.

The paper begins with the cursory overview of the history of teacher education in Nepal. The subsequent sections describe the development and expansion of the teacher education programmes in different periods in line with the government policies. It then mentions the present status and analysis of ELI teacher education programmes under different institutions. Finally the paper presents some pertaining issues in the Nepalese ELI teacher education and suggests some implications for the future course of action.

Historical Background. The history of teacher education in Nepal can be traced back to the establishment of Basic Education Teachers Training centre in Kathmandu in 1948 with a view to training the primary school teachers. However, the centre had to discontinue its functions after the recommendation of the Nepal National Education Planning Commission (NNEPC) in 1954 for the establishment of College of Education in 1956 to provide two-year and four-year teacher education programmes to the prospective lower secondary/secondary level teachers of Nepal. Concurrently Mobile Normal Schools ran a ten-month teacher training programme for primary school teachers. These schools were later converted into primary school teachers training centres (PSTTC) in 1963. Teacher educators for running these Centres and College of Education were trained either in the USA or the Philippines.

NESP 1971-76 brought a new impetus in teacher education making teacher training mandatory to obtain tenure in schools. This policy created a favourable environment for the expansion of teacher education making teacher education / training institutions throughout the kingdom. All these institutions such as College of Education, National Vocational Training Centre, and Primary, " School Teacher Training Centres came under the single umbrella of the Institute of Education (IOE) under Tribhuvan University (TU). This institute was solely entrusted to conduct bush pre-service and in-service teacher education / training including the very short term packages. During this period the IOE conducted fifteen varieties of training programme though its regular campuses and on-the-spot programmes. In service programmes of short or long terms sponsored by the Ministry of Education and Sports (MOES) helped the IOE in its

quantitative expansion. The popular programmes apart from the regular degree oriented teacher education programmes conducted during this period taking into account the topographical and social structure of the country were: Women teacher training, Remote area teacher training, On-the-Spot teacher training, Teacher training through distance learning, and Vocational teacher training.

- a. What helped to the expansion of teacher education and how was it, expended?
- b. Summarize the whole text in not more than 100 words.

2. Read the following and answer the questions:

James Traub, in the New York Times Magazine, writes, "Of course, treaties and norms do 't restrain the outlaws. The prohibition on territorial aggression enshrined in the UN Charter didn't faze Saddam Hussein when he decided to forcibly annex Kuwait." Then he adds, "When it comes to military force, the Untied States can, and will, act alone. But diplomacy depends on a united front.

As Traub knows very well, the United States is a leading outlaw state, totally unconstrained by international law, and it openly says so. What we say goes. The United States invaded Iraq, even though that's a radical violation of the United Nations Charter.

- a. Explain the statement, 'treaties and norms do not restrain outlaws.'
 - b. What does the statement 'what we say goes' mean? Elucidate.
3. Design a two day workshop on 'Literature for Language Development' for the secondary school English teachers.

OR

Briefly explain the things you include in a research (thy proposal).

4. Write a newspaper article on the present political situation Nepal.
5. What things would you keep in mind while editing an English textbook for the primary level?

OR

Describe the differences between a. book review and a film review.

Group, "C.,

1x12=12

6. Write a report on any one of the research theses from the book A Resource Book for Reading prescribed for M.Ed. 2" a year.

Translation Studies (Eng.Ed.527)

Master Level /II Year/EDUCATION

Full Marks: 50

Time: 3 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

5x6=30

1. Draw a distinction between formal and dynamic equivalence with example
2. Discuss the notion of loss in translation. Suggest any four procedures that can be used to compensate gaps in the translation of literary texts.
3. What are the different perspectives forwarded in favour of untranslatability? Discuss two of them.

OR

Translation can be (and is often) tainted by power, time and the vagaries of different cultural needs. Present your opinions in favour of or against this statement.

4. Mention the different approaches to translation evaluation. Elaborate any two.
5. Describe how applied linguistics can contribute to the study of translating and translation.

OR

What are the two major techniques of conducting process research in translation? Discuss.

Group "C"

1x12=12

6. Translate the following Nepali text into English.
Make a list of the problems (linguistics, cultural....) you faced while translating the text.

Discuss how you overcame them:

लट्ठी टेकेर उभिएका बूढा यो प्रश्न सुनेर कामे फेरि अनुभवले पाकेको स्वरमा बोले- "बाबु, हानी लौकरीका रूप होइनाँ । यसको सरसर-मरमर बोली कतैले बुझ्दैन, हाप्रो बोलीमा, हाप्रो, पाखुरीमा, हाप्रो गिदीमा, मुटुमा वागत छ । हाप्रो विध्वंस हामीले रोक्न सक्छौं । सार्थो कुरा त के हो भने अहिले यत्रो हुन्दरीले यस लौकरीका हाँगा-हाँगालाई भाँचेर यसलाई मुर्दाजस्तो बनाएको छ नि । देख्लास् यसको भित्री शक्तिले यसै टुटो शरीरबाट नयाँ पात पलाउँनेछन् । नयाँ कोपिलाहरू र फेरि सुन्दर फूलहरू फुल्नेछन् । तिमीजस्ता युवकहरूले हिम्मत हार्न सक्नुँदैन ।

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

ELT Curriculum, Materials & Management

(Eng.Ed.528) 2067

Master Level /II Year/EDUCATION

Full Marks: 50

Time: 3 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B",

5x6=30

1. What are the purposes of evaluation? Discuss them briefly.
2. Discuss the process of materials writing steps as a framework for materials writing.
3. Write short notes on any TWO of the following:
 - a. Authentic versus created materials
 - b. The procedural syllabus
 - c. Framework of course development process
 - d. Pricing of ELT services
4. Illustrate attributional factors that affect the adoption or rejection of task-based language teaching.

OR

Discuss briefly the process of ELT course development in Nepal.

5. What do you mean by organizational design? What is the role of organizational culture and how it functions?

OR

How do you manage a team? Give your plan in detail.

Group 'C'

1x12=12

6. Analysis of situational factors gives a clear picture for developing curriculum. Discuss the situational factors to highlight the statement.

Master Level /II Year/EDUCATION

Roll No -

ELT Curriculum, Materials & Management (Eng.Ed.528)

Group "A"

8

Tick () the best answers.

1. Which decades in language teaching were times of methodological excitement?
 - a. 1950s and 1960s
 - b. 1940s and 1950s
 - c. 1960s and 1970s
 - d. 1970s and 1980s
2. Which one of the following is the disadvantage of authentic materials?
 - a. Authentic materials have a positive effect on learner motivation
 - b. Using authentic materials is sometimes a burden for teachers
 - c. Authentic materials provide authentic cultural information about the target culture
 - d. Authentic materials relate more closely to learners' needs.
3. Language learning materials can achieve impact through the points, they are
 - a. novelty, relaxed, variety, appealing content
 - b. novelty, attractive presentation, variety, loyalty.
 - c. novelty, variety, attractive presentation, appealing content
 - d. novelty, variety, influence, appealing content
4. 'I usually write at night in my sitting room-cum study. I begin writing after supper, say between 7:30 and 8:00 and continue until 11:30 or midnight.' The statements relate to
 - a. how to write
 - b. technology of writing,
 - c. time and manner of writing
 - d. a time and a place to write
5. 'Curricular innovation is a managed process of development whose

principal products are teaching (and/or testing) materials, methodological skills, and pedagogical values that are perceived as new by potential adopters.' The definition is related to education innovation of

- a. who b. where c. when d. what
6. Which one of the following stages is the correct order in the process of course development for the teacher?
- Planning, teaching, re-teaching, modifying
 - Teaching, planning, modifying, re-teaching
 - Planning, teaching, modifying, re-teaching
 - Planning, re-planning, teaching, re-teaching
7. There are five essentials stages of management control in the LTO presented by Mullins (2002) as mentioned in Richards (2008). Which one of the followings is the correct list?
- Planning, establishing, comparing, monitoring and rectifying
 - Planning, establishing, monitoring, comparing and rectifying
 - Establishing, planning, comparing, monitoring and rectifying
 - Monitoring, planning, establishing, rectifying and comparing
8. Which one of the followings is not the financial risk management"
- Makes settlement of external risk factors
 - Identifies the source of potential financial risk
 - Identifies ways to measure risk
 - d.. Creates plans to address risks

Master Level /II Year/EDUCATION

Roll No.....

Translation Studies (Eng.Ed.527)

Group "A"

8

Tick the best answers.

1. When the translation of a single expression involves both borrowing and translation, it is an instance of
- literal translation
 - substitution
 - hybrid formation
 - paraphrasing
2. Postmodernism in translation focuses on
- the dichotomy between faithful vs. beautiful
 - the centrality in the interpretation of the text
 - authority over meaning
 - dissolution of all forms of dichotomy
3. What should be the main concern of a technical translator to achieve?
- information
 - formal properties
 - style
 - aesthetic values
4. According to functional theories, translation is an
- act of bridging cultural gaps across languages
 - act of communication
 - act of promoting literary writing

- d. act of cultural representation
5. Which of the following reflects the basic tenet of the notion of Literature-3?
- faithfulness to source literature
 - merging the translated text with target literature
 - translation having its own independent status
 - translation having the status inferior to those of both source literature and target literature
6. Term planning is the essential component of
- corpus planning
 - status planning
 - acquisition planning
 - second language pedagogy.
7. According to Basnett, which of the following aspects is associated with drama translation?
- playability
 - readability
 - adaptation
 - cultural representation
8. Think Aloud Protocol (TAP) in translation research is mainly
- product-oriented
 - process-oriented
 - function-oriented
 - meaning-oriented

Reading in English (Eng.Ed.529) 2067.

Master Level /II Year/EDUCATION

Read the following and tick () the best answers.

Men not endowed with power, wealth or good looks have one weapon they can use with potent effect to score over their more fortunate rivals in winning the affections of woman they desire. That weapon is poetry. They do not have to be poets, borrowed poetry can be just as lethal as that composed by themselves. What they need to have is a good memory to be able to recite by rote lines appropriate for the occasion and the lady they wish to charm.

I speak from experience. I was short and pudgy in my younger days I did not have money to squander, I was no good at studies or in sports, But I did memorize a sizeable repertoire of love poetry. Knowing reams of it by heart proved to be a great asset. If you have to fish out an anthology of poetry from your bookshelf to read out a relevant verse, the exercise ruins the romantic spell you are trying to cast. on the other hand reciting off long passages extempore creates the impression that you may be the author and have poetry in your soul.

in this anthology, I began with English because it was the language I first fell in love with and all the young ladies I wished to court, whether Indian or foreign, were more at home with English than with what they claimed to be their mother tongues.

- The text is most probably taken from
 - the preface of a book
 - the chapter of a book
 - a book review
 - the epilogue of a book
- Which one of the statement is true?

- a. The author was wealthy but not good looking.
 - b. He was not wealthy but good at sport.
 - c. He was not good at sport but wrote poems.
 - d. He did not write poem but learned a lot of poems by heart.
3. According to the author, the weapon which could be used to win the heart of a woman is
- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| a. money | b. poetry |
| c. good look | d. knowledge |
4. The author suggests the readers to
- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| a. collect poetry | b. memorize poetry |
| c. write poetry | d. love poetry |
5. The readers should believe the author because what he suggests is
- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| a. his experience | b. his beliefs |
| c. his hypothesis | d. his hunch |
6. The underlined word extempore in the second paragraph means.
- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------|
| a. carefully | b. carelessly. |
| c. with actions | d. without any preparation |
7. The author starts with English because
- | |
|---|
| a. English is his first language |
| b. English was his girlfriend's mother tongue |
| c. He likes the English language |
| d. It is a foreign language |
8. The text gives the impression that the author
- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a. liked women's company | b. didn't like women's company |
| c. had many girlfriends | d. wished to have girlfriends |

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

Research Methodology in Language Education

(Eng.Ed.504) (Old Course) 2067

Master Level /II Year/EDUCATION

Full Marks: 50

Time: 3 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

30

1. Describe the role of primary and secondary sources in research.
2. If the research is conducted to find out how the listening skill is taught in grade ten in Kathmandu district which research tool is appropriate? Write convincing reasons for selecting that particular tool.
3. Discuss the similarities and differences of applied, and action research.
4. Define qualitative research and present its strengths and weaknesses.
5. How the data are processed? Discuss.

Group "C"

12

6. Write a research proposal to carry out a study on the present

language policy adopted by the government of Nepal.
Research Methodology in Language Education
(Eng.Ed.504) (Old Course) 2067

8

Group "A"

Tick the best answers.

1. Random sampling procedure is considered to have less sampling error than non-random one because the former
 - a. is easy to apply
 - b. is less time consuming
 - c. ensures equal and independent opportunity for each member
 - d. is operated by experienced researchers
2. Artificial situation in experimental research refers to manipulation of
 - a. independent variable
 - b. dependent variable
 - c. moderate variable
 - d. controlled variable
3. The purpose of case study is to find out new development in a unit of study as a result of
 - a. their cultural background
 - b. interaction between their selves and environment
 - c. controlled situation
 - d. their family and peer pressure
4. Which of the following questions must not be used in a questionnaire?
 - a. How many hours a day do you study at home?
 - b. Do you prefer to read for information or entertainment?
 - c. Do you read poems? What types of poem do you like? Who is your favourite poet?
 - d. Have you read the novel by American novelist?
5. In which of the following types of research data are collected at a single point of time?
 - a. Historical research
 - b. Case study
 - c. Survey research
 - d. Ethnographic research
6. In documenting a child's first language acquisition process which of the following recording devices is the most reliable one?
 - a. Video
 - b. Audio
 - c. Check-list
 - d. Diary
7. Which of the following options follows the APA style of referencing?
 - a. Kumar Ranjit. 1996. Research methodology. London: Sage Publication
 - b. Kumar, R. 1996. Research methodology. London: Sage Publication
 - c. Kumar, R. (1996). Research methodology. London: Sage Publication
 - d. Kumar, Ranjit. (1996). Research methodology. London: Sage Publication
8. One of the ways of ensuring reliability and validity of the research tool is
 - a. lifting from the previous research works
 - b. pilot testing

- c. buying in the market d. getting prepared from others

Language Testing (Eng.Ed.505)

Full Marks: 50

Time: 3 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

5x6=31

1. Differentiate between 'proficiency' and 'achievement' tests.
2. What do you mean by 'test reliability'? Describe how the reliability of a test is established.
3. Discuss the different ways of testing reading.
4. Construct any six test items for testing vocabulary.
5. Find the central tendency of the following hypothetical scores:
15, 10, 8, 14, 10, 6, 8, 15, 10, 18, 17, 10, 8, 10

Group "C"

12

6. What components of language are tested in communicate language testing? Discuss the test items and tasks that could and also mention the characterize used in this type of testing features such items and tasks should possess.

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

Language Testing (Eng.Ed.505) 2067

Master Level /II Year/EDUCATION

Roll No.....

Group "A"

8

Tick () the best answers.

- Which of the following is an integrative test item?
- a. multiple-choice item
 - b. transformation item
 - c. cloze item
 - d. phoneme discrimination item
2. When a tester requires a testee to underline the object in a sentence, he/she wants to test
- a. grammatical category
 - b. grammatical function
 - c. grammatical operation
 - d. grammatical structure
3. Which of the following is a -mode-based test?
- a. discrete-point test
 - b. integrative test
 - c. prognostic test
 - d. subjective test
4. Which of the following shows the spread of a set of scores?
- a. Mean
 - b. median
 - c. mode
 - d. range
5. The test item which is correctly answered by twelve out of twenty-one students has the face value of
- a. 0.55
 - b. 0.57
 - c. 0.67
 - d. 0.77
- 61 Which of the following is the test of listening?
- a. dictation
 - b. cloze test
 - c. c-test
 - d. composition
7. Recognition items mainly test _____
- a. language competence
 - b. language performance
 - c. language use
 - d. language production
8. If testees are required to write the names of the objects they have

learned orally, they are said to be tested at the level of _____

- a. copying
- b. reproduction
- c. recombination
- d. composition

Semantics & Pragmatics (Eng.Ed.551) 2067

Master Level /II Year/EDUCATION

Full Marks: 50

Time: 3 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

5x6=30

1. Show the relationship between semantics and pragmatics.
2. Define Polysemy, and briefly explain how it differs from homonymy.
3. What are indexicals? Explain the types of indexicals with examples.
4. Briefly discuss the maxims of co-operative principle.
5. Write short notes on.

- a. Turn taking
- b. Hyponymy

Group "C"

12

6. Explain briefly Austin's speech act theory.

Semantics & Pragmatics (Eng.Ed.551) 2067

Group "A"

8

Tick () the best answers.

1. Pragmatics primarily deals with
 - a. linguistic meaning
 - b. intended meaning
 - c. literal meaning
 - d. denotation
2. ----- is interlexical and intralingual relation.
 - a. sense
 - b. denotation
 - c. connotation
 - d. reference
3. The sense relation of a pair of words where the presence of one implies the presence of the other too is known as
 - a. gradable antonymy
 - b. complementarity
 - c. converseness
 - d. incompatibility
4. The deictic centre of the time deixis is
 - a. the time when communication begins
 - b. the time when the utterance is received
 - c. the time when the message is encoded
 - d. the time when the utterance is produced
5. Which of the following is not true about the maxim of manner?
 - a. avoid obscurity
 - b. avoid ambiguity
 - c. be orderly
 - d. do not say what you believe to be false
6. ----- speech acts do the things while they are uttered
 - a. expressive
 - b. performative
 - c. assertive
 - d. illocutionary
7. The term 'ends' in the ethnography of speaking refers to
 - a. tone or manner
 - b. outcomes of an utterance
 - c. participants
 - d. message form
8. Which of the following is not an approach to turn taking?

- a. nomination
- c. signalling

- b. selection
- d. continuation

Applied Linguistics (Eng.Ed.552) (Old Course)

Time: 4 hrs.

Full Marks: 100

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

8x6=48

1. Applied linguistics is an interdisciplinary subject. Explain.
2. State and briefly describe the five-fold classification of speech act.
3. What are the limitations of machine translation? Explain them.
4. Describe the nature of task-based syllabus.
5. Explain the theory of transfer with suitable examples.
6. What are the applications of linguistics to language teaching? Explain.
7. Write short notes on any TWO:
 - a. Register
 - b. The notion of laterality
 - c. Mistake and error

8. Describe the communication chain in brief.

Group "C"

3x12=36

9. Describe the longitudinal development of language in children.
10. What is error gravity? Explain the criteria used the determination of error gravity.
11. What are the aspects of language teaching? Discuss each of them.
OR
What is the usefulness of contrastive analysis in language teaching? Mention the criticism made against it.

Applied Linguistics (Eng.Ed.552) (Old Course)

Group "A"

"16"

Tick () the best answers.

1. Which of the following is not a branch of applied linguistics?
 - a. discourse analysis
 - b. stylistics
 - c. pedagogical linguistics
 - d. historical linguistics
2. Two kinds of universals that Chomskian Linguists distinguished are
 - a. formal and substantive universals
 - b. formal and functional universals
 - c. functional and substantive universals
 - d. formal and communicative universals
3. A Paralysis of one body side is known as.
 - a. monoplegia
 - b. hemiplegia
 - c. paraplegia
 - d. quadriplegia
4. Which of the following statements is not true?
 - a. when the amount of noise is greater, more redundancy may be needed
 - b. noise is equally present in all communication systems

- c. noise is potentially present in every communication systems
 - d. some communication systems have more noise than others.
5. The linguistic age of a child around twelve to eighteen months is called
- a. the one-word stage
 - b. the two-word stage
 - c. the telegraphic stage
 - d. the crying stage
6. A syllabus in which language functions appear as teaching items is called
- a. structural syllabus
 - b. communicative syllabus
 - c. thematic syllabus
 - d. natural syllabus
7. A variety of language used in a certain region is called
- a. dialect
 - b. register
 - c. pidgin
 - d. idiolect
8. When a Nepali learner of English says, "I eat a stick of cigarette a day," he commits an error due to
- a. hyper correction
 - b. analogical creation
 - c. mother tongue interference
 - d. faulty teaching
9. The primary function of contrastive analysis is
- a. to prepare an inventory of errors actually committed by second language learners
 - b. to account for the errors committed by second language learners
 - c. to predict errors likely to be committed by first language learners
 - d. to predict errors likely to be committed by second language learners
10. WE have an instance of negative transfer when
- a. the previous learning hinders latter learning
 - b. the previous learning facilitates latter learning
 - c. the previous learning reinforces latter learning
 - d. the latter learning facilitates previous learning
11. The 'furrow' on either side of the 'gyri' is known as
- a. cortex
 - b. lobe
 - c. cerebellum
 - d. sulcus
12. Which of the following code has a capacity of three bits of information per use if all the signals are equally probable?
- a. a code with 4 alternative signals
 - b. a code with 8 alternative signals
 - c. a code with 16 alternative signals
 - d. a code with 32 alternative signals
13. Which of the following statements is not true?
- a. applied linguistics applies the theories and findings of linguistics in practical field
 - b. applied linguistics is a problem oriented discipline
 - c. applied linguistics produces theories of language and applies them into the practical field
 - d. applied linguistics is an interdisciplinary subject
14. What is a creole?
- a. a creole has native speakers

- b. a creole is used by a very few people in a society
 - c. a creole has no written form
 - d. a creole is developed out of a dialect
15. A syllabus which presents grammatical items systematically is
- a. spiral syllabus
 - b. structural syllabus
 - c. notional syllabus
 - d. communicative syllabus
16. Which of the following statement is true?
- a. all mistakes are errors
 - b. errors are performance mistakes
 - c. errors are more systematic than mistakes
 - d. mistakes are more systematic than errors

English Literature & Its Pedagogy (Eng.Ed.571)

Master Level /11 Year/EDUCATION

Full Marks:50

Time: 3 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

5x6=30

1. Introduce Jonathan Swift's 'Modest Proposal' in brief and highlight any three problems that Swift has raised in the essay.
2. How did the tenants, especially the Joads, spend their life in Oklahoma before they migrated to California?
3. What is distinctive about the language of poetry? How does such language used in poetry support learners to develop their linguistic ability?
4. How did the daughters' of the late Colonel: Josephine and Constantia feel in the lack of their mother? How far their feeling in the lack of their mother is relevant?
5. What message does Maria Irene Fornes want to convey through the drama A Vietnamese Wedding? How far the message harmonize with the title of this drama?

Group "C"

102=12

6. What, according to Gilan Lazer, are the steps to be followed while planning a lesson for teaching an essay? Prepare the steps to be followed while teaching "The Party System," (an essay of G.B. Shaw) to the graduate level students.

Master Level /II Year/EDUCATION

Roll No.....

English Literature & Its Pedagogy (Eng.Ed.571)

Group "A"

8

Tick the best answers.

1. The initiator of psychoanalyse approach to literary criticism is
 - a. Edgar Allam Poe
 - b. Ferdinand Saussure
 - c. William Wordsworth
 - d. Sigmund Freud
2. The primary aim of using drama in language classroom is
 - a. to develop learners' oral performance
 - b. to develop learners' social aspect

- c. to develop in them an ability of creative writing
 - d. to develop in them an ability of critical thinking
3. What, according to George Orwell, is the great enemy of clear language?
 - a. melody
 - b. insincerity
 - c. accuracy
 - d. appropriateness
 4. According to novel *The Secret Garden* Mary Lennox was born in
 - a. England
 - b. Scotland
 - c. India
 - d. Ireland
 5. *A Hunger Artist* is the story of
 - a. romance
 - b. identify
 - c. satire
 - d. social realism
 6. Most of the actions in *Death of a Salesman* take place in
 - a. New York
 - b. Boston
 - c. Willy Lowman's house and yard and in various places he visits in New York and Boston
 - d. Harlem and Brooklyn
 7. Why does William Hazlitt in his essay *'On Familiar Style'* object to Dr. Johnson's style of writing?
 - a. because there is not discrimination,
 - b. because there is no selection
 - c. because there is no variety
 - d. all of the above
 8. Which of the following poems is an example of lyric?
 - a. Ode to the west wind
 - b. Break, Break, Break
 - c. Sonnet 55
 - d. To Autumn

Discourse Analysis (Eng.Ed.574) 2067

Master Level /II Year EDUCATION

Full Marks: 50

Time: 3 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

5x6=30

1. Define discourse analysis, and briefly discuss the features of atomistic and holistic approaches to discourse analysis.
2. Distinguish between cohesion and coherence giving an example of each.
3. What do you mean by 'context' in discourse? Describe the types of context with examples.
4. Explain with examples the framing and focusing moves of classroom discourse analysis.
5. Write short notes on:
 - a. Given and new information
 - b. Theme and rheme

Group "C"

6. State the relationship between discourse analysis and other related linguistic analyses such as grammar, semantics and pragmatics.

Second Language Acquisition (Eng.Ed.575) 2067

Master Level /II Year/EDUCATION

Full Marks: 50

Time: 3 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

5x6=30

1. Describe briefly the mentalists' view of language acquisition.
2. Distinguish between the qualitative and quantitative researches in SLA.
3. How is systematic variability different from free/variability? Illustrate with examples.
4. Argue for or against the role of formal instruction in SLA.
5. Present briefly the view of second language acquisition put forth by Rod Ellis.

Group "C"

12

6. What are the different stages in the process of SLA curriculum design? Explain any two of them.

Discourse Analysis (Eng.Ed.574) 2067

Master Level /II Year/EDUCATION

Roll No.

Group "A"

8

Tick the best answers.

1. Which of the following is not true?
 - a. A written discourse is more orderly and planned than a spoken discourse
 - b. A spoken discourse is more reciprocal than a written discourse
 - c. A written discourse has more lexical density than a spoken discourse
 - d. A spoken discourse has more lexical density than a written discourse
2. refers to the logical connectivity of ideas and thought
 - a. cohesion
 - b. coherence
 - c. texture
 - d. theme
3. "Really speaking, John has turned a broke." In this utterance, 'really speaking' is an example of.....
 - a. topical theme
 - b. textual theme
 - c. interpersonal theme
 - d. rheme
4. What is co-text?
 - a. the language that surrounds a piece of discourse
 - b. the context of interlocutors' internal knowledge
 - c. the situational context in which discourse takes place
 - d. the physical context of language use
5.refers to the use of background knowledge in the Interpretation of discourse

- a. bottom-up approach
 c. international approach
- b. top-down approach
 d. atomistic approach
6. The basic unit of meaning framed in the form of declarative sentence is known as
- a. proposition
 c. entailment
- b. presupposition
 d. locution
7. The maxim of relevance in the co-operative principle suggests that
- a. the speakers' contributions should be genuine
 b. the speakers should give exact amount of information
 c. the contributions should be clear and concise
 d. the contributions should be related to the purpose of exchange
8. ----- is the largest unit of the classroom discourse
- a. lesson
 b. exchange
 c. act
 d. move

Translation: Theory & Practice (Eng.Ed.-573) 2067

Master Level /II Year/EDUCATION

Full Marks: 50

Time: 3 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

5x6=30

1. How do deconstructionists criticize the traditional notion of translation in which translators are considered no more than a faithful follower of what the author has said in the source text? Discuss.
2. Is subjectivity desirable in translation? Why or why not?
3. How is translation different from interpretation? Discuss your answer.
4. Critically assess the role of translation from multilingual, multicultural and technological advancement perspectives.
5. What are the major challenges of translating proverbs like *logne swasniko jhagadd pardiko ago and kano gorulai aunsina panne?* Justify your answer with your own translation of these two proverbs. Translate these proverbs into English.

Group "C"

12

6. Translate the following text into English. Make a list of the problems you faced while translating a technical text like this and mention how you would overcome them.

नेपाल सरकार
कानून तथा न्याय मन्त्रालय
सिंहदरबार, काठमाडौं

सूची दर्ता गर्नेबारेको सूचना

यस मन्त्रालयको चालू आ.व. २०६८-०६९ को लागि निम्न कार्यहरू गर्न गराउन सम्बन्धित कार्य गर्न पाउने इजाजतपत्र प्राप्त स्थायी लेखा प्रमाणपत्र र मूल्य अभिवृद्धि कर दर्ता प्रमाणपत्रप्राप्त इच्छुक व्यक्ति, फर्म, कम्पनी वा गैरसरकारी संस्थाले यो सूचना प्रकाशन भएको मितिले १५ दिनभित्र संस्था दर्ता र आयकर दर्ता प्रमाणको प्रतिलिपिसहित तपसिलमध्ये कुन कामको लागि सूचिकृत हुन चाहेको हो स्पष्ट किटान गरी यस मन्त्रालयमा निवेदन दिनुहुन यो सूचना गरिएको छ ।

कामको विवरण

- क. कार्यालयको सामान र अन्य सामान आपूर्ति कार्य ।
- ख. सवारी साधन मर्मत तथा सम्भार कार्य ।
- ग. फर्निचर एवं फर्निचरिङसम्बन्धी सामान आपूर्ति तथा मर्मत कार्य ।
- घ. मानवसंसाधन विकास (कम्प्युटर तथा अंग्रेजी भाषा) तालिम सञ्चालन कार्य ।

Second Language Acquisition (Eng.Ed.575) 2067

Master Level /II Year/EDUCATION
Group "A"

Roll No.....

8

Tick (✓) the best answers.

1. Which of the following factors, affecting SLA, is known as the physiological factor?
a. anxiety b. age c. motivation d. personality
2. Which of the following is not the function of left hemisphere?
a. part-to-whole judgements b. language
c. time-related functions d. propositional thought
3. Nemser's term for interlanguage is
a. idiosyncratic dialect b. built-in syllabus
c. transitional competence d. approximative systems
4. Which of the following statements is true regarding the variability in interlanguage?
a. all non-systematic variability involves free variation .
b. not all non-systematic variability involves performance variability
c. not all non-systematic variability involves free variation
d. all contextual variability involves individual variability

- b. while learning the first language, the learners put their competence to practice
 - c. foreign language learners develop competence through performance
 - d. in foreign language learning performance is not true without competence
5. Which of the following is the most important use of the OHP?
- a. it make the blackboard work easy
 - b. the teacher can write while he talks to the students
 - c. additions or deletion of materials is easy allowing the students to see at a glance how language elements are added, deleted or substituted in sentences
 - d. it reduces the teacher's workload
6. Word-pyramid technique is used in faster reading primarily
- a. to increase the student's eye-span
 - b. to increase the student's reading speed
 - c. to increase the student's reading comprehension
 - d. to increase the student's pronunciation ability
7. The final stage of developmental approach to language teaching is
- a. production
 - b. reception
 - c. automation
 - d. innovation
8. Which of the following is a free communicative activity?
- a. conducting opinion polls
 - b. contextualizing language items
 - c. personalizing a dialogue
 - d. conducting communicative drills
9. Which is necessary condition for using the strip story as a technique of language technique?
- a. the students should write a story in their notebooks
 - b. there must be a leader in every group to read the story
 - c. there should be an information gap among the group members
 - d. the strips of a story ought to be presented in a sequence by the teacher
10. Computers were initially used as the taskmaster for practicing
- a. sounds
 - b. grammar
 - c. reading skills
 - d. writing skills
11. The school of thought that believes that knowledge comes from experience is
- a. rationalism
 - b. mentalism
 - c. empiricism
 - d. generativism
12. The main advantage of peer teaching is that it
- a. shows the students how different lessons of textbooks can be presented

- b. enables the students to improve their teaching ability through post-class discussions
 - c. gives students ample practice in acting out the roles of the students and teachers
 - d. provides the students with practice in the preparation of lesson plans
13. The component of writing that refers to the grammatical and or lexical relationships between the different elements of text is
- a. mechanics
 - b. cohesion
 - c. coherence
 - d. para-orthographic
14. The approach which is based on the use of communicative situations without recourse to the native language and is similar to traditional approaches is
- a. the functional approach
 - b. the developmental approach
 - c. the communicative approach
 - d. the natural approach
15. Which of the following activities is normally given at the post-listening stages?
- a. predicting information about the topic
 - b. completing a table, map or picture
 - c. writing a brief report about the text listened a while ago . wri
 - d. associating ideas related ;o the topic
16. Drilling is a major technique in
- a. audiolingual method
 - b. direct method
 - c. communicative method
 - d. grammar translation method

ELT Methods & Materials (Eng.Ed.590) 2067

Full Marks: 100 Master Level /II Year/EDUCATION

Time: 4 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

8x6=48

1. How will you teach the use of the Definite Article using the inductive method to the campus level students? Explain the steps with suitable examples.
2. Discuss basic assumptions of structuralism and their implications to language teaching.
3. How does a project work integrate all language skills? Explain.
4. How do you conduct and review peer teaching? Elucidate.
5. Explain the strengths and weaknesses of the Direct Method of teaching English.
6. What are the different ways of presenting the meaning of a new vocabulary item? Explain any four of them with examples.

7. How do you teach a piece of prose? Explain the procedure.
8. Discuss various approaches to reading. Also explain which approach is relatively more communicative.

Group "C"

3x1=36

9. Explain the stages of teaching writing with example.
10. What are the different stages of teaching language functions? Explain them with suitable examples.
11. How is a computer used for teaching different language aspects and skills? Explain.

OR

Discuss major pedagogical implications of the Natural Approach to language teaching.

Translation: Theory & Practice (Eng.Ed.573) 2067

Master Level /II Year/EDUCATION

Roll No...

Group "A"

8

Tick () the best answers.

1. Which of the following is true for translation process?
 - a. it is prospective in nature
 - b. it is visible for readers
 - c. it does not include strategic decisions
 - d. it does not include decoding of meaning
2. Which of the following is not true?
 - a. The issue of content vs. form is not so important in a technical translation.
 - b. Message is more important in a technical translation.
 - c. There is a higher degree of subjectivity in a technical translation than in literary one.
 - d. Cultural terms are important in a technical translation than in literary one.
3. Semantic translation is
 - a. TL-oriented
 - b. idiomatic-
 - c. Both 'a' and 'b'
 - d. SL-oriented
4. In communicative translation, a translator emphasizes on
 - a. target language structure
 - b. source language structure
 - c. literal translation
 - d. author's linguistic level
5. Naturalness in translation is an emphasis of
 - a. formal equivalence
 - b. semantic equivalence
 - c. communicative equivalence
 - d. dynamic equivalence
6. Over-translation occurs in
 - a. communicative translation
 - b. literal translation
 - c. free translation
 - d. communicative translation
7. Which of the following is not true?
 - a. translation has to be context sensitive
 - b. translation is always inferior to the source text
 - c. all languages can be translated
 - d. translation is a bicultural activity

8. The ideal speed of the input in a simultaneous interpretation is
- 100 - 120 words per-minute
 - 90 - 100 words per-minute
 - 120 - 140 words per-minute
 - 180 - 200 words per-minute

Advanced English Language Teaching Methodology
(Eng.Ed. 591)

Master Level /II Year/EDUCATION

Full Marks: 50

Time: 3 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

5x6=30

1. Classes in Nepal are usually large. What are the strategies to teach English effectively in such large classes? Discuss your answer.
2. Do you think that all innovations are useful for effective language teaching? Why? Why not?

OR

What are the major assumptions of the Lexical Approach? Discuss.

3. Is it good to base language teaching only on course books? Justify your view
4. What are the major implications of the autonomy principle in language teaching? Discuss.

OR

Design three activities for teaching speaking.

4. Discuss the principles of task-based language teaching (TBLT).

Group 'C'

1x12=12

5. Prepare a lesson plan to teach the following reading text.

Thefts occur everywhere

An elderly woman told the police that, as she entered a restroom, she was jostled by a woman behind her. A few minutes later, as she was about to pay for a moustache remover at a nearby store, she discovered that her wallet was missing from her purse. Apparently the woman who had bumped into her had cleverly stolen her wallet. This type of theft is called pick-pocketing. Perhaps an even more personal kind of theft is known as housebreaking, or burglary. After such an intrusion, the victims often report a feeling of violation.

They seldom regain the comfort and security level they used to have in their home. They constantly feel like they are being watched; they feel that if they go out, the burglars will again come in. They feel uncomfortable when they are home, and they feel uncomfortable when they aren't home. Burglars become lucky or make their own luck. Sometimes homeowners forget to lock all their windows or doors. Sometimes burglars will break a window, cut through a screen door, or force, open a side door. Thieves have no shame. They will steal from anyone that they think is vulnerable. Of course, that means- the elderly are their frequent victims. Some thieves are very clever; some are very lucky: All of them make, an honest person's life more difficult. It's too bad that all of them can't be caught and

converted into honest people. Imagine that: a world with no larceny, a world where you can park your bicycle unsecured on the sidewalk, or leave your purse unattended in your shopping cart. Is this only a dream? Some say that if you can dream about it, it can happen.

Advanced English Language Teaching Methodology
(Eng.Ed.591) 2067

Master Level /II Year/EDUCATION

Roll No.....

Group "A"

8

Tick () the best answers.

1. Which of the following is not a socio affective principle?
a. language ego
b. willingness to communicate
c. strategic investment
d. the language-culture connection
2. is conducted at pre-task stage.
a. performing a similar task
b. introducing some surprise element into the task
c. repeating performance
d. writing a report of the task
3. At the pre-listening stage, learners are engaged in.....
a. discussing a relevant picture and experience
b. answering questions
c. writing a brief report
d. doing follow up tasks
4. Which of the following is true about scanning?
a. students are asked to locate grammar features
b. students find and compare events
c. students draw inference
d. students read for pleasure
5. *Metaphor and idioms* are concerned with _____
a. word form
b. word grammar
c. word meaning
d. word use
6. An autonomous learner is _____
a. unafraid of making mistakes
b. a good risk-taker and guesser
c. willing to assume a certain responsibility for his/her own learning
d. all of these
7. Which of the following is a parameter of the post method pedagogy?
a. Practicality
b. Particularity
c. Observability
d. Possibility
8. Which of the following is- not advantage of the checklist method of evaluating textbooks?
a. It is systematic
b. It is explicit
c. It is convenient
d. It covers underlying assumptions about learning