

Tribhuvan University, 2068

Master Level /II Year/EDUCATION
Educational Measurement & Evaluation (ED.521)

Full Marks: 50
Time: 3 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

30

1. Illustrate the meaning and functions of measurement.

OR

Differentiate physical measurement from psychological measurement with suitable examples.

2. Compare a norm reference test with a criterion referenced test with examples.
3. Describe the major consideration while determining validity of a test.
4. Give a short introduction to interpretive exercise with its strength and limitation.

OR

What do we need to analyse test items and how do we do it?

5. Mention the relationship of intelligence with age, sex differences and heredity.

Group "C"

12

6. Explain the structure and process of measuring intelligence of the Stanford Binet Scale, 2003.

Tribhuvan University, 2068

Master Level /II Year/EDUCATION
Research Methodology (ED.520)

Full Marks: 50
Time: 3hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

30

1. What are the major functions of hypothesis? State the types with its examples.
2. Which sampling methods are appropriate in qualitative research? Describe any two of them.

OR

What is focus group discussion? Explain the procedure of FGD conduction.

3. Low reliability compromises the validity but high reliability does not assure validity. Why?
4. Distinguish between qualitative research and quantitative research.

OR

Define variables. Explain the dependent, independent and extraneous variables with appropriate examples.

5. Calculate Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation between marks in Statistics and Mathematics.

Marks in Statistics:	65	66	67	67	68	69	70	72
Marks in Mathematics:	67	68	65	68	72	72	69	71

Does these data indicate degree of linear relationship between "the marks in Statistics and Mathematics?"

Group "C"

12

6. What are the components of research proposal? Explain any four of the components with suitable examples.

Group "A"

8

Tick (✓) the best answers.

- Experiment mortality connotes
 - the death of the respondents
 - the drop out of the respondents
 - the experimental attitude
 - the choice of the researcher
- The main purpose of the research is to develop new skills or new approaches and to solve the problems with direct application to working world is called
 - applied research
 - basic research
 - formative research
 - action research
- The inductive approach starts from
 - theory
 - hypothesis
 - observation
 - confirmation
- The reliability is
 - estimated
 - measured
 - not estimated
 - created
- The process of qualitative research which
 - generates the hypothesis
 - test the hypothesis
 - understand the hypothesis
 - declare the hypothesis
- Which of the following is not included in ethical issues?
 - Consent
 - Reciprocity
 - Privacy
 - Transcription
- The level of significance level as high as the 0.1
 - minimizes the risk of a type I error
 - maximizes the risk of a type I error
 - minimizes the risk of a type II error
 - relative seriousness
- The method of sampling in which representative samples are drawn on the basis of gender, class and religion is known as
 - cluster sampling
 - quota sampling
 - stratified sampling
 - systematic sampling

Tribhuvan University, 2068

Master Level /II Year/EDUCATION

Full Marks: 50

Literature in English (Eng.Ed.522)

Time: 3 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions**Group "B"**

5x6=30

- Should we teach literature to the learners of English as a foreign language? Give reasons to support your answer.
- 'A story is to be told.' Show the relevance of this statement to teaching story?
- Show your acquaintance with Feminist criticism by applying it to any one of the

poem from "New Paradigm".

OR

In New Paradigm, which one of the essays you like most and why?

4. What's the importance of story teaching in a language class? How can stories help language learning? Elaborate.

OR

Make a critical analysis of the novel Bell Jar by applying psychoanalytical criticism.

5. Which one of the plays in New Paradigm you like most and why?

Group "C"

1×12=12

6. Prepare a lesson plan to teach the poem "Phenomenal Woman" by Maya Angelou to the secondary level students to Nepal.

Group "A"

8

Tick (✓) the best answers.

- The shortest poem is called
 - Epic
 - Lyric
 - Ballad
 - Ode
- Pre-reading activities in teaching poetry can be
 - a game
 - a song
 - an anecdote
 - all of the above
- Which one of the following does not belong to dramatic conventions?
 - Dialogue
 - Monologue
 - Aside
 - Setting
- Which one of the following stories is an example of fantasy?
 - Vanka by Anton Chekhov
 - The Little Mermaid by Hans C Anderson
 - Enemy by V.S. Naipal
 - The Little Islands of Happiness by Vishnu S Rai
- The most important difference between novel and short story is that a novel
 - is longer than a short story
 - describes life in a bigger canvas.
 - has more characters
 - tells a better story.
- Which one of the following is not a narrative essay?
 - Postmodernism and the Art of identity
 - A Day in Samoa
 - Memoire of a Journey to an Aesthetic Shrine
 - The Remains of the Feast
- A criticism which deals with a work of literature primarily as an expression, in fictional form, of the state of mind and the structure of personality of the individual author is
 - Structuralist criticism
 - Cultural criticism
 - Psycho-analytical criticism
 - Post-colonial criticism

8. Which one of the following is not true?
- Literature brings fresh air in a language class.
 - Literature helps students to develop their language competence.
 - Literature doesn't hamper language learning.
 - Literature doesn't facilitate language learning.

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Master Level/II Year EDUCATION

Full Marks: 50

Reading in English (Eng.Ed.529)

Time: 3 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

5x6=30

- Why does Huxley believe that "fiction can give a fuller view of life than tragedy"?
- "The people, everywhere, desire democracy, for a very good reason." What is that reason? Do you agree with the writer?

OR

Briefly describe the contribution of Japanese women to enrich the Japanese literature.

- Do you agree with the view that the educated world is full of prejudices and discrimination? Exemplify your answer with reference to the article Wessex and Border.
- Explain the concept of "Will to Power" as suggested by Nietzsche.

OR

Write the gist of the novel Dr. Zivago.

- Why is Ulysses considered as one of the masterpiece of literature? Give reasons to support your answer.

Group "C"

1x12=12

- "Literature adds to reality, it does not simply describe it It irrigates the deserts that our lives have already become." Elucidate.

Group "A"

8

Read the following and tick (✓) the best answers.

First printed in Poetry June, 1915 (Chicago), but written several years earlier the title "The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock" is ironic. A love song is ordinarily addressed to an individual personality, but it seems probable that the "you" of the poem is either a part of Prufrock himself, or that he is addressing other "hollow men" who are in his own condition. That condition is suggested in the epigraph, which is from Dante's Inferno, Canto XXVII, lines 61-66. Prufrock is also in an inferno, and he can speak of his shame only because he thinks no one who hears his confession will condemn him for his cowardice. Eliot's use of the form of dramatic monologue should be compared with that of Browning. Eliot dispenses with all logical narrative sequence, and the situation is revealed by the different qualities of the sense, images, by references to various historical figures, and allusions. These form a pattern of contrasts between Prufrock's incapacity to act and the self-fulfillment of those who have lived by the instinct or principle of creative activity. The most pervasive contrast is with Marvell's poem "To His Coy Mistress." This extends not only to the opposition

between Marvell's direct plea for the consummation of passion and Prufrock's own neurotic self-debate, but it hints in many subtle ways also at the contrast of the ideal of active self-fulfillment in general with that of the empty forms and frustrating trivialities of Prufrock's social environment.

1. What was first printed in June 1915?
 - a. Poetry
 - b. The love song of J. Alfred Prufrock
 - c. Inferno
 - d. To His Coy Mistress
2. Whatever published in June 1915 was
 - a. Poetry
 - b. Fiction
 - c. Drama
 - d. Epigraph
3. Who wrote what?
 - a. Dante: Canto
 - b. Eliot: Inferno
 - c. Marvell: The Love Song of J. Prufrock
 - d. Eliot: The Love Song of J. Prufrock
4. The text talks about
 - a. The Love Song of J. Prufrock
 - b. Eliot
 - c. Poetry
 - d. Inferno
5. The little is ironic because the protagonist of the poem is chiefly
 - a. about love
 - b. not about love
 - c. about nature
 - d. about hell
6. Which one of the following is not a poet?
 - a. Eliot
 - b. Prufrock
 - c. Dante
 - d. Marvell
7. Whose writing is compared with whom?
 - a. Eliot's with Browning's
 - b. Dante's with Eliot's
 - c. Dante's with Marvell's
 - d. Marvell's with Eliot's
8. The text can be best described as
 - a. analysis
 - b. critical appreciation
 - c. introduction
 - d. none

Tribhuvan University, 2068

Master Level/II Year/EDUCATION

Full Marks: 50

Translation Studies (Eng.Ed.527)

Time: 3 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

5x6=30

1. Draw a distinction between semantic and communicative equivalence with appropriate examples.
2. Discuss deconstructionism in relation to contemporary translation theories.
3. The translators and cultural critics like Nirānjanā and Veouti suggest that the translator of the minor languages should adopt resistant strategies. Discuss 'resistant strategies'. How can a translator use these strategies to represent the source culture in the dominant languages like English?

4. Translation has been a means of cross-cultural communication and an instrument of developing a world culture. Argue for or against the statement.

OR

Illustrate the concept of 'translation universals'.

5. What are the different approaches to translation evaluation? Discuss two of them briefly.

OR

What are the major components of translation criticism? Introduce any five of them.

Group "C"

1x12=12 6.

6. Translate the following Nepali text into English, make a list of the problems (linguistics, cultural....) you face while translating the text and discuss how you overcame them.

हो म अफिसमा भिसा थप्न पठाएको पासपोर्ट मेहनौ भैसक्त पनि हात लागि नहुँदा न रातमा निद न दिनमा भोक छु । औला भर्चै जाँदा अत्यास लाग्यो, कि बेलायतवासी भएको एक दशक हुन अरू दुई वर्ष पखिँए पुग्छ । यहाँ आएर केही पाउनुभन्दा गुमाउनुको पीडाले रन्थनिएर कुनै बेला अर्धचेतनामा बर्बरउँदा संगै बस्ने साथीहरू गलल हाँस्छन् । आफ्नो कारणले तिनीहरू हाँसिका हुन् भन्ने पनि थाहा हुँदैन ।

अर्की साथीले ठट्टैलो पारामा भन्दछे, छोड्देऊ तिम्रा लोग्नेको पीर । खुट्टा भए जुत्ता हजार । यसरी अर्धपागल भएर पनि कसैले मरिहतै गर्छ त्यस्ता नाथेलाई ।

Group "A"

8

Tick (✓) the best answers.

- Formal equivalence is mainly concerned with
 - content of the source text
 - formal properties of the source text
 - communication of the source message
 - semantic properties of the source text
- Which of the following techniques is used to translate a cultural term unique to the source language?
 - Substitution
 - Loan creation
 - Literal translation
 - Borrowing
- The term skopos in translation refers to
 - the message of the text
 - the form of the text
 - the purpose of the text
 - the unit of the text
- Poststructuralism freed translation from
 - substitution
 - ethnocentrism
 - logocentrism
 - multicentrism
- Literary translation functions on what Ben Belitt has called
 - pleasure first then truth principle
 - truth first then pleasure principle
 - truth and pleasure principle
 - 'syntax is first priority' pleasure
- Translation universals' include
 - standardisation
 - explication

- c. simplification and disambiguation d. all of the above
7. What is the 'normal' direction of translation promoted by the International Translation Association based on the UNESCO's recommendation?
- Translate into the mother tongue
 - Translate into the other tongue
 - Practise translating into both mother tongue and other tongue
 - Translate into the literature three
8. Term planning can mainly be employed to
- enrich the lexicon of a language
 - elaborate the syntax of a language
 - expand the functional domains of a language
 - modify the style of a language

Tribhuvan University, 2068

Master Level /II Year/ EDUCATION

Full Marks: 50

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

Time: 3 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

5x6=30

- What are the purposes of evaluation? Explain them briefly.
- Discuss the importance of visualization in LI learning. Also suggest some visualization activities that can be used in language classroom.
- Explain different approaches to effecting change.

OR

Write down the principles of curriculum innovation as given by Numa Markee (2010), and explain any four of them.

- Discuss the advantages of self access centre. Also mention the kinds of materials that a self-access centre can contain.

OR

Explain the qualities of a good ELT salesperson.

- Write short notes on any TWO of the following:
 - Writing course materials as a compromise
 - Concordancing by hand
 - Task-based syllabus
 - Managing teams

Group "C"

1x12=12

- Explain the ideologies of the curriculum.

Group "A"

8

Tick (✓) the best answers.

- Curriculum development in language teaching as we know it today really began in
 - the 1960s
 - the 1970s

funeral pyre have not cooled down yet but the fight for power has already begun between different political parties on one hand and within the Congress Party on the other. Whatever happens, life must continue and the show must go on because "the picture hasn't finished yet my friend, the picture hasn't finished yet."

A lot of people still desperately hope that leaders will do something, that the constitution will be made, that the racial harmony will be restored, that the nation will take off to the road of development, that The list is endless. A lot of people wrote about these issues and a lot of them are still writing.

I should also be writing about the burning issues of the country, about our big mouth leaders, about our 'helpless Prime Minister' about the new constitution and so on. But this morning when I was awoken by the chir-bir of the birds that were sitting on a kachnar tree laden with red blossoms, I forgot about the leaders. Spring had come and gone unnoticed but its beauties and smell still linger. Tiny wild flowers - pink, red, scarlet, purple, blue and green of all colour possibly imaginable- have sprung out from nowhere and could still be seen in the fields and beside the dirt roads and tracks.

The twin cherry trees in front of my house have still some flowers and now I can only imagine how they might have looked when they were in full bloom. Trees have changed their dress and are wrapped in tender green leaves. The winter gave way to spring. Music of new life can be heard everywhere. Cock sparrows spread their wings and dance around hens with lustful chirpings. Rupis can be seen carrying twigs in their beaks-to make nests. Koilee has gone crazy - it can be heard singing all the time in mango groves. The nestlings are learning to fly and my neighbour's cow has given birth to a calf which all the time runs around and looks at this beautiful world with its large black eyes.

This morning, I was shocked when I realized that so much has gone unnoticed. Oblivious to the beauties around me I had been engrossed in writing about the political leaders who have never done any good to this country and had been taking part in the useless and endless discussions for *sahamati*. They have *sahamati* on just one thing that they will never come to a *sahamati*. With so much beauties and music around us, why I should spoil my time and appetite scratching the dung heap piled up by dirty politicians. Let them play their dirty game! Let them invent new pack of lies! Let them rot in the hell! There is more to life than just politics.

- a. Why does the author use so many Nepali words in this article? Is it because he does not know the English words or are there some other reasons? [3]
- b. Do you agree with the author's view? Why? Why not? [3]

2. Read the following and answer the questions:

Day 4

The third day of the seminar brought a linguistic perspective to the conventional use of a text. New, recent, old and ancient ideas were the focus on discussion. The workshop provided a springboard to analyzing texts written with the help of the basic checklist (Day 1) which can make a 'text' easier to understand.

Dr. Shampa Chatterji presented very stimulating texts; R K Narayan's *The Guide* and Arundhati Roy's *God of Small Things* as having particular contextual interpretation. Her presentation entitled *Narayan and Roy: the past and the present* made the participants aware of the literature being a piece of art.

3. The book is about
 - a. teacher development
 - b. language teaching
 - c. both (a) and (b)
 - d. neither (a) nor (b)
4. The book talks about..... in language teaching.
 - a. drama technique
 - b. artistic approach
 - c. language teaching publication
 - d. none
5. The book is based on the author's
 - a. research
 - b. experience
 - c. experiments
 - d. evidences
6. For most readers, the book might be
 - a. difficult
 - b. unconvincing
 - c. unputdownable
 - d. boring
7. The book is criticized because of its
 - a. length
 - b. style
 - c. cost
 - d. difficulty level
8. The book lacks
 - a. evidences
 - b. focus
 - c. novel insights
 - d. all the three

Tribhuvan University, 2068

Master Level /II Year/EDUCATION
 Pragmatics & Discourse Analysis (Eng.Ed.523)
 Attempt ALL the questions.

Full Marks: 50
 Time: 3 hrs.

Group "B"

5x6=30

1. Define pragmatics and explain the reasons for the growth of interest in pragmatics.
2. Discuss the types of pragmatics tests with examples.

OR

What is context? Explain its types with examples.

3. What is a proposition? Present a propositional analysis of the following sentence:
 Romulus, the legendary founder of Rome, took the women of the Sabine by force.

4. Distinguish between intended meaning and interpreted meaning.

OR

Interactional sociolinguistics is a functional approach of discourse. Do you agree? Justify your answer.

5. What is schema theory? Explain its implication for the EFL classroom.

Group "C"

1x12=12

6. Discuss the components for the analysis of communication and then explain the uses of ethnography in discourse analysis.

Tick (✓) the best answers.

- It was a sentence linguist who both coined the term 'discourse analysis' and initiated a search for language rules was
 - Zeiling Harris
 - Charles Morris
 - Norman Fairclough
 - Rudolf Carnap
- The use of L1 pragmatic knowledge to understand or carry out linguistic action in the L2 is
 - influence of instruction
 - level of proficiency
 - length of exposure
 - pragmatic transfer
- Observational studies
 - focus on pragmatic development in the classroom setting.
 - focus primarily on classroom processes.
 - examine the effect of a particular instructional treatment.
 - raise the issue of what may be an appropriate length of treatment.
- Something the speaker assumes to be the case prior to making an utterance is a/an
 - entailment
 - presupposition.
 - proposition
 - background knowledge.
- Someone stands between you and the TV set you are watching, so you decide to say one of the following. Identify which would be direct speech act.
 - I'm watching TV.
 - You're in the way.
 - Please get out of the way
 - Could you please sit down?
- "This the main cause of the crisis."

Which kind of deixis does the word 'this' represent in this sentence?

 - Person deixis
 - Time deixis
 - Social deixis
 - Discourse deixis
- What cohesive device can be found in the following conversation? John: I like the blue hat.
Mary: -I prefer the green.
 - Ellipsis
 - Conjunction
 - Substitution
 - Reference
- Frankly the movie was a waste of money. However, you should see it and make up your own-mind.
In the above sentence, the word 'Frankly' is
 - topical theme
 - interpersonal theme
 - textual theme
 - intrapersonal theme

Tribhuvan University, 2068

Master Level /II Year/EDUCATION

Full Marks: 50

English Language Teacher Development (Eng.Ed.524)

Time: 3 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

5x6=30

1. Write down at least six criteria of teacher professional action that you would expect a competent English language teacher should achieve.
2. Teachers attempt to implement their personal philosophies of teaching which reflect their understanding and beliefs about what good teaching is and how it is achieved. Illustrate.
3. Briefly evaluate different learning theories and their implications to language teacher education.

OR

According to Maldevazand Bodockzy (1999), what different roles do the mentors have to play for the language teachers new to a school?

4. How does an expert English teacher differ from a novice one?
5. What would you like to include in a teaching portfolio if you have to show evidence of your understanding of subject matter and current developments in language teaching; your skill and competency as a language teacher; and your approach to classroom management and organization?

OR

Do you agree that the goal of supervision should be increased collaboration between the supervisor and supervisee? If such collaboration is desirable, what forms could it take?

Group "C"

1x12=12

6. What are the principles of In-service Teacher Education and Training? How have they been implemented for the language teacher development in the Nepalese context?

Group "A"

8

Tick (✓) the best answers.

1. Which of the following teacher professional actions is not English language teaching?
 - a. Setting up context or situation in which students take charge of their own learning.
 - b. Presenting teaching items with appropriate support materials.
 - c. Creating motivation or interest for learning to communicate in English.
 - d. Explaining a text or concept into simple English.
2. Teachers' maxims refer to
 - a. rules for good or sensible teaching behaviour.
 - b. issues of curriculum content.
 - c. accounts of personal experiences.
 - d. teachers' senses of humour.
3. Which one of the following is not an ELT association?

- a. TESOL
c. NELTA
- b. IELTS
d. IATEFL
4. Which of the following strategies for teacher development come under institutional perspective?
a. Self-monitoring
c. Critical friendships
- b. Teaching portfolio
d. Teacher support - group
5. Administrative supervision is related to
a. summative evaluation
c. maintaining record
- b. teaching behaviour
d. skills development
6. Which of the following principles is not related to constructivist perspective?
a. Learners construct their own knowledge of the world.
b. Learners are self-agent.
c. Learning involves higher order thinking.
d. Learning is a search for meaning.
7. There may be negative effect on teacher development where other people surrounding the mentee are perceived as
a. acculturators
c. alienators
- b. sponsors
d. supporters
8. During the pre observation Conference, the observer and the person to be observed
a. talk about the teaching strategies to be used in the class.
b. focus on the students behaviour.
c. talk about the feedback that would be provided for the improvement
d. talk about the aspect of teaching to be focused and the process of observation.

Tribhuvan University, 2068

Master Level /II Year/EDUCATION

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

Full Marks: 50

Time: 3 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

5x6=30

1. 'Applied linguistics is an academic discipline'. Elucidate.
2. Critically examine the effects of global spread of English in English language teaching.
3. Define contrastive analysis. Discuss it from historical perspectives.

OR

Explain how 'errors' are described and classified. Give examples.

4. What do you understand by 'critical pedagogies'? Explain with reference to language teaching.
5. What is intercultural competence? Describe the role of a language teacher in intercultural communication.

OR

What are the prerequisites of an appropriate methodology?

Group "C"

1×12=12

6. Explain various types of product based and process-based syllabuses. Among them which one do you think is the best one and why do you think so?

Group "A"

8

Tick (✓) the best answers.

- 'Broad trawl' and 'Targeted elicitation' are the two steps used in
 - collecting errors
 - classifying errors
 - diagnosing errors
 - evaluating errors
- Which of the following statements about communicative language teaching (CTL) is not true?
 - CTL focuses on learners' message and fluency
 - CTL emphasizes teaching through problem-solving activities
 - CTL focuses on speakers' message and grammatical accuracy
 - CTL emphasizes teaching through tasks which requires students to transact information
- The aim of Jiang's study was
 - to explore the relationship between language and culture
 - to examine the role of culture in ELT
 - to highlight the role of a good teacher in language teaching
 - to investigate the role of a popular culture in English language teaching
- In analytic syllabus designing
 - the syllabus input is selected and graded according to grammatical notions of simplicity and complexity
 - the starting point for syllabus design will be grammatical system
 - the starting point for syllabus design will be communicative purpose for which language is used
 - it is assumed that language consists of a finite set of rules which can be combined in various ways to make meaning
- Kachru's 'Expanding Circle' is believed to be
 - norm providing
 - norm - developing
 - norm dependent
 - norm - evaluating
- 'System'; 'Language Learning' and 'Applied Linguistics' are
 - courses in applied linguistics
 - journals of applied linguistics
 - associations of applied linguistics
 - centres for applied linguistics
- In the process of appropriating methodology the first step would be
 - identifying the problem
 - conducting action research
 - learning about the classroom
 - producing appropriate methodology
- Which of the following tasks has not been possible by corpus linguistics?
 - Collection of ever larger language samples
 - Explorations of actual patterns of language use
 - Development of materials for classroom language instructions
 - Development of techniques for classroom language instructions

Tribhuvan University, 2068

Master Level /II Year/EDUCATION

Research Methodology in Language Education (Eng.Ed.504)

Full Marks: 50

Time: 3 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

30

1. Valid and reliable research tool is the heart of the research. With the help of example justify the statement.
2. Define historical research and describe it in terms of types of data, process of data collection and analysis of data.
3. What are the levels of research? Select the most difficult level out of them and justify your selection.
4. List the names of the non-random sampling designs. Describe the detailed processes of any two of them.
5. Compare the data collection processes in survey research and case study.

Group "C"

12

6. Prepare a research proposal to carry out an ethnographic research. For example, a study on the second graders learning process of the present forms of the English verbs.

Group "A"

8

Tick (✓) the best answers.

1. One of the characteristics of the research is explicitness which means
 - a. to stick to one format
 - b. to have wide coverage of data
 - c. to have clarity in presentation
 - d. to examine research tools critically
2. Which of the following researches is generally considered hypothesis testing?
 - a. Ethnographic
 - b. Descriptive
 - c. Case
 - d. Experimental
3. Which of the following background information is essential in a covering letter?
 - a. Names of the courses the researcher has done
 - b. Purpose of the research
 - c. Personal information of the researcher
 - d. Names of all the informants
4. In which of the following researches mostly existing information is used as the primary source?
 - a. Historical
 - b. Applied
 - c. Action
 - d. Correlational
5. A research that covers the entire population of interest is known as a
 - a. universe
 - b. sample
 - c. sampling
 - d. population
6. The findings of applied research are generally evaluated in terms of _____ applicability
 - a. local
 - b. regional

- c. universal
d. none of the above
7. Which of the following types of question must not be included in the questionnaire?
a. Open-ended
b. Categorical
c. Lead
d. Ranking
8. In which of the following research types 'the emic view' is emphasized?
a. Experimental
b. Ethnographic
c. Survey
d. Historical

Tribhuvan University, 2068

Master Level /II Year/EDUCATION

Full Marks : 50

Language Testing (Eng.Ed.521)

Time : 3 hrs

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

5×6=30

- Language testing is an integral part of language teaching. Argue for or against this statement.
- Discuss the characteristic features of communicative language testing, with your comments on its strong version.
- Discuss the methods determining reliability in brief.
- Write short notes on:
 - Piloting test
 - Inferential analysis
- Discuss the ways in which test administration can be made effective.
- Find the standard deviation from the following scores. Also discuss in brief why the standard deviation of a set of scores should be calculated.

[Marks:	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60
No. of students	8	7	5	3	2

- What do you mean by washback? Discuss the effect of washback in SLC exam.

Group "C"

1×12=12

- What do you test in testing listening? How would you test it? Discuss the practicality of testing listening in the context of Nepal.

Group "A"

8

Tick (✓) the best answers.

- In Bachman's (1990) model of communicative competence, rhetorical organization of utterances comes under
 - grammatical competence
 - illocutionary competence
 - textual competence
 - sociolinguistic competence
- Intrusive word technique is used in testing
 - listening
 - speaking
 - reading
 - writing

3. Which of the following is the final step in test administration?
 - a. Managing logistics
 - b. Training scorers
 - c. Collecting responses
 - d. Marking and analysing scores
4. Testers should test _____.
 - a. what they know testees do not know
 - b. what they know no testees know
 - c. what they think testees should know
 - d. what they think testees know
5. Discrimination indices can range from _____.
 - a. +1 to -1
 - b. +1 to 0
 - c. 0 to +1
 - d. 0 to -1
6. Which of the following is measured by TOEFL?
 - a. General language ability irrespective of what testees may have learnt.
 - b. Natural inclination of testees towards learning a language.
 - c. Strengths and weaknesses of testees in the course - work they have had.
 - d. Achievements of testees in the coursework they have had.
7. What are the two basic components of test specification?
 - a. samples of items and guiding language
 - b. samples of items and weighting
 - c. content and time allocation
 - d. test items and scoring procedure
8. To the extent the characteristics of target language use and the characteristics of a test task match, the test is said to be _____.
 - a. valid
 - b. authentic
 - c. useful
 - d. practicable

Tribhuvan University, 2068

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

1. Define research and describe its characteristics.

OR

Describe purposes of research.

2. Which of the research tools is appropriate to find out informants' opinions and attitudes? Why do you think so?
3. Theoretical research is carried out for the sake of knowledge and applied research to solve probable immediate problem. Justify this statement.

OR

Qualitative and quantitative researches are not mutually exclusive. Elaborate.

4. How do you carry out experimental research? Describe any one of its design.
5. Describe the role of proof-reading and editing in preparing a thesis.

6. Prepare a research proposal for the topic 'Use of brain-storming in developing speaking skill'.

Tick (✓) the best answers.

- Which of the research characteristics emphasizes on maintaining a single style of paragraph throughout the thesis?
 - Empirical
 - Valid
 - Consistent
 - Systematic
- Which of the following research tools expect delayed reply?
 - Test
 - Questionnaire
 - Observation
 - Interview
- Which of the following sampling procedures builds network of informants to sample a sample?
 - Judgmental
 - Purposive
 - Snowball
 - Stratified
- _____ is completed in the research phase.
 - Being familiar with the format
 - Framing the title
 - Attending viva-voice
 - Processing data
- Basic levels of research without which not a single research is completed are _____.
 - observational and descriptive
 - observational and explanatory
 - descriptive and explanatory
 - explanatory and experimental
- In comparison to experimental research correlational research is weaker in finding out _____.
 - the exact truth.
 - cause effect relationship of variables.
 - intervening variables
 - truth of the informants.
- Large number of population has to be selected in _____.
 - survey research
 - experimental research
 - autoethnography
 - historical research
- The thesis is evaluated by the committee which consists of _____.
 - chair of the evaluation committee, guide, one professor
 - chair of the subject committee, a professor, guide
 - chair of the evaluation committee, guide, chair of the subject committee
 - guide and two professors

Tribhuvan University, 2069

Master Level / II Year/EDUCATION
Research Methodology (ED.520)

Roll No.:

Group "A"

Tick (✓) the best answer

- Case study method can be best used in
a. statistical research b. experimental research
c. quantitative research d. qualitative research
- Which of the following measurement scale does possess a true or absolute zero?
a. Nominal scale b. Ordinal scale
c. Interval scale d. Ratio scale
- Halo effect is the common error generally observed in & measurement obtained through the use of
a. case study b. interview
c. anecdotal records d. rating scale
- The most important internal criteria for selecting good research problem is
a. research ability b. urgency
c. feasibility d. interest
- The inductive approach starts from
a. theory b. hypothesis
c. observation d. confirmation
- If the research tool is consistent and stable, it is said to be
a. validity b. reliability
c. maturation d. testing
- Phenomenology refers to
a. lived experience of people b. recourse of theory
c. collaborative document
d. gathering information through storytelling
- Type error is also called
a. rejection error b. acceptance error
c. power of test d. consumer's risk

Tribhuvan University, 2069

Master Level / II Year/EDUCATION
Research Methodology (ED.520)

Full Marks :50
Time : 3 hrs

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

- What are the purposes of educational research? Are there any limitations in educational research?
- What do you understand by ethical issues in research? How would you consider it in professional research writing?

OR

- What is the purpose of ethnographic study? Explain with suitable example.
- Briefly explain the meaning the internal and external validity threats of a research design.
 - What is action research? Differentiate among action research, policy research and formative research.

OR

- What are the elements of a good research proposal? Describe briefly.
- What is hypothesis testing? Discuss about Type I error and Type II error.

Group "C"

- What do you understand by primary source of data collection? Explain any three of the important primary sources of data collection usually practiced in qualitative research.

Tribhuvan University, 2069

Master Level / II Year/EDUCATION

Educational Measurement & Evaluation (ED. 521)

Roll No.:

Group "A"

Tick (✓) the best answer

- Which of the following is a tool rather than a process?
 - measurement
 - evaluation
 - assessment
 - test
- Which is a limitation of psychological measurement?
 - the quality can not be observed
 - it only measure a sample of quality
 - it lacks comparison
 - it is approximate
- Which test is more useful in local situation
 - aptitude test
 - proficiency test
 - teacher model test
 - standardized test
- Internal consistency is estimated by
 - test - retest method
 - parallel form method
 - Kudev Richardson formula
 - Inter-rater reliability
- Validity of a test is estimated by
 - specific factor variance
 - group factor variance
 - general factor variance
 - common factor variance
- Which of the following item requires high amount of reading and comprehension skill?
 - interpretive exercise
 - true and false item
 - essay type item
 - short answer type item
- Which of the following norm is most uniform?
 - gradenorm
 - agenorm

- c. percentile norm
d. standard score norm
8. What is a main critique of projective technique of measuring personality?
a. a holistic method
b. a superficial method
c. lacks psychometric uses
d. a subjective method

Tribhuvan University, 2069

Master Level / II Year/EDUCATION
Educational Measurement & Evaluation (Ed. 521)

Full Marks :50
Time : 3 hrs

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

30

1. Define measurement and point out its general problems.
2. Differentiate aptitude and achievement with suitable examples.

OR

Point out the similarity and differences between a norm referenced and criterion referenced test.

3. Explain the process following split half reliability with example.
4. Give an introduction of interpretive exercise along with its advantages and limitations.
5. Present short descriptions for the process of test standardization process.

OR

Give introduction of different types of norm used in the field of education.

Group "C"

12

6. Describe the sub-test of WAIS III with the process of its standardization

Tribhuvan University, 2069

Master Level / II Year/EDUCATION
Research Methodology in Language Education (Eng. Ed. 504)

Roll No.:

Group "A"

8

Tick (✓) the best answer. Attempt all the questions

1. Which of the following reasons is most logical in listing the cited references?
 - a. for highlighting the writers' name
 - b. for presenting the detailed information of the cited source
 - c. for not forgetting the names of the books
 - d. for making the publisher famous
2. Why does a researcher need to sample the population?
 - a. because sampling is a must
 - b. because all identified population may not be included
 - c. because sampling contributes in the process of data collection
 - d. because all identified population may not contribute in the process

3. Which of the following tools are appropriate in finding out teacher's perception in using debate as one of the techniques to develop communicative skills?
 - a. observation and interview
 - b. interview and questionnaire
 - c. questionnaire and test
 - d. test and observation
4. Which of the following types of research is regarded as the hypothesis - testing?
 - a. quasi-experimental
 - b. historical
 - c. case study
 - d. narrative
5. What is the independent variable in the research topic 'Role of interview in developing speaking proficiency'?
 - a. role
 - b. interview
 - c. develop
 - d. speaking
6. Which of the following research design is most appropriate in studying language development of a child?
 - a. survey research
 - b. action research
 - c. case study
 - d. ethnographic research
7. Which of the following processes is very minutely operated in the descriptive research?
 - a. reviewing literature
 - b. preparing research tools
 - c. collecting data
 - d. presenting data
8. In which of the following types of research longitudinal approach is used for data collection?
 - a. experimental
 - b. quasi-experimental
 - c. ethnographic
 - d. correlational

Tribhuvan University, 2069

Master Level / II Year/EDUCATION

Research Methodology in Language Education (Eng. Ed. 504)

Full Marks : 50

Time : 3 hrs

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

30

1. Action research is carried out to improve the existing situation. Explain.
2. Describe the concept of correlational research in detail.
3. What do you understand by sources of data? Explain the various types of sources.
4. What is a research proposal? Briefly discuss the process of writing a research proposal.
5. What are the activities done during the pre-research phase? Explain.

Group "C"

12

6. Describe experimental research and elaborate one of its designs.

Tribhuvan University, 2069

Master Level / II Year/EDUCATION
English Language Teacher Development (Eng. Ed. 524)

Roll No.:

Group "A"

8

Tick (✓) the best answer.

- An experiential knowledge is acquired through
 - transformation of experience
 - reflection
 - observation
 - all of these
- The teacher's role is to impart knowledge and the students' role is to receive it. Which of the following best describes this statement?
 - The maxim of planning
 - The maxim of encouragement
 - The maxim of order
 - The maxim of involvement
- Which of the following approach does not give emphasis on the role self-agency for teacher development?
 - Constructivism
 - Social constructivism
 - Behaviourism
 - All of these
- In the alternatives option approach of language teacher supervision, the supervisor
 - suggests alternatives
 - interprets teachers' work
 - gives prescriptive advice
 - prescribes what to do next
- Which of the following is the traditional function of observation?
 - pre-service teachers observed by their teacher educators received feedback to develop their teaching skills
 - observers view a practicing teacher's class for their own professional development
 - practicing teachers are observed by their head of department to see the extent to which teachers adhere to the expectations of the institution
 - all of these
- The concept of mitigation in language teacher supervision is borrowed from
 - educational psychology
 - discourse analysis
 - technology
 - pragmatics
- Which of the following is not true about teacher support group?
 - It is in-service activity
 - It involves a group of teacher meeting to discuss goals and concerns.
 - It is a place where teachers can collaborate on curriculum and materials development
 - It is a voluntary activity and does not include all teachers
- Which of the following is not the nature of critical incidents?
 - They are unanticipated events which trigger insights aspect of teaching and learning.
 - They help teachers reflect on the meaning of the event.

- e. They let teachers continue teaching as usual.
- d. They reveal underlying beliefs or motives within the classroom.

Tribhuvan University, 2069

Master Level / II Year/EDUCATION
English Language Teacher Development (Eng. Ed. 524)

Full Marks : 50
Time : 3 hrs

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

5×6=30

1. What are the major issues and challenges of Nepalese English language teachers' professional development? Discuss in brief
2. Discuss humanistic views on language teacher education.

OR

Discuss various models of teacher education in brief.

3. How do teacher support groups facilitate professional development of language teachers? Discuss.
4. Teachers' maxims can be viewed as outcomes of teachers evolving theories of teaching. Discuss.

OR

How do teachers' associations like IATEFL, TESOL and NELTA help teachers promote their professionalism? Discuss with example from any teacher association.

5. Discuss various guiding principles of classroom observation.

Group "C"

1×12=12

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

Tribhuvan University, 2069

Master Level / II Year/EDUCATION
Research Methodology in Language Education (Eng. Ed. 520)

Roll No.:

Group "A"

8

Tick (✓) the best answer.

1. Which of the following tools is appropriate to find out the techniques used in teaching writing skills?

a. Interview	b. Opinionaire
c. Observation	d. Questionnaire
2. The mean in statistical operation refers to

a. measures of relationship	b. measures of central tendency
c. measures of dispersion	d. measures of relative position
3. In which of the following sampling procedures there is the danger of having selection bias?

a. Simple random	b. Cluster
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6. Write a research proposal to carry out an action research. Start with title, formulate objectives and describe the design in detail.

Tribhuvan University, 2069

Master Level / II Year/EDUCATION
Language Testing (Eng. Ed. 521)

Roll No.:

Group "A"

8

Tick (✓) the best answer.

1. A language test is likely to have negative washback effect if the test
 - a. does not encourage recitation on the part of learners
 - b. does not help students to secure high marks in exams
 - c. does not encourage the learners to achieve the specified course objective
 - d. does not test learners' knowledge related to language
2. Which one of the following methods of scoring is appropriate for the assessment of several pieces of writing completed by students over a period of time?
 - a. Holistic scoring
 - b. Primary trait scoring
 - c. Multiple trait scoring
 - d. Portfolio scoring
3. Critical level of performance includes
 - a. social appropriacy
 - b. comprehensive pronunciation
 - c. grammatical accuracy
 - d. all of the above
4. Pragmatic competence includes
 - a. illocutionary and sociolinguistic competence
 - b. grammatical and textual competence
 - c. discourse competence
 - d. enhancement of the effectiveness of communication
5. An excellent device that can be used as the stimulus for a situational composition is
 - a. series of words
 - b. table
 - c. diagram
 - d. picture
6. There is nothing wrong in students' preparation for examination if
 - a. the exams are short
 - b. the exams are practical
 - c. the exams are relevant
 - d. the exams are good
7. A cloze test is
 - a. an integrated test
 - b. a norm - referenced test
 - c. a discrete point test
 - d. a criterion referenced test
8. Which of the following aspects of a test is referred to by the statement "the degree to which a test measures what is supposed to be measured"?
 - a. Reliability
 - b. Validity;
 - c. Economy
 - d. Administratability

Tribhuvan University, 2069

Master Level / II Year/EDUCATION
Language Testing (Eng. Ed. 521)

Full Marks : 50

Time : 3 hrs.

Group "B"

5×6=30

1. What are the inputs for teachers and material writers for the attainment of beneficial washback? Discuss in brief.

OR

Find mean, median and range from the following data:

No. of workers	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80
Working hours	2	8	3	6	9	7

2. Design a test for testing communicative competence.
3. Define suprasegmental feature. What is the general technique of testing stress?
4. Discuss the qualities of a good test as comprehensively as possible.

OR

Write short notes on:

- a. diagnostic text
b. criterion referenced test
5. Evaluate the language testing approaches in terms of their practicability in the Nepalese context.

Group "C"

1×12=12

6. Professionalism, fairness, ethics and standards are the burning issues in the area of language testing. Verify them in context of Nepal.

Tribhuvan University, 2069

Master Level / II Year/EDUCATION
Pragmatics & Discourse Analysis (Eng.Ed.523)

Roll No.:

Group "A"

8

Tick (✓) the best answer.

1. The study of discourse from the perspective of power and ideology is regarded as
a. interactional sociolinguistics b. literal discourse analysis
c. critical discourse analysis d. political discourse analysis
2. Which of the following is not the scope of pragmatics?
a. the study of logical meaning
b. the study of meaning in terms of schema
c. the study of contextual meaning
d. the study of meaning in terms of sociolinguistics norms
3. According to Levinson (2003) deictic centres are also known as
a. dexis b. proximal deixis
c. anchorage points d. indexteals

4. The presupposition based on the logical meaning of utterances is
 - a. potential presupposition
 - b. existential presupposition
 - c. active presupposition
 - d. lexical presupposition
5. Which of the following is the advantage of Discourse Role-Play Tasks (DRPTs)
 - a. easy to administer
 - b. encourages oral production
 - c. encourages self-reflection
 - d. easy to score
6. In an adjacency pair, has a preferred response of an agreement
 - a. a greeting
 - b. a question
 - c. a complaint
 - d. a proposal
7. According to the Modesty maxim of the politeness principle, one is assumed to
 - a. minimize praise to self
 - b. maximize cost to self
 - c. maximize benefit to other
 - d. minimize dispraise to other
8. Which of the following is least concerned with discourse coherence?
 - a. quality of being meaningful and united
 - b. feeling that a text hangs together
 - c. quality of being organized
 - d. parallelism in the discourse

Tribhuvan University, 2069

Master Level /II Year/EDUCATION
Pragmatics & Discourse Analysis (Eng.Ed.523)

Full Marks : 50
Time : 3 hrs
5×6=30

Group "B"

1. Show the relationship between two recent perspectives of language study, pragmatics and discourse analysis.
2. Briefly explain the influencing factors to developing L₂ pragmatic competence in second language learners.

OR

Distinguish between observational and non-observational studies on L₂ pragmatic?

3. What are pragmatics tests? Explain two of them along with their practical characteristics.
4. Distinguish between theme and rheme with examples. Also discuss three basis types of themes in brief.

OR

Briefly explain how we make the sense of discourse. Also explain if mere is role of cohesion in establishing coherence in discourse.

5. Discuss Sinclair and Coulthard's classroom discourse units in brief.

Group "C"

1×12=12

6. Define critical discourse Analysis and present the Fairclough's views on CDA.

Tribhuvan University, 2069

Master Level / II Year/EDUCATION
Literature in English (Eng. Ed. 522)

Roll No.:

Group "A"

8

Tick (✓) the best answer.

- Which of the following statement is correct?
 - By literary competence we mean converting the literary text into its meanings based on a good understanding of the text
 - By literary competence we mean the ability to teach literature to language students
 - By literary competence we mean reading literary text voraciously
 - By literary competence we mean writing poems and stories only
- One of the great advantage of using literature (literary texts) in a language class is
 - literature is very interesting
 - literary text leads to discussions and multiple discussions in language classroom
 - literature has been used from ages
 - all of the above
- Which of the following activity is best accomplished with the help of drama extract
 - drilling
 - role-play
 - writing exercises
 - reading aloud
- Use of poetry in an ELT classroom can prove very helpful to teach
 - English language
 - difficult meaning
 - figurative meanings
 - none of the above
- Which of the following is the correct order of the dramatic structure?
 - exposition, rising action, falling action, climax and denouement
 - exposition, climax, rising action, falling action and denouement
 - exposition, rising action, climax, failing action and denouement
 - exposition, climax, denouement, rising action and falling action
- In what way does a short story differ from a novel?
 - a short story has a clear cut plot compared to a novel
 - a novel has narratives and flashback but short story does not
 - a short story does not have substories but a novel has
 - a novel has many characters and many stories than a short story
- From the perspective of reader - oriented criticism
 - a poem is in itself responsible for code and message
 - the reader applies the code to interpret the message
 - readers themselves make the text open
 - readers themselves make the text closed

8. An ELT teacher teaches the learner Essays to develop
- reading skill only
 - reading and writing skills both
 - writing skills only
 - none of the above

Tribhuvan University, 2069

Master Level / II Year/EDUCATION
Literature in English (Eng. Ed. 522)

Full marks : 50
Time : 3 hrs

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

5×6=30

- Mention three different forms of poetry. Show with references how poetry text material can be useful in a language class.
- Which short stories (in your prescribed course) can you use to teach describing a person or describing a place of natural beauty? Give examples to justify your answer.
- With the help of Drama extracts we can have a very lively oral skill improvement class. Do you agree? Give three reasons.

OR

Which literary text can you use to teach grammar in a language class. Give examples to support your argument.

- Select an essay from your prescribed course and show how you will use it to develop three classroom activities.

OR

Citing textual references show briefly that "To kill a Mocking bird" by Harper Lee deals with written laws and unwritten laws.

- Select any one novel extract and critically review by highlighting the literary criticism views as expressed in the selected content.

Group "C"

1×12=12

- Read the following extract:

BEN: What do you mean, I mean the gas?

Gus: Well, that's what you mean, dont you? The gas

BEN: (powerfully) If I say go and light the kettle I mean go and light the kettle.

Gus: How can you light the kettle?

BEN: It's a figure of speech! Light the kettle. It's a figure of speech!

Gus: I've never heard it.

BFN: Light the kettle! It's common usage!

(The Dumb Waiter, PI 12)

Show how you will use this extracted text material to teach language. Mention three classroom activities according to Lazar's complete lesson plan. Your reference / examples if any should be related to the mentioned drama.

Tribhuvan University, 2069

Master Level / II Year/EDUCATION
Translation Studies (Eng. Ed. 527)

Roll No.:

Group "A"

8

Tick (✓) the best answer.

1. According to Holmes's Classification, translator aids and translator training come under
 - a. Descriptive Translation Studies
 - b. Applied Translation Studies
 - c. Theoretical Translation Studies
 - d. Pure Translation Studies
2. According to Dryden's theories, word-for-word translation is called
 - a. imitation
 - b. paraphrase
 - c. metaphrase
 - d. coinage
3. Which of the following is true for formal equivalence?
 - a. It focuses on the message itself, in both form and content
 - b. It is based on cultural correspondence between two languages
 - c. It aims at achieving stylistic equivalence
 - d. It is based upon the principle of equivalent effect
4. Which of the following syntactic constructions in Nepali lacks equivalent constructions in English?
 - a. transitive passive constructions
 - b. intransitive passive constructions
 - c. intransitive active constructions
 - d. transitive active constructions
5. In the text-type approach to translation, the texts such as 'advertisements' belong to the
 - a. informative text
 - b. expressive text
 - c. literary text
 - d. operative text
6. The translation that 'serves as an independent message-transmitting instrument in a new communicative action in the TL is called
 - a. documentary translation
 - b. instrumental translation
 - c. overt translation
 - d. semantic translation
7. When the SL and TL do not have the similar literary history and convention, it results in
 - a. linguistic gap
 - b. literary gap
 - c. cultural gap
 - d. pragmatic gap
8. "Judicious use of native language is accepted where feasible" in ESL/EFL. This statement.
 - a. belittles the role of translation in ESL/EFL classrooms.
 - b. accepts translation as one of the several teaching techniques

- c. rejects any place of translation in ESL/EFL classrooms.
 d. concludes that translation has a negative role to playing the ESL/EFL classrooms

Tribhuvan University, 2069

Master Level / II Year/EDUCATION
 Translation Studies (Eng. Ed. 527)

Full Marks : 50
 Time : 3 hrs

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

5×6=30

1. What are the different branches of translation studies as mapped out by Sir James Holmes? Discuss one major branch with its sub-branches in brief.
2. What is the role of translation in the development of the world literature? How do, you think Nepali literary writings can be made available to the global readers?
3. What do you mean by translation equivalence? Make a distinction between formal and dynamic equivalence as illustrated by Eugene Nida.
4. Elaborate on the notion of the aesthetic approach to translation? How does it claim to strike a balance between representation of source text features and their intelligibility in the target language?
5. What do you mean by translation errors? Distinguish them from linguistic errors with examples from any translated texts prescribed in your course.

Group "C"

1×12=12

6. Translate the following Nepali text into English.
 Make a list of the problems you faced while translating a literary text like this and mention the procedures you employ to overcome them.

आफ्नो कोठामा पुगेपछि अनन्त धेरैवेरसम्म चिन्तामा डुबिरहयो । के म एउटा व्यक्ति मात्र हुँ । म आफ्नो भाग्य निर्माण गरिरहन स्वतन्त्र छु ? मलाई मेरो परिवेशले सहायता गर्नु पर्दैन ? मलाई गाउँले सोध्नु पर्दैन ? गाउँले सकेनछ अरे । सहरले सोध्नु पर्दैन ? मलाई कसले जोगार्छ लड्नेबाट यस शहरमा ? घर परिवारको सम्भनाले मलाई बेलाबेला छोप्छ । गाउँका साथीसँगै र त्यो माटो सम्झिरहन्छु । यता विद्यार्थी साथी छन् । सांसद काकाले भनेका छन् - अब देशको लागि अन्तिम क्रान्ति गर्नु पर्दछ ।

Tribhuvan University, 2069

Master Level / II Year/EDUCATION
 ELT Curriculum, Materials and Management (Eng.Ed.528)

Roll No.:

Group "A"

8

Tick (✓) the best answer.

1. Which of the following assumptions is the latest one to syllabus design?
 - a. The basic units of language are vocabulary and grammar
 - b. The process of learning a language is largely determined by the textbook
 - c. The context of teaching is English as a foreign language

- c. be carried out by trained staff
- d. include preparation and follow-up

Tribhuvan University, 2069

Master Level / II Year/EDUCATION

Full Marks : 50

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

Time : 3 hrs

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

8

1. Discuss briefly the origins of language curriculum development.
2. Discuss briefly a general framework for analyzing materials relating to three different questions as:
 - a. What aspects of materials should we examine?
 - b. How can we examine materials?
 - c. How can we relate the findings to our own teaching contexts?
3. Write short notes on any TWO of the following
 - a. situational syllabus
 - b. worksheet
 - c. Concordances
 - d. Tactical planning
4. Johan Urin has identified seven important factors for course development. Discuss on these factors as important to acknowledge.

OR

Kathleen Graves has presented a framework of course development process. List and explain briefly.

5. Suppose, you are the chief of a college, present your managerial plan of the college.

OR

What do you mean by marketing? Present the qualities of an ELT salesperson should have.

Group "C"

1×12=12

6. Discuss the ideologies that shape the nature of the language curriculum and practices of language teaching in different ways, showing the link to learning outcomes.

Tribhuvan University, 2069

Master Level / II Year/EDUCATION

Roll No.:

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

Group "A"

8

Tick (✓) the best answer.

1. Applied linguistics is necessarily an interdisciplinary field for
 - a. knowledge resource of linguistics is not adequate enough to address language issues

Tribhuvan University, 2069

Master Level / II Year/EDUCATION
Directions & Issues in Applied Linguistics (Eng.Ed.525)
Attempt ALL the questions.

Full Marks : 50
Time : 3 hrs

Group "B"

5×6=30

1. Applied linguistics is 'linguistics in action and interaction.' Elucidate the statement.
2. Do you think the global spread of English pose problems for teachers of English? Give reasons to support your answer.

OR

Do you think the nativised variety e.g. Nepalese English should be promoted? How do you think it can be done? What implications will it have in Nepalese ELT?

3. 'Errors in English language learning should be corrected.' Argue for or against the statement. What implications does it have for ELT?
4. Stylistics is ailing; it is on the wane; and its heyday, alongside that of structuralism, has faded to but a distant memory. What arguments could you give to attest or refute this claim by a scholar?

OR

In the present post method setting, ELT has become increasingly sensitive to the issue of culture. Why do you think it has happened? Do you find relevance of culture sensitive approach to Nepalese ELT?

5. There are various types of syllabus available in language teaching. Against the backdrop of recent paradigm shifts in ELT, which one do you think better suits for the Higher Secondary Level in Nepalese context? Supply reasons behind your motivation towards

Group "C"

1×12=12

6. How do you interpret the phrase 'critical pedagogy'? What are the different principles of critical pedagogy? What roles should a critical educator play? Do you think critical pedagogy is the call of the time in Nepalese education? Give reasons to support your perspective.

Tribhuvan University, 2069

Master Level / II Year/EDUCATION
Advanced Reading & Writing (Eng. Ed.526)
Attempt ALL the questions.

Full Marks : 50
Time : 3 hrs

Group "B"

5×6=30

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

Semester system: Boon or Bane?

When it comes to the semester system, the stakeholders - students, academicians and college managements - admit that it has its own merits, but feel that it could have been designed better to accommodate non-academic activities and enhance deeper learning.

According to teachers, one of the main advantages of the semester system is that it reduces students' burden. An academic year is divided into two terms called semesters.

"In the semester system, there is no connection between semesters, unlike in an annual system," said Pranav P Deshpande, studying 7th semester Electronics and Communications UVCE..

"In the annual system, there is complete knowledge about the subject. But, in the semester system, students tend to read what appears only for the exam. Hence, deeper knowledge about the subject is missing. Semester system is good if the question paper is more application-oriented, demanding each student to learn more about the subject," he added.

Admitting that the shift from annual to semester system wasn't easy, especially in the first and second year of engineering, he said, "In the semester system, you get only four months to complete the syllabus. Due to paucity of time, teachers will be unable to complete the syllabus and students will be forced to leave out some chapters. But, if the semester system is designed well, it can lead to some firsthand experience in the industry."

On the other hand, B S Srikanta, principal, RBANMS, feels that in general degree courses, it's more of a burden on teachers as they may not be able to complete the syllabus and there is less scope for extra-curricular activities.

"Syllabus was designed in such a way that the workload for teachers was 60 hours per semester. But the duration of the semester was reduced to 90 working days — three months.

So, a teacher is left with 48 hours to complete 60 hours of workload. The schedules are so tight that teachers cannot even afford to take leave," he explained.

Srikanta pointed out that a teacher cannot do 'anything more' than over the syllabus.

"They won't be able to do justice to the subject. Many teachers have expressed their unhappiness with the way the syllabus is covered, but they are helpless.

We need to prepare students for the job market but the syllabus' coverage is purely exam-oriented. This system has hampered the meaning of true education," he added.

Questions:

- a. Write three disadvantages of the semester system.
 - b. How is a teacher suffered in this system? Briefly explain.
2. What are the outlines of writing an interview report? Discuss.

OR

What is a case study? Briefly discuss various types of case study with the purposes for which they are carried out.

3. What is a thesis? Discuss the chief components of a thesis in brief.
4. Write a critical review of a recent film which you have observed.

OR

Develop a personal statement of your own defending the significance the M. Ed. programme which you are going to accomplish soon.

5. What is proofreading? Discuss the proofreading process in brief.

Group "C"

1×12=12

6. Write a review on any ONE of the following books you have studied.
- 'New Paradigm' edited by Prof. Jai Raj Awasthi, Prof. Govinda Raj Bhattarai and Prof. Tilth Raj Khaniya
 - 'A Handbook of Resources for Advanced Academic Reading and Writing' by Prof. Dr. Laxmi Bahadur Maharjan.

Tribhuvan University, 2069

Master Level / II Year/EDUCATION
Advanced Reading & Writing (Eng. Ed.526)

Roll No.:

Group "A"

8

- A. Read the following piece of text and tick (✓) the best answers.

President Dr Ram Baran Yadav has urged all political parties to act in accordance with their promises made to the people during the election for the second Constituent Assembly, especially concerning the writing and promulgation of the new constitution of the country. Speaking at a tea reception, President Yadav said the main focus should be on promulgating the new constitution within a year and holding elections to the local bodies as per the parties' promises. The reminder of the president comes at a time when the political parties have still not been able to agree on summoning the first session of the Constituent Assembly. Even more than 50 days after the election was held, the meeting of the Constituent Assembly has not been summoned due mainly to the row over who should summon the CA - the head of the state or head of the government.

As the case has already reached the court, it is expected to be finalised soon as the apex court has taken this case with due priority and importance. Once the meeting of the CA is summoned, the other political processes are expected to be expedited. The main task of the Constituent Assembly is to deliver a new constitution, and the political parties are required to act more seriously and swiftly for the early 'promulgation of the constitution. There are some key issues that need to be resolved by the political parties to ensure an early constitution, for which they need to start meaningful dialogue and discussion among the parties and find a common and amicable way. Without serious homework right from today, the first draft of the constitution may not be ready within six months, and promulgation of the constitution within a year, which all parties and promised in the election.

The other important issue the president has raised is the election for the local bodies. The local bodies have been without elected deadlock, institutionalise the people's rights and strengthen democracy, for which an early constitution and early election for the local bodies are necessary. Once the new government is formed, the date of the local elections should be declared, probably by July this year, for which the Election Commission also

seems to be prepared. Keeping these goals in mind, the parties need to work in a more collective and collaborative way.

1. Which of the following promises were not made by the political parties?
 - a. They pronounced to give the new constitution of the country.
 - b. They urged the President to act in accordance with his promises.
 - c. They committed to write the new constitution within a year.
 - d. They assured to hold local elections along with.
 2. What will be the Constituent Assembly's first and foremost responsibility?
 - a. To urge the head of the state to summon the first session of the CA.
 - b. To urge the head of the government to summon the first session of the CA.
 - c. To write and promulgate the new constitution of the country.
 - d. To expedite the other political processes.
 3. Which of the following issues has to be resolved by the political parties?
 - a. To make the first draft of the constitution within six months.
 - b. To promulgate the constitution within a year.
 - c. To start meaningful dialogue and discussion
 - d. To keep their promises.
 4. When should the local elections be declared?
 - a. Within six months of the Constituent Assembly election.
 - b. As the new government is formed.
 - c. As the country is out of the crisis and deadlock.
 - d. As the parties work collectively and collaboratively.
- B. Tick (✓) the best answers.**
5. Which of the following orders is correct regarding standard research writing processes?
 - a. Introduction, executive summary, method and results/findings
 - b. Executive summary, method, introduction and results/findings
 - c. Executive summary, introduction, results/findings and method
 - d. Executive summary, introduction, method and results/findings
 6. Which of the following is true with intensive reading?
 - a. It calls attention to moving our eyes quickly down the page seeking specific words and phrases.
 - b. It is a 'detailed in-class' analysis of vocabulary and grammar points in a passage.
 - c. It is used to quickly identify the main idea of a text.
 - d. It emphasizes students to less focus on linguistic or semantic details of a reading.
 7. Which of the following is not the step to writing quality theatre reviews?
 - a. How do the actors act?
 - b. Don't forget the production crew.
 - c. Was it worth it?
 - d. Has it created a good lead?

8. Which of the following is not true as regards writing a journal article review?
- A journal article review is meant for a reader eg. supervisor, professor or tutor.
 - It is meant for a reader who is interested in critical assessment of ideas and arguments.
 - It is meant for a reader who is other than eg. supervisor, professor or tutor as well.
 - It is meant for a reader who is interested in the content of the article being reviewed.

Tribhuvan University, 2069

Master Level / II Year/EDUCATION
Reading in English (Eng.Ed.529)

Full Marks : 50
Time: 3 hrs.

Group "B"

8

- Post - structuralism was a product of that blend of euphoria and disillusionment, liberation and dissipation, carnival and catastrophe. Explain.
- How did the politicians of Nepal resort to politics of fear to fulfill their ambitions? Discuss.
- How do the movies portray myths in Nepali films? Discuss with examples.

OR

"Nuclear power has been a curse than born for mankind." Give your argument with some examples for or against this statement.

- Describe briefly the features of expressionism.
- Discuss the major features of Tolstoy's historical novel.

OR

'Right temporarily defeated is stronger than civil triumph.' Explain.

Group "C"

1×12=12

- Language is power and that power grows when one knows the dominant language well. Give your argument with reference to different languages spoken in Terai, Hill and Mountain belts of Nepal.

Tribhuvan University, 2069

Master Level / II Year/EDUCATION
Reading in English (Eng.Ed.529)

Roll No.

Group "A"

8

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 affection of women 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 podgy 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 lore the 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, reeling 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 mother tongues.

- The author suggests the reader to
 - lore poetry
 - write poetry
 - collect poetry
 - memorize poetry
- The readers should believe the author because what he suggests is
 - his hunch
 - his beliefs
 - his experience
 - his hypothesis
- The underlined word extempore in the given text means
 - carelessly
 - carefully
 - with views
 - without preparation
- The text gives the impression that the author
 - wished to have your girl friends
 - had many girl friends
 - liked women's company
 - did not like women's company
- The author starts with English
 - it is a foreign language
 - he likes English language
 - English is his girl friend's mother tongue
 - English is his first language
- Which of the following could be used to win the heart of a woman?
 - money
 - knowledge
 - handsome face
 - poetry
- The text is taken from
 - the preface of a book
 - the chapter of the book
 - a book review
 - the epilogue of a book
- Which of the following statements is true?
 - He was not good at sport but wrote poetry
 - He was not wealthy but good at sport
 - He was wealthy but not good looking
 - He learnt a lot of poems by heart