

Tribhuvan University, 2070

Master Level /II Year/EDUCATION
Educational Measurement & Evaluation (Ep.521)
Attempt ALL the questions

Full Marks: 50
Time: 3 hrs.

Group "B"

30

1. Define measurement. Also describe the functions of measurement
2. Differentiate between teacher made test and standardized test
3. State the meaning and use of standard errors of measurement. If the reliability of a test is 0.80 and the standard deviation is 4, what will be the standard errors of measurement?
4. What are the uses of interpretative exercise? List down.

Or

Develop guidelines for constructing essay questions.

5. What is achievement? State the uses of standardized achievement test.

Group "C"

12

6. What is validity? Describe content consideration and assessment criterion relationship in validation.

Tribhuvan University, 2070

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

Roll No.

Group "A"

8

Tick (✓) the best answers.

1. If students are graded as firsts second or third in achievement, this is an example of
 - a. normal scale
 - b. ordinal scale
 - c. interval scale
 - d. ratio scale
2. Proficiency test measures
 - a. learner's capacity to acquire proficiency under appropriate condition
 - b. quantity and quality of learning attained in a subject of study of group subject after a period of instruction
 - c. leaning difficulty faced by learner in the classroom
 - d. achievement in occupational areas
3. Which method of estimating reliability measures the internal consistency without using formula of correlation analysis?
 - a. Test-retest
 - b. Equivalent form
 - c. Split half
 - d. Kuder-Richardson
4. What is the purpose of presenting distracter in multiple choice test items?
 - a. to provide the clue of correct answer to the students

- b. to distract the low achiever from the correct answer
 - c. to distract the high achiever from the correct answer
 - d. to lead the low achiever toward the correct answer
5. Which of the following is an example of essay question demanding "Justification"?
- a. Which alternatives for dumping wastage do you favour and why?
 - b. Describe the similarities and difference between movement of 2048 and 2063.
 - c. Why did candle go out shortly after it was covered by jar?
 - d. Group the following creatures according to their feeding habits.
6. Which is the distinctive feature of teacher made test?
- a. Highly reliable
 - b. Expertly constructed
 - c. Valid for local context
 - d. Uniformity in scoring
7. Suppose a test item is correctly answered by 9 out of 10 high achiever and 3 out of low achiever. What is the discriminating index of this item?
- a. 0.40
 - b. 0.50
 - c. 0.60
 - d. 0.70
8. What do the projective techniques measure?
- a. Aptitude
 - b. Intelligence
 - c. Personality
 - d. None of the above

Tribhuvan University, 2070

Master Level/II Year/EDUCATION

Research Methodology (ED.520)

Full Marks: 50

Time: 3hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

30

1. "Research design is the blue print of research". Justify the statement.
2. What are the sampling methods? In what population do you apply stratified sampling method?
3. What are the bases to categorize the types of research? Which One is the most useful research to resolve the immediate educational problems?
3. What are the measurement scales? Give the one suitable example of each scale.
4. What is grounded theory? What are the steps to develop grounded theory?

Or

Prepare the conceptual and theoretical framework in any topic on your interest.

5. The number of person, mean and standard deviation of experimental group and control group are as follows. Analyze the level of significance at 0.01 for the difference between these two groups.

Experimental Group

Control Group

$N_1 = 24$

$N_2 = 25$

$Mean_1 = 42.5$

$Mean_2 = 38.2$

SD₁ = 6.3

SD₂ = 6.4

Group "C"

12

6. Prepare the research proposal on "Feasibility study of Four Years Bachelor Program in Nepal".

Tribhuvan University, 2070

Master Level/II Year/EDUCATION

Roll No.

Research Methodology (ED.520)

Group "A"

8

Tick (✓) the best answers.

1. Research questions are basically drawn from
 - a. Significance of the study
 - b. hypothesis of the study
 - c. Problem of the study
 - d. nature of the study
2. Alpha (α) refers to
 - a. level of significance
 - b. level of confidence
 - c. power of test
 - d. degree of freedom
3. Validity and reliability in qualitative research refers to
 - a. Consistency of findings
 - b. Accuracy of results
 - c. Authenticity and trustworthiness
 - d. Transferability and comparability
4. Randomization is essential for
 - a. pre-experimental design
 - b. quasi-experimental design
 - c. true experimental design
 - d. ex-post facto design
5. The mental map of the research to conduct the study is
 - a. theoretical framework
 - b. research objective
 - c. research design
 - d. conceptual framework
6. Which of the following is not included in ethical issues?
 - a. consent
 - b. reciprocity
 - c. privacy
 - d. transcription
7. Narrative inquiry refers to
 - a. Symbolic meaning
 - b. Culture of the people
 - c. Structure and essence of experience
 - d. Inquiry through writing
8. The descriptive research which is integral in developing programs as well as improving existing and ongoing programs is called
 - a. action research
 - b. applied research
 - c. formative research
 - d. exploratory research

Tribhuvan University, 2070

Master Level/II Year/Education
Reading in English (Eng.Ed.529)
Attempt ALL the questions.

Full Marks: 50
Time: 3 hrs.

Group "B"

5×6=30

1. The most extreme form of nihilism would be the view that every belief, every considering something true, is necessarily false because there is no true world. Explain.
2. How do you evaluate Kandinsky's work as expressionist art? Discuss.
3. How do you perceive the inclusion of Newar Women in making of Musical Instruments? Explain.

Or

Discuss the common problems of the black people in the USA and dalit people of Nepal.

4. Compare the two species of rhinos - white and black.
5. "Spring never comes and summer never warms." Explain.

Or

"How can we purify ourselves inwardly? Explain.

Group "C"

1×12=12

6. All theory, ideology, determinate meaning, social commitment have become, it appears, inherently terroristic, and writing is the answer to them all. Critically analyse this post-structuralist perspectives.

Tribhuvan University, 2070

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

Roll No.:

Group "A"

8

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

B. P. Koirala was the son of a Brahmin business man. He spent a good deal of time in north India, at Banaras and Calcutta. While studying law in Calcutta he became an outspoken socialist, politician and an anathema to the Ranas. Politically, he espoused progressive ideas following a radical form of Mahatma Gandhi's movement. In Banaras, he helped to form the Nepali Congress Party in exile and became its most famous leader. He was arrested a number of times in India and Nepal for instigating Nepali soldiers to rebel against then government. In March 1947, Koirala crossed from India into Nepal to support worker's grievances at Biratnagar Jute Mills. The Ranas sent troops to quell the strike and they arrested some of the Congress Party leaders, including Koirala. At this the Rana troops became aggressive and opened fire, killing some strikers and arresting many others. This persuaded the remaining Nepali Congress Party leaders to launch country - wide agitations in Nepal.

demanding among other things, the release of B.P. and his associates. It was five months before they were let go.

Back in India, B.P. continued the struggle, for although some of the party's demands were met, distrust of the Ranas remained high and Koirala and others prepared for the inevitable armed movement. Many things about the Ranas enraged the exiled politicians and stirred up the populace. A glimpse of some of them was recently published in a book detailing Nepal's path to democracy. A retired civil servant who worked in the Rana government during 1930 - 1940 describes the Ranas as being so strict and repressive that they viewed the common people as 'pauko dhulo' the dust of their feet.

They viewed themselves as gods and we respected them as gods.

B. P. Koirala is now seen as one of only a few national leaders in the world who made a name for himself in both politics and literature. He was a humanist and great believer in freedom and liberty. His noted literary works are *Modiyain*, *Satru*, *Sumnima* and *Tin Ghunti*.

1. The text is most probably taken from
 - a. the chapter of a book
 - b. a book review
 - c. the epilogue of a book
 - d. the preface of a book
2. Which of the following statements is true?
 - a. B.P. Koirala was a humanist and great believer in freedom and liberty.
 - b. He was a politician.
 - c. He was a freedom fighter.
 - d. He was wealthy but not humanitarian.
3. According to the text, Koirala crossed from India into Nepal to support
 - a. the Ranas regime
 - b. the workers' grievances
 - c. the deprived people
 - d. Nepali Congress
4. Nepali Congress Party launched country wide agitations for
 - a. the support of Ranas regime
 - b. the support of king Tribhuvan
 - c. the release of B.P. and his associates
 - d. all of them
5. B.P. Koirala spent most of time in
 - a. north India
 - b. Nepal
 - c. Calcutta
 - d. Banaras and Calcutta
6. In Banaras he helped to form Nepali Congress Party in exile for the sake of
 - a. his personal benefits
 - b. benefits of Nepali people
 - c. betterment of Nepal
 - d. Ranas
7. Koirala crossed from India into Nepal in
 - a. March 1947
 - b. March 1945
 - c. April 1945
 - d. June 1945
6. The text gives the impression that

- B.P. is one of the noted literary figures of Nepal
- B.P. is one of the noted politician of Nepal
- B.P. is both politician and literary figure of Nepal
- All of them

Tribhuvan University, 2070

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

- What is the importance of teacher development? Explain different perspectives of teacher development?
- How do the beliefs of a teacher affect his/her teaching and professional development? Explain.
- Critically assess the contribution of constructivism to language teacher development.

Or

A teacher should have both subject and pedagogical knowledge to be effective and successful. Explain with suitable examples.

- What are teacher support groups? Describe the role of teacher support groups for teacher professional development.
- What is teacher mentoring? Explain various issues in teacher mentoring.

Or

- Critically examine the reflective model of teacher development? How can this model be made more effective?

Group "C"

1×12=12

- Prepare an-hour-long teacher training session for training to be delivered to lower-secondary level teachers on "teaching communicative activities"

Tribhuvan University, 2070

Master Level /II Year/EDUCATION

English Language Teacher Development (Eng.Ed.524)

Roll No.

Group "A"

8

Tick (✓) the best answers.

- Which of the following idea is not reflected in the concept of teacher development?
 - Teacher development as a continuous process
 - Teacher development as a bottom-up process
 - Teacher development as a long term process
 - Teacher development for certification of teacher

2. Which of the following does not come under teacher maxims?
- Maxim of order
 - Maxim of systematises
 - Maxim of efficiency
 - Maxim of conformity
3. Which of the following is not true about workshop?
- It is intensive in nature
 - It is a short-term learning activity
 - It provides participants hands-on experience with specific topics
 - It addresses issues related to only institutional development but not individual empowerment
4. Which of the following information is not so much relevant for a trainer?
- The participants
 - The curriculum
 - The location of the school where the participants teach
 - The resources available
5. Which of the following is right order of stages of micro-teaching?
- Briefing, teach, critique and re-teach
 - Briefing, critique, teach, and re-teach
 - Teach, critique, briefing and re-teach
 - Teach, briefing, re-teach and critique
6. Which of the following is not the feature of a working portfolio?
- It contains items that show how a teacher has progressed towards meeting a particular goals.
 - It is mainly used for teacher appraisal and evaluation.
 - It consists of the documents that show what a teacher is doing at the moment to achieve his/her goals.
 - We can see what the teacher did to achieve his/her goals in it
7. Which of the following is riot the key feature of micro-teaching?
- It is a small group teaching.
 - The time allocated is less than the usual class.
 - It aims at developing confidence on the student-teacher
 - It aims at improving the content of teaching
8. Which of the following is not true?
- Both mentor and mentee benefit from mentoring.
 - Only mentee benefits from mentoring
 - The mentor is senior and experienced professional.
 - The mentor supports the mentee in the areas that the later wants him to

Tribhuvan University, 2070

Master Level/II Year/EDUCATION

Full marks : 50

Methodology in Language Education (Eng.Ed.504)

Time: 3hrs.

Attempt ALL the question

Group "B"

30

1. Define survey research and describe its main features.
2. Explain any of the two characteristics of the research.
3. What is the main purpose of carrying out ethnographic research? How is it carried out? Explain.
4. Discuss any three characteristics of the historical research.
5. List the levels of research and describe any two of them.

Group "C"

12

6. Write a research* proposal to carry out the research, on "Teachers' belief on post-method pedagogy".

Tribhuvan University, 2070

Master Level/II Year/EDUCATION

Roll No.....

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

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

Group "A"

8

1. Which of the following sources of data used by historical researchers?
 - a. sample
 - b. universe
 - c. documents
 - d. teachers
2. What is the primary purpose of using graphs and charts in analysing and presenting data ?
 - a. to show that description alone is not sufficient
 - b. to make the data more accurate
 - c. to help the researcher in curtailing the description
 - d. To give a clear picture of the data at a glance
3. Which of the following questions is the double - barreled?
 - a. Do you use games in teaching writing skill?
 - b. What types of materials most effective in teaching grammar ?
 - c. Don't you think teachers need more training ?
 - d. Do you use only textbook ? Do you use any supplementary materials
4. Which of the following types of research is regarded as the hypothesis - testing?
 - a. experimental
 - b. ethnographic
 - c. historical
 - d. survey
5. What is the main purpose of action research?
 - a. to expand the existing theory

- b. to test the hypothesis
 - c. to bring positive change in the existing situation
 - d. to contribute to theory
6. Which of the following tools is appropriate in finding out techniques used in teaching letter writing ?
- a. interview
 - b. observation
 - c. questionnaire
 - d. test
7. Generally which of the following headings is not included in 'Appendices' ?
- a. research tools
 - b. sample of data
 - c. respondent's views
 - d. references
8. What has to be the first information in listing references?
- a. the writer's first name
 - b. the name of the publisher
 - c. the writer's last name
 - d. the year of the publication

Tribhuvan University, 2070

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

1. Language testing is research in itself. Elucidate.
2. Write short notes on 'direct and indirect testing'.
3. What is 'reliability'? Discuss the different factors that might influence the reliability of a language test.

Or

Describe the concept of communicative competence and differentiate it from communicative performance.

4. What do you test in testing listening skills? Describe any four techniques of testing listening.
5. What is the central tendency of a set of test scores? Discuss with examples.

Or

What different exam-related materials are available in Nepal? Assess in brief the washback effects of such materials.

Group "C"

1×12=12

6. Discuss in detail the different approaches to language testing from the historical perspective. Also comment on how far these approaches are found to be working in the testing practices of Nepal.

Tribhuvan University, 2070

Master Level/II Year/EDUCATION

Roll No.....

Language Testing (Eng.Ed. 521)

Group "A".

8

Tick (✓) the best answers.

1. Which of the following approaches to language testing is characterized by Parlies (1968) as 'strict separatists'?
 - a. the traditional approach
 - b. the structural approach
 - c. the integrative approach
 - d. the communicative-approach.
2. Which of the following is not useful in achieving beneficial washback?
 - a. testing the abilities whose development we want to encourage
 - b. testing what is easier to test rather than what is important to test
 - c. sampling widely and unpredictably
 - d. ensuring that the test is known and understood by both students and teachers
3. Which of the following does not come under the code of ethics for language testing?
 - a. language testers should have respect for the humanity and dignity of each of their test takers
 - b. language testers should not discriminate against nor exploit their test takers on grounds of age, gender, race, etc.
 - c. teaching and researching language testing involving the use of test takers does not require their consent
 - d. language testers should endeavour to communicate the information they produce to all relevant stakeholders
4. Which of the following is least important as a factor that might influence reliability of a test?
 - a. mental and physical conditions of testees
 - b. restriction of group performance
 - c. methods of estimating reliability
 - d. objectivity of scoring
5. A phoneme discrimination test is usually administered in testing.
 - a. listening and reading
 - b. speaking and writing.
 - c. listening and speaking
 - d. reading and writing
6. Which of the following models of language ability is in consonance with the latest developments in language testing?
 - a. knowledge of an inventory of language items
 - b. unitary language competence hypothesis
 - c. divisible language competence hypothesis
 - d. sets of contexts of language use
7. 'Range' is a measurement of _____

- a. central tendency
 - b. dispersion
 - c. discrimination
 - d. facility value
8. The minimalist definition of test specs includes in it
- a. the samples of test items and their weightage
 - b. the guiding language and samples
 - c. the samples and their scoring procedures
 - d. the contents and weightage

Tribhuvan University, 2070

Master Level /II Year/EDUCATION

Full Marks: 50

[Pragmatics & Discourse Analysis (Eng.Ed.523)]

Time: 3 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

5×6=30

1. How does pragmatic transfer play role in interlanguage pragmatics?
2. Define context, and discuss in brief three different types of context.

Or

Define deixis, and discuss in brief the concepts of deictic centre, proximal deixis, and distal deixis.

3. What do you mean by presupposition? Describe five different types of presupposition.
4. How do the observational studies on L2 pragmatics differ from the interventional ones? Explain.

Or

How do you view the role of explicit and implicit instruction models in the acquisition of L2 pragmatic competence?

5. Discuss the primacy of interdiscursivity and intertextuality in Critical Discourse Analysis.

Group "C"

1×12=12

6. What do you mean by 'ethnography of speaking'? Construct a social conversation, and analyse it in terms of the components of ethnography of speaking.

Tribhuvan University, 2070

Master Level /II Year/EDUCATION

Roll No.....

[Pragmatics & Discourse Analysis (Eng.Ed.523)]

Group "A"

8

Tick (✓) the best answers.

1. What is the basic unit of discourse?
 - a. morpheme
 - b. word
 - c. utterance
 - d. paragraph

2. Which of the following refers to the mental representation of world knowledge?
 - a. schema
 - b. texture
 - c. reference
 - d. co-text
3. The word 'here' in the sentence 'Have you ever been here?' is an example of
 - a. Person deixis
 - b. Spatial deixis
 - c. Discourse deixis
 - d. Temporal deixis
4. Which one of the following is the demerit of oral discourse completion tasks?
 - a. relatively difficult to score
 - b. not suitable for higher level
 - c. does not encourage productive language
 - d. does not encourage oral production
5. Intended meaning is also known as:
 - a. logical meaning
 - b. interpreted meaning
 - c. linguistic meaning
 - d. speaker's meaning
6. In the transcription convention of conversational analysis, which of the following represents interruption?
 - a. =b.
 - c. +d. <.....>
7. Discourse quality of being meaningful and united is known as
 - a. cohesion
 - b. coherence
 - c. negotiation
 - d. contextualization
8. Critical Discourse Analysis primarily studies _____ in the analysis of meaning
 - a. the role of schema
 - b. the role of interactional competence
 - c. the role of power and ideology
 - d. the role of cohesion and coherence

Tribhuvan University, 2070

Master Level /II Year/ EDUCATION

Full Marks: 50

Literature in English Language Teaching (Eng.Ed.522)

Time: 3 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

5×6=30

1. What are the varieties of literary texts? How far is the use of literature supportive in EFL or FSL situation? Give reasoned answer.
2. What is distinctive about the language of poetry? What language features do you find in the following lines of poems?
 - a. The woods are lovely, dark, and deep.
But I have promises to keep.
(Robert Frost in Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening)
 - b. I see lilly on thy brow

With anguish moist and fever dew
And on thy cheeks a fading rose

(John Keats in La Belle Dame Sans Merci)

3. How does Virginia Woolf portray herself in the story The Lady in the Looking Glass: Reflection?

Or

What is the main message that Susan Coolidge wants to convey through the novel What Katy Did and how far is the message relevant to our learners?

4. In what way does Sangeet Sharma in his essay On Writing attempt to present reading and writing as inseparable skills? Explain.

Or

In the drama Mother Figure, what are the facts of life according to Lucy? What is the impact of her realization of life? Mention the theme of a drama in a single line.

5. Write short notes on:
- Teaching poetry at lower level
 - Postmodern approach to literary criticism
 - Tragedy as a variety of drama

Group "C"

1×12=12

6. Prepare a lesson plan to teach the poem The Road Not Taken by Robert Frost to B.Ed. level students in Nepal.

Tribhuvan University, 2070

Master Level /II Year/EDUCATION

Roll No.....

Literature in English Language Teaching (Eng.Ed.522)

Group "A"

8

Tick (✓) the best answers.

- Which of the following is not true about Ben and Gus in the Dumb Waiter?
 - Ben and Gus are masters of small talk
 - Ben says one thing and Gus repeats
 - Ben begins a sentence, and Gus finishes
 - Gus starts a sentence and Ben recites it
- The statement, "I want to be an honest man and a good writer," belongs to
 - Margaret Mead
 - Rupert Brooke
 - James Baldwin
 - William Butler Yeats
- Emphasis on the unconscious aspects of human psyche is the contribution of
 - Ferdinand Saussure
 - Stanley Fish
 - Sigmund Freud
 - Roland Barthes
- According to Gopi Sapkota, after hundred years he will also be a tomb in a churchyard like
 - Mr. Gray
 - his father

- c. his friend d. his beloved
5. Which of the following activities can be carried out under the post reading stage of reading poetry?
- guessing the meaning of a vocabulary
 - summarizing the text
 - giving background information of an author
 - comprehending the textual spot questions
6. The primary objective of teaching literature in language class is
- to develop learners' life-long taste in literature
 - to make them think like literary writers
 - to make them great itinerancy figures
 - to develop linguistic competence in them
7. The setting of a novel The Catcher in the Rye belongs to
- The Great Britain
 - The United States
 - Russia
 - China
8. According to the story The Enemy, the three things the narrator learned from his father are
- father, law of gravity and blending colour
 - god, humanity and promises
 - the creator, humanism and education
 - blending colour, the nature of woman, aspects of natural science

Tribhuvan University, 2070

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"

5×6=30

- Discuss the history of language curriculum in brief.
- What is marketing? How do you promote your products and/or services as ELT manager?
- Explain the various dimensions of human resource management in brief.

OR

What are the functions of worksheets? Discuss the general issues in worksheets design.

- In the present scenario of language teaching the teachers role have been multiplied. They are not merely teachers who conduct regular teaching and learning in the classroom. Instead, they are the managers of overall language teaching and learning process. Do you agree with this statement? Why? Why not?

Or

Explain a framework of course development processes as suggested by Kathleene Graves (2010).

5. Discuss the criteria for textbook evaluation in brief.

Group "C"

1×12=12

6. What is situation analysis in the context of ELT curriculum development? Discuss the factors that need to be considered under situation analysis.

Tribhuvan University, 2070

Master Level/II Year/EDUCATION

Roll No.....

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

Group "A"

8

Tick (✓) the best answers.

- The educational philosophy which stresses on the intrinsic value of the subject matter and its role in developing values and rationality is called:
 - social and economic efficiency
 - social-deconstructionism
 - learner centeredness
 - academic rationalism
- Communicative Language Teaching (CLT) came as replacement for:
 - structural-situational and direct methods
 - structural-situational and audiolingual methods
 - structural-situational and functional methods
 - grammar-translation and direct methods
- Which one following is not the feature of a communicative task?
 - A task involves an activity of some kind
 - A task has a specified outcome
 - A task may require language comprehension or language production or both
 - A task focuses on form rather than on meaning.
- When did need analysis emerge as a distinct and necessary phase in planning educational programmes?
 - in the 1960s
 - in the 1940s
 - in the 1950s
 - in the 1970s
- Which one of the following features is related to past trends in English language textbooks?
 - English for specified purposes
 - Nonnative speaker competence
 - European focus
 - Authenticity
- The type of evaluation which is concerned with determining effectiveness of a programme, its efficiency and to some extent with its acceptability is called:
 - formative evaluation
 - summative evaluation
 - illuminative evaluation
 - progressive evaluation.

7. "Grammatical syllabuses should take into account the order in which grammatical items are acquired in second language learning." This statement is linked with:
 - a. the principle of communicative need
 - b. the principle of intrinsic difficulty
 - c. the principle of learnability
 - d. the principle of linguistic distance
8. "Innovations that lie within a 'zone of innovation' that is, with a moderate level of innovativeness are the most likely to be adopted." This statement is related to:
 - a. relative advantage
 - b. compatibility
 - c. complexity
 - d. observability

Tribhuvan University, 2070

Master Level /II Year/EDUCATION

Full Marks: 50

Translation Studies (Eng.Ed.527)

Time: 3hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

5×6=30

1. Define and interpret translation from linguistics, cultural and literary perspectives in brief.
2. Distinguish between formal and dynamic equivalence with examples from Nepali and English languages.
3. Literary translator, and translation theorists and deconstructionists opine that translation is never the production of the source text. Rather, it is a creative writing carried out to fulfill the need to the target community. Do you agree with them? Justify your argument.
4. What do you mean by the aesthetic approach to translation? To what extent do you think this approach can be appropriate for the translation of literary texts from the growing languages like Nepali as the author claims?
5. Elaborate on revival of translation as a technique in teaching English as a foreign or second language with special reference to Nepalese context.

Group "C"

1×12=12

6. Translate the following Nepali text into English.

Make a list of the problems you face while translating a literary text like this and mention the procedures you employ to overcome them.

रहस्य, पीडा र अवसाद

धेरै दिनपछि आज अनन्तको मेलबक्समा एउटा चिठीले उसलाई प्रतिक्षा गरिरहेको थियो। त्यो देखेर ऊ खुसीले उत्तेजित भयो, किनभने उसले देख्यो ती पुर्णिमाका अक्षर थिए। ती बिस्तारै घुमेका उनै ह्रस्वदीर्घहरू, हृदय पोखिएजस्तै नीलो मसीमा सफा कागजमा - क्लिन। अनन्त काठमाडौँ पसेदेखि यता धेरै शताब्दी व्यतीत भएजस्तो लाग्दछ तर महासागरजन्मा सम्झनाहरू कहिल्यै सुकेका छैनन्। तिनी भित्रभित्रै ऊ ढुक्नेछ।

Tribhuvan University, 2070

Master Level /II Year/EDUCATION

Roll No.....

Translation Studies (Eng.Ed.527)

Group "A"

8

Tick (✓) the best answers

1. According to Holmes, the term 'translating' refers to
 - a. the process of translation
 - b. the product of translation
 - c. the process and product of translation
 - d. the text of translation
2. Which of the, following qualities is focused in translation as a new writing?
 - a. Translation as an imitative phenomenon
 - b. Translation as an imitative and repetitive phenomenon
 - c. Translation is an original writing
 - d. Translation as a creative writing
3. Which of the following is true for dynamic equivalence?
 - a. It focuses on the message itself, in both form and content
 - b. It is based on formal correspondence between the two languages
 - c. It aims at achieving the linguistic and cultural correspondence.
 - d. It is based upon the principle of equivalent effect.
4. Which of the Nepali tense constructions lacks equivalent construction in English?
 - a. Present perfect construction
 - b. Past perfect construction
 - c. Simple past construction ?
 - d. Unknown past construction
5. The term 'skopos' in functional theories means
 - a. meaning of the text
 - b. form of the text
 - c. purpose of the text
 - d. design of the text
6. The translation that 'serves as a document of a source culture communication between the author and the SL recipient' is called
 - a. instrumental translation
 - b. documentary translation
 - c. covert translation
 - d. communicative translation
7. Which of the following is the technique suggested by Belloc in the translation of prose fiction?
 - a. Treat the text as disintegrated units
 - b. Translate word by word
 - c. Translate intension by intension
 - d. Embellish the translation
8. The revival of translation in ESL/EFL classrooms
 - a. Recognizes translation as a method of teaching in ESL/EFL classrooms
 - b. recognizes translation as one of the several teaching techniques
 - c. rejects any place of translation in the ESL/EFL classrooms

- d. concludes that translation has a negative role to play in the ESL/ EFL classrooms.

Tribhuvan University, 2070

Master Level /II Year/EDUCATION

Full Marks : 50

Advanced Reading & Writing (Eng. Ed. 526)

Time : 3 hrs

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

5×6=30

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

Child Marriage in Nepal

Child marriage in Nepal is not a new phenomenon. It is a socially established practice that has been carried on from generation to generation. Religion has sanctioned it, and society has ensured its continuity.

Nepal can be divided into two cultures: Aryan and Mongolian (Tibeto-Burman). It is the Aryan culture, however, that has dominated and has had the most influence on the society. Child marriage is an institution sanctioned by ancient Hindu laws and devotedly practiced by its followers. In the ancient Hindu scriptures of 400 to 100 BC, there are strict moral laws that enjoin the father to marry off his daughter at a very young age. These religious texts indicate that the best age for a girl to get married is between 8 and 10. It has been also mentioned that a girl should not wait for marriage more than three years after attaining puberty, and if she is not given by then in marriage by her father, the texts even instruct her to get married on her own. Such religious texts (the Bishnu sutra and Gautam sutra) direct the father to marry his daughter within three weeks of attaining puberty, and no later. By 200 BC, the rules for a daughter's marriage seem to have become even more strict. The religious texts of that time contain strict moral laws that enjoined the father to marry off his daughter before she reaches puberty. Sage Manu of that age has categorically written in his treatise, Manu Smriti, that if a girl remains unmarried after reaching the puberty, the father has failed in his duty towards her. Similarly, another sage, Parasara, said that the parents or guardians of a girl in who reaches puberty before marriage will definitely go to hell. Such rules imposed by the "holy ones" had their effect upon the religious population, and the practice of child marriage was firmly established by 200 BC.

Even the marriage of infants became common. The ceremony of marrying off a daughter is still called "Kanyadan", which literally translates as 'the gift of a virgin'. According to the Hindu belief the act of Kanyadan earns a lot of "punya" or spiritual credit to the father.

Child marriage was usually understood to mean the marriage of two children, but it also included unmatched marriages. The highly gender discriminative Hindu marriage law permitted the marriage of a very young girl and a very old man. The Hindu puritans also gave full sexual freedom to the men: they could marry as many wives they wanted for pleasure and child rearing, but were very strict with women. And that gave rise to the custom of

"sati", in which a woman, even if she were very young and with child, had to be burnt alive along with her husband's dead body. The sati custom was prevalent in Nepali society up to the end of 19th century. It was later outlawed.

Questions:

- a. In what were the religious texts of the Bishnu Sutra and Gautam Sutra and the texts of 200 BC different regarding child marriage?
 - b. Explain, in your words, "Kanyadan" and "Sati" system as the two opposing rituals as practiced in the Hindu religion.
2. What is a report? Briefly explain chief standard research report sections.

OR

What is a newsletter? Explain the purpose and significance of writing newsletters.

3. Write a case study report of a street vendor from your locality.

OR

Write a report on a project work you were involved in.

4. What is a funding application? Discuss the suggested structure of writing funding applications in brief.
5. Explain how a developmental editor is different from a copy editor.

Group "C"

1×12=12

6. Write a review of a Nepali movie which you have recently observed. Include in your review introduction of the study, strengths and weaknesses, star cast and conclusion.

Tribhuvan University, 2070

Master Level /II Year/EDUCATION

Roll No.

Advanced Reading & Writing (Eng. Ed. 526)

Group "A"

8

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

Nepal and the UK celebrated the 200th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic ties by organising a special event at the Embassy of Nepal in London, yesterday.

Though formal diplomatic relations were set up in May 1934, Nepal and UK consider the Treaty of Sugauli, ratified in March 1816, as the beginning of diplomatic ties. Nepal is the first country in South Asia to have formal relations with then Great Britain.

Top officials of both countries, including Foreign Secretary Arjun Bahadur Thapa of Nepal and two state ministers, around one-and-a-half dozen parliamentarians and as many mayors of UK were present to observe the event.

Nepali ambassador to the UK, Suresh Chalise and his UK counterpart Andrew J Sparkes also attended the function. Secretary Thapa highlighted various aspects of bilateral relations.

He also briefed the gathering about Nepal's recent political development, including the successful CA elections and urged the UK business community to invest in Nepal as the situation had now become favourable for business investment.

State Minister for UK's Foreign and Commonwealth Office Hugo Swire assured that Foreign Direct Investment from UK to Nepal would increase if the investment environment becomes positive in Nepal.

He also shared UK's pleasure at being the largest bilateral donor of Nepal. Sources said that the UK is expected to organise a similar programme in Kathmandu late this year to observe the 200th anniversary of diplomatic relations.

1. Through what Nepal and UK began the diplomatic ties between the two countries?
 - a. Through the celebration of 200th anniversary
 - b. Through the organization of a special event
 - c. Through the Treaty of Sugauli
 - d. Through the Embassy of Nepal in London
2. Who focused on the bilateral relations between the two countries?
 - a. Arjun Bahadur Thapa
 - b. Top officials of both countries
 - c. Suresh Chalise
 - d. Andrew J Sparkes
3. What according to Arjun Bahadur Thapa is likely for business investment in Nepal?
 - a. Recent Political development
 - b. Situation of Nepal
 - c. CA elections
 - d. The bilateral relations
4. When will another 200th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic ties take place in Nepal?
 - a. When the investment environment becomes positive in Nepal
 - b. When Hugo Swire makes an announcement
 - c. When the two countries signs in the agreement
 - d. When 2014 A.D. reaches at the end

B. Tick (✓) the best answers.

5. Which of the following is the usual order of the elements followed while peer reviewing an original article?
 - a. Method and material, Abstract, Introduction, Results and discussion/conclusion.
 - b. Abstract, Introduction, Method and material, Results and discussion/conclusion.
 - c. Introduction, Abstract, Method and material, Results and discussion/conclusion.
 - d. Abstract, Method and material, Introduction, Results and discussion/conclusion.

6. Why do you think, while we proofread, we are advised not to rely entirely on spelling checkers?
 - a. Because spell checkers will not catch misspellings.
 - b. Because spell checkers have an unlimited dictionary.
 - c. Because grammar checkers can be even more problematic.
 - d. Because proof reading is a learning process.
7. Which of the following is not true with the advantages of publicity?
 - a. Publicity is usually low costing and credibility.
 - b. Companies spend a lot marketing their products.
 - c. Media agenda may conflict with positive messages.
 - d. New technologies are changing cost structure.
8. Which of the following is not true?
 - a. Bid and tender are almost identical in a business environment.
 - b. A bid is basically an offer to buy something in a competition.
 - c. Tender is an offer to supply specified goods at a stated fixed price.
 - d. Bidding is normally more formal in comparison to tendering.

Tribhuvan University, 2070

Master Level/II Year/EDUCATION .

Full Marks: 50

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

Time: 3 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

5×6=30

1. How is 'applied linguistics' a professional discourse? Explain briefly.
2. Discuss English as a lingua-franca (ELF) in periphery countries.
3. What do you understand by the terms 'Models for non-native Englishes'? Which model of English would you prefer to teach English in Nepal? Give reasons to support your answer.

Or

Describe, with examples, how 'intercultural approach to language teaching' can be implemented in the context of Nepal.

4. Explain, how the 'pop culture' can be a source of motivation for content and practice while learning English as a foreign language.
5. Describe the step-wise procedure to be followed while achieving appropriate methodology.

OR

Explain the factors to be considered while designing a language syllabus.

Group "C"

1×12=12

6. What is 'critical pedagogy'? How is critical pedagogy different from general 'pedagogy'? Explain the implications of 'critical pedagogy' in the context of English language teaching in Nepal.

Tribhuvan University, 2070

Master Level/II Year/EDUCATION .

Roll No.....

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

Group "A"

8

Tick (✓) the best answers.

1. Applied linguistics
 - a. studies language as an end in itself
 - b. is concerned with only one discipline
 - c. involves the study of theoretical aspects of language
 - d. is concerned with the solution of language related problems
2. English as a foreign language (EFL) is known as
 - a. inner circle variety
 - b. outer circle variety
 - c. expanding circle variety
 - d. a common variety used by all
3. Which of the following errors is considered as an inter-lingual error?
 - a. an error due to analogical creation
 - b. an error due to L₁ interference
 - c. an error induced by a teacher
 - d. an error due to L₂ interference
4. The Nepalese are more likely to associate the term 'lunch' with
 - a. rice and vegetable
 - b. fried noodles
 - c. bread and vegetable
 - d. momos and pizzas
5. Which levels of language is related to the ways words and sentences are pronounced?
 - a. phonological
 - b. graphological
 - c. morphological
 - d. syntactic
6. Which of the following varieties of language is used-based?
 - a. idiolect
 - b. dialect
 - c. register
 - d. sociolect
7. Which of the following syllabuses is not a process-based syllabus?
 - a. task-based syllabus
 - b. procedural syllabus
 - c. content syllabus
 - d. situational syllabus
8. When a text contains errors that cannot be individually pinpointed, these are called
 - a. overt errors
 - b. covert errors
 - c. local errors
 - d. global errors

Tribhuvan University 2071

Master Level/II Year /Education
Research Methodology (Ed. 520)

Roll No :

Group "A"

Tick (✓) the best answers

- Which is the most important criterion for selecting problem for a research?
 - Social relevance
 - Plausible for experimentation
 - Practical relevance
 - Access to information
- Which research design necessarily includes action steps?
 - Historical research
 - Case study
 - Formative research
 - Experiential research
- When you wish to select sample representing different geographical regions of Nepal, what type of sampling you should use?
 - Stratified sampling
 - Quota sampling
 - Cluster sampling
 - Systematic sampling
- When a research design becomes quasi-experimental design?
 - Lack of representative sample
 - Lack of rigorous control
 - Use of unstandardized test
 - Non-randomized selection of control group
- Which of the following tool uses a continuum of objectives to judge a phenomenon by the researcher?
 - check list
 - Anecdotal record
 - Questionnaire
 - Gallup poll
- Why variance is more preferred than standard deviation?
 - The size of variance is relatively large
 - Variances can be added algebraically
 - Variance is more analytical
 - Variance presents actual dispersion
- Alpha error occurs when the researcher....
 - Rejects the null hypothesis of no difference when it is false.
 - Rejects the null hypothesis of no difference when it is true.
 - Accepts the null, hypothesis of no difference when it is false.
 - Accepts the null hypothesis of no difference when it is true.
- According to APA style, which type of literature is referenced without giving account to its publisher?
 - Edited book
 - Article in edited book
 - Article in magazine
 - Dissertation

Tribhuvan University 2071

Master Level/II Year /Education
Research Methodology (Ed. 520)
Attempt ALL the questions.

Full Marks : 50
Time : 3hrs

Group "B"

30

1. Clarify the meaning of a research and educational research and point out the importance of research in education.

2. Compare a case study with survey research and highlight the need and importance of a case study.

OR

3. Present the meaning of an interview schedule and mention the major consideration while conducting an interview.
4. Describe ethnomethodology as a process of qualitative research.

OR

Indicate the need and importance of Focus Group Discussion and describe the major considerations while conducting such discussion.

5. The opinion of 90 women and 100 men were secured in an attitude scale for their engagement is smoking. Is there a significant difference in the opinion related to sex?

Responses	Yes.	Seldom	No	Total
Women	14	46	30	90
Men	27	56	17	100
Total	41	102	47	190

(Note: Critical value of Chi-square at 0.05 = 5.991 and at 0.01 = 9.210 at $df=2$)

Group "C"

12

6. Develop the methodology part of a research for the topic of "improving the quality of education in community schools of Nepal". Mention the conceptual framework, research design, sample and sampling process, tools and techniques for data collection and procedure for data analysis and interpretation.

Tribhuvan University 2071

Master Level/II Year /Education

Educational Measurement & Evaluation (ED. 521)

Roll No :

Group "A"

Tick (✓) the best answers

1. Which of the following is a tool rather than a process ?
 - a. Measurement
 - b. Evaluation
 - c. Assessment
 - d. Test
2. The prognosis function of measurement is related to the function of
 - a. value judgment
 - b. decision making
 - c. prediction
 - d. feedback
3. Which of the following is a tool of continuous assessment?
 - a. Portfolio
 - b. Cumulative record
 - c. Monthly test
 - d. Rating scale
4. Which of the following reliability is based on the analysis of variance of items score and test score?
 - a. Test retest method
 - b. Parallel form method
 - c. Split-half method
 - d. KR-20

5. The question part of an interpretive exercise type, of question is known as
 - a. triggers
 - b. introductory material
 - c. options
 - d. information
6. Which of the following is the most essential quality of a standardized test?
 - a. Norm referenced measurement
 - b. Reliability and validity
 - c. Prepared by the experts
 - d. Generalization to a large population
7. Which of the following subtest was not included in Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale 1955?
 - a. Digit symbol
 - b. Block design
 - c. Symbol search
 - d. Digit span
8. In Rorschach Inkblot test, the time between the total time taken to give own opinion to each card is known as:
 - a. response time
 - b. interval time
 - c. reaction time
 - d. pause time

Tribhuvan University 2071

Master Level/II Year /Education
 Education Measurement & Evaluation (ED. 521)
 Attempt ALL the questions.

Full Marks : 50.
 Time : 3hrs

Group "B"

30

1. Point out the relationship and differences between measurement, assessment and evaluation.
2. Illustrate process assessment.
3. Describe factors affecting reliability of a test.

OR

Define standard error of measurement and indicate its relationship to the reliability of a test.

4. Describe measures for improving essay type items with examples.
5. Give a short account of Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale, 3rd Edition.

OR

Explain the purpose, structure and standardization process of Differential Aptitude Test.

Group "C"

12

6. Define standardized test and describe the steps to be followed while developing standardized test.

Tribhuvan University 2071

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

Roll No :

Group "A"

8

Tick (✓) the best answers

1. Which of the following statements is true of research?
 - a. research result is ultimate truth

- b. research is carried out only in controlled situation
 c. research result is always verifiable
 d. research is carried out only by experts
2. What do you understand by independent variable?
 a. it is easily affected by other variables
 b. it is instrumental in changing other variables
 c. it is generally changed by other variables
 d. it is responsible for poor research result
3. Which of the following tools is the most appropriate in finding out proficiency in English of grade ten students?
 a. observation
 b. interview
 c. questionnaire
 d. test
4. Which of the following research designs has to be selected to find out effectiveness of dictation in teaching spelling?
 a. survey
 b. ethnographic
 c. experimental
 d. narrative inquiry
5. What has to be the focus of narrative inquiry?
 a. to explore the lived experience of the respondent
 b. to explore the current situation of the respondent
 c. to explore the present challenges of the respondent
 d. to explore the physical and mental health of the respondent
6. In which of the research activities pie-chart plays important role?
 a. meeting the respondent
 b. interviewing the respondent
 c. processing the data
 d. presenting the data
7. In your department, which of the following post-research activities are obligatory for master's level students?
 a. writing an article
 b. attending viva-voce
 c. taking part in a workshop
 d. presenting a paper in seminar
8. Which of the following sub-headings in a proposal justifies the reason of selecting a particular research topic?
 a. objective
 b. rationale
 c. significance
 d. limitations

Tribhuvan University 2071

Master Level/II Year /Education

Research Methodology in Language Education (Eng. Ed. 520)

Attempt ALL the questions

Full marks : 50

Time : 3 hrs

Group "B"

30

1. Research is valid and verifiable. Support this statement presenting the examples you have studied.
3. Find out the mean score of the following data:

No. of SS:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Marks:	20	18	15	6	9	11	13	19	10	14

OR

Describe the process of finding out central tendency in quantitative analysis.

3. Describe the objective and process of case study.
4. What do you understand by theoretical research? Discuss.
5. Describe the activities required to accomplish in Research Phase.

OR

Describe explanatory level and highlight its importance.

6. What will you write the methodology of your research proposal? Discuss with examples.

Group "C"

12

6. Decide a research topic and write a proposal highlighting the objectives, statement of the problem, research design, sources of data, tools and process of data collection.

Tribhuvan University 2071

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

Roll No :

Group "A"

8

Tick (✓) the best answers

1. Which of the following approaches to language testing is characterized by Marrow (1979) as 'the promised land'?
 - a. the essay - translation approach
 - b. the structuralist approach
 - c. the integrative approach
 - d. the communicative approach
2. Which of the following statements is not true of language teaching and language testing?
 - a. the same basic understanding of the facts of language learning applies to language testing also
 - b. a test is a natural extension of classroom work
 - c. testing and language teaching work independently so that it is virtually possible to work independently in either field
 - d. testing is as much a part of language teaching as are the materials, syllabus and methodology
3. Which of the following is not useful in improving the reliability of a test?
 - a. providing students with a lot of freedom
 - b. taking enough sample of the area to be tested
 - c. providing clear and explicit instructions
 - d. providing uniform and non-distracting conditions of administrations
4. Which of the following is a direct test?
 - a. gap-filling test
 - b. translation test
 - c. multiple - choice test
 - d. error - recognition test
5. 'Noise' tests are usually used in testing _____.
 - a. listening
 - b. speaking
 - c. reading
 - d. writing

6. Which of the following is not true of Canale's (1983) adaptations of Canale and Swain's (1980) model of communicative competence?
- Canale (1983) introduced the new component 'discourse competence'
 - he ceased to use the term 'performance' and began to use 'actual communication'
 - socio cultural rules and the rules of discourse were put into the component 'sociolinguistic competence'
 - strategic competence was extended to include strategies that enhance the effectiveness of communication
7. The formula " $S = \frac{W}{n-1}$ " used for _____
- calculating facility value
 - calculating central tendency
 - correcting guesswork
 - estimating discrimination power
8. Which of the following is not true of item writing?
- write items based on the test specs
 - write good items even though they are not consistent with the test specs
 - check whether or not the items generate the expected responses
 - write rubrics clearly and check if any misinterpretation is possible

Tribhuvan University 2071

Master Level/II Year /Education
Language Testing (Eng. Ed. 521)
Attempt ALL the questions

Full marks : 50
Time : 3 hrs

Group "B"

5x6=30

- Discuss how pedagogy, classroom testing and wash back are related to each other.
- Distinguish between norm - referenced and criterion - referenced testing.
- Define the term 'validity' and describe the different forms of validity in language testing.

OR

Write short notes on TOEFL and IELTS.

- What does testing pronunciation involve? Describe the different techniques used in testing pronunciation.
- What are 'descriptive statistics'? Discuss with examples.

OR

Describe the different stages of language test construction.

Group "C"

1x12=12

- Define the term 'communicative competence' and discuss the practices in Nepal to test the communicative abilities of students, providing your comments on the practicability of such practices.

Tribhuvan University 2071

Master Level/H Year /Education

Literature in English Language Teaching (Eng. Ed. 522)

Roll No :

Group "A"

8

Tick (✓) the best answers

1. Tears, idle tears, I know not what they mean,
Tears from the depth of some divine despair.
These underlined words refer to
 - a. parts of speech
 - b. alliteration
 - c. metaphor
 - d. circumlocution
2. The central idea that runs through the content of a literary text is the
 - a. plot
 - b. symbol
 - c. theme
 - d. onomatopoeia
3. Which of the following is not the primary objective of using literature in language classroom?
 - a. to develop learners' linguistic competence
 - b. to develop learners' communicative competence
 - c. to develop learners' language skills
 - d. to help learners' enjoy reading literature
4. Which of the following is not closer to structuralism?
 - a. several possibilities of realities
 - b. singleness of truth
 - c. singleness of meaning of a literary text(s)
 - d. finality of meaning of a literary text(s)
5. According to the critics, Virginia Woolf's story The Lady in the Looking Glass: A Reflection is an example of
 - a. fairy tale
 - b. myth
 - c. legend
 - d. self-portrait
6. According to W.B. Yeats The Second Coming refers to
 - a. newly-born god and his life
 - b. the pitiless situation in future
 - c. the forthcoming pleasant future
 - d. the place surrounded by yellow grains
7. Originally Ulysses is a/an _____
 - a. essay by Edward Ashcroft
 - b. great master piece by James Joyce
 - c. paradise described during Middle English period
 - d. religious place to be visited
8. Which of the following authors is an American Children's novelist?
 - a. Harper Lee
 - b. Susan Coolidge
 - c. Margaret Mead
 - d. Sylvia Plath

Tribhuvan University 2071

Master Level/II Year /Education

Literature in English Language Teaching (Eng. Ed. 522)

Full Marks : 50

Time : 3 hrs

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

5x6=30

1. The use of literature language teaching can be both productive and counter-productive. How can you exploit literature in language classroom to develop learners' language skills? Explain with examples.
2. Read the following text of a poem and answer the questions asked below:
Where are the songs of Spring? Ay, where are they?
Think not of them, thou hast thy music too,
While barred clouds bloom the soft-dying day,
And touch the stubble - plains with rosy hue.
Then in a wailful choir the small gnats mourn,
Among the river swallows, borne aloft.
 - a. Who wrote the above lines of a poem?
 - b. What does the poet compare Autumn season with and how does he conclude it?
 - c. According to the poet, is Autumn season the best of seasons? Why?
 - d. In a single line, what is the central idea of the above piece of a poem?

[1+2+2+1]

3. Describe the main message that Harold Pinter attempts to convey through the drama the Dumb Waiter and connect it with the theme drama of human existence.

OR

How does postmodernism acknowledge art, literature, philosophy, politics, economy, trade and commerce?

4. Write short notes on any TWO :
 - a. Structuralist approach to literary criticism
 - b. Five-fold structure of drama
 - c. Lyric as a form of poetry
5. Describe the picture of Vanka as mentioned in the story.

OR

Describe the life of Esther Greenwood in New York while working as a guest editor and connect it with the theme of a novel.

Group "C"

1x12=12

6. Prepare a lesson plan to teach the story The Enemy by V.S. Naipaul to the higher secondary level students in Nepal.

Tribhuvan University 2071

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

Roll No :

Group "A"

8

Tick (✓) the best answers

1. According to Rose and Kasper (2001), which of the following is not included within the study of pragmatics?
a. using speech acts in context
b. engaging in different types of discourse
c. participating in speech events
d. exploring the logical meaning of utterances
2. Linguistic expressions require _____ resources for their specific contextual meaning
a. extra linguistic
b. functional
c. pragmatic
d. syntactic
3. _____ is also characterized as 'background knowledge context'
a. linguistic context
b. situational context
c. experiential context
d. co-text
4. Which of the following is the deictic centre of the person deixis?
a. coding time
b. the speaker's status
c. the speaker of the utterance
d. the first person pronouns
5. The researches on L₂ pragmatics that involve no treatment to the samples classroom are known as
a. interventional studies
b. observational studies
c. experimental studies
d. non-observational studies
6. According to McCarthy (2010), discourse displays grammatical connections between the sentences and utterances. What is meant by such grammatical connection?
a. coherence
b. semantic unity
c. cohesion
d. schema
7. Which of the following does the maxim of quality in the cooperative principle suggests?
a. Be brief
b. Be relevant
c. Be clear
d. Be true
8. Which of the following is not the component of classroom discourse according to Sinclair and Coulthard?
a. speech events
b. acts
c. moves
d. exchanges

Tribhuvan University 2071

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. How do you state the relevance of pragmatics and discourse analysis to the field of ELT? Explain.

3. Define deixis, and describe its role in the interpretation of an utterance.

OR

What do you mean by "proposition"? Show the relationship of proposition with presupposition regarding the process of discourse analysis.

3. What are the general features of interventional studies of L₂ pragmatics? Discuss it in brief in relation to the classroom researches reviewed by Rose and Kasper (2001).
4. How is discourse viewed from cultural and critical theories? Explain briefly.

OR

Present Michel Foucault's views on discourse.

5. Briefly explain the components of a conversation.

Group "C"

1x12=12

6. Present Fairclough's views on critical discourse analysis. How far do you find the implication of CDA in L₂ teaching and learning?

Tribhuvan University 2071

Master Level/II Year /Education

Roll No :

English Language Teacher Development (Eng.Ed.524)

Group "A"

8

Tick (✓) the best answers

1. The model of professional development in which a novice teacher observes the master, imitates his or her behaviour and gets feedback is called:
- a. the craft model
 - b. the applied science model
 - c. the reflective model
 - d. the humanistic model
2. At which one of the following phase of the teacher's professional life cycle do the teachers feel different, inadequate, and ill-prepared?
- a. the serenity phase
 - b. experimentation and diversification phase
 - c. the survival phase
 - d. the disengagement phase
3. "Make sure your teaching follows the prescribed method" is the theme of
- a. the maxim of planning
 - b. the maxim of conformity
 - c. the maxim of encouragement
 - d. the maxim of appropriateness
4. Which one of the following is not true about case study?
- a. Case study is in-depth study of any case
 - b. Case study focuses on naturalistic enquiry
 - c. Case study is longitudinal in nature.
 - d. The findings of case study are highly generalizable.
5. The major focus of Teachers' Professional Development (TPD) training that is being run by the National centre for Educational Development (NCED) is
- a. to help the in-service teachers solve their immediate professional problems
 - b. to help the in-service teachers understand their teaching more
 - c. to help the in-service teachers carry out classroom research

- d. to help in-service teachers plan effective lessons
6. The question "What kinds of students do best in your class?" is linked with
- beliefs about the English language
 - beliefs about learning
 - beliefs about teaching
 - beliefs about the curriculum
7. People create their own understanding and knowledge of the world through experiencing things and reflecting on those experiences is the tenet of
- constructivism
 - humanism
 - behaviourism
 - mental ism
8. According to Richards and Farrell (2010) which is not the purpose of teacher support groups?
- materials development
 - trying out new teaching strategies
 - peer observation
 - planning of action research

Tribhuvan University 2071

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

- Make a brief overview of historical perspective of professional development of Nepalese English teachers.
- The focus of teacher education now is on what teachers think rather than what they do in the classroom. Explain this statement with reference to teacher maxims.

OR

Explain the implications of cognitivism to teacher education.

- How is an action research an important strategy for teacher learning? Discuss the along with its stages in brief.

OR

How is classroom observation useful for professional development of an English teacher? Also discuss the guiding principles of classroom observation in brief.

- Discuss how collaborative learning helps in the teachers' professional growth.
- Write short notes on any TWO of the following:
 - General principles of in-service teacher training
 - Awareness raising
 - Teachers professional life cycle
 - Being a trainer

Group "C"

1x12=12

- The government of Nepal. Ministry of Education, National Centre for Educational Development (NCED) is playing a major role in enhancing the professional capacity of English teachers in Nepal. But there is kind of criticism and dissatisfaction from the concerned stake holders that the training

is not transferred from the training hall to the actual classroom situation. In this context, what might be the reasons behind this lack of transfer of training? Also suggest the ways of, making training readily implementable in the actual classroom situation.

Tribhuvan University 2071

Master Level/II Year /Education

Roll No :

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

Group "A"

8

Tick (✓) the best answers

1. Mishearing is considered to be a

a. text error	b. substance error
c. pronunciation error	d. discourse error
2. Which of the following functions was not the one identified by Halliday (1973)?

a. temporal	b. interpersonal
c. ideational	d. textual
3. Singaporean, Nigerian and Philipino Englishes are spoken by

a. IC speakers of English	b. OC speakers of English
c. EC speakers of English	d. All speakers of English
4. In intercultural approach to foreign language teaching and learning teachers are not viewed as

a. cultural workers	b. agents of social change
c. active thinkers	d. docile listeners
5. Who is considered the 'Father' of 'Critical Pedagogy'?

a. Noam Chomsky	b. Robert Lado
c. Paulo Freire	d. Douglas Kellner
6. Which of the following is the main objective of stylistics?

a. to increase the knowledge of grammar	b. to give knowledge in the objects of stylistics
c. to explore creativity in language use	d. to enhance the speed of reading literary articles
7. Which of the following is not a 'product based syllabus'?

a. task-based syllabus	b. grammar based syllabus
c. situation based syllabus	d. function based syllabus
8. 'International Review of Applied Linguistics', 'System' and 'Studies in Second Language Acquisition' are _____ A of applied linguistics

a. international journals	b. international associations
c. centres	d. courses

Tribhuvan University 2071

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"

5x6=30

1. Define 'applied linguistics' and explain how it is a problem oriented discipline.
2. Discuss the implications of global spread of English with reference to the context of ELT (English Language Teaching) in Nepal.
3. Applied linguists claim to be professional groups. Justify.

OR

What is critical pedagogy? Discuss its major principles.

4. What do you mean by 'multiculturalism'? Discuss it from critical perspectives. Give examples.
5. "All errors are mistakes but not all mistakes are errors." Elucidate

OR

Errors should be corrected, argue for and against the statement.

Group "C"

1x12=12

6. Explain the various types of 'product based' and 'process based syllabuses. Which one do you think is more acceptable and why?

Tribhuvan University 2071

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.

The Nepal Electricity Authority (NEA) is keen to increase the power tariffs. Only one and a half years ago they were increased by twenty per cent. A state-owned monopoly, NEA has been piling up huge losses year after year despite the fact that Nepal's electricity rates are considered the highest in South Asia. What is more, the NEA move comes without fulfilling the commitments it had made while increasing the electricity charges last time. At that time, NEA had pledged to cut power outages, reduce power leakages, trim administrative expenditure, and not to levy demand charges during load-shedding hours. The fourth commitment has been made all the more obligatory by a Supreme Court order to that effect. There is a separate commission entrusted with the task of assessing the need to revise power tariffs, and its recommendation is necessary for any tariff increases. Some time ago, NEA had proposed to the commission for another twenty per cent hike in power tariffs because, according to it, it had lost more than four and a half billion rupees in a year by selling electricity cheaper than the price it had paid to purchase electricity.

Since the last tariff hike, NEA has not been able to cut loadshedding hours, administrative expenditure, leakages, or waive demand charges during the no-power hours. The commission had also directed NEA to cut the free electricity wattage enjoyed by NEA employees. In the commission, the private sector is represented by a member. During the last increase, the Federation of

Nepal Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FNCCD had also agreed to the tariff increases along with the commitments made by NEA.

1. Which of the following is not true?
 - a. The Nepal Electricity Authority increased the power tariffs just a year and half ago
 - b. Nepal's electricity rates are considerable in South Asia
 - c. NEA is going on losses every year
 - d. NEA is about to increase the power tariffs
 2. Which of the following NEA had not promised last year ?
 - a. Cut power outages
 - b. Reduce power leakages
 - c. Trim administrative expenditure
 - d. Levy demand charges during load-shedding hours
 3. Why did NEA lose such a huge amount of money in a year?
 - a. Because it could not assess the need to revise power tariffs.
 - b. Because it could not trim administrative expenditure.
 - c. Because it purchased electricity in high price but sold in cheaper price.
 - d. Because it had to pay to purchase electricity.
 4. NEA has been most failed in
 - a. Increasing the Power tariffs
 - b. Cutting NEA employees' facility
 - c. Accepting FNCCI's support
 - d. Making commitments to cut load-shedding hours
- B. Tick (✓) the best answers.
5. Which of the following is not true of the characteristics of extensive reading?
 - a. Don't look up words in the dictionary
 - b. Read the texts carefully and thoroughly, again and again
 - c. Skip over parts you don't understand
 - d. If you aren't enjoying one book, toss it aside and get another
 6. Which of the following is the objective of the informational interview?
 - a. To narrow the pool of applicants invited for in-person interviews
 - b. To demonstrate the candidates' creative and analytical abilities
 - c. To ask for advice and learn more about a particular career field
 - d. To determine the applicant's skills in a certain area
 7. Which of the following is a purpose of a newsletter?
 - a. To give journalists information that is useful, accurate and interesting
 - b. To disseminate information to its members and customers
 - c. To research a funding proposal looking for donor that finances us
 - d. To manage the public's perception of a subject, usually a company or product
 8. Which of the following is not true regarding modem technology?
 - a. It is a way of reaching out to people by way of the Internet

- b. It allows us to communicate with people around the world
- c. It is very rapidly advancing supporting our business
- d. It requires maximum investment to set up any technical system

Tribhuvan University 2071

Master Level/II Year /Education

Full marks : 50

Advanced Reading & Writing (Eng. Ed. 526)

Time : 3 hrs

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

5×6=30

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

Capital sees more street vendors

Tens of thousands of people have been migrating to the urban areas each year in search of better jobs, social security, higher education, health service as well as to escape from the vagaries of natural calamities.

Many of such migrating people are found engaged as street vendors at the several parts of the city like Kathmandu and Lalitpur.

A United Urban Development Center conducted study that explored the current status of street vendors of the Kathmandu Valley has found that a total of 700 families of different districts are being involved in street markets of Khulamanch and Ratnapark only. According to the report, out of the total number of the street vendors of these places who earns Rs.500 to Rs.3000 on a daily basis, 72 percent of them are found making the business of same products for all seasons. While 28 per cent of them are found selling the seasonal goods like clothes, vegetables, fruits, food stalls and others, report said.

The study also revealed that most of the vendors who are involved in some other professions besides the street market sale of goods. They have also been the members of street business organization. Chairperson of the Nepal Swarojgar (Self-Employment) Business Labourer Association that affiliated with GFONT, Narayan Neupane said that the number of open and flea market which is the traditional way of selling goods is increasing at urban areas in the same pace of urbanization.

During the decade long armed conflict, many factories and industries were closed down that led to loss of jobs to many people. The unemployed people were thus forced to depend on the street markets to earn their livelihood.

He said, "A total of 25,000 street vendors are found only at the Kathmandu Valley who have been selling items that are in demand for the lower and middle class people."

Speaking about the issue of street vendors, Bishnu Prasad Joshi of Kathmandu Metropolitan City said that the street vendors are causing traffic jam and inconvenience to pedestrians. So the street vendors should consider the rights of citizens while working for their own profit.

He claimed that not only the lower and higher class people but those who are financially sound are also involved in the profession.

Questions

- a. What were the United Urban Development Centre's findings? Explain.

- b. Briefly discuss why the unemployed people seemed to incline towards street vending profession and what its impacts were in urban areas.
2. Briefly explain what extensive reading is and why it is carried out. Also cite at least 6 characteristics identified in successful Extensive Reading Programs.
3. What is citation? Briefly discuss what the author has to keep in mind while s/he cites the information from other sources.

OR

Briefly discuss the checklist for evaluating web materials.

4. Based on the basic outlines of writing an interview report, write report on a recent interview which you studied as published on a local newspaper.

OR

Write a critical review of a film or theatre which you have recently visited.

5. What is developmental editing? Differentiate developmental editing from copy editing.

Group "C"

1x12=12

6. Write a case study report of a child from your family or whom know well on the basis of the perspectives of the child's fan structure, physical condition, and details of extra-curricular activities, educational, economic and social statuses.

Tribhuvan University 2071

Master Level/II Year /Education

Roll No :

Translation Studies (Eng. Ed. 527)

Group "A"

8

Tick (✓) the best answers

1. The concept of translation equivalence was first introduced by.

a. Newmark	b. Nida
c. Jacobson	d. Bayar
2. Formal equivalence attempts to reproduce

a. Grammatical units	b. Consistency in word usage
c. Meanings in terms of the source context	d. All of the above
3. A text rendered from old English into modern version is an instance of

a. Inter-semiotic translation	b. Intra-semiotic translation
c. Inter-lingual translation	d. Intra-lingual translation
4. Translation universals include

a. Standardization	b. Explanation
c. Simplification and disambiguation	d. All of the above
5. Which type of text is translated using 'truth first and pleasure second principle'?

a. Literary text	b. Academic text
c. Poetry	d. Cultural words

6. Which translation research accounts for the psychological reality of the act of translating?
 - a. Process research
 - b. Corpus-based research
 - c. Register-oriented research
 - d. Product-based research
7. Which of the following equivalence types should be the focus for serious literature?
 - a. Formal equivalence
 - b. Dynamic equivalence
 - c. Semantic equivalence
 - d. Communicative equivalence
8. Which of the following method allows judicious use of native language of the learners in the language class?
 - a. Grammar translation method
 - b. direct method
 - c. Audio-lingual method
 - d. communicative approach

Tribhuvan University 2071

Master Level/II Year /Education
 Translation Studies (Eng. Ed. 527)
 Attempt ALL the questions.

Full marks : 50
 Time : 3 hrs

Group "B"

5x6=30

1. Explain how translation contributes in development of world culture.
2. Draw a distinction between semantic and communicative; equivalence in translation with examples.
3. Discuss the concept of gaps in translation. What measures can be used to overcome them?

OR

What types of challenges are encountered while translating technical texts? Explain how a translator can overcome them.

4. Discuss the concept of third literature in translation. What effect has this concept brought in the field of translation?
5. Can the concept of fully automatic machine translation come true? Discuss how the use of machines in translation has influenced the process of translation in modern times.

OR

Discuss the concept of untranslatability? Explain two major perspectives forwarded in favour of this concept.

Group "C"

1x12=12

6. Translate the following Nepali text into English. Make a list of problems you faced while translating the text and discuss how you overcame them.

विमा जीवनमा आइ पर्ने आपत्तिको सहारा हो । आर्थिक रूपमा पर्ने अप्ठ्यारोबाट मुक्ति पाउने उपाय हो । यसमा विमक र विमित दुवैका हित र चाहना प्रतिबिम्बित भएका हुन्छन् । तिनलाई कानुनी रूप प्रदान गरिएको हुन्छ । कानुनी रूपमा स्वीकार्य हुने हुँदा विमा कम्पनीले विमाको विषयवस्तुमा भएको हानी नोक्सानी वापतको क्षतिपूर्ति दिनेपर्ने हुन्छ । त्यसैले यसलाई दुई पक्ष बीचको करार भनिन्छ । करारमा दुवै पक्षले स्वीकार गरेका सर्त वा नियम पालना गर्नुपर्ने हुन्छ । विमितले पनि सर्त अनुसारको विमाशुल्क नियमित रूपमा भुक्तान गर्ने पर्दछ ।

विमाको क्षेत्र व्यापक छ । तपाईं यातायातको साधनदेखि आगलागिसम्म, शरीरका अङ्गदेखि अङ्गभङ्ग र मृत्युसम्म, सम्पत्तिको सबै प्रकारका जोखिमदेखि दायित्वसम्म विमा गर्न वा गराउन सक्नु हुन्छ । यसमा हुने आर्थिक नोक्सानीको क्षतिपूर्ति दिनु विमा कम्पनीको कर्तव्य हुन्छ । त्यसैले अहिले विमा मानिसको जीवन शैली र व्यवहार बन्ने चरणमा छ । विमा गरेर हुक्क हुनु मानिसको कर्तव्य र दायित्व दुवै हो । सरकारले पनि विमाका बारेमा पर्याप्त सचेतताका लागि जनतामा आह्वान गर्दछ ।

Tribhuvan University 2071

Master Level/II Year /Education

Roll No :

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

Group "A"

8

Tick (✓) the best answers

1. Which of the following is not an advantage of authentic materials?
 - a. They have a positive effect on learner motivation.
 - b. They provide authentic cultural information about the target culture.
 - c. They often contain difficult language.
 - d. They provide exposure to real language.
2. In the history of language teaching, the most dominant period of the Audiolingual Method was:
 - a. from 1920 to 1950
 - b. from 1950 to 1970
 - c. from 1970 to 1980
 - d. from 1960 to 1970
3. "Some structures will be needed early and cannot be postponed, despite their difficulty." This statement is related to
 - a. the principle of communicative need
 - b. the principle of intrinsic difficulty
 - c. the principle of frequency
 - d. the principle of linguistic distance
4. Which one of the following is not an assumption underlying early approaches to syllabus design?
 - a. The basic units of language are vocabulary and grammar.
 - b. Different learners have different needs.
 - c. Learners' needs are identified exclusively in terms of language needs.
 - d. The process of learning a language is largely determined by the textbook.
5. "Most of the writing process takes place on paper. I still cannot get my mind around the computer kind of writing." This statement is related to
 - a. time and a place to write
 - b. designer and illustrator
 - c. working with publisher
 - d. technology of writing
6. "Innovations that lend themselves to a piecemeal approach are more likely to win acceptance than innovations that require an all-or- nothing adoption strategy." This statement is related to
 - a. relative advantage
 - b. compatibility
 - c. trialability
 - d. complexity

7. The educational philosophy which emphasizes the practical needs of learners and society and the role of an educational programme in producing learners who are economically productive is called
 - a. social and economic efficiency b. academic rationalism
 - c. learner centeredness d. social reconstructionism
8. Which of the following is the correct order of the material writing project?
 - a. first draft, comments on first draft, second draft, further comments, tryout of the materials, final revisions of materials
 - b. comments on first draft, second draft, further comments, tryout of the materials, final revisions of materials, first draft
 - c. first draft, second draft, further comments, tryout of the materials, final revisions of materials, comments on first draft
 - d. first draft, comments on first draft, further comments, tryout of the materials, second draft, final revisions of materials

Tribhuvan University 2071

Master Level/II Year /Education

Full marks : 50

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

Time : 3 hrs

Group "B"

5x6=30

1. Explain the basic principles of grammar selection and gradation in brief.
2. "Managers do not do things themselves instead they get things done by other people." Do you agree with this statement? Why? Why not?

OR

Discuss the criteria for textbook evaluation in brief.

3. What are self-access centres? Explain the value of self-access centres in effective language teaching and learning.

OR

What is innovation? Discuss any six principles of curricular innovation after Numa Markee (2010).

4. Discuss the attributes affecting the adoption or rejection of task based language teaching.
5. What is curriculum evaluation? Discuss the various dimensions of curricular evaluation in brief.

Group "C"

1x12=12

6. How does a course differ from a curriculum? Discuss the various dimensions of course development after Jack C. Richards (2010).

Tribhuvan University 2071

Master Level/II Year /Education

Roll No :

Reading in English (Eng.Ed.529)

Group "A"

8

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

Diasporas are more commonly associated with movements through and between locations, and even with dislocation. In fact, the concept of diaspora has

been developed by many postcolonial critics to challenge the supremacy of national paradigms. In postcolonial studies, diaspora can appear both as naming a geographical phenomenon as well as a theoretical concept: a way of thinking, or of representing the world. While it was originally used to refer specifically to the exile of the Jews from Palestine, more recently the term has been adopted and adapted by postcolonial scholars and artists to refer to the forced and voluntary migrations set in motion by empire.

However, diaspora is not something that simply happens in the colonies. Europe and the USA are also home to significant postcolonial settler communities from Africa, the Caribbean, South Asia and elsewhere. In other words, 'Colonialism' itself was a radically diasporic movement, involving the temporary or permanent dispersion and settlement of millions of Europeans over the entire world.

Diasporas can be realized critically: it can be supportive as well as can be treated as something disintegrative. Rather than treating Europe and the USA as discrete national communities across which diasporas move, we can consider how diasporas pose a challenge to the naturalized boundaries, conventionally separating these locations.

1. Fundamentally, diasporas are _____
 - a. migrations
 - b. movements
 - c. journey of magi
 - d. migrations and movements
2. According to the aforementioned writing, diaspora has been developed
 - a. in favour of colonialism
 - b. against the supremacy of national paradigms
 - c. to connect east with west
 - d. to locate and dislocate the geography
3. The above text is taken from
 - a. the epilogue of a book
 - b. the preface of a book
 - c. the chapter of a book
 - d. the prologue of a book
4. Which of the following statements is true about the nature of diaspora?
 - a. diaspora is both supportive and challenging
 - b. it is always disintegrative
 - c. it is always challenging
 - d. it always facilitates the national unity
5. As a theoretical concept, diaspora refers to a/an _____
 - a. geographical location
 - b. geographical dislocation
 - c. way of thinking
 - d. exile of Jews from Palestine
6. What happened during the colonial period?
 - a. Innumerable South Asians moved to the west
 - b. Millions of Europeans moved to the entire world
 - c. Thousands of Americans moved to the Pacific Ocean
 - d. Hundreds of Indians joined the British Army
7. Originally, diaspora is related to
 - a. the exile of the Jews from Palestine
 - b. the endorsement of Europeans to South Asia

- c. an institutionalized process of religion
- d. a provision to South Asians to move to the black communities
- 8. Speaking differently, 'colonialism' itself was a/an
 - a. religious movement
 - b. migration
 - c. settlement
 - d. radically diasporic movement

Tribhuvan University 2071

Master Level/II Year /Education

Roll No :

Reading in English (Eng.Ed.529)

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

5x6=30

1. What are the major features of James Joyce's fiction writing? Explain.
2. Postmodernism is an off-shoot of Modernism. Discuss.
3. Do you think that women need special protection which men do not need? Give reasons to support your answer.

OR

Does the special protection allocated to women violate the fundamental rights of men? What do you suggest to bridge the gaps between their rights?

4. How do the movies portray myths in Nepali films? Discuss with examples.
5. What is science: a curse or a boon for mankind? Discuss.

OR

Do you think our education system has been efficient enough to provide us with both knowledge and wisdom to maintain the crisis among us? Discuss.

Group "C"

1x12=12

6. Discuss the contribution of Karl Marx to politics, social changes and economic transformation. Do you think this philosophy has been successful in practice? What do you think it needs to be modified to make in more practical?

Tribhuvan University 2071

Master Level/II Year /Education

Roll No :

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

Group "A"

8

Tick (✓) the best answers

1. Which one of the following sequences is followed in process approach to writing?
 - a. drafting, planning, reviewing, editing
 - b. planning, drafting, reviewing, editing
 - c. drafting, reviewing, editing, planning
 - d. planning, drafting, editing, reviewing
2. EAP stands for
 - a. English for Academic Purposes
 - b. English for Specific Purposes
 - c. English for Advanced Planning

- d. English for American Personnel
3. The motivation which is generated by what happens inside the classroom is called
- a. intrinsic motivation
 - b. task motivation
 - c. extrinsic motivation
 - d. external motivation
4. Which of the following statements is not true about Communicative Language Teaching?
- a. Language learning is basically learning to communicate.
 - b. The goal of language teaching and learning is the communicative competence.
 - c. Accuracy and correct pronunciation should be the primary goal.
 - d. Students should be encouraged to work at the discourse level.
5. Which of the following approaches focus on the performance of the learners and observable behaviours?
- a. Nativist approach
 - b. Behaviourist approach
 - c. Natural approach
 - d. Lexical approach
6. "Effective second language learning involves a timely movement of the control of a few language forms into the automatic processing of a relatively unlimited number of language forms." This statement is related to
- a. The principle of automaticity
 - b. The principle of meaningful learning
 - c. The principle of anticipation of reward
 - d. The principle of intrinsic motivation
7. Which of the following is the simplest form of language laboratory ?
- a. Listen-respond - compare laboratory
 - b. Listen-respond-compare laboratory with remote control
 - c. Listen- respond laboratory with activated headphones
 - d. Listen- respond laboratory
8. A computer network made up of thousands of networks worldwide is called:
- a. the e-mail
 - b. the blog
 - c. the internet
 - d. the local area network (LAN)