- a. statement of expected changes in the student's behaviour
- b. statement indicating what an instructor has to do
- c. statement of the activities teacher arid students engagein

d. statement indicating the content to be taught

8. Which is the most important component of the curriculum input?

a. teaching materials

administrative personnel

c. physical facilities

d. students

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

2067 (II)

Master Level /I Year/EDUCATION

Full Marks: 100

Foundations of Education (Ed. 512) Time: 4 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

8x6=48

Critically examine the uses of philosophy in education.

OR.

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

Discuss the educational implications of post modernism in education.

Discuss the values of the Vedic education system in day-to-day human life.

OR

Explain the uses of education according to the Buddhist philosophy. How does culture of a society influence educational practices of a country? Explain with examples.

Explain the role of evolutionary theory of social change in the context of social transformation in Nepal.

Illustrate the role of the state in education.

Discuss the education movement from the authoritarian to the democratic system of education.

Explain, how does socio-economic status influence social mobility. OR Discuss the shape of social stratification with respect to objective versus subjective criteria

Compare and contrast the national goals of education between China and the USA.

What do you mean by social justice? Explain ways of promoting social justice in society.

OR

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

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

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY 2067 (II)

Master Level /I Year/EDUCATION Roll No -

Educational Psychology (ED. 513)

Group "A" Attempt ALL the questions. Tick the best answers. 1. What is the sex related characteristics of a child belonging to puberty stage? b. indulgence in sex a. attraction of opposite sex d. neutral reaction to sex c. sexual antagonism 2. Ability of abstract reasoning develops from the age of b. late childhood a. early childhood d. early adulthood c. adolescence 3. The issue of nature gives emphasis on b. environment a. heredity d. child rearing c. empiricism 4. The sexual deviation of touching and rubbing against a non-consent person is known as b. frottage C. incest d. bestfality a fetishism 5. The guidance service which provides the detailed information of the progress and achievement of a student is known as b. information service a. inventory service c. individual counselling service d. placement service 6. Which learning theory gives Te importance of peripheral brain for learning? b. cognitive learning a. behaviourism d. humanism c. constructivism 7. According to Premack which of the following also reinforces desired pattern of behaviour" allowing to engage in more probable response punishment for wrong doing repetition of the same behaviour positive practice S. According to Jerome S. Bruner, iconic mode of behaviour is b. coding experience as words a, learning through action d. perceiving experiences c. developing new ideas TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY 2067(II) Roll No .: Master Level J Year/EDUCATION Foundations of Education (Ed. 512) 16 Group "A" Tick the best answers. Attempt ALL the questions. 1. What does the term metaphysics signify? b. theory of logic a, theory of knowledge d. theory of reality c. theory of value 2. Who advocated "Tabula rasa" as the conception of child's mind? d. Spencer c. Dewey b. Locke a. Russell 3. Which philosophy regards school as the laboratory of social

	experiment?	
6	a. Hinduism	b. Buddhism
	c. Existentialism	d. Progressivism
	4. Three stages of social change as posi	
	a. the theological, the metal	physical and the positive
	b. the cyclical, sociological	
	c. c the physical, the biolog	ical and the technological
	d. the metaphysical, axiolog	
	5. The physical universe apart from m	nan- has neither meaning nor
	purpose is the notion of	
	a. post modernism	b. phenomenology
	c. existentialism	d. progressivism
	6. Which of the following is the exam	ple of conflict theory?
	a. making compromise	b. maintaining equilibrium
	c. enhancing enmity	d. enhancing reputation
	7. What kind of social mobility is dire	ec'ly associated with absolute or
	relative change in the social structure	
	a. horizontal social mobility	
	c. neutral social mobility	d. dynamic social mobility
	8. On which symbolic interaction theo	
	a. small scale interaction	b. society as a whole
		d. social system
	9. Which is the main promoting appro	
	a. international conventions	
	c. political changes	d. attitudinal changes
	10. Who advocated "existence preced	
	a. Kierkegaard	b. Jean - Paul Sartre
	C. Kail Jaspels	d. Friedrich Nietzsche
	Sociological method of comparation a. analytical approach	
	c. forces and factors approach	b. inquiry approach
	12. Knowledge that is confirmed by th	
	a: revealed knowledge	b. intuitive knowledge
	c. empirical knowledge	d. rational knowledge
	13. Jomtein Conference is associated	with
	a. education for all (EFA)	WILL
	u. cudeation for all (LIA)	

b. inclusive education (IE)

c. convention of the right of the child (CRC)

d. millennium development goals (MDG)

14 Which of the following social stratification is related to tradition?

a. ubiquitous b. amount of stratification

c. social patterning d. consequences of stratification 15. Which of the following does not fall under the national goals of

education in the USA? a. self realization

b. human relationship

c. economic efficiency d. national security

16. Marc - Antonie Jullien is rightly known as the

a. father of sociology

b. father of psychology

c. father of comparative education

d. father of educational sociology

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

2067 (II)

Master Level /I Year/EDUCATION Educational Psychology.(ED. 513) Full Marks: 50

Time: 3 hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group 'B'

5x6=30

 Mention the process of determination of hereditary characteristics of a child with a suitable example and its relation to environment.

 Critically examine the process of psychosexual development of a child and the role of id, ego and superego in this process.

3. What is psychotherapy? Point out different psychoanalytic approaches as a process of psychotherapy.

OR

Explain different forms and causes of sexual perversion.

4. Define guidance and explain the major guidance services provided by a school.

5. Describe the major issues which separate learning theories.

OR

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

Group "C"

12

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

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

2067 (II)

Master Level /I Year/EDUCATION Full Marks: 50

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

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

5x6=30

 Identify various concept of curriculum and explain curriculum as modes of thought.

2. Discuss the strength and weaknesses of Rationale model of

curriculum.

OR

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

Explain the theoretical basis of New Taxonomy of educational

objectives.

What is curriculum design? Explain any of the components of curriculum design. Describe any two factors affecting curriculum change. 5. What does dissemination of curriculum mean? State the process of dissemination Group "C" Discuss the problems of implementing curriculum and state the means and ways of problem solving. TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY 2067 (II) Master Level /I Year/EDUCATION Roll No Curriculum Planning and Practices (ED.514) Group "A" 8 Attempt All the questions. Tick the best answers. 1. Which definition is consistence with the curriculum as intention? learning is planned and directed to attain its educational goals a structured series of intended learning out comes a plan of activities to attain educational ends. those attempts that takes place prior to instruction 2. Which of the following model provides more flexibility within the curriculum process and may be initiated at any point a. Rational model b. Cyclical model C. Dynamic model d. Tyfers model

3. Lawton states curriculum as

a. a cultural yardstick b. a selection from the culture of society

c. a cultural projection d. selection from the societal expend

4. The lowest level in New Taxonomy of educational objectives

a. remembering

b. reasoning

c. extracting

d. self-decision

5. Which is Havelock's classification of dissemination model?

a. RDD and PS model

b. RDD and TS model

c. RDD and PSD model

d. RDD and DSP model

6. Perennialism emphasis in

a. everlasting discipline

b. time demand discipline

c. teachers demand discipline

d. school demand discipline

- 7. Instruction is the creation and implementation of purposefully developed plane teaching purposefully developed plane for learning purposefully managed for running the class purposefully managed for extra-class activities
- 8. The level wise hierarchy under information domain is vocabulary, facts, time sequence generalization, principles and time sequence facts, generalization and vocabulary robust, general procedure and style rule

Optional Area सामान्य भाषाविज्ञान (नेपा. शि. ५१६) २०६७

सबै प्रश्नहरूको उत्तर दिनुहोस्

समुह ख

- भाषामा द्वैध व्यवस्था हुन्छ ? यस भनाइको स्पष्टसँग व्याख्या गर्नुहोस्।
- २. अन्तराष्ट्रिय ध्वनितात्विक वर्णमालाको महत्व स्पष्ट पार्नुहोस् ।

अथवा

औच्चारिक ध्वनिविज्ञानको परिचय दिनुहोस्।

- ३. सोदाहरण वर्ण र संवर्णको परिचय दिनुहोस्।
- ४. रुपायन र व्युत्पादन प्रक्रियामा पाइने भिन्नता देखाउनुहोस्।
- ४. रुपान्तरण व्याकरणमा निहित भाषिक सामर्थ्य र सम्पादनको अवधार<mark>णा</mark>माथि प्र<mark>का</mark>श पार्नुहोस् ।
- ६. संघटकात्मक विश्लेषण स्पप्ट पारी चिनाउनुहोस्।

अथवा

व्याख्यात्मक अर्थविज्ञानको स्पष्टसँग परिचय दिनुहोस्।

- ७. नेपालमा बोलिने भारोपेली परिवारका भाषाको अवस्थिति बताउनुहोस्।
- पाषिक आगमनका कारण र प्रक्रियाको चर्चा गर्नुहोस्।

अथवा

नेपाली शब्दकोश विकासक्रम छोटकरीमा परिचय गराउनुहोस्।

समूह ग

3×92 =35

९. औच्चारिक, साच्चारिक र श्रावणिक ध्वनिविज्ञानका शाखाहरुको सविस्तार चर्चा गर्नुहोस्।

- १०. नेपाली भाषाको उत्पन्नि र यससम्बन्धी मतमतान्तरको वर्णन गनुहोस्।
- ११. आधारभूत, सरल, संयुक्त र सिन्निविष्ट वाक्यहरुवारे प्रकाश गर्नुहोस्।

अथवा

सांकेतिक भाषाका सन्दर्भमा नेपाली सांकेतिक भाषाको विकासवारे प्रकाश पार्नुहोस्। स मृह "क"

16

सबै प्रश्नहरूको उत्तर बिनुहोस् । सर्वोयुक्त उत्तरमा (४) रेजा चिहन लगाउनुहोस् ।

1.	भाषालाई 'व्यवस्था'-का रूपमा चिनाउं क. मानवीय वस्तु	ने विशेषता कुनलाई मा	निन्छ् ?
	ग. यादच्छिकता	खं. सामाजिक	सम्पत्ति
-		े घ. संरचनात्म	क देधता .
2,	भाषाविज्ञानको कुन शाखासँग साहित्यः क. रूपविज्ञान	म्ने विशेष सम्बन्ध रहन्	6.7
	ग. अर्थविज्ञान 🥒 🐪 🦠 🐪	म जी	मान भाषाविज्ञान लीविज्ञान
3.	साज्यारिक ध्वनिविज्ञानअन्तर्गत ध्वनिक	trant	
	के सपाडन-विरलनका रूपमा	ख सपीडन-स	पीडनका रूपमा
	क संपीडन- <mark>विरलनका रूपमा</mark> ग. गितान्त विरलनका रूपमा	घ. विरलन-वि	रलनका रूपमा
4.	रवात्रप्रवाहका आरम्भक अङ कनलाहे	मानित्रहरू २	
	क. जिभी व. फीवसी	ग ओह	य घोको
5.	. पत्पा वाववाट निस्कृत ध्वानलाई के भो	नेन्द्र ?	
	क श्वसित ख रणित	ग. विलक	. अधिकात्रक
б.	गपाला वणहरूका विभेदक अधिलक्षण ह	ਸਰ ਦੀਵਰ ਹੈ	
	क अनुनासिकता ख दीर्घता	ग पाणत्स	TI VINCE
7.	लपापशापका अध्ययन अच कन हो ।		ज. जापरव
	क. पदावली ख. वाक्यांश		
8	आन्तरिक सन्धिको उदाहरण कुन हो ?	ा. अत्वव	घ. वाक्य
	क. सद्भत ख. सूर्योदय		
_	आर्था व. सुवादव	ग. रोयो	घ. विचालय
	आधारभूत वाक्य कस्तो हुन्छ ?		
	क. आजार्थक ख. प्रेरणार्थक	ग. इच्छार्थक	घ. सामान्यार्थक
10.	भागाक सबमन्दा ठला एकाइलाई के भार	गन्दर्भ ?	
	क. वाक्य ख. अनच्छेद	ग उपवासम	घ. संकथन
1.	सन्निधान सिद्धान्तको व्याख्याता को इन	7	
	क. फिल्मोर ख. फर्च		OV TO THE WAR

12.	असमावेशात्मकताभित्र करता शब्द पर्छन् ? क. पर्यायवाची शब्द ग. अनेकार्थी शब्द	ख. विपरीतार्थी शब्द . घ. समरूपात्मक शब्द
13.	अर्थसङ्कोचलाई कुन शब्दले जनाउँछ ? क पुस्तक ख. विद्यार्थी	ग. गवेषणा ् घ. कुशल
14.	समभाषाशरेखाले के कुरा छुट्याउन मद्दत क. भाषाप्रकार ग. शब्दभण्डार	गर्छ ? ख. भाषिका क्षेत्र घ. भाषाको वर्गीयभेद
	भाषिक परिवर्तनको सबभन्दा प्रभावशाली क. द्विभाषिकता र बहुभाषिकता ग. अनुकरणको अपूर्णता र लय	ख. प्रयोगाधिक्य र बलाघात घ. प्रयत्नलाघव र सांदृश्य
16.	स्कूल खोली साइतिक भाषा पढाउने काम क अब्बे चार्ल्स माइवेल विदिपिक ग. डब्लू सी. स्टोकोइ	को थालनी कसले गऱ्यो ? ख. ताइशिरो जुरूकावा घ. टमस गलाउंडे

नेपाली गद्य र नाटक (नेपा. शि. ४१७)

Time: 4 hrs

Full Marks: 100

समृह ख आन्तरिक परिवेशका आधारमा परालको आगो कथाको समीक्षा गर्नुहोस्।

२. विश्वेश्वरप्रसाद कोइरालाका कथागत प्रवृत्तिहरु केलाउनुहोस्।

३. सिंगारी बाखो कथामा अन्तरनिहित व्यङ्ग्थ्य के हो ? उल्लेख गर्नुहोस्।

गुरु चेला र माकुराको जालो कथाको कथ्यमाथि प्रकाश पार्नुहोस्।

४. नाटकीय अन्तंद्वन्द्वका दृष्टिले यो प्रेम नाटकको विवेचना गर्नुहोस्।

लक्ष्यहीन एकाङ्कीको विसंगत पक्षमाथि छोटो टिप्पणी प्रस्तुत गर्नुहोस्।

६. एबस्ट्रयाक्ट चिन्तनप्याज निबन्धको केन्द्रीय विचार के हो ? केलाउनुहोस्।

कला जीवन निबन्धमा अभिव्यक्त ुख्य विचार प्रस्तुत गर्नुहोस्।

७. अलिखित उपन्यासले व्यग्य गर्न खोजेको। मूल विषयवस्तुमाथि आफ्नो राय प्रस्तुत गर्नहोस्।

स्मृतिको पर्खालिभित्र नाटकको शीर्षक सार्थकताको औचित्य पुष्टि गर्नुहोस्।

अथवा

सप्रसंग व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् मजस्ता असवस्थ र दुर्बल मान्छेको लागि सिसिफसको स्वास्थ्य र सबलता पन ईष्यस्पिद हुन्छ।

समूह ग ९. लङ्गडाको साथी उपन्यासमा प्रयुक्त अतियथार्थवादी प्रवृत्तिको विवेचना गर्नुहोस्। अथवा

निबन्धकार भैरव अर्याल र कृष्णचन्द्र सिंह प्रधानका मिल्दाजुल्दा निबन्धगत प्रवृत्तिहरु विश्लेषण गर्नुहोस्।

भीमसेन अन्त्य नाटकका दुःखान्तिय कारक तत्वहरुको चर्चा गर्नुहोस्।
 बरुणको रगत निबन्धको विवेचना गर्नुहोस्।

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY 2067 (II)

Master Level /I Year/EDUCATION नेपाली गद्य र नाटक (नेपा शि.५१७)

Roll No.:

समृह "क"

16

सबै प्रश्नहरूको उत्तर दिनुहोस् । सर्वोपयुक्त उत्तरमा(४) रेजा चिह्न लगाउनुहोस् ।

पन प्रशास्त्रका उत्तर विनुहास् । सवापयुक्त उत्त	रमा (४) रचा विह्न लगाउनुहास्		
 'क्या भनेको एक प्रकारको घोडादौड हो, जस हुन्छ' यो भनाइ कसको हो ? 	मा सुरु र अन्त्यको विशेष महत्त्		
क. जे. डब्ल्	ख. एडगर एलेन पो		
ग. एलोरी सेजविक	घ. एच.जी.बेल्स		
2. रूपविन्यास भित्र नपर्ने कुरा कुन हो ?	Company of the second second second		
क. प्रतीक	ख. व्यङ्ग्य		
ग. प्राक्सन्दर्भ	घ. सारवस्त		
 डायरी शैलीमा कथा लेखने कथाकार को हुन् ? 			
क, पारिजात	ख. मगीरयी श्रेष्ठ		
ग. भाया ठक्री	घ. प्रेमा शाह		
. यौनलाई चलायमान् ठान्ने कार्य तलका कुन क	भाग भारते हर १		
क. मल नजन्माएका छारा	ब. पहेंलो गुलाव		
ग. श्वैतभैरबी	घ. मैया साहेब		
. अनेष्ट ए बेकरले उपन्यासको परिभाषा कसरी।	ज. नपा ताहब		
क. गद्यमा लेखिएको महाकाव्य			
ख. सुखान्त गद्य महाकाव्य	A Sail a		
ग. कल्पित आख्यानका माध्यमबाट गरिएको जी	तनसे लावा		
घ. मानव ीवनको गद्यमय अनुवाद	भगका व्याख्या		
. शिल्प-प्रायत्वका आधारमा 'अलिखित' कस्तो उप	Torre college a		
क. डायरी उपन्यास			
ग. आत्मकथनात्मक	. ख. पत्रात्मक उपन्यास		
	घ. चेतनप्रवाह शैली		
आधुनिक नेपाली उपन्यासमा प्रगतिवादी विचारव	में आमन्त्रण कहिले देखि भएको		
क. वि.सं.२००८ देखि			
ग. वि.सं.२०२५ देखि	ख. वि.सं.२०११ देखि		
	घ. वि.सं. २०३६ देखि		
'खस्केंदो मानवीयता प्रति' तीच व्याङ्ग्यं गरिएको क. अलिखित			
ग. आजरमिता ह्य	ब. लङ्गडाको साथी		
ા, ગાગદાલભા છ	घ बसाइँ		

. 8	वाचार्य भरतको नाट्य परिभाषा कुन हो ?	
	क. विभिन्न अवस्थाहरूको अनुकरण	a without
. 1	बं. तीनवटै लोकका भावको अनुकरण	
. 3	ग. कुनै गम्भीर स्वयम्मा पूर्ण एवम् सुनिश्चित	विवासको कार्यको अनुकृति
	घ. मानवजीवनको अनुकरण र रीतिहरूको द	रण
	धीरोदात्त नायकको विशेषता कुन हो ?	
	क, मायावी	ख. कोमलस्वभाव
	ग. कलाप्रेमी	घ. क्षमाशील
1.	'भीमसेनको अन्त्य' नाटक दु:खान्त वन्ने मूल	कारण कुन होइन ?
I	क. आन्तरिक र वाह्यद्वन्द	and the same
	ख. भीमसेन र राजेन्द्रका बीचको जहम्को दन	
	ग. रणजङ्ग पाण्डेको प्रतिशोधी आवेगी शक्ति	
	घ. रङ्गनाथ गुरूको न्यायिक कार्य	
12.	'लक्ष्यहीन' एकाड्डीमा जीवनको लक्ष्यहीनताला	ई अङ्गीकार गर्ने पात्र को हो ?
ERESE -	कं, चित्रकारी	ख. मेनका
	ग. कृष्णप्रसाद	घ. माहिली बज्यै
13:	'आत्मदर्शन' एकाडीले मूलतः प्रस्तुत गर्न खो	नेको कुरा के हो ?
	क. २००७ को प्रजातन्त्र पश्चिको आर्थिक, सा	माजिक र मानसिक विघटन
	ख. २००७ को क्रान्तिपछि पनि पछि नहदने	अठोट
	ग. २००७ को क्रान्तिको अस्वीकृति	
	घ. विलासी जीवन विताउन कुनै फरक नप	
14.	म मेरा निबन्धको विषय हुँ, भन्ने भनाईसँग	मिल्दो पक्ष कुन हो ?
	क. अपरिपक्व अभिव्यक्ति	ख. अव्यवस्थित अभिव्यक्ति
27	ग. आत्माभिव्यक्ति	घ. स्वच्छन्दं अभिव्यक्ति
15.	निबन्ध मान्न सिकने पहिलो कृति कुन हो ?	
	क, आषाढको पत्थ	ख. दिल्योपदेश
	ग. जंगबहादुरको बेलायत यात्रा	घ. बर्दाहामा शिकार
16	देवकोटाका विचारमा निबन्ध कस्तो हुनु पर्द	छ ?
,	क. गुजाडीको गफ ख. य	गफाडीको गफ
1		(मरम बौद्धिकता युक्त रचना

नेपाली कविता, काव्य र समालाचना (नेपा. शि. ११५) आधुनिक नेपली कविताको विकाशक्रमको सक्षिप्त रुपरेखा प्रस्तुत गर्नुहोस्। ज्वरशमना प्रकृति कविताको केन्द्रीय कथ्य के हो, प्रष्ट पार्नुहोस्। अथवा काली गण्डकी कविताका आधारमा माधव घिमिरेका प्रवृत्तिहरु निर्धारण गर्नुहोस्।

- प्रयोगधर्मी महाकाव्यका रुपमा नरसिंह अवतार काव्यका मुख्यविशेषताहरू लेख्नुहोस्।
- ४. विश्वजनीन मानवतावादी दुखान्त चेतनाका दृष्टिले अश्वत्थामा नाट्यकाव्यको मुल्याकन गर्नहोस्। अथवा

सप्रसङ्ग गर्नुहोस् :

युद्धको पूर्वपीडामै तिमी मानवता रच मृत्युको एक भस्कामै तिमी अमरता रच

- ४. अस्तित्ववाद र विसंगतिवादका समानता र असमानाताहरु केलाउनुहोस्।
- ६. रसको परिचय सहित रससूत्रको व्याख्या गर्नुहोस्।

अथवा

उत्तर आधुनिकताबादको परिचय प्रस्तुत गर्नुहोस्।

- ७. समालोचक रामकृष्ण शर्माका समालोचकीय प्रवृत्तिहरु लेख्नुहोस्।
- ५. रुपप्रक समालोचनाका प्रमुख मान्यताहरु प्रस्तुत गर्नुहोस्।

खण्ड ग

3× 97 = 36

९. पाश्चात्य समालोचना प्रणालीका उत्तरवर्ती प्रवृत्तिहरुका सापेक्षतामा उत्तर आधुनिकतावादको समीक्षात्मक टिप्पणी गर्नहोस।

अथवा

कविताका विविध रुपरेखा सन्दर्भमा महाकावयको सैद्धान्तिक स्वरुप निर्धारण गर्नुहोस्। १०. द्वन्दविधानका कोणबाट उर्वसी खुण्डकाव्यकोसमीक्षा गर्नुहोस्।

११. पूर्वी महाकाव्य सिद्धा<mark>न्तका आ</mark>लोकमा साकुन्तल महाकाव्यको समीक्षा गर्नुहोस् ।

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

aster Level /I Year/EDUCATION ाली कविता, काव्य र समालोचना (नेपा.शि.४१८)

Roll No.:

खण्ड 'क'

पियुक्त उत्तरमा रंजा (√) चिह्न लगाउन्होस्। सबै प्रश्नहरूको उत्तर दिन्होस्।

प्राथमिक कालीन नेपाली कविताको मुख्य विशेषता के हो ?

- क. अनुवाद रूपान्तरणको प्रयास
- ख. मैथिली, बज र अवधी भाषाको प्रभाव
- ग. लेख्य नेपाली कविताको प्रारम्भिक अन्वेषण
- घ. कल्पना शक्ति र सौन्दर्य चेतनाको प्रबलता

'ज्वरशमना प्रकृति' कवितामा कविले आन्तरिक ज्वर भनेर कुन कुरालाई सङ्केत गरेका छन् ?

- क. विशुद्ध जैविक ज्वर
- ख. वातावरणीय रं जैविक शारीरिक ज्वर म. जातावरणीय ज्वर घ. सांसारिक शुद्रता, दैन्य र उत्पीडनकों अन्तर ज्वर

प्रयोगवादी कवि मोहन कोइराला २०३० को दशकपछि किन सम्प्रेष्यता तर्फ मोडिएका हुन् ?

- क. पाठकीय आस्था र श्रद्धाको हास भएकाले
- ख. प्रयोगवादी धारा शिषिल हुँदै गएकाले
- ग. समसामयिक धाराको सूत्रपात भएकाले
- घ. सरत सम्प्रेप्य कविता सिर्जनामा रूचि बढेकाले

सिद्धिचरण श्रेष्ठसँग मिल्ने प्रवृत्ति कृत हो ?

- क. कान्तिकारी र प्रगतिवादी कवि
- ख. भानवीय मनका सूक्ष्म सबल अन्भृतिका कवि
- ग. सुदम अन्तर्मुखी चिन्तनका कवि

घ. सफल रोमान्टिक छायावादी कवि

पाश्चात्य साहित्य जगत्मा सर्वप्रथम विसङ्गतिवादका जन्मदाता भनेर कहलाई चिनिन्छ ?

- क. जॉ पाल सार्व
- ग. किर्केगाई

ख. अलबर्ट काम

घ. एमाइल वीला

6.	प्रकृतवादी कला साहित्य सिद्धान्तको मूल अभीष्ट के हो ?			
NE.	क. मान्छेलाई प्रकृतिकै एक अभिन्न अङ्गका रूपमा स्विकार गर्नु			
	ख. इन्द्रियातीत, अगोचर रहस्यमय सत्ताको अन्वेषण गर्नु			
0 0 0 0	ग. वस्तुको चित्रण गर्दा सिँगारपटार र रङरोगनमा जोड दिनु			
	घ. प्रकृतवादी वैज्ञानिक सिद्धान्तको भूमिका खोजी गर्नु			
7.	मानव मनमा अन्तर्निहित यौनजन्य भावना वा वृत्तिलाई नै मानव जीवनको			
	महैभन्दा पबल शक्ति ठान्ने लेखक को हन ?			
	क. फ्रायड ख. जाँ पाल सार्त्र ग. अल्वर्ट कामु घ. किर्केगार्ड			
8.				
٥.	क. कृष्ण गौतम ख. वासुदेव त्रिपाठी			
	ग्. गोविन्दराज भट्टराई घ. दयाराम श्रेष्ठ			
_	रसिनष्पत्तिको मान्यताप्राप्त अर्थ के हो ?			
9.	क. उत्पत्ति ख. अनुमिति ग. अभिव्यक्ति घ. भुक्ति			
	क, उत्पात व, जनुमार य, जन्मकार जन्म हो ?			
10	काव्यात्मवादी दृष्टिकोणलाई व्यापक रूपमा समेदने तत्त्व कुन हो ?			
1/1				
11	. ध्वनिवादका प्रवर्तक को हुन् ?			
	क, भामह ख. आनन्द वर्धन ग. दण्डी घ. विश्वनीय			
12	. अनुप्रास अलङ्कारअन्तर्गत नपर्ने अलङ्कार कुन हो ?			
1	क. छेकानुप्रास ख. श्रुत्यनुप्रास ग. वृत्यनुप्रास घ. अथानुप्रास			
13	. अभिव्यक्तिका आधारमा ध्वनिका भेद कृति मानिएका छन् ?			
1	क. एक ख. दुई ग. तीन ध. चार			
1	. 'वैराग्य' कुन रसको स्थायी भाव हो ?			
14	क. शान्त रस ख. श्रृङ्गार रस ग. करूण रस घ. वीर रस			
-	 नेपाली समालोचनाको द्वितीय चरणको विकास र विस्तारमा विशेष योगदान 			
1:	प्याउने समालोचक को हुन् ?			
1	 क. यदुनाथ खनाल च. द्रश्वर बराल च. बाबुराम आचार्य 			
L	ग. इश्वर बराल			
10	 नेपाली समालोचना परम्परामा सर्वप्रथम सैद्धान्तिक समालोचनाको थालनी गर्ने 			
	समालोचक को हुन् ?			
1	क. यदुनाथ खनाल ख. वासुदेव त्रिपाठी			
1	ग. रामकृष्ण शर्मा . घ. तारानाध शर्मा			
_				

All the Questions papers of Nepali

Education with Objectives Questions

2069 नेपाली शिक्षा

Compulsory Subjective

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY 2068

Master Level /I Year/EDUCATION

Full Marks: 100

Foundations of Education (Ed. 512)

Time: 4 hrs.

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

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

8x6 = 48

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

OR

Explain the aims of education according to Buddhist philosophy.

4. Discuss the philosophical premises of phenomenology.

OR

Explain the implication of constructivism in present education system.

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

OR

Discuss the multicultural perspective in education. State the

approaches for making education multicultural.

- 7. Discuss the different approaches of studying comparative education.
- 8. Explain the contribution of 'Roman education' in Western education practices.

Group "C"

3x12=36

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

OR

Discuss the basic needs approaches in education.

Group "A"

16

Attempt ALL the questions.

Tick () the best answers.

- 1. The field of philosophy that studies the nature of ultimate reality is
 - a. Epistemology

b. Axiology

c. Metaphysics

d. Logic

- The function of philosophy that is concerned with learning what has been said and done by various persons or in various schools of philosophical thought is
 - a. Normative function

b. Analytic function

c. Prescriptive function

- d. Descriptive function
- 3. Which philosophy rejects the notion that "society imitates nature and encourages competition"?

a. Progressivism,

b. Existentialism

c. Phenomenology

d. Modernism

- In philosophy, the knowledge that God has disclosed to the man is known as
 - a. Rational knowledge

b. Revealed knowledge

c. Intuitive knowledge

d. Empirical knowledge

5. 'The values that exist in their own right regardless of personal preferences' is associated with

- a. Objective value . b. Subjective value c. Ethical value d. Aesthetics value 6. The physical universe apart from the man has neither meaning, nor purpose' is the notion of a. Progressivism b. Existentialism c. Post-modernism d. Phenomenology 7. 'Phenomenology as a philosophy helps learners a. Understand and comprehend past experience b. Understand the authority of effective behaviour c. Understand and comprehend lived experience d. Understand and comprehend future experience 8. "Education is emancipation from oppression" is the aim of a. Modern and education b. Hinduism and education c. Constructivism d. Post-modernism 9. The notion 'that a social hierarchy was a natural and unavoidable feature of social life' is associated with a. The ubiquity of stratification b. Patterning of stratification d. Diversity of stratification c. Antiquity of stratification 10. The theory that concerned with explaining the origin and maintenance of order and stability in society' is associated with a. Symbolic interaction theory b. Power theory d. Functionalism c. Conflict theory 11. Which of the following are the characteristics of 'social class' according to Max Weber? a. Same geographical settlement b. Same political party a. c. Similar status situation d. same educational status 12. A son of a sweeper when goes to the school graduates and gets a big
- government job then he has
 - a. Upward mobility in economic status
 - b. Horizontal, mobility in economic status
 - c. Downward mobility in economic status
 - d. Embourgeoisement
- 13. Which of the following was the aim of 'Spartan education'?

- a. To cultivate religious commitment
- b. To develop soldiers and military leaders
- · c. To teach group survival skills
- d. To cultivate humanist
- 14. When did the movement of mass education gain the strongest moment?
 - a. During the Renaissance
 - b. During, the rise of Christianity
 - c. During the nationalistic movement
 - d. During the industrial revolution
- 15. Which of the following country has need oriented decentralized education system?
 - a. India
- b. Nepal
- c. USA

d. China

- 16. The main problem of Nepalese education is its
 - a. Economic problem
- b. Religious problem
- c. Geographical problem d. Defect in school level curriculum

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

2068

Master Level /I Year/EDUCATION Educational Psychology (ED. 513) Full Marks: 50

Time: 3 hrs.

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

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

5x6 = 30

- Explain the physical characteristics of an adolescent. 1.
- Point out the nature and nurture issue of human development with 2 suitable, example.
- Discuss the types of sexual deviation. 3.

OR

Explain the causes of alcoholism and suggest remedies to overcome this problem.

List the various types of counselling and discuss their importance's. 4.

5. Point out the major implication of operant conditioning learning theory in classroom instruction. OR Present the approach of Phen Vygotsby of learning Group "C" 12 6. Explain the psychoanalytical approach of learning present by Singmund Freud and also present the ways to overcome frustration suggested by him. Group "A" 8 Attempt ALL the questions. Tick () the best answers. 1. Which of the following age is known as "age of empty nest"? a. Puberty b. Early adulthood c. Middle age d. Old age 2. Which of the following is not the nature of mental development in adolescence? a. Idealistic thinking b. Pragmatist thinking c. Conformism d. Self regulatory thinking 3. The "id" of an individual is guided by a. pain and pleasure b. recognition c. reasoning d. ideals 4. Which level of IQ is considered as the border line of mental retardation? a. Below 80 b. Below 90 c. 70 to 80 d. 60 to 70 5. Which of the following tool of guidance is used to identify nature of problem in depth as a daily account? a. Cumulative record b. Anecdotal record c. Interview d. Inventory 6. Senses are gateway of knowledge is the belief of a. empiricism b. rationalism c. humanism d. constructivism 7. Which theory of learning is based on understanding of problematic situation? a. Classical conditioning b. Operant conditioning

c. Trial and error learning d. Insightful learning

8. The child's ability to recognize "volume of water does not belong to shape of container is the indicative of

a. operation

b. metacognition

c. centriation

d. conservation

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

2068

Master Level / I Year/EDUCATION

Full Marks: 50

Curriculum Planning and Practices (ED.514)

Time: 3 hrs.

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

The figures ire the margin indicate full marks.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

5x6=30

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

OR

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

4. Differentiate between dissemination and diffusion.

OR

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

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

Group "C"

12

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

Group "A".

8

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

1. Curriculum should consist of the "permanent studies." With which conception of curriculum this definition belongs to?

- a. Curriculum as the cumulative tradition of organized knowledge.
- b. Curriculum as experience.
- c. Curriculum as instructional plan.
- d. Curriculum as technological system of production.
- 2. Which statement reflects the characteristic of curriculum as "reflective thinking"?
 - a. Permanent studies are valid for the present and for all time.
 - b. The curriculum should consist entirely of knowledge which comes from the disciplines.
 - c. Thought is not divorced from the action but is tested by application,
 - d. Curriculum making is the job of "educational engineer"
- Fixed sequence of curriculum elements beginning from objectives to evaluation is the he main essence of
 - a. Ralph Tyler's model.
- b. Wheeler's model.
- c. Nicholls and Nicholls model.
- d. Walker's model.
- A curriculum developer introduces certain statistics so that concept of statistics can be related to concept in reliability course. This is an example of
 - a. sequence.
- b. balance. c. continuity. d. articulation.

Which curriculum design generally uses "Block Time" for teaching?

- a. Subject design
- b. Social reconstructionists design
- c. Humanistic design d. Core design 6. Which change strategy/ies is/are top-down in nature?
 - a. Rationale-empirical strategy
 - b. Normative reeducative strategy
 - c. Power coercive strategy
 - d. Both a and b
- 7. Catalyst as change agent refers to one who
 - a. suggests solution to an identified problem.
 - b. provides information on new syllabus.
 - c. acts as a conduit and encourager for the participant to change their behaviour.
 - d. acts to apply curriculum change from external sources and

enforces a locally initiated curriculum change.

- 8. Which statement is true about Research, Development and Diffusion (RDD) Model?
 - a. Major concern I is producing uniform high quality innovation.
 - Social climate of the receiving body should be the major focus of dissemination.
 - c. Implementer identifies the problem with existing curriculum and attempt is made to solve the problem by themselves.
 - d. Outside change agents are used only to assist the process involved.

Foundations of Education (Ed.Psy.501) 2068

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

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

8x6=48

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

Group "C" 3x12=36

 Explain in brief the various bases of education in the context of Indian education. Discuss the development of secondary education in Nepal in relation with curriculum organization and examination system.

OR

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

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

Group "A"

16

Attempt ALL the questions.

Tick () the best answers.

- 1. What does sociology of education mean?
 - a. relation of sociology with education
 - b. study on relation of educational institutions of society
 - c. relation between education and society
 - d. none of the above
- 2. What does the term 'epistemology' refer to?
 - a. domain of God

- b. domain of knowledge
- c. domain of spirit
- d. domain of values
- 3. What does the aim of education in existentialism impart for?
 - a. to confront the situation
 - b. to resolve pupil's maladjustment
 - c. to give high priority to individual interest
 - d. to be concern with the meaning of existence
- 4. What does bi-polarity of education mean?
 - a. common efforts to achieve education
 - b. conformity and originality in education
 - c. individuality in education
 - d. creativity in education
- 5. When did Royal Commission for higher education form?
 - a. 2040 B.&
- b. 2041 B.S.
- c. 2042 B.S.
- d. 2045 B.S.
- 6. Who rejected the concept enfolded natural self of a-child?
 - a. Rousseau
- b. Emerson
- c. Dewey
- d. Froebel

- 7. What does the word "Kibbutz" denote?'
 - a, commune system of USSR
- b. commune system of China

- c. commune system of Israel d. commune system of Burma
- 8. What is the function of nursery school?
 - a. a substitute for a good home
 - b. to supplement the normal services which the home renders
 - c, a link between nature and child
 - d. a substitute for the burden of the parents
- 9. What is the work of Rousseau?
 - a. Emile

b. Society

c. God is dead

- d. Education is poison
- 10. Which one performs orderly thing?
 - a. metaphysics

b. logic

c. epistemology

- d. psychology
- 11. Who is the founder of professionism?
 - a. Durkheim
- c. Rousseau b. Dewey

- 12. Which one studies the reality?
 - a. metaphysics

b. epistemology

c. axiology

- d. education
- 13. With which values are related?
 - a. epistemology
 - c. metaphysics

b. axiology

d. psychology

- 14. What is the function of education?
 - a. action
- b. reflection
- c. change d. development
- 15. What is the function of philosophy?
 - a. finding the reality

b finding culture

c. finding values

- d. finding logic
- 16. What does signify empowerment?
 - a. right to discussion

b. right to education

c. right to life

d. right to power

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

2663

Master Level /I Year/EDUCATION

Full Marks: 50

Psychology in Classroom (ED.Psy.502)

Time: 3hrs.

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

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

30

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

Group "C"

12

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

Group "A"

8

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick the best answers.

- 1. Which stage is considered as an age of empty nest?
 - a. puberty

b. early adulthood

c. middle age

d. old age.

- 2. Electra complex represents
 - a. son's hostility toward father
 - b. daughter's hostility toward father
 - c. son's love towards mother
 - d. daughter's love towards mother
- 3. Which of the following is the characteristic of emotional development during adolescence?
 - a. hyper emotion

b. lack of emotional responses

- c. emotional indices d. emotional imbalance
- 4. The drugs which slow down the activities of an individual and diminish the response of brain is called
 - a. stimulant drugs

b. sedative drugs

g. deliriant drugs

- d. neurotic drugs
- 5. What is the main difference between guidance and counselling
 - à. guidance is teacher centred, counselling is student centred
 - b. guidance is student centred, counselling is teacher centred
 - c. guidance uses group technique, counselling uses individual technique
 - d. guidance is autocratic, counselling is democratic
- 6. The classical conditioning theory of Pavlov is based on which of the following unlearned behaviour
 - a. genetic endowment

b. reflexes

c. instincts

- d. maturation
- 7. The learning of animal by simply exploring the maze, without food reward is an example of
 - a. sensory preconditioning

b. reward expectancy

c. place learning

- d. latent learning
- 8. Which of the following is an example of student centred model?
 - a. behaviour modification
- b. information processing
- c. social interaction
- d. group investigation

NEPALI EDUCATION

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

2068

Master Level /I Year/EDUCATION

Full Marks: 100

सामान्य भाषा विज्ञान (नेपा.शि. ५११)

Time: 4 hrs.

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

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

सबै प्रश्नहरुको उत्तर दिनुहोस्

समृह ख

8x6 = 48

- 1. भाषाविज्ञानको उपयोगिता दर्साउनुहोस्।
- 2. शब्दहरुको कार्यमूलक वर्गीकरण भन्नाले के बुभिन्छ ? स्पष्ट पार्नुहोस्।
- अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय ध्विनितात्विक वर्णमाला निर्धारणका आधारहरको उल्लेख गर्नुहोस्।
- आन्तरिक र बाह्य सन्धिलाई सोदाहरण चिनाउनुहोस्।
- निकट घटक विश्लेषणको सोदाहरण परिचय दिनुहोस्।
- संघटकात्मक विश्लेषणले अर्थेलाई कसरी अध्ययन गर्छ ? देखाउनुहोस्।
- प्रकरणर्थविज्ञानको परिचय दिनुहोस्।
- 8. भाषिक भूगोलले भाषाको अध्ययनमा कसरी महत गर्छ ? प्रकाश पार्नुहोस्। Group "C" 3x12=36
- 9. ध्वनि अवयवहरुको सचित वर्णन गर्नुहोस् .
- 10. वाक्यको आन्तरिक र बाह्य संरचनाबारे प्रकाश पार्नुहोस्।

अथवा

आधारभूत, सरल संयुक्त र सन्निविष्ट वाक्यहरुको प्रकाश पार्नुहोस्।

11. सकारण अर्थपरिवर्तनका प्रकाहरुको चर्चा गर्नुहोस्।

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

2068

Master Level /I Year/EDUCATION सामान्य भाषा विज्ञान (नेपा.शि. ५१६)

Full Marks: 100

Time: 4 hrs.

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

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

सबै प्रश्नहरुको उत्तर दिनुहोस्

		-	10 To 10	100
9.	भाषाका	विशेषत	ाहरु लेख	नहास्

- २. पदसंगति हुने र नहुने नेपालका भाषाहरुको परिचय दिनुहोस्।
- सामाजिक भाषाविज्ञान र मनोभाषा विज्ञानका बीचको भिन्नता केलाउनुहोस्।
 अथवा

अनुवाद विज्ञानको परियचसहित यसका उपलब्धिको चर्चा गर्नुहोस्।

- ४. ध्विनिविज्ञानका र वर्णविज्ञानको तुलनात्मक समीक्षा गर्नुहोस्।
- प्र. विभेदक अभिलक्षयणको परिचय दिनुहोस्। अथवा संकेत त्रिकोण भन्नाले के बुिभन्छ ? स्पष्ट पार्नुहोस्।
- ६. मानस्वरको परिचय प्रस्तुत गर्नुहोस्।
- ७. व्युत्पादन र रुपायनको पहिचान कुन अभिलक्षणबाट गरिन्छ ? उल्लेख गर्नुहोस्।

अथवा

सन्धिको परिचय दिदें आन्तरिक र बाह्य सन्धिलाई चिनाउनुहोस्।

प्र. व्याकरणिक अर्थ र कोशीय अर्थमा पाइने भिन्नता केलाउनुहोस्। समृह ग

३६

- ९. 🗸 साहचर्यात्मक र धारणात्मक अर्थको सोदाहरण परिचय दिनुहोस्।
- १०. सांकेतिक भाषाको परिचय दिदें नेपाली सांकेतिक भाषामा के कस्ता विशेषता पाइन्छन् ? स्पष्ट पार्नुहोस्।
- ११. ऐतिहासिक भाषाविज्ञानको परिचय सहित यसका उपलब्धिहरुको चर्चा गर्नुहोस्।

अथवा

नेपाली भाषाको मानकीकरणका दिशामा भएका प्रयासहरुको रेखाङ्कन प्रस्तुत गर्नुहोस्।

सबै प्रश्नहरुको उत्तर दिनुहोस्। ठीक उत्तरमा () रेजा चिन्ह लगाउनुहोस्।

१. भाषाको परिवर्तनलाई अध्ययन गर्ने भाषाविज्ञान कुन हो ?

क. समकालिक भाषाविज्ञान ख. कालऋमिक भाषाविज्ञान

ग. सामाजिक भाषाविज्ञान घ. प्रायोगिक भाषाविज्ञान

२. ध्वनिका सच्चरण पक्षको अध्ययनका लागि कुन विज्ञानको सहयोग आवश्यक

हुन्छ ?

क, जीवविज्ञान

ख. शरीरविज्ञान

ग. स्नायुविज्ञान

घ. भौतिक विज्ञान

३ बाढी लेखिए पनि बाडी उच्चारण हुनुलाई के भनिन्छ ?

क. मुक्तपरिवर्तन

ख. परिपुरक वितरण

ग. तटस्थीकरण

घ. वैकल्पिक उच्चारण

४. अर्थसम्बन्धका दृष्टिले समावेशात्मक शब्द कुन हो ?

क. संयपत्री

ख. फूल

ग. मखमली

घ. गुराँस

५. अर्थोन्नतिको उदाहरण कुन हो ?

क. दुहिता

ख. चेली

ग. साहस

घ. असुर

६. मध्यसर्गको उदाहरण कुन हो ?

क. कात

ख. फाट

ग. मार

घ. ताल

. ७. मुक्त परिवर्तनमा आएको संरुपको उदाहरण कुन हो ?

क. सक्तैन सक्दैन

ख. जेठन जुठ्यान

ग. नेवारनी पण्डितनी

घ. जान्छ गयो।

५. एका र समायोजन पद्धतिमा बनेको शब्द कुन हो ?

क. लेखक

ख. सामाजिकता

ग. बनावट

घ. शैशव

९. ऋियारहित उपवाक्य भएको वाक्य कुन हो ?

क. हरिले मलाई फटाहा ठान्यों ख. हरि पढेर राम्रो भयो

ग. हरिको पढाइ राम्रो छ घ. हरि पढन क्याम्पस गयो।

१०. सञ्चालन हुँदा कुन प्रक्रिया हुँदैन ?

क. विषयीकरण

. ख. विशेषार्थ द्योतन

ग्. कारकीय भूमिकामा परिवर्तन घ. कथ्यमा परिवर्तन

११. व्याकरणिक कार्यका दृष्टिले कर्म कुन वर्गमा पर्दछ ?

क. पूरक

ख. उद्देश्य

ग विधेयक

घ. अभियोजी

१२, आश्रयको परिचय के हो ?

क. मुख्य र अधीन उपवाक्य जोड्ने पद ख. निरपेक्ष योजक

ग. संयुक्त वाक्य बनाउने संयोजक घ. अधीन उपवाक्य

१३. संकेत त्रिकोणको प्रसंग कृनसँग सम्बन्धित छ ?

क. शब्द र अर्थ

🤰 रव. ध्वनिव र रुप

ग. रूप र पदावली

घ. वाक्य र रुप

१४. रुपान्तरण व्याकरण अनुसार सन्निविष्ट वाक्य कुन हो ?

क. तिमी गयौ अनि अँध्यारो भयो।

ख. तिमी गएकाले अँध्यारो भयो।

ग. तिमी गएकाले अँध्यारो भयो अनि म पनि गएँ

घ. तिमी र म दुवै गयौं

१५. बहिकेन्द्रित संरचनांको उदाहरण कुन हो ?

क. असल मान्छे

ख. मान्छे आयो

ग. राम्रो देखियो

घ. दगुर्दे आयो।

१६. सादश्यजन्य निर्माण भएको शब्द कुन हो ?

क. पठनपाठन

ख. आवतजावत

ग. केरकार

घ आयोगयो।

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

2068

Master Level /I Year/EDUCATION

Full Marks: 100

नेपाली गद्य र नाटक (नेपा. शि. ५१७)

Time: 4hrs

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

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

समूह क

98

सबै प्रश्नहरुको उत्तर दिनुहोस्।

ठीक उत्तरमा () रेजा चिन्ह लगाउनुहोस्।

१. परालको आगोलाई जीवन्त बनाउने तत्व कुन हो ?

क. कथावस्तु

ख. चरित्र

ग. दृष्टिविन्दु

घ. परिवेश

२. नेपाली कथामा सामजिक यथार्थलाई वरण गर्ने कथाकार को हुन् ?

क गुरुप्रसाद मैनाली

ख. रमेश विकल

ग. भवानी भिक्षु

घ. विश्वेश्वरप्रसाद कोइराला

३. पहिलो अख्यानात्मक कृति कुन हो ?

क. हितोपदेश

ख. महाभारत

ग. महभारत विराटपर्व

घ. स्वस्थानी व्रतकथा

४. यौनलाई चलायमान रुपमा प्रस्तुत गरिएको कथा कुन हो ?

क. मैयासाहेव

ख. मैले नजन्माएको छोरो

ग. श्वैत भैरवी

घ. पहेँलो गुलाफ

५. व्यक्ति अस्तित्वलाई महत्व दिएको उपन्यास कुन हो ?

क. तनिघुम्ती

ख.अलिखित

ग. उपसंहार अर्थात् चौथो अन्त्य

घ. शिरीषको फुल

६. लङ्गडाको साथी उपन्यासको सर्वाधिक प्रबल पक्ष के हो ?

क. चेतनप्रवाह शैली

ख. अमूर्त लेखन

ग. मानवताको खोजी

घ. प्रकृति चित्रण

७. आयामेली कथाको प्रमुख उपलब्धि के कुरालाई मानिन्छ ?

क. भाषिक विचलन

खः अमूर्त प्रयोग

ग. विश्रृङ्खल प्रस्तुति

घ. वस्तुतभित्र सम्पूर्णताको खोजी

८. सूक्ष्म वर्णनमा केन्द्रित कृति कुन हो ?

क. अलिखित

ख. शिरीषको फूल

ग. लङ्गडाको साथी

घ. मुलुक बाहिर

९. अभिनेय दृश्य विधालाई पाठ्य श्रव्य विधाबाट अलग गराउने विशिष्ट तत्व कुन के

हो ?

क. संवाद

ख़. कथावस्तु

ग. भाषाशैली

घ. चरित्रचित्रण

१०. नेपाली साहित्यको सबैभन्दा कान्छो विधा कुन हो ?

क. कथा

ख. कविता

ग. निबन्ध

घ. एकाङ्की,

११. बापवैरी साँध्ने षडयन्त्रकारी र प्रतिशोधी पात्र कुन हो ?

क. कुलराज

ख. रंगनाथ

गः रणजंग

घ. श्री ५ राजेन्द्र

१२. यो प्रेम नाटकको मूल सन्देश के हो ?

क. नारी वेदना

ख. यौन स्वतन्त्रता

ग. स्वस्थ प्रेम

घ. समज परिवर्तन

१३. हामि वसन्त खोविजरहेछौ एकाङ्कीमा वसन्त के को प्रतिक मानिन्छ ?

क. अविछिन्न शान्ति

ख. अटल अस्तित्व

ंग. सुखद परिवर्तन

घ. सापेक्षित परिवर्तन

१४. किंवदन्ती, मिथक, विम्बू, यौनाचार, परपीडन एकै ठाउँमा प्रयोग गरिएको कृति

कुन हो ?

क. ज्योतिज्योति महाज्योति

ख. माधवी

ग. अग्निदत्त

घ. अलिखित

१५. निबन्ध सृजनामा रमरम बौद्धिकता प्रयोग गर्ने व्यक्ति को हुन् ?

क. शंकर लामिछाने

ख. लक्ष्मीप्रसाद देवकोटा

ग. भैरव अर्याल

घ. कृष्णचन्द्रसिंह प्रधान

१६. शंकर लामिछानका निबन्धमा पाइने प्रवृत्ति के हो ?

क. बौद्धिकता र चेतनप्रवाह पद्धित

ख. भावुकता र चेतनप्रवाह पद्धति

ग. व्यङ्ग्यात्मकता र आख्यानात्मकता

घ. हास्यव्यङ्य र स्वस्फूर्त अभिव्यक्ति

सबै प्रश्नहरुको उत्तर दिनुहोस्। समूह ख

XE

- १. प्राथमिककालीन नेपाली आख्यानका प्रमुख विशेषता लेख्नुहोस्।
- २. गुरुप्रसाद मैनाली वातावरणका असाधारण चित्रकार हुन पुष्टि गर्नुहोस्।
- ३. नेपाली कथाको उत्तरवर्ती चरणका प्रवृत्तिहरु उल्लेख गर्नुहोस्।

अथवा

साल्गीको बलात्कृत आँसुमा अन्तिनिहित प्रगतिवादीं चेतनाको चर्चा गर्नुहोस्।

- ४. अतियथार्थवादी उपन्यासका रुपमा लङ्गडाको साथी उपन्यासलाई चिनाउनुहोस्।
- भीमसेनको अन्त्य नाटकका दुःखान्तीय कारक तत्वहरु के के हुन् ? टिप्पणी गर्नुहोस्।
- ६. लक्ष्यहीन एकाङ्कीमा व्यक्त विसंगत जीवनको समीक्षा गर्नुहोस्।

अथवा

हामी वसन्त खोजिरहेछों एकाङ्कीको प्रतीकात्मक र सन्दर्भगत अर्थपहिल्याउनुहोस्।

नमस्ते निबन्धको व्यङ्ग्यात्मक पक्षमाथि टिप्पणी गर्नुहोस् ।.

अथवा

सप्रसंग व्याख्या गर्नुहोस्।

मान्छे दु:खमा जन्मन्छ । दु:खमा हुर्कन्छ । दु:खमा बाँच्छ । दु:खमा मर्छ । बाचुञ्जेल सुख पाउँदैन । जो सुखसँग मर्छ त्यही सुखी हो ।

समूह ग

35

 आधुनिक नेपाली उपन्यासको प्रथम चरणमा देखिएका विभिन्न धारा र तिनका प्रवृत्तिको समीक्षा गर्नुहोस्।

अथवा

अलिखित उपन्यासमा अर्न्तिनहीत व्यङ्ग्य, मिथक र स्वैर कल्पनाबारे प्रकाश पार्नुहोस्।

- नाटककार गोपालप्रसाद रिमालका नाट्य प्रवृत्तिहरुको उल्लेख गर्दै यो प्रेम नाटकमा व्यक्त जीवनदृष्टिको विवेचना गर्नुहोस्।
- ११. निबन्धकार लक्ष्मीप्रसाद देवकोटा र शंकर लामिछाने बीचका निबन्धगत प्रवृत्तिको तुलनात्मक विश्लेषण गर्नुहोस्।

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

2068

Master Level /I Year/EDUCATION

Full Marks: 100

नेपाली कविता, काव्य र समालोचना (नेपा. शि. ४१८) Time: 4 hrs

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

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

समूह क

98

सबै प्रश्नहरुको उत्तर दिनुहोस्।

- १. मेरो नुहाउने कोठा कवितामा अभिव्यक्त दृष्टिकोण के हो ?
- क. नुहाउने कोठा स्वच्छ र शीतल हुन्छ।
- ख. नुहाउने कोठमा आत्मिक आनन्द र स्वतन्त्रता पाइन्छ।
- ग. मान्छेको बाहिरी जीवन जालफेलमा आधारित हुन्छ।

घ. मानव कल्याणका निम्ति अन्तर्मुखी हुनुपर्छ।

२. प्रयोगवादी कवि मोहन कोइराला वि. स. २०३० को दशकपछि किन सरल र सम्प्रेष्य कविता लेखनितर लागेका हुन् ?

क. समसामयिक धाराको सूत्रपात भएकाले

ख. प्रयोगवादी धाराको उत्कर्षता न्यून भएकाले

ग. पाठक र सिर्जनको दूरी बढेकाले

घ. वैचारिकमा परिवर्तन आएकाले

३. आध्यात्मिक दृष्टिले पिन्जराको सुगा कविताको सुगालाई केको प्रतीक मान्न सिकन्छ ?

क. शरीर

ख. बन्धन

ग. आत्मा

घ. मोह

४. अश्वत्थामा नाद्यकाञ्यको केन्द्रीइ कथ्य के हो ?

क्र. सत्ताप्राप्तिको निम्ति युद्ध अनिवार्य छ

ख. युद्धले मात्रै सत्ता प्राप्त गर्न सिकन्छ

ग. विना युद्ध शान्ति कायम हुन सक्दैन

घ. मानवताको निम्ति सबैले युद्ध त्याग्नैपर्छ।

५. नरसिंह अवतार मा कस्तो ऋान्तिको अपेक्षा राखिएको छ ?

क. अन्त्यहीन ऋान्ति

ख. स्वतन्त्र ऋान्ति

ग. हुकुमी ऋान्ति

घ. प्रतिऋान्ति

६. शांकुन्तल महाकाव्यको मंगलाचरण मूलतः कुन पक्षमा केन्द्रित छ ?

क. आशीर्वादोत्मक

ख. वस्तुसंकेतात्मक

ग. नमस्कारात्मक

घ. संस्मरणात्मक

७. उर्वशी खण्डकाव्यले जीवन भोगाइप्रति कस्तो दृष्टिकोण राखेको छ ?

क. भोगमूलक

ख. त्यागमूलक

ग. कर्मशील

घ. कर्तव्यपरायण

५. पाश्चात्य महाकाव्यको इतिहासमा ललित महाकाव्यका प्रथम प्रयोक्ताको मानिन्छन्। क होमर ख. मिल्टन ग. दाँते घ. भर्जिल ९. साहित्यशास्त्रमा सिकागो मण्डलीले कुन समूहलाई जनाउँछ ? क. नव अरिष्टोटलवादी ख. नव समालोचनावादी ग. नव प्लेटोवादी घ. नव मानवतावादी १०. स्वच्छन्दतावादको प्रवर्तनमा मुख्यभूमिका खेल्ने पक्ष कुनलाई मान्न सिकन्छ ? क. अमेरिकाली गृहयुद्ध ख. फ्रान्सेली राज्यऋान्ति ग. बेलायती औद्योगिक ऋान्ति घ. जर्मनेली आत्मवादी दर्शन ११. यथार्थवादमा कस्तो भाषाशैलीको प्रयोग गरिन्छ ? क. सरल र सहज ख. उच्च र उदात्त ग. कृत्रिम र जटिल घ. स्वतःस्फूर्त र आलङ्कारिक १२. अनुप्रास अलंकारको उपयुक्त प्रयोग तलका कुन पंक्तिमा पाइन्छ ? क. मानिसको छानो आकोश जान, पहाड दिवार ख. मरुँ त मंर्न पाउन्ने जिऊँ जिउन सिक्तिन ग. संसारको जरो रन्केको अब शीतल निधार छ घ. सामल लेऊ मनको हरियो पुग्नु छ नन्दन वनमा १३. लक्षणा शक्तिको प्रयोग कुन वाक्यमा भएको छ ? क. भाइ पाँच बजे उठ्यो ख. ऊ क्याम्पस जान्छ ग. उसको क्याम्पस सडकमै छ घ. ऊ दस बजे आउँछ। १४. रसका सन्दर्भमा शोक स्थायी भावको व्यक्तिचारी भाव के हुन सक्छ ?

क. धैर्य ख. चिन्ता

घ. घृणा ग. लज्जा

१५. वासुदेव त्रिपाठीको समालोचनात्मक उपलब्धि के हो ?

क. व्याख्यात्मकता ख. भाषिक सरलता

74

ग. विष्यावस्तुको गम्भीरता

घ. निर्णयात्मक अस्पष्टता

१६. गोविन्द भट्ट रघनश्याम नेपाल नेपाली समालोचनाको कुन कुन धारासँग सम्बद्ध समालोचक हुन ?

क. स्वच्छन्दतावादी र अस्तित्ववादी

ख. प्रगतिवादी र विसंगतिवादी

ग. शैली वैज्ञानिक र यथार्थवादी

घ. प्रगतिवादी र शैली वैज्ञानिक

नेपाली कविता, काव्य र समालोचना (नेपा. शि. ४९८)

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

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

समूह ख

85

सबै प्रश्नहरूको उत्तर दिनुहोस्।

- आधुनिक नेपाली कविताको स्वच्छन्दतावादी धाराका प्रमुख प्रवृत्तिहरुको रेखाकन गर्नुहोस्।
- सप्रसंग व्याख्या गर्नुहोस्।
 सुखदुख जे पिन चूर्ण तुल्याई स्मृतिको भष्म लिएर,
 विस्मृति भित्र डुबुल्को लाउनु जीवन हैन र हेर।

अथवा

मेरो शिल्पी, यस शकल स्वस्थ आकार देऊ, यौटै सानो सरल कृतिमा पूर्ण संसार देऊ।

- मानवताबादका दृष्टिले नरसिंह अवतार काव्यको समीक्षा गर्नुहोस्।
- · ४. मेरो नुहाउने कोठा कविताको केन्द्रीय कथ्य स्पष्ट गर्नुहोस्।
- प्रे. साहित्यमा व्यञ्जना शक्तिको उपयोगिता औल्याउनुहोस्।

अथवा

ध्वनिवादका मान्यताहरूको चर्चा गर्नुहोस्।

६. शब्दालंकार र अर्थालंकारका बीचको भिन्नता लेख्नुहोस्।

- उत्तर आधुनिकतावादका मान्यताहरुको निरुपण गर्नुहोस्। 19: अथवा अस्तित्वादका प्रमुख प्रवृत्तिहरूको चिनारी गराउनुहोस्।
- रुपपरक समालोचना प्रणालीको परिचय दिनुहोस्। 5.

खमूह ग

प्रकृति, मानव र ईश्वर बीचको सहसम्बन्धके व्याख्य शाकुन्तला महाकाव्यमा कसरी गरिएको छ ? स्पष्ट पार्नुहोस्।

नेपाली महाकाव्य परम्परामा देवकोटाको महाकाव्यकारिताको स्थान निर्धारण गर्नुहोस्।

- रामकृष्ण शर्मा र यदुनाथ खनालका समालेचकीय प्रवृत्तिहरुको तुलनात्मक विवेचना गर्नहोस्।
- रससूत्रको व्याख्यामा देखापरेका मतान्तरके समीक्षा गरी निष्कर्ष दिनुहोस्।

Tribhuvan University, 2069

Master Level /I Year/EDUCATION Roll No . Curriculum Planning and Practices (ED.503) Group "A" Attempt ALL the questions. Tick () the best answers. What is the modern concept of curriculum? 1 a. curriculum as a plan for instruction b. curriculum as a teaching learning course c. curriculum as an organisation of educational process d. curriculum as a discipline of knowledge 2 Who proposed "method" as an element of curriculum? a. Hilda Taba b. Nicholls and Nicholls c. Ralph W. Tyler d. D.K. Wheeler 3. Which one of the following is the major criteria for selection of contents? a. learnability of content b. relevance to life c. continuity of contents d. validity of content Which of the following curriculum organisation has encouraged the 4. use of problem solving method of learning? a. activity based curriculum b. broad field curriculum c. core curriculum d. subject curriculum Which one of the following is not the curriculum output? 5. a. student achievement b. administrative personnel c. institutional development d. external efficiency Which one of the following is the major issues in curriculum? 6. a. impact of drugs and alcohol b. student migration out of school c. relevance to life d. teaching learning process 7. The emerging challenge in curriculum development is a. ii. .ct of science and technology on social life b. impact of integration of courses c. monolithic vs. diversities of courses d. using Nepali as a medium of instruction External efficiency of curriculum is concerned with 8. a. demand for the input of education b. physical facilities available in the school c. number of teachers available in the school d. demand for the product of education

Tribhuvan University, 2069

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Maste	er Level/I Year/EDUCATION	violential (unit	
Curri	culum Planning and Practices (ED	0.503)	Time: 3 hrs.
Atten			
	Groun	o nBu alk amenanda	30 m
1.	Critically examine "curriculum,	as syllabus".	ART OF ESTABLISH OF
2.	Describe the various criteria you	will follow while s	electing
	contents in curriculum developr	nent.	Matthew Color
3.	Describe the concept and featu	ires of core curricul	ium with suitable
	examples.	of and accept to suppose	ILE COMPANY.
4.	Explain briefly the various inpu	ts of curriculum.	of courses are
5.	Justify that the medium of inst	ruction and integrati	on or courses are
	the major issues in curriculum.	p "Ĉ"	_ 12
1 10	Describe the emerging challer	ges of curriculum	in the context o
6.	Nepal.	iges of currentum	
	Nepai.		
	Tribhuvan Ur	iversity 2069	
		liversity, 2002	Roll No.:
	ter Level /I Year/EDUCATION		dentaria a
Four	ndations of Education (Ed.Psy.50)) and the	900 a 00 a 00 a
	The steep conductivities Grov	p "A" bolle and h	substitute 8
A	mpt ALL the questions. Tick ()		duplem to
	What does the term 'philosophy	' signify?	
1,	a. theory of absolute reality	b. theory of know	ledge
	c. theory of logic	d. theory of educa	
	What is a social change?		
2.	a. changes in social pattern	b. changes in cult	ure
	c. changes in civilization	Deplose Sitts Statistical L	
	d. everything that changes with	nin society	A STATE OF THE STA
	d. everything that changes with	r in progressivism re	fers to?
3.	What does the role of a teacher in progressivism refers to? a. to avoid the inhibition of social taboos		
	b. to prepare a child for adulthood		
	b. to prepare a child for addit	dition of learning	Serring to 19
	c. to impart freedom in acqui	of restraint in child	Balangah di
	d. to impart discipline and se	diation denote?	Addition of
4.	What does the theory of contra	lists of apposites in	society
	a. a system of unity and conf	nets of opposites in	
12005	 b. a system of unity among the c. a system of focussing on it 	e groups in society	ociety
	c. a system of focussing on it	idividuais foles ili s	C.C.

d. a system of values, norms and social relation Which of the following is associated with pre-primary education? 5. a. nursery b. kindergarten c. child-care centre d. all of the above Which of the following is not the policy of laissez - faire? 6. a. freedom of speech b. freedom of movement. c. freedom of press d. socio-economic suppression 7. Which of the following does the social aim of the country reflect? a. social system b. cultural system c. political system d. educational system Which of the following phrase is not associated with social 8. mobility? a. a movement from one social position to another b. a movement up and down between the classes a movement within a particular social class C. rise and fall of an individual within a particular class due to d. abilities What does mean by the concept of educational sociology? 9. a. analysis of social aspects in education b. analysis of educational aspect c. analysis of values in education d. analysis of culture in society What does an educational policy signify? 10. a. priority of culture in society b. priority of education in society c. priority of values in society d. priority of ethics in society 11. What de mean by the concept of human rights? a. needs of human dignity in society b. needs of values in society c. needs of efficiency in society d. needs of culture in society What does equal opportunity of education signify? 12. a. potential development b. equal access c. social development d. cultural efficiency 13. What does signify values?

b. norms of education

d. norms of walking

a, norms of conduct

c. norms of change

- 14. What does mean by culture?
 - a. learning of social behaviour b. learning of change
 - c. learning of ethics d. learning of development
- 15. What does signify the sociology of education?
 - a. the study of social aspect in education
 - b. the study of relationship between society and education
 - c. the study of culture and education in society
 - d. the study of educational aspect
- 16. What is the relationship between education and development?
 - a. education for change

b. education for quality change

c. education for equality

d. education for culture

Tribhuvan University, 2069

Master Level /I Year/EDUCATION

Foundations of Education (Ed.Psy.501)

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

Time: 4 hrs. 8×6=48

Full Marks: 100

- Discuss the origin and development of sociology of education with examples.
- 2. What are the main three factors which cause the social change?
- Compare and contrast the Hindu and Buddhist philosophy on nature of knowledge.
- 4. What is social interaction? Discuss the patterns of social interaction.
- 5. Discuss the role of existentialism on education.
- Discuss the role of a teacher in progressivism.
- Discuss the social policies that implicate the equality of educational opportunity.
- 6. Show the relationship between politics and education. How does the nature of political system influence education?

Group "C" 3×12=36

- 9. What are the factors which initiated the human rights movement?
- Discuss the problems of curriculum and teacher education in connection with pre-primary education between Nepal and India.
- Discuss the various donor agencies involved in financing primary education in Nepal.

OR

Discuss the evolutionary theory in the context of education.

Tribhuvan University, 2069

Master Level /I Year/EDUCATION Roll No : Educational Psychology (ED. 513) Group "A" Attempt ALL the questions. Tick (✓) the best answers. Which stage of human development is known as true foundation age? a. infancy b. babyhood c. late childhood d. adolescence If a child gets dominant chromosome from father and recessive 2 chromosome from mother what will be the character of that child? a. dominant b. recessive c. mixed d. undecided 3. Which stage of human development presented by Sigmund Freud resembles babyhood? a. Oral stage b. Anal stage c. Phallic stage d. Latency stage 4. A drug which reduces stress and provides calm to a person is known as a. depressants b. stimulants c. hallucinogens d. antipsychotic 5. Who is the propagator of nondirective counselling? a. E.G. Williamson b. Carl Rogers c. Ruth Strang d. Perez Which approach of learning gives primary importance to the need of 6. learner for his or her learning? a. behaviourism b. cognitive learning c. constructivism d. humanism 7. According to Lev Vygotsky, "Zone of proximal development" refers a. potentiality to learn b. motivation to learn c. hereditary endowment d. area of scaffolding by MKO 8. The intuitive sub stage of learning is related to a. sensory - motor stage b. preoperational stage

d. formal operation stage

c. concrete operational stage

Tribhuvan University, 2069

Master Level /I Year/ EDUCATION

Educational Psychology (ED, 513)

Full Marks: 50

Time: 3hrs.

Attempt ALL the questions, 5×6=30 Group "B" Mention the mental characteristics of an adolescent and indicate its implication in education. Clarify the tissues of "stability versus change" and "continuity versus 2. discontinuity" in relation to the process of human development; OR How the levels of mind and personality as do presented by Sigmund Freud shape the behaviour of an individual? Explain. Classify different types of drugs and their effects used by drug 3. abusers. Suggest the proper way for the treatment of such drug addicts. Justify the need of counselling and list the major functions of the 4. counselling process. Critically examine the humanistic standpoint of learning as 5. presented by Abraham Maslow. List the different types of reinforcement schedule as presented by B.F. Skinner and point out their use in behaviour shaping. Group "C" Describe different experiments and the process of learning as presented by Edward Chance Tolman. Tribhuvan University, 2069 Roll No. Master Level /I Year/EDUCATION Foundations of Education (Ed. 512) Group "A" Attempt ALL the questions. Tick () the best answers. 'I think therefore I am' is the thinking of 1. h. Descartes a. Grasmus d. Leibniz c. Spinoza The knowledge which we gain by seeing; hearing and testing is 2. b. authoritative knowledge a. rational knowledge d. intuitive knowledge c. empirical knowledge The method of ethics which consciously attempt to maximize their 3. own pleasure is b. perfectionism a. hedonism

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