

Name: .....

RN:.....

**Tribhuvan University**  
**Faculty of Education**  
**Graduate School of Education**  
**Entrance Test for MPhil**  
**04 Falgun 2075**

**Total marks: 60 marks**

**Time: 3 hours (for part I, II and III)**

**PART I (Research Methodology - MCQs)**

**Total marks for PART I: 1 mark x 10 questions**

**Time: 10 minutes for part I**

**Circle the best alternative A), B), C) or D).**

- 1) Which of the following falls under affective domain?
  - A) Value clarification
  - B) Understanding
  - C) Comprehension
  - D) Application
- 2) If a sample is drawn on certain interval from a list, what do you call to this type of sampling?
  - A) Cluster sampling
  - B) Purposive sampling
  - C) Random sampling
  - D) Systematic sampling
- 3) When does Type-I Error occur?
  - A) When the null hypothesis is rejected even though it is true.
  - B) When the null hypothesis is accepted even though it is false.
  - C) When both the null hypothesis and alternative hypothesis are rejected.
  - D) When both the null hypothesis and alternative hypothesis are accepted.
- 4) If a researcher conducts a research on finding out which administrative style contributes more to institutional effectiveness, which of the following type of research it could be?
  - A) Action Research
  - B) Applied Research
  - C) Basic Research
  - D) Historical Research



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**All questions are compulsory.**

**Critical analysis and expression of own ideas and views are emphasized.**

**PART II (Education and Research Methodology)**

**(Question number 1, 2 and 3 from PART II are compulsory for all students)**

**(10 marks x 3 = 30 marks)**

- 1) Read the following passage "*The core curriculum: An international perspective*" by Martin Skilbeck:

We have now looked at classrooms and schools and the people who work within them. We turn to examine the formal curriculum: what is taught and is intended to be learnt in school. The curriculum is not to be taken for granted. It is always a selection from the culture, whether deliberately chosen or continued from custom and tradition for reasons no longer explicitly recognized. Teachers may adapt the curriculum to the interests and perceived needs of their pupils, but it must always involve a selection, it can never be just natural.

In this extract, there has been a strong move in recent years for the selection of curriculum content to be taken away from individual teachers and to be centralized under State control. Simultaneously also notes a movement away from conception of the curriculum in terms of broad areas of experience or interdisciplinary studies, which might respond more flexibly to different local contexts towards a narrower, subject-centered curriculum, pre-defined in terms of content structure and progression.

Justify the following issues with your arguments:

- (a) Greater concentration on key concepts
  - (b) Orderly knowledge structures
  - (c) Cognitive and practical skills
  - (d) Greater effort within schools by teachers and students alike
  - (e) More rigorous, comprehensive and frequent testing of learning outcomes at all levels from individual schools to the whole nation.
- 2) "Learning is more than the acquisition of the ability to think; it is the acquisition of many specialized abilities for thinking about a variety of things". Justify this statement with examples.
- 3) How research can contribute in the improvement of quality of education, explain with suitable example.



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- 5) Which of the following statement is true about 'Ex-Post Facto research'?
- A) The research is carried out keeping in mind the possibilities of an incident.
  - B) The research is carried out prior to the incident.
  - C) The research is carried out along with the happening of an incident.
  - D) The research is carried out after the incident.
- 6) If a correlation coefficient is 0.96, what can we probably say about the relationship?
- A) It is weak.
  - B) It is strong.
  - C) It is statistically significant.
  - D) We can not conclude anything from this information.
- 7) What would be the focus of action research?
- A) Generalization of application.
  - B) Engage in formal aspects.
  - C) Immediate application.
  - D) Concluding application.
- 8) In which of the design 'randomization to provide for control of the equivalence of groups and exposure to treatment' is used:
- A) Pre- experimental design.
  - B) True experimental design.
  - C) Quasi- experimental design.
  - D) The time series design.
- 9) In which of the method 'Case study' is employed?
- A) Mixed methods.
  - B) Numerical scaling methods.
  - C) Quantitative methods.
  - D) Qualitative methods.
- 10) Weight of the students in a class is measured. Which of the scale can be used in this measurement?
- A) Nominal scale.
  - B) Ordinal scale.
  - C) Interval scale.
  - D) Ratio scale.



### **PART III - Specialization Subjects**

#### **Attempt your specialization subject area questions only – questions 4 and 5**

(10 marks x 2 = 20 marks)

#### **Education Studies**

- 4) Point out 3 main emphases of School Sector Development Plan (SSDP, 2016-2023). Critically analyze how these aspects could be instrumental to improve quality of education in Nepal.
- 5) Critically analyze the successful leadership practice in school from the perspective of school head teacher on the basis of successful leader, school achievement, learning environment and competence.

#### **Health Education**

- 4) Nepal has recently released a new health policy as per its new constitution. Explain what are the key strategies included for health promotion and education?
- 5) If you are going to study effectiveness of an education intervention in a rural village, how would you design, execute and evaluate the intervention? Explain with an example.

#### **Nepali Education**

तलका प्रश्नहरूको विवेचनात्मक उत्तर दिनुहोस्

- ४) भाषाशिक्षणका सामान्य पद्धतिहरू के के हुन् ? चर्चा गर्नुहोस् ।
- ५) पहिलो भाषा सिकाइ र दोश्रो भाषा सिकाइ बीचको भिन्नता माथि प्रकाश पार्नुहोस् ।

#### **Mathematics Education**

- 4) Now a day the students' enrolments on undergraduate and graduate level in mathematics are decreasing. What are the causes and how this situation can be improved?
- 5) Illustrate with examples how can you blend expository and problem solving teaching learning approaches in your mathematics class?

#### **Social Studies Education**

- 4) Critically analyze the current status of the Social Studies Education in school education of Nepal; point out three major issues; and suggest measures to address these issues.
- 5) "Learning achievement of students in Social Studies subject in Nepal shows the low score in comparison with other subjects". Explore the causes of low level students' achievement and suggest appropriate ways for improving students' performance in Social Studies subject.

#### **English Education**

- 4) Linguistic diversity is one of the major features of Nepalese classroom. How can this diversity be addressed and used as resource for teaching English? Discuss your opinions with example.
- 5) Despite the fact that teachers are provided with a number of training opportunities by the Government and other agencies, classroom teaching learning practices have not yet been transformed significantly. What could be the possible reasons for this situation? Elaborate your answers.