GLOBAL SCHOOL OF SCIENCE

First Weekly Exam – [Shrawan 18, 2082]

PHYSICAL GROUP

Class: XI **Full Marks: 70**

Time: 80 min + 80 min

नेपाली

१. **दिइएको अनुच्छेदका वाक्यलाई स्त्रीलिङ्गमा परिवर्तन गरी पुनर्लेखन गर्नुहोस् :** ५

ऊ लुम्बिनीमा जन्मेको हो । उसले एसईई परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण गरेको छ । ऊ ग्लोबल कलेजमा पढ्छ । उसले विज्ञान विषय लिएर पढेको छ । ऊ देशको योग्य नागरिक बन्न चाहन्छ ।

२. **दिइएको अनुच्छेद पढी सोधिएका प्रश्नको उत्तर लेख्नुहोस् :** ५

मिथिला लोककला अत्यन्त प्राचीन र लोकप्रिय कला हो । यस कलामा मिथिला लोकमानस अनेक माध्यमबाट अभिव्यक्त हुँदै आएको छ। यसको सुरुआत, संवर्धन र संरक्षणमा महिलाहरूको योगदान उल्लेखनीय छ । सामान्यतः विभिन्न माङ्गलिक अवसर पारेर घरको भित्तामा, चोक आँगनमा, भाँडाहरूमा तथा लुगाकपडामा समेत यस्ता कलाकृतिको निर्माण गर्ने गरिन्छ । मैथिल लोककलालाई भित्तेचित्र, भूमिचित्र, पटचित्र, काष्ठचित्र, वास्तुचित्र, भाण्डचित्र र व्यक्तिचित्र गरेर अध्ययन गरिएको पाइन्छ । मैथिल कलाकृतिमा सङ्कटबाट सुरक्षा र भविष्यका लागि कल्याणको कामना तथा स्वास्थ्य र समृद्धिको शुभकामना अभिव्यक्त भएको हुन्छ । मैथिल लोककलामा अल्पना निकै प्रसिद्ध छ । यो मैथिली महिलाद्वारा विभिन्न माङ्गलिक अवसरमा आआफ्ना घरआँगन, ढोकाचोक आदिमा चित्रित विभिन्न आकारप्रकारको रेखाचित्र हो । अल्पनालाई घरमा आउँदा र निस्कँदाको शुभसाइतको द्योतक मानिएको छ । यो पानीमिश्रित चामलको पिठाबाट षट्कोण, अष्टकोण र स्वस्तिक जस्ता विभिन्न आकारमा पनि बनाइन्छ ।

प्रश्नहरू

(क) मिथिला लोककलामा महिलाको कस्तो भूमिका छ ?

(ख) अल्पना किन निर्माण गरिन्छ ?

(ग) मिथिला लोककलालाई कसरी वर्गीकरण गरिएको छ ?

(घ) 'माङ्गलिक' र 'द्योतक' शब्दको अर्थ लेख्नुहोस् ।

(ङ) मिथिला लोककला कसरी अभिव्यक्त हुँदै आएको छ ?

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३. ग्लोबल कलेजको कक्षा ११ मा पढ्न आउँदाको पहिलो दिनको अनुभूतिलाई समेटेर १५० शब्दसम्ममा एक दिनको दैनिकी लेख्नुहोस् । ५

४. कुनै एक विषयमा २५० शब्दमा नघटाई निबन्ध लेख्नुहोस् : १०

क) मेरो सपनाको नेपाल

ख) विज्ञानको चमत्कार

५. वर्तमान कालका फरक फरक क्रियापदको प्रयोग गरी पाँच वाक्यमा आफ्नो जन्मस्थलको वर्णन गर्नुहोस् । ५

६. दिइएका उपसर्ग र प्रत्यय लगाई एक एकओटा शब्दनिर्माण गर्नुहोस् : ५

उपसर्ग : अप, अव, वि, सम्, सु

प्रत्यय : इलो, अक, ली, ई, ता

English

Attempt all questions.

1. Read the text and do the given tasks.

Children in developing countries are healthier and more likely to survive past the age of five when their mothers can read and write. Experts in public health accepted this idea decades ago, but until now no one has been able to show that a woman's ability to read in itself improves her children's chances of survival.

Most literate women learnt to read in primary school, and the fact that a woman has had an education may simply indicate her family's wealth or that it values its children more highly. Now a long-term study carried out in Nicaragua has eliminated these factors by showing that teaching reading to poor adult women, who would otherwise have remained illiterate, has a direct effect on their children's health and survival.

In 1979, the government of Nicaragua established a number of social programmes, including a National Literacy Crusade. By 1985, about 300,000 illiterate adults from all over the country, many of whom had never attended primary school, had learnt how to read, write, and use numbers.

During this period, researchers from the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, the Central American Institute of Health in Nicaragua, the National Autonomous University of Nicaragua and the Costa Rican Institute of Health interviewed nearly 3,000 women, some of whom had learnt to read as children, some during the literacy crusade and some who had never learnt at all. The women were

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asked how many children they had given birth to and how many of them had died in infancy. The research teams also examined the surviving children to find out how well-nourished they were.

The investigators' findings were striking. In the late 1970s, the infant mortality rate for the children of illiterate mothers was around 110 deaths per thousand live births. At this point in their lives, Those mothers who later went on to learn to read had a similar level of child mortality (105/1000). For women educated in primary school, however, the infant mortality rate was significantly lower, at 80 per thousand.

In 1985, after the National Literacy Crusade had ended, the infant mortality figures for those who remained illiterate and for those educated in primary school remained more or less unchanged. For those women who learnt to read through the campaign, the infant mortality rate was 84 per thousand, an impressive 21 points lower than for those women who were still illiterate. The children of the newly-literate mothers were also better nourished than those of women who could not read.

Why are the children of literate mothers better off? According to Peter Sandiford of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, no one knows for certain. Child health was not on the curriculum during the women's lessons, so he and his colleagues are looking at other factors. They are working with the same group of 3,000 women to try to find out whether reading mothers make better use of hospitals and clinics, opt for smaller families, exert more control at home, learn modern childcare techniques more quickly, or whether they merely have more respect for themselves and their children.

A. Mark the statements True, *False*, or *Not Given*. **[5×1= 5]**

TRUE If the statement agrees with the information given in the text.

FALSE If the statement contradicts the information given in the text.

NOT GIVEN If there is no information in the text.

a. About a thousand of the women interviewed by the researchers had learnt to read when they were children.

b. Before and after the National Literacy Crusade, the child mortality rate for the illiterate women stayed at about 110 deaths for each thousand live births.

c. The women who had learnt to read during their childhood showed the greatest change in infant mortality levels.

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d. The women who had learnt to read through the National Literacy Crusade had the lowest rates of child mortality.

e. After the National Literacy Crusade, the children of the women who remained illiterate were found to be severely malnourished.

B. Complete the summary using the list of words, A-J, below and also underline the answers. You may use any letter more than once. [5×1= 5]

The Nicaraguan National Literacy Crusade aimed to teach large numbers of illiterate (1) ..... to read and write. Public health experts have known for many years that there is a connection between child health and (2) ..... However, it has not previously been known whether these two factors were directly linked or not. This question has been investigated by (3) ..... in Nicaragua. As a result, factors such as (4) .....; and attitudes to children have been eliminated, and it has been shown that (5) ..... can in itself improve infant health and survival.

A. child literacy	B. men and women	C. an international research team	
D. medical care	E. mortality	F. maternal literacy	G. adults and children
H. paternal literacy	I. a National Literacy Crusade	J. family wealth	

2. Write a personal story about a time you took a risk or stepped out of your comfort zone. Also write what motivated you, and what the outcome was. Word limit: 300 words. [10×1=10]

3. Write a paragraph on the topic: "The Role of Education in Building a Better Society." [5×1=5]

4. Write a short essay (250–300 words) on "The Importance of Mental Health Awareness Among Students", including its definition, common issues, effects, and ways to promote awareness. [10×1=10]

The End

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