



NEPAL STUDIES

8024/01

Paper 1 Multiple Choice

For Examination from 2016

SPECIMEN PAPER

1 hour

Additional Materials: Multiple Choice Answer Sheet
 Soft clean eraser
 Soft pencil (type B or HB is recommended)

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on the Answer Sheet in the spaces provided unless this has been done for you.

Write in soft pencil.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

There are **thirty** questions on this paper. Answer **all** questions. For each question there are four possible answers **A, B, C** and **D**.

Choose the one you consider correct and record your choice in **soft pencil** on the separate Answer Sheet.

Read the instructions on the Answer Sheet very carefully.

Each correct answer will score one mark. A mark will not be deducted for a wrong answer.

Any rough workings should be done in this booklet.

This document consists of **11** printed pages and **1** blank page.

1 What is the official name of Nepal?

- A The Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal
- B The Kingdom of Nepal
- C The People's Democratic Republic of Nepal
- D The United Kingdom of Nepal

2 The Interim Constitution of Nepal (2007) states that:

(1) All the languages spoken as mother tongues in Nepal are the national languages of Nepal.

(2) The Nepali language in the Devanagari script shall be the language of official business.

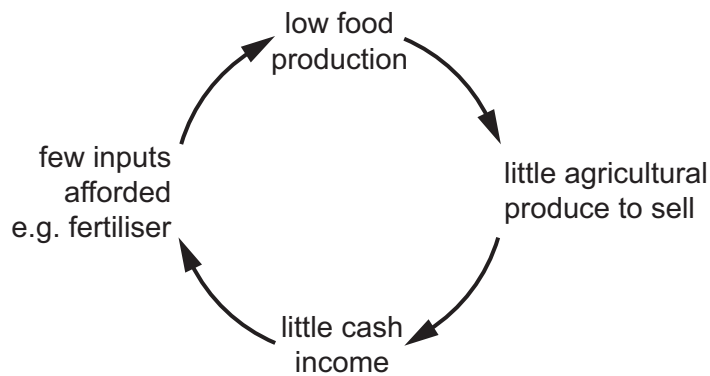
Which can be concluded from these statements?

- A All written correspondence must be in the Devanagari script.
- B English is also a national language because some Nepalis use it at home.
- C Indigenous mother tongues are the language of the home, not the office.
- D While all mother tongues are recognised, Nepali has a special status.

3 What limits the natural rate of increase of population in Nepal?

- A early marriage
- B greater educational opportunities
- C increased crop yields
- D preference for male heirs

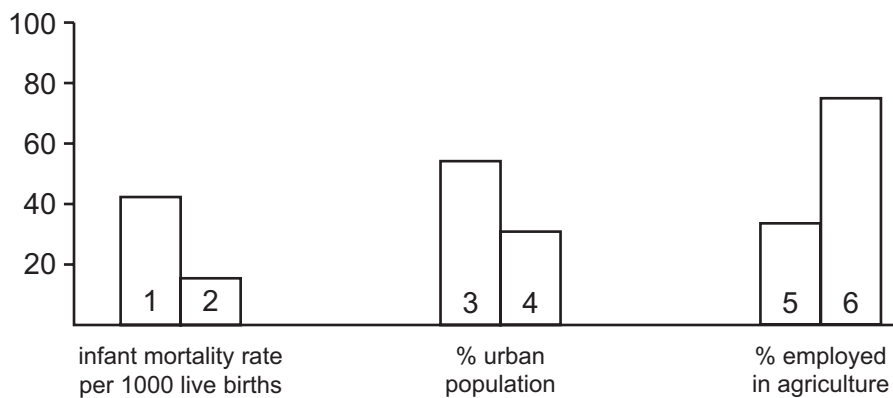
- 4 The diagram below shows the cycle of rural poverty.



What assistance to farmers would be most effective in breaking the cycle of rural poverty?

- A a high interest loan from Nepal Rastra Bank
 - B food aid from India
 - C high-yielding rice seeds
 - D the gift of a tractor
- 5 The graphs show information about Nepal and China in 2013.

Which numbered bars show Nepal?



- A 1, 3 and 6
 - B 1, 4 and 5
 - C 2, 3 and 6
 - D 2, 4 and 5
- 6 Which view is most likely to be held by people supporting forest conservation in Nepal?
- A More farmland is needed to support the growing population.
 - B Forests are areas of high biodiversity containing rare species.
 - C Selling timber helps to finance development.
 - D It is essential that people can collect wood for fuel without restriction.

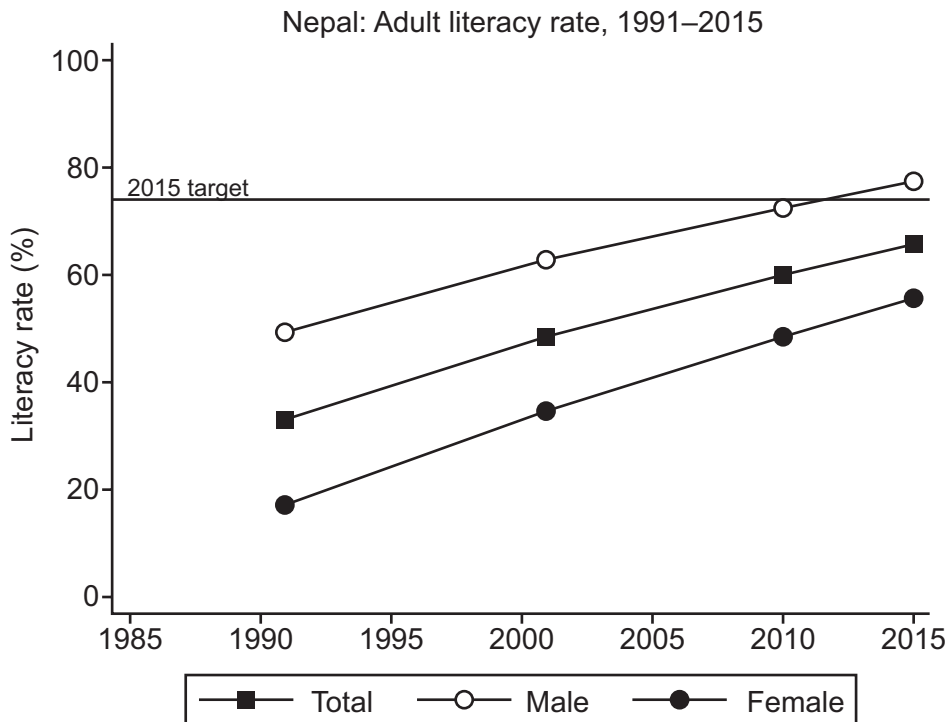
- 7 When did King Prithvi Narayan Shah conquer the Kathmandu Valley?
A 1569 **B** 1769 **C** 1851 **D** 1953
- 8 Which dynasty had 29 kings? The first king of this dynasty was Yalambar.
A Kirat **B** Lichhavi **C** Malla **D** Shah
- 9 Why is the birth country of the Buddha still disputed today?
A Buddhists all over the world claim the Buddha as their own.
B The Buddha and his family travelled widely as a child.
C The Buddha's parents had different nationalities.
D The Buddha was born near to what is now a national border.
- 10 A Nepali king famously declared that Nepal was a 'yam between two boulders.' What was his main concern?
A Nepal was landlocked and too small to defend itself against invasion.
B Nepal would be dominated by India economically and by China militarily.
C Nepal would be impacted by floods from China and disease from India.
D Nepalis would migrate to India and China to seek new opportunities.
- 11 When did Nepal join the World Trade Organization (WTO)?
A 1874 **B** 1955 **C** 1987 **D** 2004
- 12 How many troops does Nepal have on stand-by for United Nations (UN) peacekeeping?
A none **B** 2000 **C** 5000 **D** 10000
- 13 How many languages were recorded in the 2011 census in Nepal?
A 37 **B** 69 **C** 130 **D** 152
- 14 The freedom to practise religion is contained in the Interim Constitution of 2007. Which statement is correct?
A No foreign citizen has the right to convert another person from one religion to a different religion.
B Nepali citizens have the right to convert another person from one religion to another.
C Nepali citizens may convert freely between Buddhism and Hinduism.
D Conversion between religions is no longer illegal but is still looked down upon.

15 Which of the following statements describes the festival of Dashain?

1. People celebrate for five days.
2. People clean and decorate their homes.
3. People fly colourful kites.
4. People make patterns outside called "rangauli".

A 1 and 2 B 1 and 4 C 2 and 3 D 2 and 4

16 The graph shows the adult literacy rate in Nepal since 1991



Which statement based on the information in the graph is true?

- A All men and women in Nepal will reach the target literacy rate before 2015.
- B In 2015, there will be a higher number of literate women than literate men in Nepal.
- C The gap between the number of literate men and literate women is getting smaller.
- D The number of literate men in Nepal will start to fall in 2015.

17 When was it made illegal to discriminate against untouchable castes in Nepal?

A 1951 B 1962 C 1990 D 2006

18 What evidence is there that caste is becoming less important in Nepal?

- A Dalits do jobs such as washing clothes which higher castes will wear.
- B Nepal welcomes foreign aid workers and tourists.
- C Nepalis from all castes can travel abroad to live, work and study.
- D Nepalis from lower castes have become teachers and politicians.

19 The table gives data about the production of two cash crops in Nepal in 2008/09 and 2012/13.

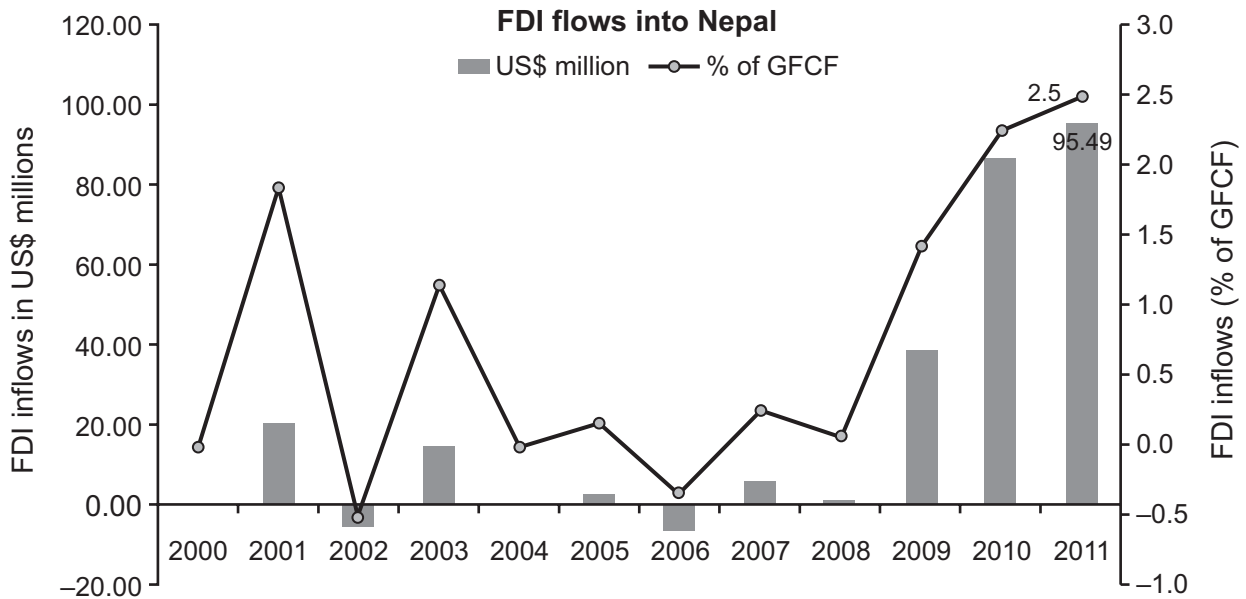
	tobacco		cotton	
	area (hectares)	production (tonnes)	area (hectares)	production (tonnes)
2008/09	2542	2497	100	59
2012/13	1800	2430	175	150

Source: Ministry of Agricultural Development

What can definitely be concluded from the table about the crops over this period?

- A Growing tobacco produced more valuable exports than growing cotton.
- B Over the period more labour was employed to grow both crops.
- C Production per hectare has increased for both crops.
- D The growing of both crops became more profitable.

- 20 The diagram shows Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Nepal between 2000 and 2011. It is measured in US\$ millions and as a percentage (%) of total investment (Gross Fixed Capital Formation, GFCF)



Source: UNCTAD World Investment Reports 2000–11

What can be concluded from the diagram about FDI flows into Nepal?

- A FDI fell by the largest % between 2003 and 2004.
 - B FDI increased by the greatest absolute amount between 2009 and 2010.
 - C FDI in Nepal was positive throughout the period.
 - D FDI was the main source of investment in Nepal throughout the period.
- 21 The table shows Nepal's exports to and imports from (in million Nepalese Rs) four trading partners in 2008–9.

Country	Nepal's exports	Nepal's imports
China	1848	32853
USA	4879	3809
UK	1430	6500
Bangladesh	4710	418

With which two countries did Nepal have a surplus balance of trade?

- A Bangladesh and China
- B China and UK
- C UK and USA
- D USA and Bangladesh

22 Nepal is a member of the South Asia Free Trade Area (SAFTA).

What is a feature of a free trade area?

- A Member countries adopt a common currency when trading with one another.
- B Member countries can set their own tariff levels to non-member countries.
- C Member countries' citizens have the right of free access to other member countries.
- D Member countries maintain a common external tariff to non-member countries.

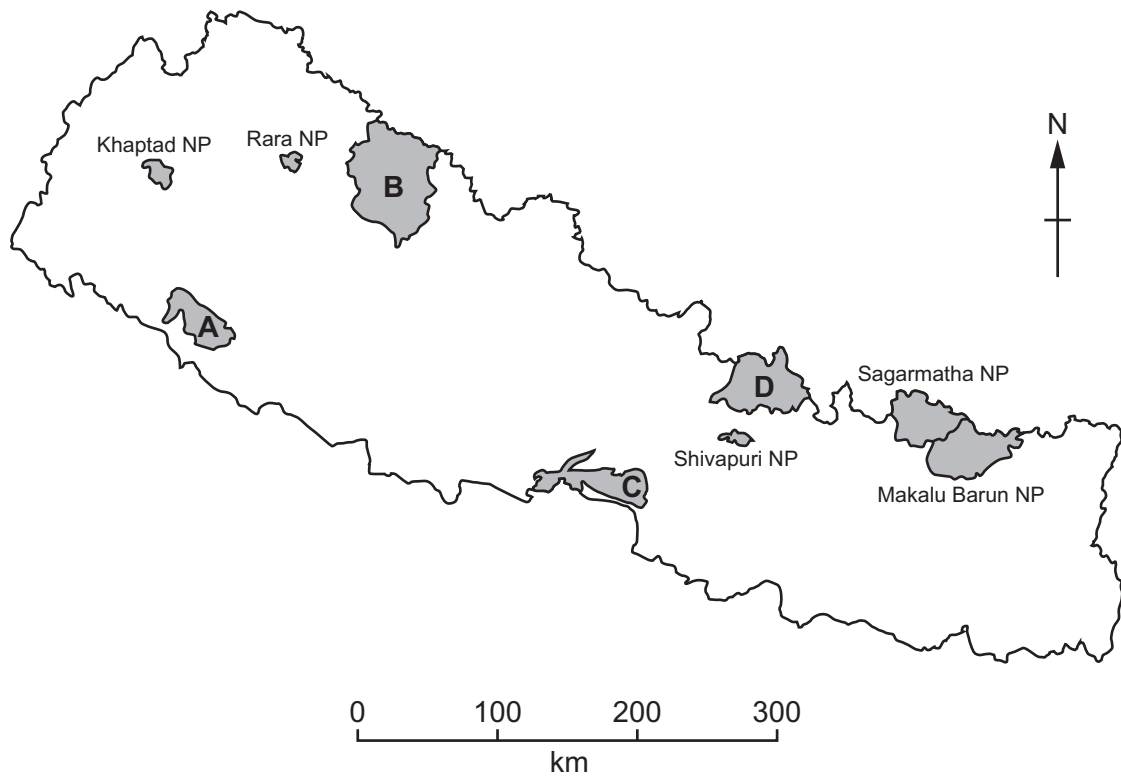
23 Which tax in Nepal is both direct and progressive?

- A capital gains tax
- B corporate tax
- C income tax
- D value added tax

24 What is most likely to be an advantage of accepting foreign aid?

- A It may bring the transfer of foreign technology.
- B It may have conditions attached to its use.
- C It may lower the incentive of local enterprise.
- D It may reduce employment in local markets and trade.

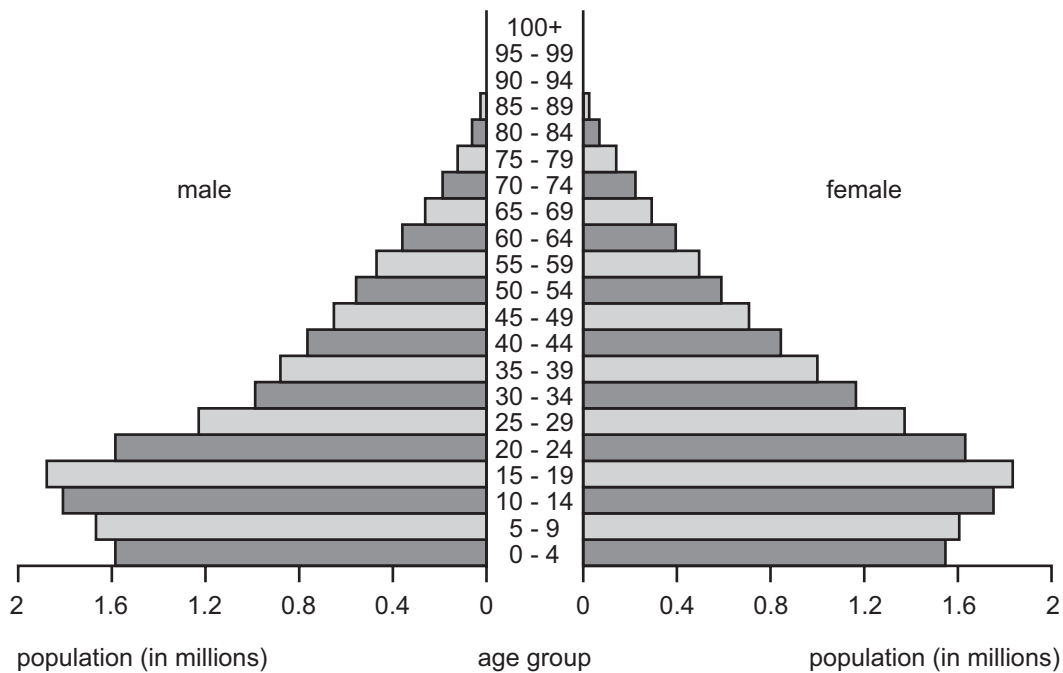
25 The map shows four of Nepal's National Parks.



Which National Park is Royal Chitwan National Park?

- 26 Nepal achieved zero poaching of rhinos, elephants and tigers in the year ending February 2014. What change is most likely to have helped achieve this?
- A increased demand for animal horn and skins
 - B strengthened protection and increased enforcement
 - C wider coverage on Nepal Television
 - D more working with local communities

27 The diagram shows the age/sex structure of the population of Nepal in 2013.



Source: The World Factbook 2012–13

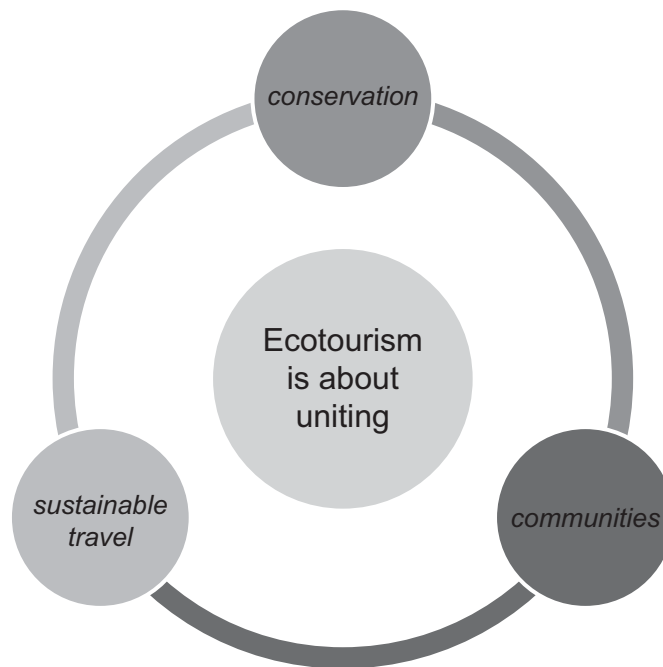
What is the most likely reason for the change in the population structure below the 15–19 age group?

- A a decrease in child labour
- B a decrease in educational opportunity
- C increased migration of workers to India
- D increased use of family planning

28 What would confirm that Nepal had achieved sustainable development over a decade?

- A Nepal's balance of trade moved from deficit to surplus over the decade.
- B Nepal's Gross National Product (GNP) became greater over the decade.
- C Nepal's Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) rose over the decade.
- D Nepal's quality of life and resources improved over the decade.

29 The diagram shows one representation of ecotourism.



What would be the greatest threat to the success of ecotourism in Nepal?

- A higher enrolment in education
- B employment legislation
- C unregulated numbers of ecotourists
- D increases in the cost of air travel

30 In 2014, Nepal was ranked 177 out of 178 countries for air quality.

Which factor best explains the heavy air pollution experienced in Kathmandu?

- A households cooking by propane gas
- B increasing use of motor vehicles
- C new businesses opening in Balaju Industrial District
- D inadequate monitoring of air quality

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 <http://www.moad.gov.np/yearbook/YearBook2013Whole.pdf>; 18 July 2014.
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