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རྒྱལ་གཞུང་གི་གཞི་གཞུག་ལྷན་ཚོགས།



**ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF BHUTAN**  
**ROYAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION**

**BCSE-B.ED GRADUATES EXAMINATION 2014**

**PAPER I : ENGLISH for B.ED DZONGKHA GRADUATES**

**(JANUARY 5, 2015)**



ROYAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION  
BCSE-B.ED GRADUATES EXAMINATION 2014

PAPER I: ENGLISH FOR B.ED DZONGKHA GRADUATES

**Date** : January 5, 2015  
**Total Marks** : 100  
**Examination Time** : 3 hours  
**Reading Time** : 15 minutes (prior to examination time)

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**READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY:**

1. Write your Registration Number clearly in the space provided in the Answer Booklet.
2. The first 15 minutes are to check the number of pages, printing errors, clarify doubts and to read the instructions in the Question Paper. You are NOT permitted to write during this time.
3. This paper comprises of four distinct Sections:
  - Section A: To assess writing skills.
  - Section B: To assess comprehension skills.
  - Section C: To assess language and grammar skills.
  - Section D: To assess précis writing skills.All Sections are compulsory.
4. All answers should be written with correct numbering of Section and Question Number in the Answer Booklet provided to you. Note that any answer written without indicating any or correct Section and Question Number will NOT be evaluated and no marks would be awarded.
5. Begin each Section in a fresh page of the Answer Booklet.
6. You are not permitted to tear off any sheet(s) of the Answer Booklet as well as the Question Paper.
7. Use of any other paper including paper for rough work is not permitted.
8. You are required to hand over the Answer Booklet to the Invigilator before leaving the examination hall.
9. This Question Paper comprises of 10 pages including this Instruction page.

**Section A: Writing [30 Marks]**

**Given below are three questions. Write an essay in about 800 words in response to any one of the questions. [30 Marks]**

*The essay will be assessed using the following criteria:*

- *Thought and content development: 15 marks*
- *Communicative competence and vocabulary: 10 marks*
- *Grammatical accuracy and variety: 5 marks*

1. Violence against women and children is a topic of much discussion in many countries including Bhutan. What in your opinion is the situation of women and children in Bhutan? Is enough being done in this regard?
2. What are the challenges and opportunities of being a teacher in Bhutan?
3. Substance abuse and problems associated with the young people in the country has been on the rise, what in your opinion are the main causes and what do you think should be done to mitigate them ?

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**Section B: Comprehension**

**Direction: Read the excerpt titled “Google” given below carefully and answer the questions that follow according to the directions given. Use your own words in your answers as far as possible. [35 marks]**

**Google**

You know that you're doing something big when your company name becomes a verb. Ask Xerox. In 1959 they created the first plain paper copy machine. It was one of the most successful products ever. The company name Xerox grew into a verb that means "to copy," as in "Bob, can you Xerox this for me?" Around 50 years later, the same thing happened to Google. Their company name grew into a verb that means "to do an internet search." Now everyone and their grandma knows what it means to Google it.

Unlike Xerox, Google wasn't the first company to invent their product, not by a long shot. Lycos released their search engine in 1993. Yahoo! came out in 1994. AltaVista began serving results in 1995. Google did not come out until years later, in 1998. Though a few years difference may not seem like much, this is a major head start in the fast moving world of tech. So how did Google do it? How did they overtake their competitors who had such huge leads in time and money? Maybe one good idea made all the difference.

There are millions and millions of sites on the internet. How does a search engine know which ones are relevant to your search? This is a question that great minds have been working on for decades. To understand how Google changed the game, you need to know how search engines worked in 1998. Back then most websites looked at the words in your query. They counted how many times those words appeared on each page. Then they might return pages where the words in your query appeared the most. This system did not work well and people often had to click through pages and pages of results to find what they wanted.

Google was the first search engine that began considering links. Links are those blue underlined words that take you to other pages when you click on them. Larry Page, cofounder of Google, believed that meaningful data could be drawn from how those links connect. Page figured that websites with many links pointing at them were more important than those that had few. He was right. Google's search results were much better than their rivals. They would soon become the world's most used search engine.

It wasn't just the great search results that led to Google becoming so well liked. It also had to do with the way that they presented their product. Most of the other search engines were cluttered. Their home pages were filled with everything from news stories to stock quotes. But Google's homepage was, and still is, clean. There's nothing on it but the logo, the search box, and a few links. It almost appears empty. In fact, when they were first testing it, users would wait at the home page and not do anything. When asked why, they said that they were, "waiting for the rest of the page to load." People couldn't imagine such a clean and open page as being complete. But the fresh design grew on people once they got used to it.

These days Google has its hands in everything from self-driving cars to helping humans live longer. Though they have many other popular products, they will always be best known for their search engine. The Google search engine has changed our lives and our language. Not only is it a fantastic product, it is a standing example that one good idea (and a lot of hard work) can change the world.

**Question 1**

**(15= 1x15)**

**For each of the following questions, choose the correct answer and write down the letter of the correct answer chosen in the Answer Booklet against the question number. E.g. 16 (c).**

1. Which event happened last?

- a. Lycos released their search engine.
- b. Yahoo! released their search engine.
- c. Google released their search engine.
- d. Xerox released their copy machine.

2. Which statement would the author of this text most likely disagree with?

- a. Part of Google's success is due to the design of their homepage.
- b. Google succeeded by following examples of others in their field.
- c. Google wasn't the first search engine, but it was the best.
- d. Google's success may not have been possible without Larry Page.

3. Which best expresses the main idea of the third paragraph?

- a. There are lots and lots of websites connected to the internet.
- b. Google created a better way to organize search results.
- c. Many smart people have worked on search engines over the years.
- d. Older search engines used unreliable methods to order results.

4. What is the author's main purpose in writing this article?

- a. To explain how Google overtook its rivals
- b. To compare and contrast Google and Xerox
- c. To persuade readers to use Google for internet searches
- d. To discuss how companies can influence language over time

5. Which statement would the author most likely agree with?

- a. Google became successful because its founders were well-connected.
- b. Google was the world's first and best search engine.

- c. Google changed the world by solving an old problem in a new way.
- d. Google's other products are now more important to its success than search.

6. Which best expresses the main idea of the fourth paragraph?

- a. Links allow people to surf from one website to the next.
- b. Larry Page's ideas about links helped Google get to the top.
- c. Larry Page contributed to the internet by inventing the link.
- d. Google is a website that serves important links to users.

7. Which best explains why the author discusses Xerox in this text?

- a. He is discussing big companies that came before Google.
- b. He is explaining how companies must change with the times.
- c. He is showing how companies can affect our language.
- d. He is comparing and contrasting Google and Xerox.

8. How did Google improve search quality in 1998?

- a. They counted how many times queries appeared on each page.
- b. They looked more closely at the words in search queries.
- c. They linked to more pages.
- d. They studied the relationships of links.

9. Which was cited as a reason why Google became so popular?

- a. Google's homepage was clean.
- b. Google provided catchy news stories on their homepage.
- c. Google homepage loaded quickly.
- d. Google provided useful stock quotes on their homepage.

10. Which title best expresses the author's main purpose in writing this text?

- a. Xerox Vs. Google: Battle of the Titans
- b. Search Engines: How They Work and Why They're Important
- c. A Better Way: How Google Rose to the Top
- d. Search Engines: A Short History of Important Tools

11. Most of the other search engines were cluttered.

The underlined word in the above sentence means nearly the same as:

- a. Not pleasant
- b. Not colourful
- c. Not clear
- d. Not useful

12. What particular fact about Google really attracted people to use it more and more?

- a. Its colourful page
- b. Its new design
- c. Its usefulness
- d. Its attractive nature

13. What advantage does Google have over other search engines?

- a. Better search results and product presentation
- b. Better products than other search engines
- c. Empty web page
- d. Colourful web page and box

14. Though a few years difference may not seem like much, this is a major head start in the fast moving world of tech.

The underlined word in the sentence given above refers to:

- a. The early start by the other search engines
- b. Google's ability to overcome other search engines
- c. Google's early beginnings
- d. The ability of other search engines to compete with Google.

15. These days Google has its hands in everything..... What does the underlined idiomatic expression mean?

- a. Google is into various businesses
- b. Google bothers every other website
- c. Google tries to compete with almost any company
- d. Google is successful in competing with other companies

**Question 2**

**[20 marks]**

**Read the following questions carefully and answer them briefly. Use your own words as far as possible.**

1. What can readers learn about Google's approach to doing business based on reading this article? Use information from the text to support your response.(6)
2. Explain how Google was able to overcome its competitors. Cite information from the text to support your response.(6)
3. What do Google and Xerox have in common? Support your answer with information from the text.(5)
4. Now everyone and their grandma knows what it means to Google it. Explain this sentence in your own words.(3)

Section C: (Language and Grammar)

Read the directions to the following questions carefully and answer them. [15 marks]

Question I

[1x10=10 marks]

*Directions: Questions are incomplete sentences. Beneath each incomplete sentence you will see four words or phrases, marked A, B, C and D. Choose the correct answer and write down the letter of the correct answer chosen in the Answer Booklet against the question number. E.g. 6(c)*

1. The police are ..... an investigation into the robbery.
  - a. working out
  - b. carrying out
  - c. searching out
  - d. making out
  
2. Did you have any problems ..... our house?
  - a. to find
  - b. finding
  - c. for finding
  - d. find
  
3. When Sam was a small child, he ..... spend hours every day playing with stones in the garden.
  - a. would
  - b. was
  - c. used
  - d. should
  
4. Please don't forget to ring me when you ..... home.
  - a. get
  - b. are going to get
  - c. are getting
  - d. will get

5. You should read this novel — it's been ..... recommended by all the critics.
- a. highly
  - b. truly
  - c. fully
  - d. deeply
6. Supposing \_\_\_\_\_ injured. What would I have done then?
- a. you have
  - b. you had
  - c. you have been
  - d. you had been
7. I'd rather you \_\_\_\_\_ ask her round.
- a. could
  - b. might have to
  - c. didn't
  - d. should
8. If only you \_\_\_\_\_ me earlier, I could have helped you out.
- a. had told
  - b. have told
  - c. were telling
  - d. would have told
9. If you \_\_\_\_\_ get a move on, we'll miss our connection.
- a. don't
  - b. can't
  - c. might
  - d. can
10. Scarcely \_\_\_\_\_ taken off, than the plane was forced to make an emergency landing.
- a. we had
  - b. have we
  - c. had we
  - d. we have

**Question 2**

**[1x5=5 marks]**

**Use the following words in sentences which illustrate their meaning.**

- a. lenient
- b. superfluous
- c. tedious
- d. moribund
- e. conspicuous

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**Section D: (Précis writing)**

**Given below is an extract of approximately 280 words. Read the extract carefully and write a summary in not more than 100 words, keeping in mind the following:**

**[20 Marks]**

- *Your summary should be written in one paragraph.*
- *Your summary should include the main points.*
- *Your summary must not exceed 100 words.*

It is physically impossible for a well-educated, intellectual, or brave man to make money the chief object of his thoughts just as it is for him to make his dinner the principal object of his health. All healthy people like their dinners, but their dinner is not the main object of their lives. So all healthy minded people who like making money ought to like it and enjoy the sensation of winning it; it is something better than money.

A good soldier, for instance, mainly wishes to do his fighting well. He is glad of his pay—very properly so and justly grumbles when you keep him ten years without it—still, his main mission of life is to win battles, not to be paid for winning them. So of clergymen. The clergyman's object is essentially religion and preaching not to be paid for preaching. So of doctors. They like fees no doubt—ought to like them; yet if they are dedicated and well-educated the entire object to their lives is not fees. They on the other hand, desire to cure the sick; and if they are good doctors and the choice were fairly left to them, would rather cure their patient and lose their fee than kill him and get it. And so with all the other brave and rightly trained men: their work is first, their fee second—very important always; but still second.

A good clergyman is more interested in the moral welfare of his people than his returns. A doctor (good) values the care of his patient far more than his fees. Thus with all the well-educated, intellectual persons, their work is first, money next.