



དཔལ་ལྷན་འབྲུག་གཞུང་།  
རྒྱལ་གཞུང་གི་གཞི་གཞུག་ལྷན་ཚོགས།



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

**BHUTAN CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION 2013  
MAIN EXAMINATION  
(OCTOBER 12, 2013)**

**EXAMINATION CATEGORY : TECHNICAL**

**PAPER I:  
LANGUAGES & GENERAL KNOWLEDGE**

**ROYAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION  
BHUTAN CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION (BCSE) 2013  
EXAMINATION CATEGORY: TECHNICAL**

**PAPER I: LANGUAGES & GENERAL KNOWLEDGE**

<b>Date</b>	: 12 October 2013
<b>Total Marks</b>	: 100 [70 marks for Part A – English & GK; 30 marks for Part B – Dzongkha]
<b>Examination Time</b>	: 3 Hours
<b>Reading Time</b>	: 15 Minutes (Prior to examination time)

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**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. Write your Registration Number clearly and correctly in the Answer Booklets.
2. You will be provided with two Answer Booklets – one for Part A and the other for Part B. You are required to write all your answers for Part A and Part B on SEPARATE Answer Booklets.
3. The first 15 minutes are to check the number of pages, printing errors, clarify doubts and to read the instructions in Question Paper. You are NOT permitted to write during this time.
4. This paper is divided into two parts – Part A and Part B as follows:
  - Part A: English and General Knowledge, which carries 70 marks; and
  - Part B: Dzongkha Language, which carries 30 marks.
  - Part A of the paper is divided into three Sections:
    - ✓ Section I – Case Study;
    - ✓ Section II – Topical Discussion; and
    - ✓ Section III – Multiple Choice Questions.
  - Part B of the paper is divided into two Sections:
    - ✓ Section I – Comprehension རྩི་བ་དང་པ་ ལོ་བ་ལེན་ནི།
    - ✓ Section II – Translation རྩི་བ་གཉིས་པ་ སྐད་སྒྱུར།
5. Specific instructions for Part A and Part B are provided under each Part/Section separately. Read the instructions carefully and answer the questions that follow.
6. All answers should be written with correct numbering of Part, Section and Question Number in the Answer Booklet. Note that any answer written without indicating any or correct Part, Section and Question Number will NOT be evaluated and no marks would be awarded.
7. Begin each Section in a fresh page of the Answer Booklet.
8. You are not permitted to tear off any sheet(s) of the Answer Booklet as well as the Question Paper.
9. Use of any other paper including paper for rough work is not permitted.
10. You are required to hand over the Answer Booklet to the Invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

**GOOD LUCK!**

**PART A**

**SECTION I: Case Study**

**Read the following passage and answer ALL THREE questions that follow. (30 Marks)**

*This passage details the life and career of Althea Gibson, an African-American pioneer in the sport of tennis.*

Today, watching Venus and Serena Williams dominate the sport of women's tennis with their talent and flair, it is hard to imagine that just over fifty years ago African-American tennis players were barred from competing on the grandest stages of their sport. Jackie Robinson broke the color barrier in Major League Baseball in 1947, but the walls that kept African-Americans from playing professional sports did not come tumbling down overnight. Almost four years passed from Jackie Robinson's major league debut until a female African-American made a similar impact upon the sport of women's tennis. That woman's name was Althea Gibson.

Althea Gibson was born on a cotton farm on August 25, 1927, in Silver, South Carolina. The early stages of the Great Depression forced her sharecropper father to move the family from the bucolic Silver to the urban bustle of New York City when she was just three years old. As a child growing up in the Harlem section of the Manhattan, Althea found she had an affinity for athletics. Basketball and paddle tennis were her favorite sports, and she excelled at both. In fact, her talent at paddle tennis was so remarkable that in 1939 she won her age group at the New York City paddle tennis championships. Shortly after, a very good friend of Althea's suggested that she try lawn tennis. She showed an incredible aptitude for the sport and her play caught the attention of members of the predominately African-American Harlem Cosmopolitan Tennis Club, who helped her raise money to become a member. At the age of fourteen, Althea took her first real tennis lesson at the club under the tutelage of one-armed tennis coach Fred Johnson. She would never look back.

A year later in 1942, the major governing body for African-American tennis tournaments—the American Tennis Association (ATA)—sponsored the New York Girls Singles Championship at Althea's club. With her aggressive and dominating style of play, she won the title easily. It was her first of what was to be many victories, on and off the court.

Althea dropped out of high school shortly after winning the New York Girls Championship. She found the classes boring and wanted to concentrate on tennis. Her decision raised many eyebrows amongst members of the ATA, who had hoped that she would become one of the sport's new stars. She was encouraged to leave New York City and move to Wilmington, North Carolina to live with the family of Hubert Eaton, a wealthy doctor who was active in the African-

American tennis community. Dr. Eaton welcomed Althea into his family. He not only offered her guidance with her tennis career, he also convinced her to finish the remaining three years of high school. While living with the Eaton family in Wilmington, she would travel around the country to compete in ATA tournaments. By the time she graduated in 1949, Althea had already won the first two of what would be ten consecutive ATA national titles. She was regarded by many as one of the most impressive young talents in the female game, but because of segregation she was not permitted to practice on any of the public courts in Wilmington. She was also yet to be invited to any of the major segregated tournaments.

By early 1950 Althea was making some headway. She was the first African American to play in the national indoor tournament, where she finished second. Althea believed her two national championships and her strong showing at the indoor tournament was proof that she was one of female tennis's elite players. She and the ATA tried to lobby the United States Lawn Tennis Association (USLTA) for an invitation to the 1950 U.S. Nationals, but despite the ATA's efforts and Althea's obvious merit, the USLTA failed to extend her an invitation.

Not every member of the USLTA was pleased with the organization's decision. Former U.S. National and Wimbledon champion Alice Marble wrote a scathing editorial in the July 1950 issue of *American Lawn Tennis* magazine criticizing the USLTA's segregationist stance. Ms. Marble wrote, "The entrance of (African-Americans) into national tennis is as inevitable as it has proven in baseball, in football, or in boxing; there is no denying so much talent...If Althea Gibson represents a challenge to the present crop of players, then it's only fair that they meet this challenge on the courts." The editorial caused a national uproar that quickly led the USLTA to finally extend Althea an invitation to play in the 1950 U.S. Nationals tournament. This invitation would open many doors for Althea, and the following year she was the first African American to compete at Wimbledon.

It took a few years for Althea to adjust to the world-class level of play. She won her first major tournament in 1956 and would dominate the sport for the next five years, winning six doubles titles and a total of eleven Grand Slam events including the U.S. Nationals and Wimbledon twice. Yet even at the height of her career as an international tennis champ, Althea was forced to endure discrimination. She was often refused hotels rooms and reservations at restaurants simply because of her skin color.

Althea once said that her extraordinary success was the product of being "game enough to take a lot of punishment along the way." The pioneering example set by Althea Gibson paved the way for future generations of African-American tennis players, and proved that beyond her tennis glory she was a true champion of the human spirit.

**Question 1**

**(2+8=10 marks)**

What is the main purpose of the passage? Mention four story elements that support the main purpose of the passage.

**Question 2**

**(10 marks)**

What does Gibson's quote, "game enough to take a lot of punishment along the way," suggest about her character?

**Question 3**

**(10 marks)**

Mention a word in the passage that relates to something rural in sense. Give three instances or contexts of why this word relates to something rural in the life of Althea Gibson.

**SECTION II: Topical Discussion**

**This section consists of four questions related to topical issues. Answer ANY TWO questions. Each question carries 10 marks each.**

**Question 1**

The present PDP government seems all ears and eyes for the public and its welfare. The recent hearing of grievances by the Prime Minister is an example of its pledge to take the government to the doorsteps of the people of Bhutan. However there are certain sections of the Bhutanese society that labels this type of governance as, "cheap, weak and a great drama in the political career of the Prime Minister". What are your personal views?

**Question 2**

The Royal Bhutan Police and other stakeholders concerned have come up with a policy to curb youth getting into drug business and drug abuse. The policy is known as YDMSS (Youth Delinquent Monitoring Support System). All the Principals of all the schools in the Kingdom have access to the database created by this programme via a password that is allotted to each principal. If any child is reflected in the YDMSS database schools are not to give admission to the child concerned.

This leads one to think of YDMSS as a great misnomer for a well intentioned policy. Would you agree with this statement or not? Give your reasons for agreeing or disagreeing with the statement.

**Question 3**

There has been a spate of suicide cases recently in Bhutan. Some of those committing suicide were as young as 11 years and even younger. Some believe that this is because of the law of Karma and others believe that it is due to urbanization and related problems. What according to you may be the reasons for these recent suicide incidents?

**Question 4**

Quite often we make blanket statements or generalized conclusions that people are the cause of deforestation. While that is true, unfortunately all people around the world are not the same, and it also follows that some are more responsible for deforestation than others.

Often, in forests of the Amazon, Africa, or Asia, forest protection schemes have been promoted that go against certain sections of the community and its people and cultures, rather than work with them.

Is this true with reference to the government's efforts in preserving our natural resources especially the forests of Bhutan?

**SECTION III – Multiple Choice Questions**

**Choose the correct answer and write down the letter of the correct answer chosen in the Answer Sheet against the question number. E.g. 21(C). Each question carries ONE mark.**

1. Which day has been declared as the, "International Day of Sports for Development and Peace", by the UN?
  - A. 6<sup>th</sup> June
  - B. 6<sup>th</sup> May
  - C. 6<sup>th</sup> April
  - D. 6<sup>th</sup> October
2. Which of the following elements was used to make the world's most precise clock by the USA?
  - A. Uranium
  - B. Lithium
  - C. Caesium
  - D. Ytterbium

3. Tin Bigha Corridor is a strip of land on the borders of India and \_\_\_\_\_?
  - A. Nepal
  - B. Bangladesh
  - C. Bhutan
  - D. Sri Lanka
  
4. Name the 28<sup>th</sup> member of the EUROPIAN UNION?
  - A. Croatia
  - B. Turkey
  - C. Greece
  - D. Serbia
  
5. Which continent has the highest number of countries?
  - A. Asia
  - B. Africa
  - C. America
  - D. Europe
  
6. Which country along with India has begun its first ever joint co-ordinated patrols in the Andaman Sea to check poaching, smuggling and drug trafficking in the region?
  - A. USA
  - B. Sri Lanka
  - C. Indonesia
  - D. Korea
  
7. The Nobel Laureate who is fighting to liberate the people of Myanmar is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Corazon Aquino
  - B. Benazir Bhutto
  - C. Aung San Suu Kyi
  - D. Winnie Mandela
  
8. Which of the following is called the Mother of Parliaments?
  - A. The German Parliament
  - B. The American Parliament
  - C. The French Parliament
  - D. The British Parliament

9. Name the inventor of ATM (Automated Teller Machine) who died recently.
- A. John Shepherd Barron
  - B. Leszek Miller
  - C. Ada E. Yonuth
  - D. Willard S. Boyal
10. Which sport is known as the Sport of Kings?
- A. Polo
  - B. Chess
  - C. Horse racing
  - D. Dice
11. Whose teachings inspired the French Revolution?
- A. Locke
  - B. Rousseau
  - C. Hegel
  - D. Plato
12. D-Day is the day when \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Germany declared war on Britain
  - B. US dropped the atom bomb on Hiroshima
  - C. Allied troops landed in Normandy
  - D. Germany surrendered to the allies
13. The first airline to allow flyers to surf the net was \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. United Airlines
  - B. Singapore Airlines
  - C. Emirates Airlines
  - D. Air Canada
14. The National Institute for the Visually Impaired located in Khaling, Trashigang was established as the first school for the blind in Bhutan. Which year was it established?
- A. 1973
  - B. 1975
  - C. 1963
  - D. 1965



15. Which nation became the first team to qualify for 2014 World Cup finals in Brazil?
- A. The Netherlands
  - B. Spain
  - C. Republic of Korea
  - D. Japan
16. As of 2012, the five youngest Noble Laureates were all within Physics. Amongst them, the age of the youngest Noble Laureate was:
- A. 20 years
  - B. 25 years
  - C. 30 years
  - D. 35 years
17. Who is popularly known as the 'Missile Man of India'?
- A. Dr. C.V. Raman
  - B. Dr. Hargobind Khurana
  - C. Dr. S. Chandra Sekhar
  - D. Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
18. \_\_\_\_\_ is the percentage of the total registered voters, who casted their vote during the Second Parliamentary Elections 2013 of National Assembly Members.
- A. 66.1%
  - B. 67.1%
  - C. 71.1%
  - D. 72.1%
19. Which of the following countries is the host of 2016 Summer Olympic Games?
- A. Brazil
  - B. Italy
  - C. United Kingdom
  - D. South Africa
20. Where is the General Secretariat of Amnesty International located?
- A. Paris
  - B. New York
  - C. London
  - D. Geneva



འོག་གི་རྩི་བ་ལྡིའི་ལན་བློས།

སྐྱགས་ ༣༥༥=༡༥།

- ༡- དཔྱེ་གཏམ་འདི་ གནས་སྤངས་ ག་ཅི་བཟུམ་ཅིག་ནང་ ལག་ལེན་འཐབ་དགོས་ཡིན་པས་གོ་?
- ༢- སློ་གི་བར་ན་ དཔྱེ་གཏམ་བཙུགས་ཏེ་སྤྲོ་བ་ཐངས་ཀྱི་དཔེ་ཅིག་བློས།
- ༣- ལུས་པ། ལྷན་ཚོམ། ཡིད་ཆེས། ཟེར་བའི་ཆོག་༣ གྱི་ གོ་དོན་འགྲེལ་བཤད་བློས།
- ༤- འོག་གི་ཆོག་ཚུ་དང་ཆ་འདྲ་བའི་མིང་ཆོག་ གོང་གི་ཡིག་རྒྱུགས་ནང་ལས་འཚོལ་ཏེ་བློས།
  - ༡- གལ་ཆེ།                      ༢- ཉམས་སྲུང་།                      ༣- ཆ་གནས་ཡོད།
  - ༤- བཅུད་དོན།                      ༥- ཆ་བཞག་བསྐྱེད།                      ༦- མངོས་ཏོག་ཏོ།
- ༥- དཔྱེ་གཏམ་སྤྲོ་བ་སྤོལ་འདི་ ཉམས་སྲུང་འབད་དགོས་ཡོད་མེད་ཀྱི་ བསམ་འཆར་ཅིག་ བློས།

རྩི་བ་གཉིས་པ།

སྐྱགས་ ༡༥།

འོག་གི་དབྱིན་སྐད་ནང་ཡོད་པའི་ ལོ་རྒྱུས་འདི་ རྫོང་ཁའི་ནང་ སྐད་སྐྱུར་འབད།

(ཀྱན་གསལ་གསར་ཤོག་ལས)

(སྐད་སྐྱུར་གྱི་རྩི་བའི་ལན་འདི་ དཔྱེ་ཞིབ་འབད་བའི་སྐབས་ལུ་ ཆོག་དོན་ཕོག་མ་ཕོག་དང་ ཡིག་སྐྱོར་ འབྲི་བཀོད་ཚུ་ལུ་ བལྟ་སྟེ་ དཔྱེ་ཞིབ་འབད་ནི་ཡིན།)

The dream of opening a hair salon for Pinga from Dorokha might not remain a dream anymore. The 15-year-old teenager is already enrolled in a ‘hair dressing’ village skill development training programme that the Ministry of Labour and Human Resources is conducting since August 13.

Holding a hair dryer, which he said, was seeing and using for the first time, Pinga seemed happy that he was learning to use the machine. He added, “If I can open a salon, it will be good income for me in my village”.

Pinga, who dropped school after class VIII because of domestic problem, cut his own hair, his family members’, friends’ and some villagers’ as well.

བཀྲ་ཤིས་བདེ་ལེགས།