

**ROYAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION  
BHUTAN CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION (BCSE) 2019  
EXAMINATION CATEGORY: DZONGKHA**

**PAPER II: ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND CURRENT AFFAIRS**

---

<b>Date</b>	: October 12, 2019
<b>Total Marks</b>	: 100
<b>Writing Time</b>	: 3 hours
<b>Reading Time</b>	: 15 minutes (prior to writing time)

---

**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. Write your Registration Number clearly and correctly on the Answer Booklet.
2. The first 15 minutes is to check the number of pages of Question Paper, printing errors, clarify doubts and to read the instructions. You are NOT permitted to write during this time.
3. This paper is divided into two parts:
  - ❖ Part I has three sections: Section I – Essay Writing  
Section II – Letter Writing  
Section III – Comprehension
  - ❖ Part II has two Sections: Section IV – Translation (Dzongkha to English)  
Section V – Current Affairs
4. Section III under Part I and Section IV and V under Part II are compulsory.
5. Specific instructions are provided under each Section separately. Please read the instructions carefully and answer the questions.
6. All answers should be written on the Answer Booklet provided to you. Candidates are not allowed to write anything on the question paper. If required, ask for additional Answer Booklet.
7. All answers should be written with correct numbering of the Part, Section and Question Number in the Answer Booklet provided to you. Note that any answer written without indicating the correct Part, Section and Question Number will NOT be evaluated and no marks will be awarded.
8. Begin each Section on a fresh page of the Answer Booklet.
9. You are not permitted to tear off any sheet(s) of the Answer Booklet as well as the Question Paper.
10. Use of any other paper including paper for rough work is not permitted.
- 11. You are required to hand over the Answer Booklets to the Invigilator before leaving the examination hall.**
12. This paper has **7 printed pages**, including this instruction page.

**GOOD LUCK**

**PART I**

**Section I : Essay Writing (25 marks)**

Write an essay of 300 - 350 words on any **ONE** of the following topics (Question 1 -3).

(You will be awarded marks for your knowledge on the subject, analytical ability, orderly and coherent presentation of ideas, appropriate use of style, and accuracy of spelling, punctuation and grammar).

**Question 1**

While international researches have shown that money is not the sole factor for employees to work harder, the current government has raised the salary for the teachers and the health workers to motivate them.

Do you think this move by the government will achieve the desired results?

**Question 2**

Vacant houses (gungtongs) and fallow lands are becoming increasingly common in rural Bhutan. Discuss how does this situation affect Bhutan's economy?

**Question 3**

The government should stop providing free social services like education and health. Argue for or against.

**Section II: Letter Writing (20 marks)**

Write a letter of at least 150 words on any **ONE** of the following situations (Question 1 -3).

Marks will be awarded for correct layout, appropriate language and content.

**Question 1**

You are away on further studies when you hear that your younger brother or sister has been awarded a government scholarship after class XII.

Write a letter to him/her expressing your happiness and advising him/her how to live and study in a foreign land.

**Question 2**

Stray dogs have become a serious issue in the locality you live in.

Write a letter to the concerned local authority to address or minimise this issue. Your letter should contain the different risks that the dogs pose and suggest two remedial measures.

### Question 3

You are a resident of Depong Geog in Mongar. A neighbouring Geog has invited you and your friends for a friendly match, but you have no vehicle to go there.

Write a letter to your Gup requesting him/her for the Geog vehicle to go for the match. Your letter should contain information on when you need the vehicle and how the match could be beneficial, especially to your Geog.

### Section III: Comprehension (20 marks)

Read the passage below and then answer the questions that follow.

(Marks will be awarded for your ability to understand, analyze and express thoughts clearly).

#### Hard Edges, Soft Skills

Ann Combs

Technological advances have indeed been a fantastic boon to business in terms of speed and scope. Time has been compressed into femtoseconds.\* Geography is irrelevant. But what corporations – and the people who work in them – sometimes forget is that what makes a message important is the content, not the means of sending it.

As Mark Starowicz, the project director and the executive director of a Broadcasting Corporation said, “What we are seeing may be occasioned by one piece of technology – the microchip - but it is not one revolution; it is a cluster of revolutions. Sometimes – I find it interesting - we are actually seeing the return of old media that we thought were dead or static. The digital age has, for example, **resurrected** telegraphy in the form of e-mail, restoring an almost Victorian level of letter-writing. It is a revolution in telephony, a century-old medium where we weren’t expecting much excitement.”

When workers send e-mails, they are sending letters, reports, proposals or responses. When they leave voice-mails messages, they are exchanging notes of information. Yet the prevailing view is to downgrade the need to learn how to develop and present thoughtful, well-crafted, clear content. The definition of technological literacy rarely, if ever, appears to include writing and speaking skills.

When workers use real-time video, video conferencing and other highly sophisticated technological tools, they are still sitting in isolation in front of a monitor. Even if they can see the person with whom they are linked, they will be blocked by a barrier that does not let them see or hear, for example, a foot tapping impatiently. Nor will they have the opportunity to build a friendship bit by bit by sharing moments of understanding over an informal lunch.

The day will come when 21<sup>st</sup>-century workers finally begin to understand that they need and want something more. The tools, however sophisticated, will lose their lustre, as workers realize they are not truly connecting to their workplaces or to each other. That is when the demand for a new language characterised by honesty, energy and clarity will become a clamour - the day workers become aware of their hunger for true, full circle – say – listen-hear communication. They will be as hungry for it as they are for respect, regard and a spiritually supportive workplace

**\*femtoseconds: a quadrillionth of a second**

This realization will also dawn on employers as they wage the war for talent. The first effects in the marketplace of knowledge workers being fought over are already being felt. But the shortcomings of these worker are also becoming apparent. As reported in *Stepping Up: Skills and opportunities in the Knowledge Economy*, a study done in 2000, these workers are technically skilled but they generally do not have the ‘soft skills’, such as team work and oral and written communications. They are valuable for their technical talents and skills for moving messages across time and space, but they have not developed the discerning and the intuitive skills of human discourse. They are not equipped to say, listen and hear beyond tightly defined boundaries. They are clumsy in social environments.

These workers will become liabilities that corporations cannot tolerate if they are to compete successfully in the global marketplace.

Joseph F. Coats, president of Coats & Jarrett Inc., a Washington D.C. company engaged in futures research, lays some of the responsibility at the door of the educational system. “The most important skills for the worker... are skills in communication – not just reading and writing, but in computation, and perhaps most importantly of all, in listening. Other skill needs will emphasize human interaction, sensitivity to people, ability to work in teams – the sort of things that are reflected in a number of interesting books and reports on emotional intelligence.

**Question A (1 X 5 = 5 marks)**

Instruction: Answer the following questions by writing the correct option against each Question Number in your answer booklet. For example 6 (d).

1. According to the essay, technological advancement cannot replace the
  - a) geographical boundaries
  - b) form of communication
  - c) content of messages.
  - d) time zones.
  
2. The essay suggests that people in the workplaces lack
  - a) sharing informal lunch with each other.
  - b) skills to meet the job requirement.
  - c) respect and spiritual support.
  - d) respect and teamwork.
  
3. The word ‘resurrected’ (2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph, line 4) means the same as
  - a) revived
  - b) reviewed
  - c) recreated
  - d) reinstated
  
4. The essay suggests that technological literacy currently gives less importance to
  - a) soft-ware skills.
  - b) communication skills.

- c) video conferencing skills.
  - d) writing and listening skills.
5. The most probable reason for the author in writing this essay is to
- a) persuade the readers that technology can never replace human beings.
  - b) inform the readers that the increased dependence on technology reduces the humane factor.
  - c) warn the readers that technology will, one day, replace human beings.
  - d) inform the readers that the increased technological skills increases production.

**Question B (5 marks)**

Has technology promoted efficiency in the workplace? Explain.

**Question C (5 marks)**

What skills, according to the essay, do employers want in their workers?

**Question D (5 Marks)**

What do you think is meant by ‘emotional intelligence’ (as mentioned at the end of the essay)? Why is it important in the workplace?

**PART II**

**Section IV: Translation (25 marks)**

Read the following passage carefully and translate it into English.

(Marks will be awarded for clarity in expression, accuracy and completeness in translation and correctness of spelling, grammar and punctuation).

གསོ་བ་ལྷན་ཁག་གིས་ཕ་མའི་སྐྱོང་བཞག་དང་འབྲེལ་བ་འཐབ་ཐངས་ཡར་འཇག་གཏང་ནི།  
རྒྱལ་ཁབ་ནང་འཁོད་ལུ་ ཨ་ལུ་ཚུ་དང་འབྲེལ་བ་འཐབ་ནི་དང་ ཟུང་འདོད་ཅན་གྱི་སྐྱོང་བཞག་ལེགས་བཅོས་འབད་ཐབས་ལུ་ གསོ་བ་  
ལྷན་  
ཁག་གིས་ གསོ་བའི་ལམ་ལུགས་ནང་ གཅིག་སྤྱོད་དང་ཡར་འཇག་གཏང་ནི་ དེ་ལས་ཕ་མའི་སྐྱོང་བཞག་བྱིན་ནི་གི་ གཞི་བཀོད་ལག་  
ལེན་འཐབ་ནི་ཨིན་པས། གཞི་བཀོད་ཟིན་མེད་དེ་ཡང་ སྤྱི་ཚུ་ ༩ པའི་ཚེས་ ༡༠ ལུ་ གསོ་བ་སྐྱོན་པོ་བདེ་ཆེན་དབང་མོ་གིས་ བརྗེ་  
སོར་འབད་ཡོད་པ་བཞིན་དུ་ གོ་སར་རྒྱལ་པོ་གསོ་རིག་གཞུག་ལག་སྐོབ་སྟེ་དང་ གསོ་བ་ལྷན་ཁག་གི་ མི་དམངས་གསོ་བའི་འཕྲོད་  
བསྟེན་ལས་ཁུངས་ཀྱིས་ལག་ལེན་འཐབ་ནི་ཨིན་པས། ཟུང་འདོད་ཅན་གྱི་ཕ་མའི་སྐྱོང་བཞག་བྱིན་ནི་གི་གཞི་བཀོད་དེ་ཡང་ བདུན་ཕྱག་  
ཅིག་གི་ནང་འཁོད་ལུ་ གཞུང་འབྲེལ་ཐོག་འབྲེལ་ཡོད་ལས་སྟེ་ཚུ་དང་ གན་ཡིག་གུ་མཚན་རྟགས་བཀོད་ནི་ཨིན་པས།

ལས་འགུལ་དེ་ སྤྱི་ལོ་ ༢༠༡༧-༡༨ ལུ་ ཨ་ལུ་གོང་འཕེལ་གཙུག་ལྗོངས་གི་ མོ་བཏབ་ལས་འགུལ་མཐར་འཁྲོལ་ཅན་བྱང་པའི་ཤུལ་ལས་  
བཟོ་ཡོད་པ་ཨིན་པས། ལོ་ ༣ གི་ ལས་འགུལ་དེ་ལུ་ རེན་ལྷན་ལུ་ཡོད་པའི་ ཨ་ལུ་འི་ཕྱི་ལོ་བཟོ་མི་ ཡོངས་གྲགས་ཅན་ ལེ་གོ་གཞི་  
ཚོགས་གིས་ མ་དངུལ་གྲོགས་རམ་ དངུལ་ཀུམ་ས་ཡ་ ༤༩ དེ་ཅིག་ རྒྱབ་སྐྱོར་འབད་ཡོད་པ་ཨིན་པས། ལས་ཁུངས་གི་ལས་རིམ་  
དབྱེ་དབྱུད་པ་གིས་སྐབ་མིའི་ནང་ ལས་འགུལ་དེ་གིས་ སྤྱི་ལོ་ ༣ མན་ཚད་འབད་མི་ ཨ་ལུ་འི་ཕམ་གྱི་བར་ན་དང་ ཨ་ལུ་ལྷ་མི་དང་  
ཨ་ལུ་འི་བར་ན་ དེ་ལས་རང་གི་ཨ་ལུ་དང་ཀས་ཤོས་ཚུ་གི་བར་ན་ འབྲེལ་བ་དང་སྐྱོང་བཞག་བྱིན་ཏེ་ཕྱི་ལོ་ཕྱི་ལོ་ལས་ འབྲེལ་བ་འབབ་  
སྟེ་བཞག་ནི་ལུ་ ལྷན་ཐབས་འབྱུང་ཚུགས་ཟེར་ཨིན་པས། ཁོ་གིས་དཔེ་དང་འབྲེལ་སྟེ་སྐབ་མིའི་ནང་ ཀས་ཤོས་ཚུ་གི་བར་ན་ ལྷོ་སྐབ་  
ལྷོ་དཔ་ད་ ཨ་ལུ་ཚུ་གིས་སྐད་རྒྱབ་པའི་སྐབས་ ཚོགས་བཟང་གཏང་ནི་དེ་ ལེགས་ཤོམ་མེན་མི་དེ་ཡང་ ཨ་ལུ་ཚུ་གི་ཀླད་པ་ གོང་འཕེལ་  
འཁྲོ་བའི་བསྐྱེད་ཡོད་པ་ལས་ ཀླད་པ་གི་ཁམས་ཕན་ཚུ་ལུ་ གཞོན་སྐྱོན་རྒྱབ་ནིའི་ཉེན་ཁ་སྐྱོམ་ཡོད་ཟེར་ཨིན་པས།

**Section V: Current Affairs (10 marks)**

Answer ALL 10 questions by writing the correct option against each question number in your answer booklet. For example, 11 (d). Each question carries ONE mark.

1. Which one of the following is a constitutional body in Bhutan?
  - a) The Royal Securities Committee
  - b) The Royal Civil Service Commission
  - c) The Royal Society for Protection of Nature
  - d) The Royal Ngeykem Service Community
  
2. Gongsar Ugyen Wangchuck is usually addressed to as ‘Sir Ugyen Wangchuck’ because he
  - a) was knighted
  - b) founded the first school
  - c) belonged to a royal lineage
  - d) started the Wangchuck dynasty
  
3. Teaching through questioning and inquiry is popularly known as the \_\_\_\_\_ method.
  - a) Problematic
  - b) Hippocratic
  - c) Pedantic
  - d) Socratic
  
4. *Long Walk to Freedom* is the autobiography of
  - a) Martin Luther King
  - b) Mahatma Gandhi
  - c) Nelson Mandela
  - d) Barrack Obama
  
5. India’s moon mission *Chandrayan 2* was to land a rover on the moon’s surface near to its
  - a) Equator
  - b) North pole
  - c) South pole

- d) Magnetic field
6. Who, among the following personalities, has won both the Nobel Prize and an Oscar?
- a) John Lenon
  - b) Sir V.S.Naipaul
  - c) William Golding
  - d) George Bernard Shaw
7. Bhutan lost control of the Duars region in the south as a result of the
- a) Treaty of Sinchula
  - b) Treaty of Punakha
  - c) Treaty of Cooch Bihar
  - d) Anglo-Bhutan Treaty
8. The recently inaugurated Ground Station for the South Asian Satellite in Thimphu is expected to enhance
- a) G2C services
  - b) e-governance
  - c) Indo-Bhutan relations
  - d) communication and internet
9. The prevailing issue of Brexit is regarding
- a) Belgium wanting to get out the European Union.
  - b) England wanting to get out the European Union.
  - c) shifting the European Unionheadquarter away from Brussels.
  - d) the tunnel connecting France and England.
10. The number of women parliament members in the current government is
- a) 10
  - b) 9
  - c) 7
  - d) 5

**TASHI DELEK**