



དཔལ་ལྷན་འབྲུག་གཞུང་།
རྒྱལ་གཞུང་གི་གཞི་གཞི་ལྷན་ཆོག་ས།



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

**BHUTAN CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION 2013
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION
(AUGUST 11, 2013)**

QUESTION PAPER SERIES: B

QUESTION PAPER SERIES: B

REGISTRATION NUMBER: BCSE-2013-_____

Date : August 11, 2013
Total Marks : 100
Total Questions : 100
Examination Time : 150 minutes (2.5 Hours)
Reading Time : 15 Minutes

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Write your Registration Number clearly in the space provided above.
2. The first 15 minutes are to check the number of pages, printing errors, clarify doubts and to read the instructions in Question Paper as well as in Answer Sheet. You are **NOT PERMITTED TO WRITE** during this time.
3. The Question Paper consists of **36 pages** excluding this page. It is divided into Four Sections – namely **Section A, B, C & D** as follows:
 - Section A: Dzongkha Language
 - Section B: English Language
 - Section C: Problem Solving
 - Section D: Data InterpretationAnd each Section has 25 Multiple Choice Questions.
4. This paper consists of 100 Multiple Choice Questions each carrying 1 Mark. **All Questions are compulsory.**
5. **All answers should be marked on the Optical Mark Reader (OMR) Answer Sheet.** Any answer marked on the Question Paper will not be evaluated.
6. **Use PENCIL to mark your Answers.** Do NOT use Pen.
7. It is not permitted to tear off any sheet(s) of the Question Paper including the blank sheets at the back of the Question Paper for rough work.
8. Use of any other paper including paper for rough work is not permitted.
9. You are required to hand over the question paper along with OMR Answer Sheet to the Invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

GOOD LUCK!

SECTION A: DZONGKHA LANGUAGE

འོག་གི་ཡིག་རྒྱལ་ཁྲིམ་ལྟེ་སྒྲུབ་ཀྱི་ཁྲིམ་ལམ་ གྲི་བ་ (ཀ) གི་ལན་ཚུ་ བཀོད་རྒྱ་དང་འཁྲིལ་ཏེ་བྲིས།

གཡུས་བྱ་གིས་བརྟན་མི་ མཁུ་བྱི་བྱུང་ཚུ་ བོལ་རྒྱལ་པའི་ བསྐྱང་ཡོད་པ།

ཡིག་རྒྱལ་ཁྲིམ་ལྟེ་ གྲུབ་གསལ་བརྟན་ཡོད། འབྲི་མི་ ཉིམ་དབང་འདུས།

༣ བསམ་གྲུབ་ལྗོངས་མཁར་ སྤུང་ཚུགས་ཐང་ཆེད་འོག་ སྤུང་གྲུབ་སྤྱི་གཡུས་ཚན་ནང་ལས་ ཀྱང་སྤོང་སྤེ་ རྒྱ་རྒྱུ་ཅིག་ བཀལ་འགྱུ་བའི་སྐབས་ སྒྲིག་མའི་མཐུན་རྒྱུ་མེད་པའི་ བྱིས་༥ འབད་མི་གཡུས་ཚན་ ཀ་ཏི་ཀེ་ཟེར་ས་ལུ་ སྤོང་དོ་ཡོད་པ་ད་ གཡུས་དེ་གི་ བྱིས་ཅིག་ནང་ གཡུས་ཁའི་བྱམ་༥ གིས་ མཁུ་བྱི་བྱུང་༥ བྱིད་དེ་ འབྲུམ་སྤོང་སར་ མཐོང་མ་ཨིན་པས།

མཁུ་བྱི་བྱུང་ཚུ་གིས་ བྱམ་དེ་ལས་ ཁ་དབྱེ་སྤེ་ ཡུད་པ་ཐངས་ཅིག་ཡང་ མི་འགྱུ་དོ་ཡོད་པ་ད་ རུབ་མོ་ཉལ་རུང་ བྱམ་དེ་དང་གཅིག་ཁར་ཉལ་དོ་ཡོད་པ་ལས་ ཁོང་ཆ་བྱབ་གྱི་བར་ན་ བཅེ་གཏུང་ཆེད་གསལ་ཡོད་པ་སྤེ་ མཐོང་གསལ་བྱུང་མ་ཨིན་པས། ཚར་ཅིག་འབད་མ་ད་ བྱིས་དེ་ནང་སྤོང་མི་ བོལ་སྤེ་དེ་གིས་ ཁོ་ར་ ཚལ་མ་ནང་ རོར་སྒྲུར་བར་འགྱུ་བའི་སྐབས་ མཁུ་བྱི་ཚང་ཅིག་དང་ཕྱད་དེ་ སྤོང་དོག་༥ མཐོང་མི་དེ་ འབྲུ་འབག་འོང་ཐོག་ལས་ གཡུས་བྱ་གིས་སྤེ་ བྱི་བྱུང་བརྟན་བཅུག་ཡོད་པ་ཨིན་པས།

མཁུ་བྱི་བྱུང་ཚུ་བརྟན་ཏེ་ ལྷ་དོ་ཕྱད་དང་༥ མ་གཏོགས་མ་ལང་རུང་ ཉལ་མ་ སྤོང་ཚུ་ བྱམ་ཨའི་དང་འབྲན་འབྲས་ མཐོང་མ་ཨིན་པས། བྱམ་གི་རྩོ་བདག་ ཆ་བི་མ་ཡ་ཨ་ཅར་ཡ་གིས་ སྤྱབ་མའི་ནང་ འགོ་དང་པ་ མཁུ་བྱི་སྤོང་དོག་ཚུ་ འབྲུ་འབག་འོང་སྤེ་ བྱམ་གི་ཚང་ནང་ གཡུས་བྱ་གི་སྤོང་དོག་༥ དང་གཅིག་ཁར་ བཞག་པའི་སྐབས་ མཁུ་བྱི་སྤོང་དོག་ཚུ་ ཉལ་མ་ འདམ་བྱི་སྤོང་དོག་ལས་ཡང་ སྤོང་དོ་ཡོད་པ་ད་ སྤོང་དོག་ཚུ་ནང་ལས་ བྱི་བྱུང་འཐོན་འོང་ག་ཟེར་བའི་ དོགས་པ་ཆགས་ཅི་ཟེར་ཨིན་པས།

དེ་འབད་མ་ད་ བྱམ་མོ་ར་གིས་བྱུད་མའི་སྤོང་དོག་༥ ནང་ལས་ བྱི་བྱུང་མ་ཐོན་ཟེར་ སྤྱིས་ལོ་༥ ལང་མི་ ཆ་བི་མ་ཡ་གིས་ སྤྱབ་ཨིན་པས། མཁུ་བྱི་ ད་ལྟོ་རྒྱུ་འབད་ནི་དེ་གིས་ བོ་ཨིན་ན་ མོ་ཨིན་ན་ རོས་འཛིན་འབད་མི་རྒྱལ་ཁྲིམ་དོ་ཡོད་པ་ཨིན་རུང་ ལ་ལུ་ཅིག་གིས་འབད་བ་ཅིན་ བྱི་བྱུང་༥ ཆར་ བྱ་པོད་དང་ ལ་ལུ་ཅིག་གིས་༥ ཆར་ བྱམ་ དེ་ལས་ ལ་ལུ་ཅིག་གིས་ བྱ་པོད་དང་ བྱམ་ སྤྱབ་སྤེས་ཏེ་ཡོད་པ་སྤེ་ སྤྱབ་དོ་ཡོད་པ་ཨིན་པས།

ཆ་བི་མ་ཡ་གིས་ གཏོང་དགའ་འཛུམ་དང་བཅས་པ་སྤེ་ སྤྱབ་མའི་ནང་ མཁུ་བྱི་ རྒྱུ་ལྱའི་བསྐྱང་ལས་ར་ མོ་ར་གིས་ གསོ་སྤྱོད་འཐབ་སྤེ་ བཞག་ཡོད་པ་ཨིན་རུང་ སྤོང་ཐལ་བའི་བསྐྱང་ལས་ ཚལ་མ་ནང་ འཕུར་མི་འགྱུ་ག་མནོ་བའི་ ཚ་བྱང་ལངས་མས་ཟེར་ཨིན་པ་ད་ གལ་སྤྱིད་ ཡར་མོང་པ་ཅིན་ སེམས་མི་དགའ་ནི་མས་ཟེར་ཨིན་པས།

རྩིབ་ ༡༽ ཡིག་རྒྱུགས་ཀྱི་ གོ་དོན་ལེན་ནིའི་རྩིབ་།

འོག་གི་ རྩིབ་རེ་ལུ་ ལན་བཞི་རེ་ཡོད་མི་ལས་ ལན་ངོ་མ་ ག་ཡིན་མི་འདི་ གཞུམ་ཁ་རྒྱུབ།

༼རྩོད་ཁ་ནང་ (༡༡ ཁ་ ག་ ང་) སྤེ་བཀོད་ཡོད་མི་ཚུ་ ཡིང་སྐད་ཀྱི་ (A, B, C, D) སྤེ་ བཅི་དགོས་ཡིན།༽

༡༽ མ་བྱའི་སྒོར་དོག་གསུམ་ ག་ཏེ་ལས་འབག་འོང་ཅུག་?

༡༽ ཚལ་མ་ནང་ལས་འབག་འོང་ཅུག

ཁ༽ མ་བྱའི་ཚང་ནང་ལས་འབག་འོང་ཅུག

ག༽ ཚལ་མ་ནང་ལུ་ཡོད་མི་མ་བྱའི་ཚང་ལས་འབག་འོང་ཅུག

ང༽ སོ་སྤྱེས་ཅིག་གིས་འབག་འོང་ཅུག

༢༽ མ་བྱའི་བྱི་བྱང་བཏོན་མི་...

༡༽ བྱི་མ་ནང་སྒོར་མི་སོ་སྤྱེས་དེ་ཡིན་པས།

ཁ༽ སྤྱེས་ལོ་^{༡༣} ལང་མི་ ཚ་བེ་མ་ཡ་ཡིན་པས།

ག༽ གཡུས་བྱ་ཡིན་པས།

ང༽ མ་བྱ་ཡིན་པས།

༣༽ ལྷོ་ཕྱེད་དང་༢ མ་གཏོགས་མ་ལང་རུང་ ཟེར་བའི་སྐབས་ ལྷོ་ཕྱེད་དང་གཉིས་ཟེར་མི་འདི་...

༡༽ ལྷོ་ཕྱེད་གཅིག་དང་ཕྱེད་ལུ་སྐབ་ཡིན།

ཁ༽ ལྷོ་ཕྱེད་གཉིས་དང་ཕྱེད་ལུ་སྐབ་ཡིན།

ག༽ ལྷོ་ཕྱེད་ཀ་ལུ་སྐབ་ཡིན།

ང༽ ལྷོ་ཕྱེད་ཀ་དང་ཞག་གཉིས་ལུ་སྐབ་ཡིན།

༤༽ བྱམོ་ མོ་ར་གིས་བྱད་མིའི་སྒོར་དོག་^༣ ནང་ལས་...

༡༽ བྱ་པོ་ད་གཅིག་ཐོན་ཅུག

ཁ༽ བྱམོ་གཉིས་ཐོན་ཅུག

- ག། བྱི་རྩུང་གསུམ་ཐོན་ལྷག།
 ང། བྱི་རྩུང་གཅིག་ཡང་མ་ཐོན་པས།

- ༥། མ་བྱའི་བྱི་རྩུང་གསུམ་པོ་འདི་
 ༡། བྱ་པོ་ད་དང་བྱམ་སྒྲ་བསྐྱེས་འབད་ཡོད་པ་ཡིན་པས།
 ༢། པོ་མོ་ག་ཅི་ཡིན་ན་ ངས་འཛིན་འབད་མི་ཚུ་གས་དོ་ཡོད་པ་ཡིན་པས།
 ༣། བྱམ་ཡིན་པས།
 ༤། བྱ་པོ་ད་ཡིན་པས།

རྩི་བ་ ཁ། ཡི་གུའི་སྒྱུར་བ་གི་རྩི་བ།

འོག་གི་ རྩི་བ་རེ་ལུ་ ལན་བཞི་རེ་ཡོད་མི་ལས་ ལན་ངོ་མ་ ག་ཡིན་མི་འདི་ གནམ་ཁ་རྒྱབ།

- ༦། ས་ལས་ལོ་ཐོག་སྒྱུས་ ཟེར་མི་འདི་
 ༡། བྱེད་པ་པོ་འདི་དཔེ་ཡིན་པས།
 ༢། འབྲེལ་སྒྲུའི་དཔེ་ཡིན་པས།
 ༣། འབྲུང་ཁུངས་ཀྱི་དཔེ་ཡིན་པས།
 ༤། སྒྲར་བསྐྱེད་དཔེ་ཡིན་པས།

- ༧། སྒྲོ་བཟའ་.....ཉལ་ཡི། ཟེར་བའི་ས་སྒྲོང་ནང་ ཡང་ ག་ཅི་ཐོབ་དགོས་སྒྲོ་
 ༡། འབད་ ཐོབ་དགོས་ཡིན།
 ༢། སྒྲོ་ ཐོབ་དགོས་ཡིན།
 ༣། འདི་ ཐོབ་དགོས་ཡིན།
 ༤། ཉི་ ཐོབ་དགོས་ཡིན།

- ༩༽ སྒྲོན་འཇུག་གིས་འབད་ མིང་གཞིའི་ཚེད་སྒྲོ་འགྱུར་འགྱུ་མི་འདི་ དཔེར་ན་
- ཀ༽ བརྟགས། གཞན། བཤད། དཔྱད། བཟུམ་ཡིན།
- ཁ༽ བདེན། བཟྱི། དགོང། བཞི། བཟུམ་ཡིན།
- ག༽ མཚོ། དབང། དབུལ། དམན། བཟུམ་ཡིན།
- ང༽ མཐུན། མཐོ། དགོངས། འཇིག། བཟུམ་ཡིན།

- ༡༽ སྒྲོབ་དཔོན་.....སྒྲོབ་སྒྲོན་འདི་ ལག་ཆེ། ཟེར་བའི་ས་སྒྲོང་ནང་ སྤང་
- ཀ༽ གི་ འཕྲོབ་ཡིན།
- ཁ༽ གྱི་ འཕྲོབ་ཡིན།
- ག༽ གྱིས་ འཕྲོབ་ཡིན།
- ང༽ གྱི་ འཕྲོབ་ཡིན།

- ༡༠༽ བདེན་པར་གྲུབ། ཟེར་བའི་སྐབས་ གྲུབ་ཟེར་བའི་ཆོག་འདི་
- ཀ༽ དུས་ཆོག་ཡིན།
- ཁ༽ བྱེད་འབྲེལ་བྱ་ཆོག་ཡིན།
- ག༽ བྱེད་མེད་ལས་ཆོག་ཡིན།
- ང༽ སྐུལ་ཆོག་ཡིན།

དྲི་བ་ ག༽ མིང་ཆོག་ལག་ལེན་གྱི་དྲི་བ།

འོག་གི་ དྲི་བ་རེ་ལུ་ ལན་བཞི་རེ་ཡོད་མི་ལས་ ལན་ངོ་མ་ ག་ཡིན་མི་འདི་ གདམ་ཁ་རྒྱབ།

- ༡༡༽ མིག་རྩིས་གི་ཞེ་ས་ལུ་
- ཀ༽ མཛི་མ་ ཟེར་སྒྲུབ་ཡིན།
- ཁ༽ གཅན་གཅན་ ཟེར་སྒྲུབ་ཡིན།

ག། སྤྱན་རླུ་མེ་ཟེར་སྤྲུབ་ཡིན།

ང། སྤྱན་པགས་ཟེར་སྤྲུབ་ཡིན།

༡༣། ཆར་པ་ཟམ་མ་ཟིམ་མི། ཆར་བཀའ་བཀའ་དགོ་མ་བདེ།

ཁའ་བཟུང་ཡོད་པ་མེད་པ་མེད། དམ་ཆོག་སྤྲུང་དགོ་མ་བདེ། ཟེར་བའི་སྤྲུབ་པ་ ཡོད་པ་མེད་པ་མེད། ཟེར་མི་འདི་

ག། ཡོད་ཡོད་རང་ འདྲམ་ཅིག་ ཟེར་བའི་དོན་ཡིན།

ཁ། མེད་མེད་རང་ འདྲམ་ཅིག་ ཟེར་བའི་དོན་ཡིན།

ག། ཡོད་རྒྱུ་མེད་རྒྱུ་ ཟེར་བའི་དོན་ཡིན།

ང། ཡོད་པ་བཟུམ་ མེད་པ་བཟུམ་ ཟེར་བའི་དོན་ཡིན།

༡༤། འོག་གི་རྫོང་ཆོག་ཚུ་ལས་ རྫོང་ཁ་དག་ཤོས་འདི་

ག། ཞལ་ཐག་དཔུང་མ་ལས་ རྒྱགས་འབད་ར་ རོ་ཆ་ཡི། ཟེར་མི་འདི་ཡིན།

ཁ། ཞལ་ཐག་དཔུང་མ་ལས་ གནམ་མེད་ས་མེད་ རོ་ཆ་ཡི། ཟེར་མི་འདི་ཡིན།

ག། ཞལ་ཐག་དཔུང་མ་ལས་ རོ་ཐུགས་འབད་ར་ ཆ་ཡི། ཟེར་མི་འདི་ཡིན།

ང། ཞལ་ཐག་དཔུང་མ་ལས་ རོ་ཆ་ཡི་ རྒྱགས་འབད་ར། ཟེར་མི་འདི་ཡིན།

༡༥། གདན་འདི་ སར་འབག་ཤོག་ཟེར་སྤྲུབ་དེས། ཟེར་མི་འདི་ ཞེ་ས་ནང་འབད་བ་ཅིན་

ག། གདན་འདི་ སར་བསྐྱམས་བྱོན་ཟེར་སྤྲུབ་དེས། ཟེར་ སྤྲུབ་དགོ།

ཁ། གདན་འདི་ སར་བསྐྱམས་བྱོན་ཟེར་གསུངས་དེས། ཟེར་ སྤྲུབ་དགོ།

ག། བཞུགས་གདན་འདི་ སར་འབག་ཤོག་ཟེར་གསུངས་དེས། ཟེར་ སྤྲུབ་དགོ།

ང། བཞུགས་གདན་འདི་ སར་འབག་ཤོག་ཟེར་སྤྲུབ་དེས། ཟེར་ སྤྲུབ་དགོ།

༡༦། ཆོ་དང་བསོད་ནམས་ལུ་ ཞེ་ས་འེན་

ག། སྤྱོད་བསོད་དང་ཁ་རྗེ་ཟེར་སྤྲུབ་ཡིན།

ཁ། སྤྱོད་ཆོ་དང་སྤྱོད་བསོད་ཟེར་སྤྲུབ་ཡིན།

- ག། ལ་རྩེ་དང་དབང་ཐང་ཟེར་སྒྲུབ་ཡིན།
 ང། སྒྲི་ཆེ་དང་ སྒྲི་བསོད་ནམས་ཟེར་སྒྲུབ་ཡིན།

དྲི་བ་ ང། རྣམ་གྲངས་འབྲི་ནིའི་དྲི་བ།

༡༤། ལས་ལེན། ཟེར་བའི་རྣམ་གྲངས་ འོག་གི་བཞི་ལས་ ག་འདི་འོས་འབབ་འདུག་གོ?

- ཀ། ལག་བཟེད། ཟེར་མི་འདི་ འོས་འབབ་འདུག།
 ཁ། འབད་གོ། ཟེར་མི་འདི་ འོས་འབབ་འདུག།
 ག། དམ་བཅའ། ཟེར་མི་འདི་ འོས་འབབ་འདུག།
 ང། ལས་སྒྲངས། ཟེར་མི་འདི་ འོས་འབབ་འདུག།

༡༥། ལས་དགེ་སྤྲིག་ཟེར་བའི་ ཆོག་གི་ རྣམ་གྲངས་ འོས་འབབ་ཆེ་ཤོས་ར་

- ཀ། ལས་བཟང་ངན། ཟེར་མི་འདི་ཡིན།
 ཁ། ལས་ཆེ་ཆུང་། ཟེར་མི་འདི་ཡིན།
 ག། ལས་མཐོ་དམན། ཟེར་མི་འདི་ཡིན།
 ང། ལས་དྲག་ཞན། ཟེར་མི་འདི་ཡིན།

༡༦། འདྲིས་བཤེས་ ཟེར་བའི་ཆོག་གི་རྣམ་གྲངས་འདི་

- ཀ། མཉོ་ཤེས་ ཟེར་འབྲི་དགོ།
 ཁ། མཐུན་བཤེས་ ཟེར་འབྲི་དགོ།
 ག། དགེ་བཤེས་ ཟེར་འབྲི་དགོ།
 ང། སྒྲུབ་ཤེས་ ཟེར་འབྲི་དགོ།

༡༧། རྒྱལ་ཁྲ་པ་ལུ་ མིང་གི་རྣམ་གྲངས་གཞན་ ག་ཅི་སྒྲུབ་འོང་གོ?

- ཀ། ཆོ་འཕུལ་རྒྱལ་ ཟེར་སྒྲུབ་འོང།
 ཁ། སྒྲུབ་རྒྱ་ ཟེར་སྒྲུབ་འོང།

ག། ཡར་འཛིན་ལྷ་མོ་ ཟེར་སྐྱབ་འོང།

ང། སྐྱུལ་ལྷ་ ཟེར་སྐྱབ་འོང།

༡༠། ཏུས་ཚོད་ འཕྲོ་བཞག་ མ་བཏང། ཟེར་བའི་སྐབས་ འཕྲོ་བཞག་གི་ རྣམ་གྲངས་མེན་མི་ ག་ཨིན་པས་?

ཀ། སྒྲོང་ལོག།

ཁ། བར་སྒྲོང།

ག། རྒྱ་བཟང།

ང། ཡོངས་རྒྱུགས།

རྩ་བ་ ཅ། འགལ་མིང་འབྲི་ནིའི་རྩ་བ།

འོག་གི་ རྩ་བ་རེ་ལུ་ ལན་བཞི་རེ་ཡོད་མི་ལས་ ལན་ངོ་མ་ ག་ཨིན་མི་འདི་ གདམ་ཁ་རྒྱབ།

༡༡། འཇིག་རྟེན་ཕྱི་མ། ཟེར་བའི་འགལ་མིང་

ཀ། འཇིག་རྟེན་འདས་པ། ཟེར་ཨིན།

ཁ། འཇིག་རྟེན་སྐྱེ་མ། ཟེར་ཨིན།

ག། འཇིག་རྟེན་བྱུང་མ། ཟེར་ཨིན།

ང། འཇིག་རྟེན་རྒྱུ་མ། ཟེར་ཨིན།

༡༢། བཙོན་འགྲུས་ཀྱི་འགལ་མིང་ མེན་མི་འདི་

ཀ། ལེ་ལོ། ཟེར་མི་འདི་ཨིན།

ཁ། བག་ཡེངས། ཟེར་མི་འདི་ཨིན།

ག། རྣམ་གཡེང། ཟེར་མི་འདི་ཨིན།

ང། སྒྲོ་བ། ཟེར་མི་འདི་ཨིན།

༡༩ ་ དགོངསམ་ཁྲེལ་ ཟེར་བའི་ཚིག་གི་འགལ་མིང་འདི་

ཀ་ ཕྱིགས་བཟའ།

ཁ་ ཐུགས་དགེས།

ག་ སེམས་དགའ།

ང་ སེམས་སྒྲོ།

༢༠ ་ ཏུས་གཏན་རྒྱུ་ གི་ འགལ་མིང་ འོས་འབབ་མེད་མི་འདི་

ཀ་ སྐབས་སྐབས།

ཁ་ བརྒྱལ་མ།

ག་ འཕྲལ་འཕྲལ།

ང་ ཞུག་རང།

༢༡ ་ ཡར་རྒྱས་ ཟེར་བའི་ཚིག་གི་ འགལ་མིང་ འོས་འབབ་མེད་མི་འདི་

ཀ་ མར་ཉམས། ཟེར་མི་འདི་ཡིན་མས།

ཁ་ མར་འགྲིབ། ཟེར་མི་འདི་ཡིན་མས།

ག་ མར་འབབ། ཟེར་མི་འདི་ཡིན་མས།

ང་ མར་རྒྱས། ཟེར་མི་འདི་ཡིན་མས།

SECTION B: ENGLISH LANGUAGE**Part I: Comprehension**

Direction: Read the following passage and answer Questions 26-30 by choosing the answer to each question. Answers should be based on the information given in the passage.

The passage given below is from http://www.2iim.com/india_mba_iim_cat_faq/rc-sample-test.shtml.

First AOL and Time Warner announced their intention to combine. Then came Time Warner/EMI and Tribune/ Times Mirror. Even more significant, however, has been the speculation that these mergers have caused: If these transactions are consummated, a large number of additional media mergers are expected. There is even the possibility of a nightmare scenario-a wave of media mergers so large that within a decade most of our information will be supplied by perhaps six of these huge conglomerates and a fringe of much smaller firms.

It's time to ask two critical questions. Is this kind of media oligopoly what we, as a society, want? And if not, can the anti-trust laws effectively prevent the threatened merger wave? The answer to the first question is clear. We do not want a media oligopoly. The answer to the second question, however, is far less certain. We should distrust a media oligopoly because it would give undue control to a small number of individuals. This need not manifest itself in a price rise for the daily newspaper or AOL's monthly fee. Rather, it could consist of a change in editorial viewpoints, a shift in the relative prominence of links to certain websites or a decision not to cover certain topics, because they are not "newsworthy". These problems could exist without any improper intent on the part of the media barons. Even if they try to be fair and objective, they will necessarily bring their own worldview to the job. And in time some of these conglomerates may be controlled by people who are not fair or objective.

At first it might appear that the anti-trust laws can be of little help in grappling with the issues presented by large media mergers. The anti-merger laws are commonly understood as protecting price competition and a relatively small number of firms - to greatly oversimplify, let's say at most half a dozen - are normally thought to be enough to keep a market price - competitive. In industry after industry, firms merge until there is only a handful left, and the anti-trust enforcers are normally unable to do anything to prevent this. (In former years mergers were governed by an "incipiency" standard that prevented mergers and merger waves well before they would have led to very large or likely anti-competitive problems.) Even if a handful of firms are enough to insure effective competition in most industries, would six conglomerate media firms be sufficient for the diversity of viewpoints necessary to democracy? Would we be reassured if they could somehow guarantee that they would sell their magazines and internet advertisements at competitive prices?

I am hopeful that the anti-trust laws, if correctly and vigorously interpreted, are adaptable enough to meet this challenge. This is because anti-trust is not exclusively about price. It is essentially about choice - about giving consumers a competitive range of options in the marketplace so that they can make their own, effective selection from the markets' offerings. Consumers should be able to make their choices along any dimension important to them - including price, variety and editorial viewpoint.

Communications media compete in part by offering independent editorial viewpoints and an independent gatekeeper function. Six media firms cannot effectively respond to the demand for choice or diversity competition by extending their product lines, because new media products will inevitably bear, to some degree, the perspective of their corporate parent. For these reasons competition in terms of editorial viewpoint or gate-keeping can be guaranteed only by insuring that a media market contains a significantly larger number of firms than is required for price competition in other, more conventional markets.

It is unclear, however, whether this interpretation of the anti-trust laws will be applied by the enforcement agencies and the courts. What is needed, therefore, is a much more careful look at the challenges that will be raised by future media mergers.

This could best be accomplished if Congress created a Temporary Committee to Study Media Mergers and Media Convergence. This committee could include members of Congress, the heads of the Federal Trade Commission, the Federal Communications Commission, the Justice Department's anti-trust division, CEOs of media companies, and the representatives of consumer groups. The committee would identify problems that may be caused by large media mergers and by media convergence. If the committee concludes that existing anti-trust laws are inadequate, it should recommend to Congress that new anti-merger legislation be enacted. This may be the only way to prevent the nightmare scenario of a media oligopoly.

26. A wave of media mergers could

- A. be a threat to democracy.
- B. result in limiting editorial viewpoints.
- C. result in misuse of certain laws.
- D. both (A) and (B).

27. According to the passage, what could be the most significant outcome of media oligopoly?

- A. An increase in the cost of newspapers.
- B. A shift of power to people who might not be balanced and fair in their views about the media.

- C. Certain websites may get more prominence than others.
- D. There will be no competition among the newspapers.

28. Which of the following statements, according to the author, are true:

- (i) Half a dozen firms are enough to keep the market price – competitive.
 - (ii) Half a dozen companies are not enough to provide a democratic media.
 - (iii) Enforcement agencies may not interpret the anti-trust laws correctly.
 - (iv) Half a dozen companies will be inadequate to meet the consumer demand for product diversity.
- A. (i), (ii)
 - B. (i), (ii), (iii)
 - C. (ii), (iii), (iv)
 - D. (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)

29. The current anti-trust laws

- A. are not at all sufficient to deal with issues relating to large scale media mergers.
- B. can prevent mergers from happening.
- C. will be effective if properly interpreted.
- D. favour a particular company or group of companies.

30. To get a clear picture of the challenges posed by media mergers, the author recommends:

- A. Creation of strict laws.
- B. Strengthening the enforcement agencies.
- C. Creation of a study committee by the Congress.
- D. None of the above.

Part II: Grammar

Direction: Select the correct word or phrase to complete the following grammatical and idiomatic sentences.

31. Agriculture in Bhutan has _____ industrial progress.

- A. kept pace with
- B. kept paces along

- C. kept its pace for
D. kept pace together with

32. He is _____ if he does not meet this situation boldly.

- A. unworthy of his salt
B. not worth his salt
C. not of worth to his salt
D. not worth of the salt

33. I know I have a copy of the book you need, but at the moment, I can't _____ it.

- A. lay my hands on
B. lay my hands to
C. lay my fingers on
D. lay my fingers to

34. Dema is a great hand _____ organizing meetings.

- A. in
B. at
C. for
D. to

35. Did you think you _____ somewhere before?

- A. saw me
B. seen me
C. had seen me
D. have seen me

Part III: Vocabulary

36. Correctly match the words in column A to their meanings in column B and choose the correct response pattern.

Column A		Column B	
1	decent	W	fanciful or unreal occurrence
2	descent	X	to disagree or to differ in opinion
3	dissent	Y	appropriate or in good taste
		Z	to decline or the act of moving downward

- A. 1=Z, 2=Y, 3=X
B. 1=Y, 2=Z, 3=X

- C. 1=Y, 2=W, 3=Z
- D. 1=X, 2=W, 3=Z

37. What is the 'tube' or 'underground' in Britain synonymous to in America?

- A. mafia
- B. maize
- C. potato
- D. subway

38. Which of the following sentences best differentiates between the words "illicit" and "elicit"?

- A. illicit means 'legitimate' and elicit means 'exclusive'.
- B. illicit means to 'support legally' and elicit means 'reject the law'.
- C. illicit means 'illegal' and elicit means 'extract a reply or reaction'.
- D. illicit means 'direct meaning' and elicit means 'not directly but indirectly implied'.

39. Which of the given words can substitute the sentence given below:

Parts of a country behind the coast or a river bank.

- A. Swamps
- B. Archipelago
- C. Isthmus
- D. Hinterland

40. Who is a fanatic?

- A. One filled with excessive and mistaken enthusiasm in cause
- B. A Martyr who can sacrifice his/her life
- C. A Pedant who criticizes religious beliefs
- D. A Patriot.

Part IV: Synonyms

41. The word *demeanor* has similar meaning to

- A. bearing
- B. balance
- C. behaviour
- D. background

42. Choose the word that is closest in meaning to the underlined word in the sentence.

I rather like the quaint little house at the end of the street.

- A. old
- B. quiet
- C. haunted
- D. unusual

43. Choose the word that is closest in meaning to the underlined word in the sentence.

The Principal had a sympathetic presence, albeit a commanding one.

- A. further more
- B. because
- C. not only
- D. although

44. The word *intermittent* has the same meaning as:

- A. prolonged
- B. sporadic
- C. incoherent
- D. intervening

45. Choose the word that is closest in meaning to the underlined word in the sentence.

In light of the evidence produced in court, it was the judge's decision to exonerate her.

- A. acquit
- B. convict
- C. censure
- D. condemn

Part V: Antonyms

46. Which of the following words has the opposite meaning of "success"?

- A. diminish
- B. fiasco
- C. refutation
- D. catastrophe

47. Which of the following words has the opposite meaning of “increase”?

- A. shrink
- B. restrain
- C. dwindle
- D. replenish

48. Choose the word that means the opposite of the underlined word in the statement.

The world media has tended to focus far more upon the occasional discord than on the spectacular achievements.

- A. tranquility
- B. harmony
- C. failure
- D. confusion

49. Choose the word that means the opposite of the underlined word in the sentence.

He was poor and arrogant.

- A. conceited
- B. haughty
- C. proud
- D. timid

50. Choose the word that means the opposite of the underlined word in the question.

What can we do to alleviate the pain?

- A. elevate
- B. sharpen
- C. aggravate
- D. promote

SECTION C: PROBLEM SOLVING

51. If you roll a fair-sided die twice, what is the probability of getting a double?

- A. $\frac{1}{3}$
- B. $\frac{1}{6}$
- C. $\frac{1}{12}$
- D. $\frac{1}{24}$

52. Name the 3-digit number. My ones digit is an even number which is three times as much as my tens digit. My tens digit is the same as my hundreds digit. The sum of all my digits is 10. Which number am I?

- A. 424
- B. 028
- C. 226
- D. 622

53. Read the statements given below and answer the question that follows.

Dorji saw more movies than Penjor.

Penjor saw fewer movies than lhamo.

Lhamo saw more movies than Dorji.

If first two statements are true, the third statement is

- A. true
- B. false
- C. uncertain
- D. both (A) and (B)

54. What is the missing letter: A F D I G L J ____

- A. O
- B. M
- C. P
- D. Q

55. Read the statements given below and answer the question that follows.

Fact 1: Tissot watches cost between Nu. 1000 and Nu. 10,000.

Fact 2: Some Tissot watches have Titanium frames.

Fact 3: Some Tissot watches have steel frames.

If the above three statements are facts, which of the following statements must also be a fact?

- I. Tissot watches with Titanium frames cost more than the one with steel frames.
 - II. Expensive Tissot watches last longer than cheap ones.
 - III. Only a few Tissot watches cost less than Nu. 1000.
- A. I only
 - B. II only
 - C. II and III only
 - D. None of the statements is a known fact

56. Which fraction is greater than $\frac{1}{2}$?

- A. $\frac{2}{5}$
- B. $\frac{4}{7}$
- C. $\frac{4}{9}$
- D. $\frac{5}{11}$

57. If you unscramble the letters 'AKBSLLTAEB', you will get the name of a

- A. place
- B. sport
- C. country
- D. river

58. If an object travels five feet in a second, how many feet will it travel in 1 hour?

- A. 60
- B. 300
- C. 1800
- D. 18000

59. A basket contains 55 apples. The apples are red and green in colour. 20 apples are green in colour. If Sonam randomly picks an apple, what is the probability that she picks a red apple?
- A. $20/55$
B. $35/55$
C. $20/35$
D. $35/20$
60. Dorji earns Nu. 15000 in a month. His family uses one LPG cylinder a month. If one LPG cylinder costs Nu. 1200, what percentage of his monthly salary is spent for cooking?
- A. 8%
B. 10%
C. 80%
D. 92%
61. If $a/b=0.25$. What is the negative value of the reciprocal of the fraction a/b ?
- A. -4
B. -5
C. -6
D. -11
62. If $\text{Speed} = \text{Distance} / \text{Time}$. Which of the following formula are true?
- (i) $\text{Distance} = \text{Speed} * \text{Time}$
(ii) $\text{Time} = \text{Distance} / \text{Speed}$
(iii) $\text{Distance} = \text{Speed} / \text{Time}$
(iv) $\text{Time} = \text{Distance} * \text{Speed}$
- A. (i) and (ii)
B. (iii) and (iv)
C. (i) and (iii)
D. (ii) and (iv)
63. How many two digit numbers are multiples of both 7 and 4?
- A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4

64. Car parking along Norzin Lam is charged at flat X Ngultrum for any amount of time up to three hours, and $\frac{1}{5}$ of X Ngultrum each hour or fraction of an hour after the first three hours. How much does it cost to park for 5 hours and 30 minutes?
- A. $2X$
B. $2.5X$
C. $3.5X$
D. $1.5X$
65. In a family, Sonam weighs twice as much as Choden. Choden's weight is 90% of Karma's. Deki's weight is 120% of Karma's. Who is the heaviest in the family?
- A. Sonam
B. Choden
C. Deki
D. Karma
66. 20 unskilled workers can finish a job in 50 hours. The same job can be finished by 25 skilled workers in 20 hours. If 10 unskilled and 10 skilled workers are employed, how long will they take to complete the same job?
- A. 30.3 hrs
B. 33.3 hrs
C. 43.0 hrs
D. 45.0 hrs
67. A piece of wood 10 meters long is cut into three smaller pieces. If the first one is 2.7 meters and the second one is 3.5 meters longer than the third one, how long is the shortest of the three pieces?
- A. 3.0 meters
B. 3.8 meters
C. 2.8 meters
D. 1.9 meters
68. Two numbers are in ratio of 10:7. If the sum of the numbers is 34, what is the smaller number?
- A. 14
B. 20
C. 34
D. 17

69. In a shop, for every pant there are 3 shirts and for every 9 shirts there are 27 pairs of shoes. Express the ratio of pants to shirts to shoes in the store.

- A. 2:3:4
- B. 1:3:9
- C. 3:7:10
- D. 4:7:11

70. Arrange these fractions in ascending order: $\frac{2}{201}$; $\frac{3}{202}$; $\frac{1}{200}$; $\frac{4}{205}$

- A. $\frac{2}{201}$; $\frac{3}{202}$; $\frac{1}{200}$; $\frac{4}{205}$
- B. $\frac{1}{200}$; $\frac{2}{201}$; $\frac{3}{202}$; $\frac{4}{205}$
- C. $\frac{4}{205}$; $\frac{2}{201}$; $\frac{3}{202}$; $\frac{1}{200}$
- D. $\frac{3}{202}$; $\frac{2}{201}$; $\frac{1}{200}$; $\frac{4}{205}$

71. Person X bought a car for Nu. 500,000. He sold it to Person Y at 20% profit. Person Y in turn sold the car to Person Z at 20% profit. What is Person Y's profit in terms of Person X's profit?

- A. 100%
- B. 140%
- C. 40%
- D. 120%

72. Deki can carry 6 cartoons of milk. If there are 32 boxes of cartoons in her ware house, how many full trips does she have to make for her to transport all the cartoons of milk from ware house to her shop?

- A. 4
- B. 5
- C. 6
- D. 7

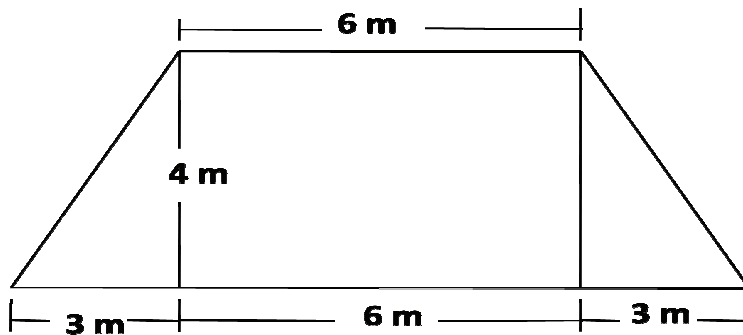
73. The pass percentage of a school stands at 95% with 570 students passing the annual examinations. How many more students in the school would have to pass to raise the pass percentage to 98%?
- A. 18 students
 - B. 25 students
 - C. 20 students
 - D. 15 students
74. The weight of an object on Planet X is twice that of its weight on Earth and one third of its weight on Planet Y. If an object on Earth weighs 100 units, what is its weight on Planet Y?
- A. 200 units
 - B. 400 units
 - C. 300 units
 - D. 600 units
75. Four men are trying to catch a crazy bull. Jigme is directly behind the bull. Rinzin is behind Jigme. Rada is behind Rinzin. Migmar is ahead of the bull walking down the street in the opposite direction. As the men and bull run, Migmar turns around and joins the team. He runs in behind Rinzin. Jigme runs faster and is alongside the bull on the left. Rinzin runs faster and is alongside the bull on the right. Which man is directly behind the bull?
- A. Jigme
 - B. Rinzin
 - C. Rada
 - D. Migmar

SECTION D: DATA INTERPRETATION

76. What arithmetic process should be used when deciding how many cookies each child should get when distributing twelve cookies equally among three children?

- A. Addition
- B. Subtraction
- C. Multiplication
- D. Division

77. Study the trapezoid given below.



What is the area of the trapezoid?

- A. 22 m^2
- B. 26 m^2
- C. 36 m^2
- D. 48 m^2

Use the table given below to answer questions 78 and 79

The table shows a series of IQ tests (8 in total), each time with 20 questions, were conducted for two students as shown below:

Student	No. of IQ test conducted and scores							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sonam	15	17	10	12	14	11	9	16
Dechen	15	16	15	17	17	9	17	14

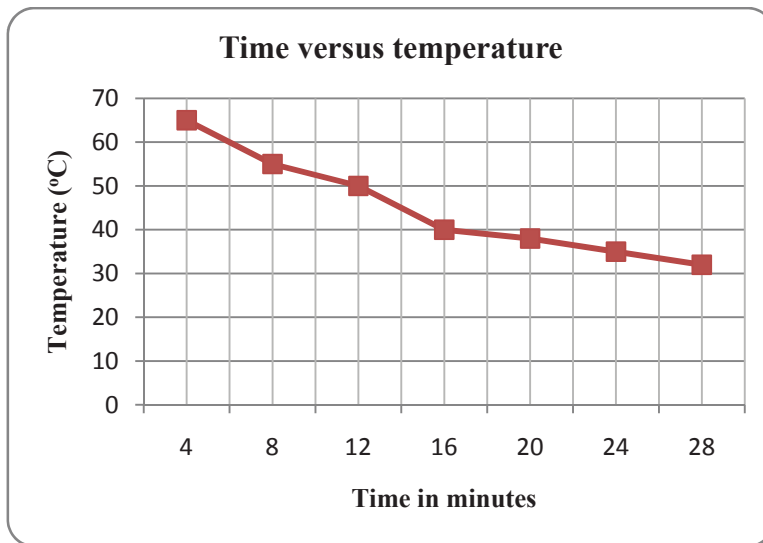
78. What is the Mode of Sonam's score?

- A. The Mode is the average of two middle numbers
- B. Number 13 is the Mode
- C. There is no Mode
- D. The Mode for Sonam's score is 9 to 17

79. By how much is Dechen's Mean different from her lowest score?

- A. 3
- B. 6
- C. 7
- D. 9

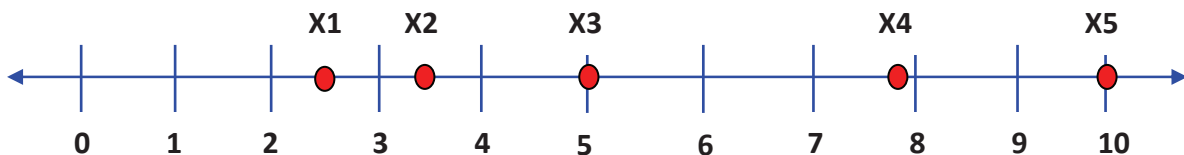
80. Jigme recorded the temperature of a liquid every four minutes in the graph shown below:



What happens to the temperature of the liquid between minute 8 and minute 16?

- A. It increases by 10°C
- B. It decreases by 15°C
- C. It increases by 15°C
- D. It decreases by 8°C

Use the number line given below to answer questions 81 and 82



81. Which point on the number line above could approximately represent $\sqrt{10}$?

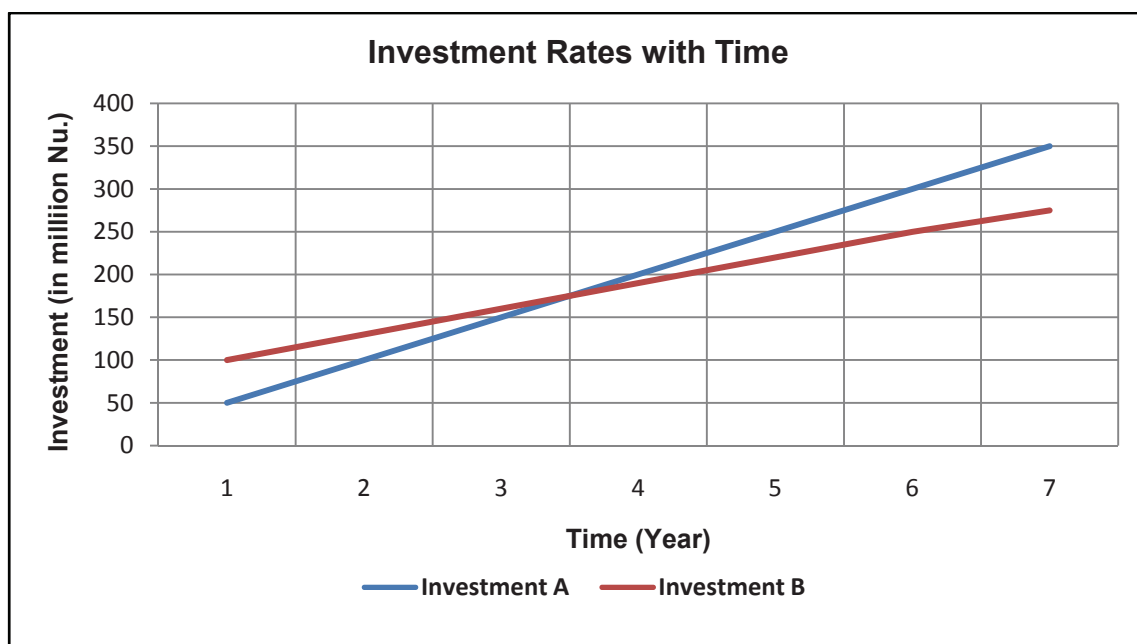
- A. X1
- B. X2
- C. X3
- D. X4

82. $\sqrt{24}$ is a number between

- A. 0 and 1
- B. 1 and 2
- C. 2 and 4
- D. 4 and 5

Use the line graph given below to answer question 83

The changing values of two investments are shown in the graph below.



83. How do the amount initially invested and the rate of increase for investment A compare with those of investment B?

Compared to investment B, investment A has a

- A. lesser initial investment and a lesser rate of increase.
- B. lesser initial investment and the same rate of increase.
- C. lesser initial investment and a greater rate of increase.
- D. greater initial investment and a lesser rate of increase.

Use the table given below to answer questions 84, 85 and 86

The table compares four different project plans and the associated time it will take to complete each of the four phases of the plan. The numbers in the table represent the number of weeks it will take to complete the indicated phase.

Timetable to complete the project

Plan	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4
A	3	4	10	5
B	5	6	9	3
C	1	5	12	9
D	3	3	11	7

84. Of the following phases, which will take the longest to complete?

- A. Phase 1
- B. Phase 2
- C. Phase 3
- D. Phase 4

85. If the total number of weeks for Plan D were reduced by 25%, how many weeks would it take to complete the project?

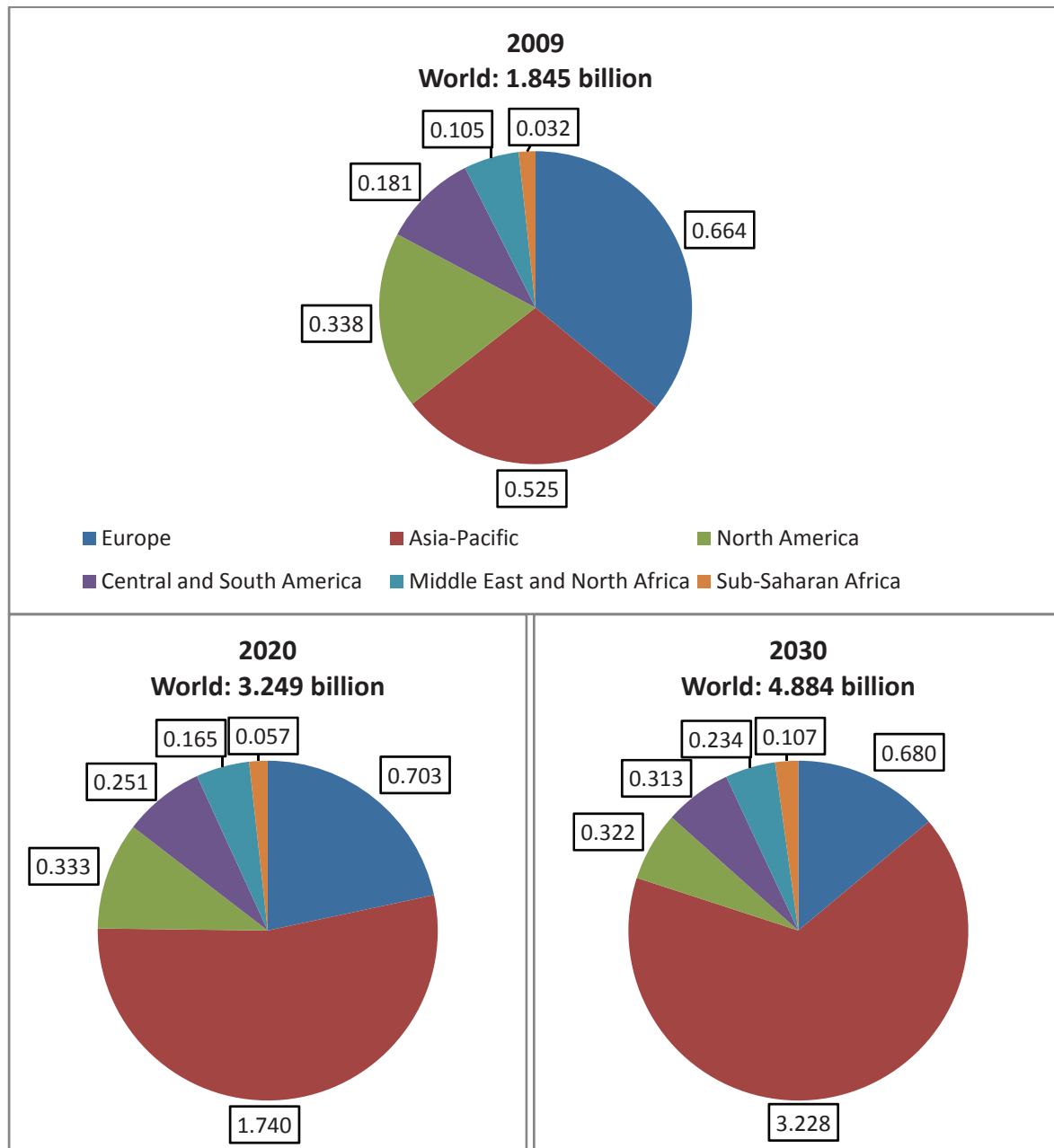
- A. 18
- B. 28
- C. 30
- D. 35

86. If each Plan utilized a new design that eliminated the need for Phase 3, which Plans would take the LEAST and the MOST number of total weeks?

- A. Plan (A) and Plan (B)
- B. Plan (B) and Plan (C)
- C. Plan (C) and Plan (D)
- D. Plan (A) and Plan (C)

Use the pie charts given below to answer questions 87, 88 and 89

The pie charts below show the middle class population (billions) in the world in 2009 and projections for 2020 and 2030.
(Ref: Human Development Report 2013)



87. By what percentage is the middle class in Asia Pacific projected to change between 2020 and 2030?

A	B	C	D
85.52%	66.09%	50.32%	14.88%

88. In 2009, what was the difference in the middle class population in North America against the global middle class population?

A	B	C	D
9.640 billion	8.985 billion	0.852 billion	1.507 billion

89. Which region shows a constant decline in middle class population over the years?

A	B	C	D
Europe	Middle East & North Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	North America

Use the following data to answer questions 90, 91 and 92

The following data represents unemployed persons by sex who have been seeking work for more than six months.

Age Group	Female	Male
15-19 years	2	1
20-24 years	34	19
25-29 years	28	16
30-34 years	31	20
35-39 years	20	10
40-44 years	5	0
45-49 years	17	6
50-54 years	30	37
55-59 years	4	3

90. What fraction of the unemployed males is 34 years and less?

A	B	C	D
Two third	One half	One fifth	One third

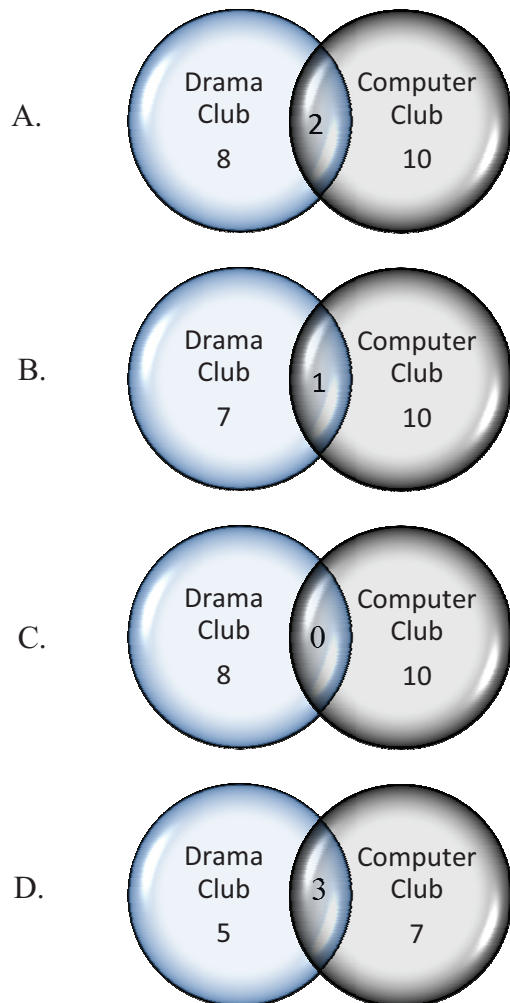
91. What percentage of the unemployed females are 35 years and more?

A	B	C	D
44.44%	50.00%	55.55%	76.00%

92. What is the ratio of Male to Female in the age group of 35 to 39 years?

A	B	C	D
2:1	1:2	5:0	0:5

93. Lopen Sonam has 15 students. Eight students belong to the Drama Club and ten students belong to the Computer Club. Some students belong to both the clubs. Which Venn diagram given below represents these data?



94. Kinley plans to plant one type of flower and one type of vegetable in her garden. She chooses the plants from the table given below.

Plants

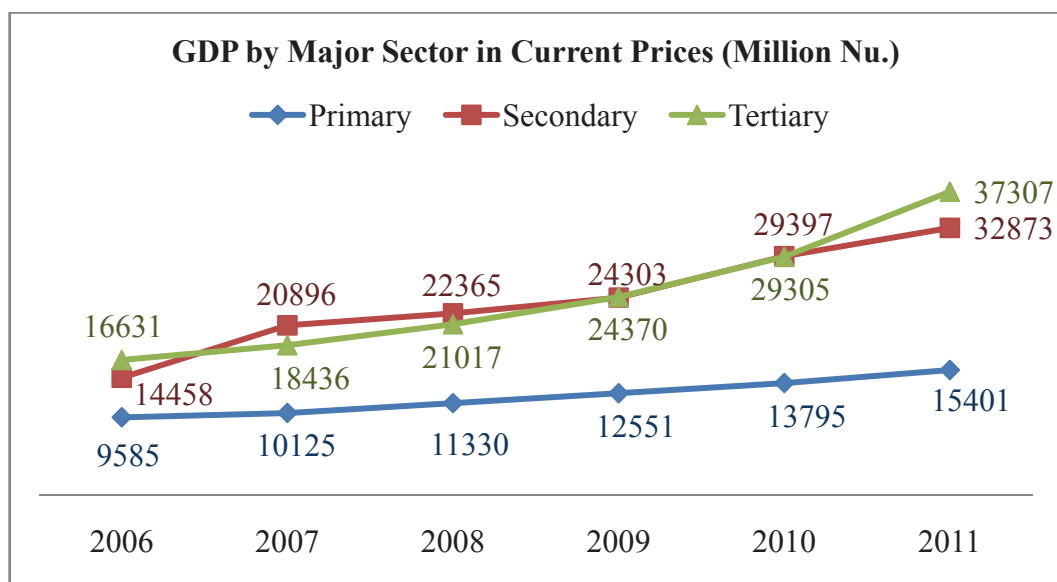
Flowers	Vegetables
Roses	Carrots
Tulips	Peas

Which one of the following lists shows all the different combinations of one flower and one vegetable that Kinley can plant?

- A. Roses and Carrots, Roses and Peas
- B. Roses and Carrots, Roses and Peas, Tulips and Carrots, Tulips and Peas
- C. Roses and Carrots, Tulips and Peas, Roses and Tulips, Carrots and Peas
- D. Roses and Carrots, Roses and Peas, Roses and Tulips, Tulips and Carrots, Tulips and Peas, Carrots and Peas.

Use the data in the graph given below to answer questions 95 and 96

The graph below shows the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by major sector.



95. What is the change in percentage of GDP increase in the Tertiary sector in 2011 against that of the Primary sector in 2006?

A	B	C	D
289.2%	124.3%	74.3%	59.1%

96. In which sector and year was there the highest increase in GDP from the preceding year?

A	B	C	D
Tertiary, 2010	Tertiary, 2011	Secondary, 2010	Secondary, 2011

Use the table given below to answer questions 97 & 98.

The table presents the life expectancy and the healthy life expectancy by sex for five South Asian countries according to the World Health Report, 2004. (In the table, M: Male and F: Female).

	Life Expectancy	Healthy Life Expectancy
Bhutan	61.3	52.9
	M: 60.2 F: 62.4	M: 52.9 F: 52.9
India	61.0	53.2
	M: 60.1 F: 62.0	M: 53.2 F: 53.1
Maldives	66.1	57.8
	M: 66.5 F: 65.6	M: 59.0 F: 56.6
Nepal	60.1	51.8
	M: 59.9 F: 60.2	M: 52.5 F: 51.1
Sri Lanka	70.3	61.6
	M: 67.2 F: 74.3	M: 59.2 F: 64.0

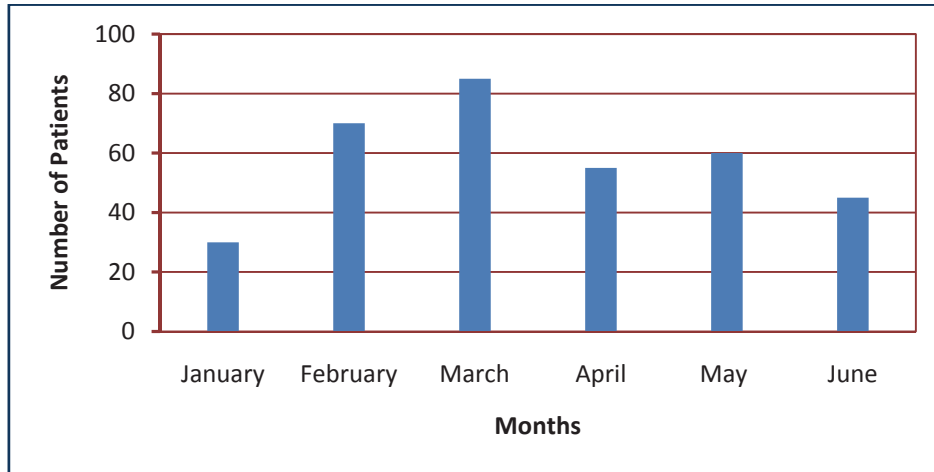
97. What is the difference between the highest and lowest Life Expectancy in the data given?

A	B	C	D
10.3 years	10.2 years	9.3 years	14.4 years

98. The gap between Life Expectancy and Healthy Life Expectancy gives us the expected lost healthy years. What is the average expected lost healthy years for Bhutan, Maldives and Sri Lanka?

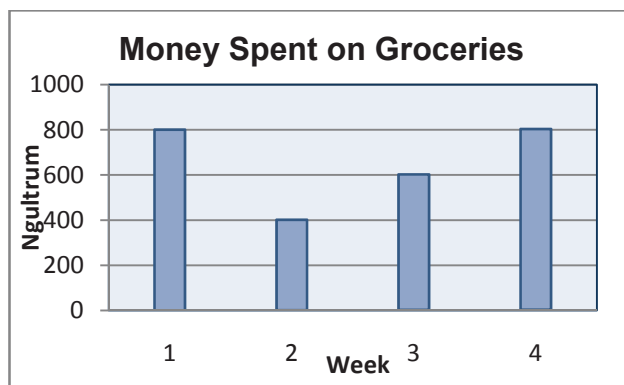
A	B	C	D
8.33 years	8.26 years	8.46 years	8.40ears

99. The bar graph shows the number of patients who visited the JDWNR Hospital at Thimphu till June this year.

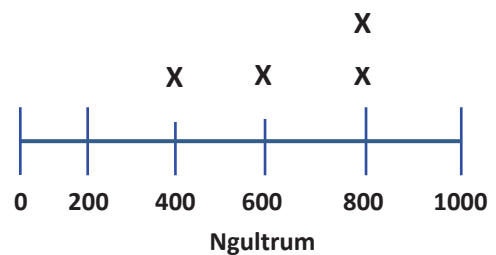


How many more patients visited the Hospital in May than in January?

- A. 15 patients
 - B. 30 patients
 - C. 40 patients
 - D. 80 patients
100. Karma goes grocery shopping once a week and keeps track of how much money he spends. He made a bar graph and a line plot to display these data.



Weekly Amounts Spent on Groceries



What information can be found only on the bar graph?

- A. the number of weeks he shopped
- B. the week he spent the least money
- C. the most money he spent in one week
- D. the least money he spent in one week

Sheet for rough work

Sheet for rough work

Sheet for rough work

Sheet for rough work

Sheet for rough work