

SECTION B: DZONGKHA LANGUAGE

འོག་གི་ཡིག་རྒྱུག་ལ་འདི་ ལྷན་ཞིན་མ་ལམ་ 3 བ (7) གི་ལན་ཚུ་བཤད་ནི་ཡིན།

3 སྤྱི་བཏང་འཛམ་གླིང་གི་ རྒྱལ་ཁབ་གཉིད་འབད་ཅུང་ འང་ར་སོ་སོ་གི་རྒྱལ་ཁབ་ནང་ཡོད་པའི་ གཤམ་ཕྱོགས་ལུང་ཕྱོགས་ གྱི་མཉམ་ཡིག་མ་འདྲམ་ཕྱོགས་ཡོད་ཅུང་ རྒྱལ་ཁབ་འང་དབང་འང་བཅོན་གྱི་འོན་ཀྱང་ཕྱོད་ནི་དང་། གཞུང་གི་འཛིན་སྲྀང་གི་ཕྱག་ལཱ་ གནང་ནི། འང་ལུགས་ལུང་ཕྱོགས་འཐབ་པོ་ཚུ་ བཤད་པའོན་པམ་མེ་ རྒྱུ་ཕྱོད་འབད་ནི། དེ་བཟུམ་སྟེ་ མི་མེད་སྤྱི་མཁུན་དང་ གཞིག་འཁུར་བཅོན་ལོ་མོགས་པའི་ དཀོན་དོན་ལེན་ཅིག་ལུ་དམིགས་ཏེ་ འང་གི་རྒྱལ་ཡོངས་མཉམ་ཡིག་འདི་དམིགས་བསལ་སྟེ་ འོས་འཛིན་འབད་དེ་ ལག་ལེན་འཐབ་དོ་ཡོད་པའིན།

དེ་འབད་ནི་འདྲི་གིས་ རབ་ཅམ་ར་ དཔལ་ལཱ་འབྱུག་པའི་རྒྱལ་ཁབ་ནང་ལུ་ཡང་ གཤམ་ཕྱོགས་ལུང་ཕྱོགས་ཀྱི་སྒྲུག་པའི་ཅིག་ཡོད་པའི་ ལྷན་མ་ལམ་ རྫོང་ཁའི་ཁ་སྐད་འདྲི་ རྫོན་དང་ཕུ་ཅུམ་ར་ལས་ 10 པའི་ནང་ལམ་ར་ གནམ་རུང་ར་ག་དབང་རམ་རམ་རམ་མཚོག་གིས་ རྒྱལ་ཁབ་འདི་ནང་ ལུགས་གཉིས་འཛོམ་ལོས་བཟུང་ནི་འོས་དོན་ཕྱོད་ལེན་གྱི་ཁ་སྐད་དང་། རྫོང་གི་ཚུ་ནང་བཟུགས་མི་འི་ འཕགས་པའི་དགེ་འདུན་པ་ཚུ་གི་ ཁ་སྐད་གཙོ་མོ་ཅིག་སྟེ་ གཞི་བཟུགས་མཐུད་གནང་རུག།

དམིགས་བསལ་ལུ་ མི་དབང་འབྱུག་རྒྱལ་གཤམ་པམ་མཚོག་གིས་ གྲིལ་ 1990 ལུ་འབྱུག་རྒྱལ་ཁབ་འདི་ འཛམ་གླིང་ཕྱོགས་ གྱི་འབྲམ་མི་སྟེ་ འཛམ་གླིང་གཞན་དཔའི་སྐབས་ འབྱུག་གི་རྒྱལ་ཡོངས་མཉམ་ཡིག་འདི་ རྫོང་ཁ་མིན་པའི་གསལ་བཟུགས་ཚུ་ འཛམ་གླིང་ཡོངས་ལུ་གནང་ཡོད་པའི་ཁར་ མི་དབང་འབྱུག་རྒྱལ་ཁབ་ཀྱི་ དཔལ་འཛིན་གསལ་མེད་མེད་དབང་ལུ་གསུམ་ཚོག་དང་ མི་ དབང་འབྱུག་རྒྱལ་ཁབ་ དཔལ་འཛིན་གསལ་མེད་གིས་རམ་རམ་རམ་རམ་དབང་ལུ་གསུམ་ཚོག་གིས་ཡང་ རྫོང་ཁ་གཙོ་མོར་བཅོན་དཀོན་པའི་ བཀའ་ཤིག་དང་ བཀའ་སྤྱོད་མང་རབས་ཅིག་ གནང་དང་གནང་བཞིན་ལུ་ཡོད་པའིན། དེ་བཟུམ་སྟེ་དཔལ་ལཱ་འབྱུག་པའི་ཅི་ གྱིས་མེན་མོའི་ཅི་ཚན་དང་པའི་དོན་ཚན་ 1 པའི་ནང་ རྫོང་ཁ་འདི་འབྱུག་གི་རྒྱལ་ཡོངས་མཉམ་ཡིག་འདི་ བེར་འཛོམ་ཡོད་པའི་ ཁར་ ཅི་ཚན་ 2 པའི་དོན་ཚན་ 1 པའི་ འབྱོར་ལམ་བཞེན་པའི་མི་ཁུངས་ཀྱི་དོན་ལུ་ ལུ་མིག་ལུ་བའི་མེ་དོའདི་ཡང་ རྫོང་ ཁ་སྐད་ནི་དང་ཕྱོགས་མ་ བེར་ཚུ་དེ་ཡོད།

འབྱུག་མི་ཡོངས་ཀྱིས་ རྒྱགས་ཁར་འོས་དཀོན་ཅིག་ དཔྱོད་བཅམ་འདི་དཔལ་ལཱ་འབྱུག་པའི་རྒྱལ་ཁབ་འདི་ འཛམ་གླིང་གི་ རྒྱལ་ཁབ་ཕྱོགས་ སྤོངས་ལུགས་ཅན་ཚུ་གི་ཁངས་ལུ་ རྒྱལ་ཁབ་རྒྱང་ལུ་ མི་རྫོབས་རྒྱང་ལུ་ དཔལ་འབྱོར་དཀོན་ཅི་ལུ་ དམག་སྟོབས་མེད། འཕུལ་སྟོབས་མེད། མི་མེད་ལུ་ཤེས་ཡོན་གྱི་གནས་ཚད་ཡང་ ཉུག་ཕུ་ཅིག་སྟེ་ཡོད་པམ་ལས་ ག་ཅི་འཐད་ ལས་བཟུ་ཅུང་ རྒྱལ་ཁབ་གཞན་དང་གཅིག་ཁར་ རོ་འཁུར་འབད་ཚུགས་པའི་རུས་པ་ཅིག་མེད། ཡིན་ཅུང་ རོ་གསལ་གྱི་གདོང་ཁར་ འབད་བའང་འབད་བཅོན་གྱི་རྒྱལ་ཁབ་ཅིག་སྟེ་ དཔལ་རུས་ཀྱི་ཚོགས་མ་ བཅའ་ལམ་ལ་སྟེ་གནས་ཚུགས་མི་འདི་ གཙོ་མོར་བཅམ་ རལུ་ དཔྱུ་འཁྱིད་དམ་པའོས་རྒྱལ་མི་དབང་འོས་ཕྱོན་ཚུ་དང་། རབ་ཅམ་འོས་མང་དང་ལུགས་ཕྱོགས་ ཚེས་དབང་འོག་གཞུང་། མཉམ་

ཡིག་དང་ཁྱོད་ཆས་ལ་མོག་པ་ལ་ བྱམ་མོང་མ་ཡིན་པའི་ཁྱད་ཆོས་ མཚོག་ཏུ་བྱུང་པ་ལེ་ག་ཅིག་ཡོད་ནི་འདི་གིས་ཡིན། རབ་ཅས་
རའི་རྒྱལ་ཁབ་འདི་ དཔལ་ཡང་ཡང་ རང་དབང་རང་བཙན་གྱི་བཞག་ནི་འདི་ནི་ལུ་ བྱུང་མྱོང་གི་ལག་ཅེས་རུང་ དེ་བཅུས་གི་ཁྱད་
ཆོས་ཚུ་ཡིན། ཁྱད་ཆོས་དེ་ཚུ་ཉམས་མ་བཅུག་པར་ བདག་འཛིན་འཐབ་དགོ་པ་ཅིན་ དེ་ཚུ་འཁོལ་ཏེན་གི་ཁྱོག་ཅ་བཅུས་ཅིག་ཡིན་
མི་ རྒྱལ་ཡོངས་མྱད་ཡིག་རྫོང་ཁ་འདི་ལུ་ གཙོ་མོ་བརྟོན་དགོ་པ་འག་ཅེ། གལ་སྲིད་ རྒྱལ་ཡོངས་མྱད་ཡིག་རྫོང་ཁ་འདི་ མར་
ཉམས་པ་ཅིན་ རབ་ཅས་རའི་ རུར་གྱི་མི་ཚོས་དང་རིག་གཞུང་ཚུ་ནང་ཡོད་པའི་ མིང་ཅིག་དང་ཁྱོད་ཅིག་ལ་མོག་པ་ལའི་ཐ་མུད་ཚུ་
རིས་པ་བཞིན་དུ་འབྱུང་ཡིན། ཐ་མུད་འབྱུང་པའི་བསྐང་ལས་ ཐ་མུད་དེ་དང་མཉམ་པའི་དངོས་པོ་དང་ འགོ་བུག་མ་གྱིད་ལུགས་ཚུ་
རིས་ཀྱིས་ཡལ་ཏེ་འགྲོ་མ་ཡིན།

དེ་ལས་བརྟེན་ནི་ མི་རབས་གསར་པ་ཚུ་གིས་ རམ་རམ་བྱགས་ཀྱིས་རྒྱལ་ཁབ་གནན་གི་མཉམ་ཡིག་དང་ལས་ལྗོན་ཚུ་ལུ་ རྒྱགས་
ཐལ་ཏེ་གོ་མས་གཤིས་ཚུ་ད་མེད་མ་ལས་ མཐའ་མཚུགས་ལུ་ བ་མའི་སྐབས་ལས་ཡོད་པའི་ ལས་ཚུ་ལ་དང་རིག་གཞུང་ཚུ་ག་རུ་མེད་
གྱི་འགྲོ་ཏེ་ རྒྱལ་ཁབ་རང་བཙན་གི་སྐབ་བྱེད་ཚུ་ཡང་ དེ་དང་དེ་མེན་ཟེར་ རོས་འཛིན་ནི་ཅིག་ ག་ནི་ཡང་མེད་པ་གྱི་འགྲོ་ནི་ཉེན་པ་
ཚུ་ཡོད་པ་ལས་ ད་རྒྱེ་ལས་ར་ འབྲུག་མི་ཚོ་འཕྲིད་ཚུང་གཞུས་ག་རའིས་ ཐུགས་ཤན་གིས་བག་ཡོད་གི་སྒྲི་ལས་ རྫོང་ཁ་འདི་མྱད་
ཡིག་འདི་ ག་དེ་ཤག་ཤག་ ལག་ལེན་འཐབ་དགོ་པ་ཡིན།

ཅི་བཀ། ཡིག་རྒྱགས་ཀྱི་གོ་དོན་ལེན་ནི་འདི་ཅི་ག།

ཐོག་གི་ཁྱི་བརེ་ལུ་ ལན་བཞི་དེ་ཡོད་པ་ལས་ ལན་དངོས་ག་མི་འདི་ གདམས་ཁ་རུག། རྫོང་ཁ་འདི་ནང་ ཀ་ བ་ ག་ ང་
གྱི་ཡོད་མི་ཚུ་ མིང་མྱད་གི་ (A B C D) གྱི་བཙེད་གོ་པ་ཡིན།

༡. ཡིག་རྒྱགས་འདི་ནང་ རྒྱལ་ཁབ་ལུ་ རྒྱལ་ཡོངས་མྱད་ཡིག་ཅིག་ རོས་འཛིན་འབད་དགོ་པའི་དགོས་དོན་ དངོས་ལུ་གྱི་ ཀ་
དངོས་ཅིག་བཞོད་རུག།

- ཀ གཅིག་བཞོད་རུག།
- ཁ གཉིས་བཞོད་རུག།
- ག གསུམ་བཞོད་རུག།
- ང བཞི་བཞོད་རུག།

༢. བུགས་གཉིས་ལའོར་ལོ་བསྐྱར་བ། མེར་བཞི་མྱབས་ལུ་ དམེ་ཅན་འདི་

- ཀ འཁོར་ལོ་ཡིན།
- ཁ ཅན་པས་རྒྱུང་ཡིན།
- ག བུགས་གཉིས་ཡིན།
- ང འབྲུག་རྒྱལ་ཁབ་ཡིན།

༡༤ ཕྱུ་ཁྱེལ་མཆོད་མའི་ནང་ལུ་ འབྲུག་པའི་མི་ཁྱེད་ལ་ ལུ་མི་བྱེད་ཚད་ཚད་གོ་པ་གཅིག་འདི་

- ༡ རྩོམ་མཆོད་མའི་ནང་ལུ་ཕྱུ་ཁྱེལ་འདོད།
- ༢ རྩོམ་མཆོད་མའི་ནང་ལུ་ཕྱུ་ཁྱེལ་འདོད།
- ༣ རྩོམ་ཕྱུ་ཁྱེལ་འདོད་ལུ་ཕྱུ་ཁྱེལ་འདོད།
- ༤ རྩོམ་ཕྱུ་ཁྱེལ་འདོད་ལུ་ཕྱུ་ཁྱེལ་འདོད།

༡༥ ཕྱུ་ཁྱེལ་འདོད་གི་གནས་སྐབས་ནང་ ཕྱུ་ཁྱེལ་ཕྱུ་ཁྱེལ་ མེད་པའི་གོ་དོན་འདི་

- ༡ དཀའ་མཆོད་པའི་དོན་ལུ་གོ་མ་ཡིན།
- ༢ ཕྱུ་ཁྱེལ་འདོད་ལུ་ཕྱུ་ཁྱེལ་འདོད།
- ༣ ཕྱུ་ཁྱེལ་འདོད་ལུ་གོ་མ་ཡིན།
- ༤ ཕྱུ་ཁྱེལ་འདོད་ལུ་གོ་མ་ཡིན།

༡༦ བཀ་མེད། མེད་མི་འདི་

- ༡ ཕྱུ་ཁྱེལ་འདོད་ལུ་གོ་མ་ཡིན།
- ༢ ཕྱུ་ཁྱེལ་འདོད་ལུ་གོ་མ་ཡིན།
- ༣ ཕྱུ་ཁྱེལ་འདོད་ལུ་གོ་མ་ཡིན།
- ༤ ཕྱུ་ཁྱེལ་འདོད་ལུ་གོ་མ་ཡིན།

ཕྱུ་ཁྱེལ་འདོད་ལུ་

ཕྱུ་ཁྱེལ་འདོད་ལུ་ ཕྱུ་ཁྱེལ་འདོད་ལུ་ ཕྱུ་ཁྱེལ་འདོད་ལུ་ ཕྱུ་ཁྱེལ་འདོད་ལུ་

༡༧ ཕྱུ་ཁྱེལ་འདོད་ལུ་ ཕྱུ་ཁྱེལ་འདོད་ལུ་

- ༡ ཕྱུ་ཁྱེལ་འདོད་ལུ་ཕྱུ་ཁྱེལ་འདོད།
- ༢ ཕྱུ་ཁྱེལ་འདོད་ལུ་ཕྱུ་ཁྱེལ་འདོད།
- ༣ ཕྱུ་ཁྱེལ་འདོད་ལུ་ཕྱུ་ཁྱེལ་འདོད།
- ༤ ཕྱུ་ཁྱེལ་འདོད་ལུ་ཕྱུ་ཁྱེལ་འདོད།

12. ཕྱི་རྒྱལ་ ལྷན་ དང་ཕྱི་རྒྱལ་ཁར་ ཕྱི་རྒྱལ་གྱི་རྒྱལ་ཁྲིམས་ རིན་ལྗོངས་ ལྷན་ཁྲུང་ཕྱི་དགོང་པ་རྒྱུ་

- ༡ ལྷན་ཁྲུང་ཕྱི་དགོང་པ་
- ༢ ལྷན་ཁྲུང་ཕྱི་དགོང་པ་
- ༣ ལྷན་ཁྲུང་ཕྱི་དགོང་པ་
- ༤ ལྷན་ཁྲུང་ཕྱི་དགོང་པ་

13. ལྷན་ཁྲུང་ཕྱི་དགོང་པ་ ཅུང་མེད་ལྷན་ཁྲུང་ཕྱི་དགོང་པ་ ལྷན་ཁྲུང་ཕྱི་དགོང་པ་ ལྷན་ཁྲུང་ཕྱི་དགོང་པ་

- ༡ ལྷན་ཁྲུང་ཕྱི་དགོང་པ་
- ༢ ལྷན་ཁྲུང་ཕྱི་དགོང་པ་
- ༣ ལྷན་ཁྲུང་ཕྱི་དགོང་པ་
- ༤ ལྷན་ཁྲུང་ཕྱི་དགོང་པ་

14. ལྷན་ཁྲུང་ཕྱི་དགོང་པ་ ལྷན་ཁྲུང་ཕྱི་དགོང་པ་ ལྷན་ཁྲུང་ཕྱི་དགོང་པ་ ལྷན་ཁྲུང་ཕྱི་དགོང་པ་

- ༡ ལྷན་ཁྲུང་ཕྱི་དགོང་པ་
- ༢ ལྷན་ཁྲུང་ཕྱི་དགོང་པ་
- ༣ ལྷན་ཁྲུང་ཕྱི་དགོང་པ་
- ༤ ལྷན་ཁྲུང་ཕྱི་དགོང་པ་

15. ལྷན་ཁྲུང་ཕྱི་དགོང་པ་ ལྷན་ཁྲུང་ཕྱི་དགོང་པ་ ལྷན་ཁྲུང་ཕྱི་དགོང་པ་ ལྷན་ཁྲུང་ཕྱི་དགོང་པ་

- ༡ ལྷན་ཁྲུང་ཕྱི་དགོང་པ་
- ༢ ལྷན་ཁྲུང་ཕྱི་དགོང་པ་
- ༣ ལྷན་ཁྲུང་ཕྱི་དགོང་པ་
- ༤ ལྷན་ཁྲུང་ཕྱི་དགོང་པ་

༤༠ རྒྱ་རྒྱ་དུས་པགྱི་ལས་ གནས་པོ་ཁོ་ཁོ་ལུ་

- ༡ ཤིང་གི་འདྲ་པ་མ་བྱུང་མ་ཡིན།
- ༢ རྩི་ཤིང་ལོ་འདྲ་བ་བྱུས་པ་ཡིན།
- ༣ རྩར་རྩུ་འཁོར་པ་ཡིན།
- ༤ ལས་རྒྱ་བ་ཡིན།

རྩི་བ་དེ། རྒྱ་ཁྱེད་མ་བྱུང་བ་

ཤིང་གི་རྩི་བ་དེ་ལུ་ ལན་པ་ཤི་རེ་ཡོད་པ་ལས་ ལན་པོ་མ་གཞིག་མི་འདྲི་བྲན་པ་འབྱུག་

༤༡ བྱུག་པ་འཆར། བེར་བའི་ཤི་ལའི་ རྩི་གི་རྒྱ་ཁྱེད་མ་བྲདི་

- ༡ རྩི་པ་འཆར་ཡིན།
- ༢ ལས་པ་འཆར་ཡིན།
- ༣ དཀོང་པ་འཆར་ཡིན།
- ༤ བསམ་པ་འཆར་ཡིན།

༤༢ རྩི་པ་ཁ་གཞིག་པོ་རྒྱ་ཁྱེད་མ་བྲདི་

- ༡ རྩི་བེར་བྱུང་ཡིན།
- ༢ རྩི་བེར་བྱུང་ཡིན།
- ༣ རྩི་བེར་བྱུང་ཡིན།
- ༤ རྩི་གི་གཞུང་ཆར་ཡིན།

༤༣ རྩི་པོ་ལས་ཡིན་པ། བེར་མི་དང་ཆ་འདྲ་བའི་རྩི་གི་

- ༡ གཞན་དང་པ་འདྲ་པ་འདྲི་ཡིན།
- ༢ མཐུན་པ་ལས་ཡོད་མི་འདྲི་ཡིན།
- ༣ རྩི་བྱུང་མེན་མི་འདྲི་ཡིན།
- ༤ གཞན་ཆེད་གཞན་འདྲི་ཡིན།

དྲི་བ་གཤམ་ མིང་ཚིག་ལག་ལེན་གྱི་དྲི་བ།

འོག་གི་དྲི་བ་རེ་ལུ་ ལན་བཞི་རེ་ཡོད་ས་ལས་ ལན་རེ་ལག་ལེན་གྱི་འདི་གད་ས་ཁ་རྒྱ་བ།

༡༠ རྩ་པར་བཟབ་མི་དེ་བཞེས་སྟོན་ལུ་ ལྷན་སྦྲེལ་འབབ་ཆེ་གོས་འདི་

- ༡ ལྷོ་ཐེར་ལྷན་ལེན།
- ༢ རྩོག་མེར་ལྷན་ལེན།
- ༣ སམ་རལ་ཐེར་ལྷན་ལེན།
- ༤ གསོ་ལམ་ཐེར་ལྷན་ལེན།

༡༡ རང་གི་མ་རོགས་དག་པ་རོགས་ལུ་ མིང་ཚིག་ལོ་ས་འབབ་ཆེ་གོས་འདི་

- ༡ མཉམ་རོགས་ལེན།
- ༢ གཉིད་ཀྱི་གས་ལེན།
- ༣ རྩིང་གྱི་གས་ལེན།
- ༤ ལུ་མོ་རོགས་ལེན།

༡༢ རྩ་པར་ལེན་མི་ལ་ གོ་རིམ་འདི་ལུ་

- ༡ རྩ་པར་ཐེར་ལྷན་ལེན།
- ༢ རྩ་པར་ཐེར་ལྷན་ལེན།
- ༣ རྩ་པར་ཐེར་ལྷན་ལེན།
- ༤ རྩ་པར་ཐེར་ལྷན་ལེན།

༡༣ དཔྱད་གསུང་ལས་ རྩིང་པར་རྩུང་ལུ་ ཐེར་མི་འདི་

- ༡ མཉམ་པར་རྩུང་ལུ་ ཐེར་མི་འདི་
- ༢ རྩིང་པར་རྩུང་ལུ་ ཐེར་མི་འདི་
- ༣ མཉམ་པར་ཐེར་ལུ་ ཐེར་མི་འདི་
- ༤ རྩིང་པར་ཐེར་ལུ་ ཐེར་མི་འདི་

६८. ५३-མེམ་མ། ཟེར་མི་འི་རྒྱལ་གྲངས་ག་ཅི་ལྟོ?

- ༡. ༥གྲན་མེམ་མ་ཡིན།
- ༢. ༥གྲང་མེམ་མ་ཡིན།
- ༣. ༥གྲུང་མེམ་མ་ཡིན།
- ༤. ༥གྲོང་མེམ་མ་ཡིན།

६९. རང་རང་ལུགས་ཀྱི་མ། ཟེར་བའི་ཆིག་གི་རྒྱལ་གྲངས་འདི་

- ༡. ༥རང་བཞིན་གྱི་མ་ཡིན།
- ༢. ༥ལྷ་མ་ལྷ་རང་མ་ཡིན།
- ༣. ༥ལོ་ནོ་བཏོན་ཏེ་གི་མ་ཡིན།
- ༤. ༥ཆུ་ལེགས་ཏེ་གི་མ་ཡིན།

७०. ཅི་ལ་ཅེ། འགལ་མིང་གི་ཅི་ལ།

འོག་གི་ཅི་ལ་འུ་ ལན་བཞི་རེ་ཡོད་མ་ལས་ ལན་ངོ་མ་ག་ལོག་མི་འདི་གདམས་ཆུབ།

७१. ལྷ་ཅིག (ལྷ་པ་ཆེན་གཏོ།) ཟེར་བའི་འགལ་མིང་འདི་

- ༡. ༥འབང་པོ་དཔ་མི་མི་ཡིན།
- ༢. ༥མེམ་མ་ལྷ་མི་མི་ཡིན།
- ༣. ༥ལྷ་པ་ཆུང་མི་མི་ཡིན།
- ༤. ༥ཏུ་ལས་མི་མི་ཡིན།

७२. ལྷ་རྒྱལ་འདུག་འདུག། ཟེར་བའི་ལྷ་ལས་ཀྱི་ (ཡང་རྒྱལ་མ) འདི་ལྷ་འགལ་མིང་གི་ཅི་ལ་

- ༡. ༥རྒྱལ་ལྷ་ཡིན།
- ༢. ༥ལྷ་ལྷ་ཡིན།
- ༣. ༥ལྷ་ལྷ་ཡིན།
- ༤. ༥ལྷ་ལྷ་ཡིན།

੨੯. ਕੁਸਮਤਿਯੋਗੀ ਪਦਪਾਥੇਦਪਦੇ-

- ੧. ਕੁਸਮਤਿਯੋਗੀ
- ੨. ਕੁਸਮਤਿਯੋਗੀ
- ੩. ਕੁਸਮਤਿਯੋਗੀ
- ੪. ਕੁਸਮਤਿਯੋਗੀ

੩੦. ਕੁਸਮਤਿਯੋਗੀ ਪਦਪਾਥੇਦਪਦੇ-

- ੧. ਕੁਸਮਤਿਯੋਗੀ
- ੨. ਕੁਸਮਤਿਯੋਗੀ
- ੩. ਕੁਸਮਤਿਯੋਗੀ
- ੪. ਕੁਸਮਤਿਯੋਗੀ

੩੧. ਕੁਸਮਤਿਯੋਗੀ ਪਦਪਾਥੇਦਪਦੇ-

- ੧. ਕੁਸਮਤਿਯੋਗੀ
- ੨. ਕੁਸਮਤਿਯੋਗੀ
- ੩. ਕੁਸਮਤਿਯੋਗੀ
- ੪. ਕੁਸਮਤਿਯੋਗੀ

22. Party officials usually lionize each other during inter-party conventions.
- A compromise
 - B condemn
 - C confront
 - D commend
23. The youth were tenacious in their demand for their place in society.
- A permissive
 - B hesitant
 - C open-minded
 - D half-hearted
24. Pema was so fastidious about her working desk that one wouldn't find even a pen out of its place.
- A slow
 - B gaudy
 - C sloppy
 - D ignorant
25. When asked about his parentage, the young man made an obscure reference to having spent his early days with his uncle.
- A evolving
 - B enticing
 - C earnest
 - D explicit

Part IV: Synonyms

Choose the word/phrase that is closest in meaning to the underlined word in each sentence.

16. Contrary to Tashi's report of bravery, he can be seen in the CCTV footage cowering in the corner when he saw the tiger break out of its cage.
A fainting
B jumping
C shivering
D crouching
17. They were accused on a number of corruption charges by the opposition party.
A indicted
B acquitted
C vindicated
D exonerated
18. When I entered the room, I saw Chimi on the floor wynning in pain.
This means Chimi was
A gasping
B moaning
C shivering
D squirming
19. The word _____ can be a synonym for the words 'record' and 'inventory'.
A catalogue
B pamphlet
C invoice
D bill
20. Although he suffered from sporadic fever, he recovered before the ceremony began.
A high
B erratic
C sudden
D unusual

Part V: Antonyms

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

21. His resting fingers toyed with the keys.
A rigorous
B relentless
C calm
D slow

Part III: Vocabulary

11. Just as Mr. Jambay was _____ to set out for his usual morning walk, it started to rain. When it finally stopped, it was _____ nearing lunch time.
- A already, already
 - B already, all ready
 - C all ready, already
 - D all ready, all ready

12. Pema is so hot-headed. He takes after his father.
The phrase 'takes after' in the given sentence means

- A rivals
- B chases
- C imitates
- D resembles

13. After Namgay responded to the question, the teacher shouted, "You've hit the nail on the head."

In the above sentence, the teacher means that:

- A Namgay gave a silly answer.
- B Namgay gave the right answer.
- C Namgay's answer made him/her think.
- D Namgay's answer made him/her angry.

14. I wondered why the baseball kept getting bigger, then it hit me.

The sentence above is an example of

- A an oxymoron
- B a sarcasm
- C an irony
- D a pun

15. Pema is good at hiding her inner self with a deceptive facade.

The underlined word means

- A appearance
- B witiness
- C gesture
- D cheer

4. With which one of the following statements on science would the author John Horgan be likely to agree?
- A Super humans are the new-age people, they live to be 150 and are immune to diseases.
 - B Scientists have been able to recreate dinosaurs using the DNA from fossils.
 - C Scientists have uncovered all the information and wonder the world has.
 - D Scientists have discovered a new parallel world in another galaxy.
5. The primary purpose of the essay is to
- A explain how technology has helped people to stay more accountable and connected.
 - B illustrate how humans constantly aspire to explore new frontiers of knowledge.
 - C show the roles of the clock and the computer in human achievement.
 - D influence readers to contribute in scientific explorations.

Part II: Grammar

6. The material of the kirta she got was inferior _____ the sample she was shown.
- A than
 - B from
 - C as
 - D to
7. Jigme said, "The examination paper will be more difficult next year."
The above sentence can be re-written as:
- A Jigme said that the examination paper would be more difficult the following year.
 - B Jigme said that the examination paper would be more difficult in the coming year.
 - C Jigme said that the examination paper would be more difficult in the later year.
 - D Jigme said that the examination paper would be more difficult next year.
8. I am sure I would have regretted if I _____ to take the job.
- A had agreed
 - B have agreed
 - C would agree
 - D would have agreed
9. The gunmen forced their way _____ the train and robbed every one.
- A upon
 - B into
 - C over
 - D on
10. Which one of the following sentences is **INCORRECT**?
- A I like to dance, swim and skate.
 - B I like dancing, swimming and skating.
 - C I like dancing, swimming and to skate.
 - D I like to do these things: swim, skate and dance.

Each of those goal is feasible and each offers practical benefits for human beings. But there's also something deeper going on.

Author John Horgan, in his 1996 book, *The End of Science*, argued that the day of discovery are largely over. Scientists have pretty much explained the secrets of the world around us, he wrote, leaving little to be explored or explained.

And while he has a point, the two largest questions — puzzles that have dogged human beings for aeons — remain unanswered in scientific terms.

Big questions typically come in stark little packages. In this case, the two biggies can each be expressed in three words:

Who are we?

What is "life"?

When you talk to scientists in their laboratories and read their journals, it gradually becomes clear that at some level, perhaps even an unconscious one, this is what they're really after.

They're trying to understand life and consciousness and, in science, that is done most convincingly by creating life and consciousness artificially.

There is nothing new about this impulse. Humankind has always had the drive to create, to try to mimic (if not duplicate the godlike power to give life.

Cro-Magnon humans drew lifelike images of their prey on cave walls. Medieval mystics told the story of the Golem, a creature molded out of clay and then given the breath of life. In the 18th century, inventors used the new art of mechanics to build lifelike animals that moved and behaved like their real-life counterparts, even to the extent of eating food and excreting waste.

The pioneering work in robotics, artificial intelligence and other computer-related fields is a modern expression of that ancient drive. So are the Human Genome project and ever more sophisticated cloning experiments.

Such research sends a chill down the spines of many people, which is not surprising. We may be compelled to recreate life, but we're terrified at the thought of succeeding.

1. According to the essay, the most powerful force for change in the world is
 - A. human connection.
 - B. cloning experiment.
 - C. artificial intelligence.
 - D. human intelligence.
2. The essay suggests that the ultimate goal of the scientists is to
 - A. create life.
 - B. define life.
 - C. acquire power.
 - D. gain immortality.
3. The most probable reason for us to be "terrified at the thought of succeeding" on experiments like the Human Genome Project is that
 - A. there would not be anything more to explore.
 - B. the humans would then become like God.
 - C. our own creation could destroy us.
 - D. life would cease to hold novelty.

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

Read the following passage and answer Questions 1 - 5 by choosing the correct answer to each question. Answers should be based on what is stated or implied in the passage.

CLOCKS, COMPUTERS AND WHY WE PLAY GOD

Adapted from an editorial by Jay Bookman

Barely 50 years after its invention, the computer is already listed with the wheel, printing press and the steam engine as a technology that has changed the world.

In its impact on how human beings live, the computer is best compared to a humble technology called the clock.

Like the computer, the clock simply generates information – in its case, the time of day – and shares that information with a large number of people. Yet historians credit the clock as one of the most influential inventions of all time, because it changed the human mind-set.

Its unique power lay in its ability to synchronize millions of human beings, to create out of many independent individuals one smoothly functioning organism.

The clock has given us all a common framework and, in the process, has become our conductor. We humans are mere members of its orchestra, playing to its beat.

That's what the computer is doing, too. In the next few years, as it transforms from a large, stationary object to something that many of us carry around throughout the day, the computer will make us more accountable to each other, more connected.

Through its various and intertwined communications media – email, the internet, cell phones, etc. – it will synchronize human activities far more closely, in many more ways than the clock ever has.

We will each become a node in a wireless, highly synchronized network, sending and receiving electronic information almost constantly.

Just what you needed, right?

But that's only the beginning. As a catalyst for change, the computer's potential is almost limitless. And the transformations it has caused to date are relatively minor compared with what the future holds.

After all, the computer was designed to mimic, extend and eventually challenge the most potent force for change on the planet: human intelligence.

Most scientists seeking to create some form of artificial intelligence explain their goals in relatively practical, non-threatening terms.

They want to make computers smarter and thus more useful.

They want to use computers to help human beings who have been paralyzed by disease or accidents. They want to build computers that feel less mechanical and more friendly to their human users.

SECTION C: DATA INTERPRETATION

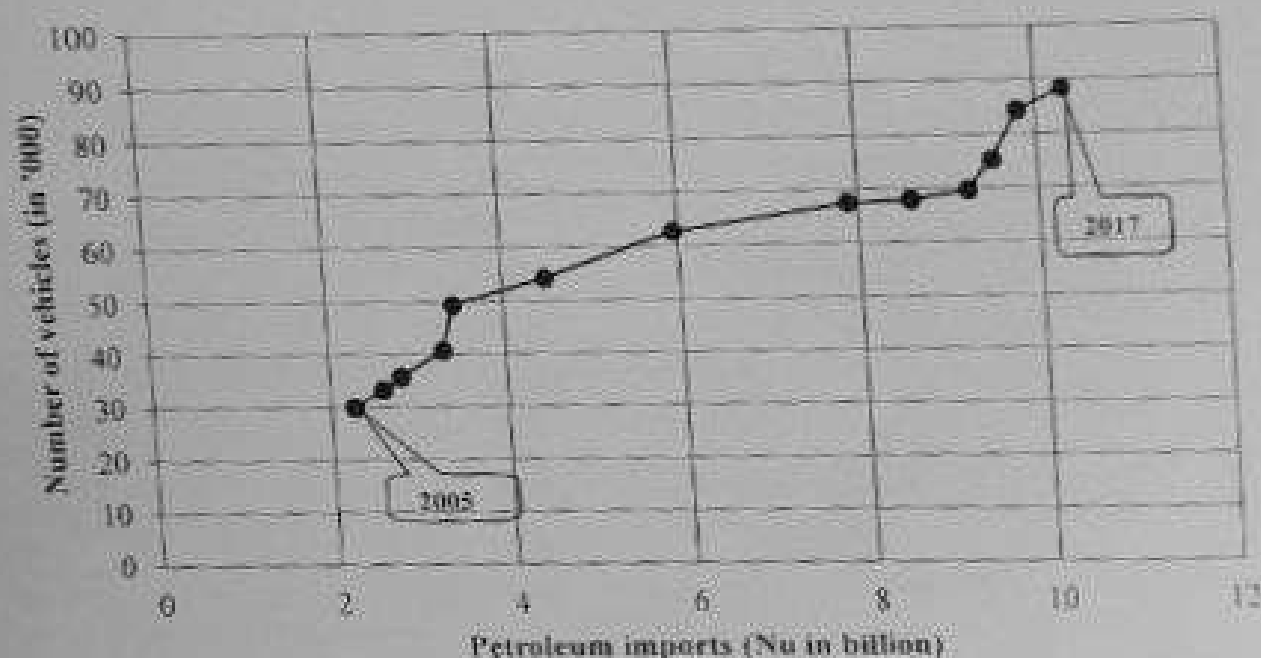
Use the figure (*Bar Graph*) below to answer Questions 51 and 52. It shows the allocation of 12th Five Year Plan (FYP) resources among the key sectors. The total resources allocated for the 12th FYP is Nu 116,769 million.

Allocation of 12th FYP resources by sector



51. What was the ratio of the lowest allocated sector to the highest allocated sector?
- A 2:3
B 1:2
C 1:3
D 3:1
52. What was the average share of allocation of the top five sectors in the 12th FYP?
- A 6.26%
B 11.71%
C 11.74%
D 58.69%

Use the figure (*Line Graph*) below to answer Questions 53 and 54. It depicts the relationship between the number of vehicles and import of petroleum product in Bhutan over the period 2005-2017.



53. Which of the following statements is **FALSE**?

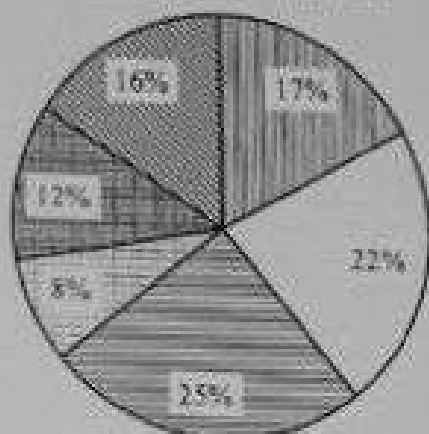
- A There was a sharp increase in the number of vehicles in recent years.
- B There was at least one instance of decrease in the number of vehicles.
- C Both the number of vehicles and import of petroleum have never experienced negative growth.
- D There was positive correlation between number of vehicles and import of petroleum products.

54. What was the approximate value of petroleum imports per vehicle in 2017?

- A Nu 6 billion
- B Nu 8 billion
- C Nu 97,000
- D Nu 117,000

Use the figure (Pie chart) and table below to answer Questions 55, 56 and 57. It shows the percentage distribution of emails received by Gups during the six months period. The table shows the ratio of read emails to unread emails by Gups in the same period. The total number of emails received by Gups during the six months is 90,000.

Percent distribution of email received by Gups during the six months

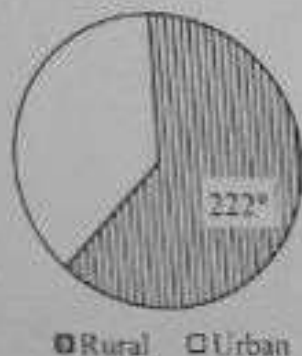


Ratio of read email to unread email by Gups

Labels	Month	Read : Unread
	January	8:7
	February	4:5
	March	3:2
	April	7:5
	May	7:8
	June	7:9

55. What is the ratio of number of emails read in January to those of emails unread in the April?
- A. 68:25
B. 64:25
C. 32:25
D. 25:32
56. If 35% of the read emails of May were read by male Gups, how many read emails were read by female Gups in the same month?
- A. 1,764
B. 2,386
C. 3,276
D. 3,286
57. The total emails read in the month of February and March is approximately what percentage of total emails received in the month of June?
- A. 153%
B. 130%
C. 125%
D. 110%

Use the figure (Pie Chart) below to answer Question 58. It shows the distribution of rural and urban population of Bhutan in 2017.



58. If the total population in 2017 was 681,720, how many of them lived in urban areas?

- A 340,860
- B 420,394
- C 261,326
- D 272,688

Use the table below to answer Questions 59 and 60. It records the total number of houses constructed across Bhutan from 2012 to 2018, categorised by the number of storeys.

Year	Categories of house constructed					Total
	1 storey	2 storeys	3 storeys	4 storeys	5 storeys	
2012	75	144	114	102	108	543
2013	90	126	102	84	126	528
2014	96	114	75	105	135	525
2015	105	90	150	90	75	510
2016	90	75	135	75	90	465
2017	105	60	165	45	120	495
2018	115	85	160	100	145	605

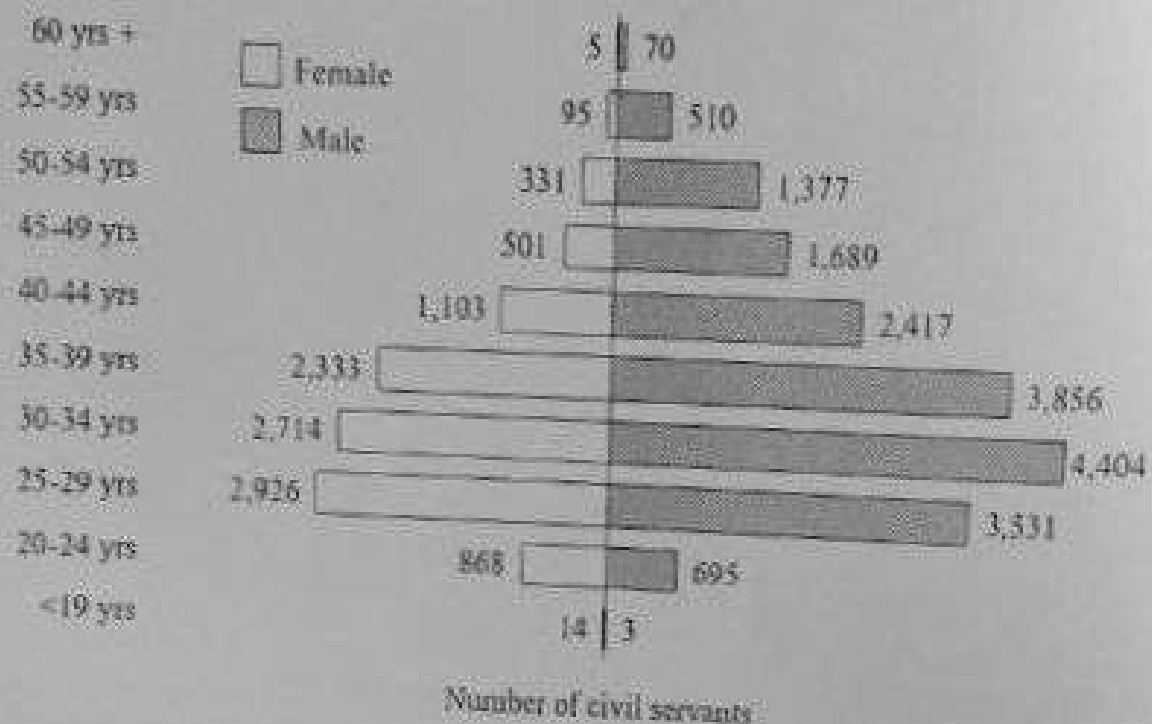
59. The number of 3-storey houses constructed in 2015 is what percentage more than the number of 2-storey houses constructed in 2016?

- A 11%
- B 20%
- C 50%
- D 100%

60. Which category of houses saw a 26% increase in construction from 2012 to 2018?

- A 5 storeys
- B 3 storeys
- C 2 storeys
- D 1 storey

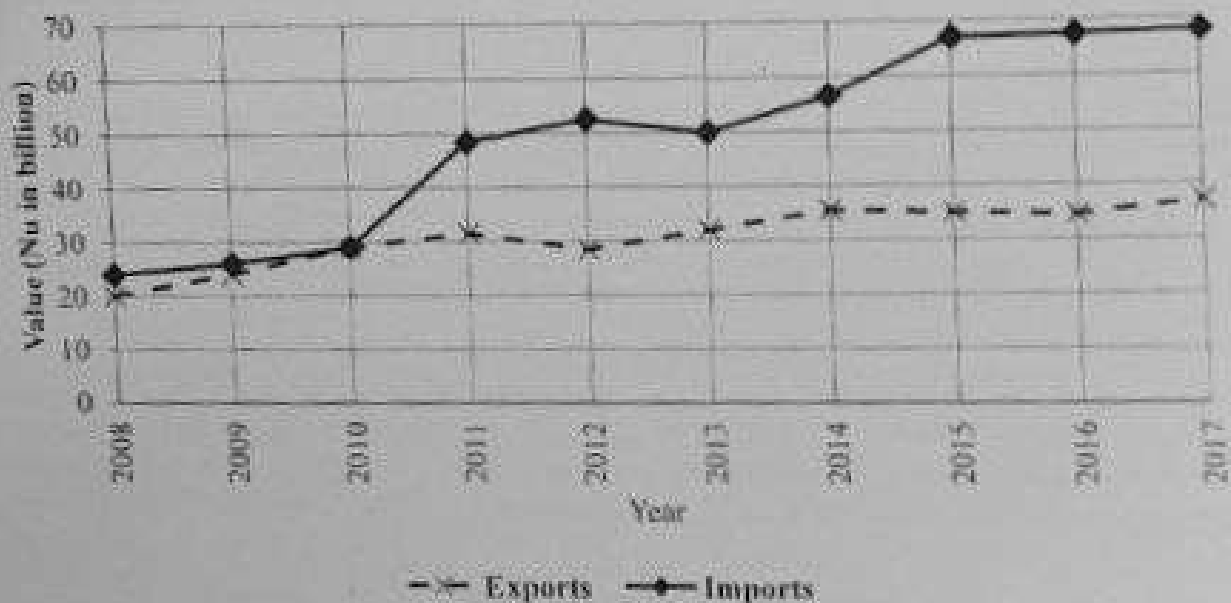
Use the figure (Pyramid) below to answer Questions 61 and 62. It represents the frequency distribution of civil servants by gender and age group as on 31st December, 2020.



61. Which one of the following statements is **TRUE**?
- A Sex ratio is 1:13 for 60 years + age group.
 - B There is gender equality in all age groups.
 - C There are more old civil servants than the young ones.
 - D The number of female exceeds male civil servants in two age groups.
62. What would be the total number of civil servants in the age group 45-54 years on 31 December 2025 if no civil servant is recruited, exited and deceased between 31st December 2020 and 31st December 2025?
- A 5,710
 - B 4,106
 - C 1,898
 - D 1,664

Use the figure (*Line Graph*) below to answer Questions 63. It shows the total value of exports and imports of Bhutan from 2008 to 2017.

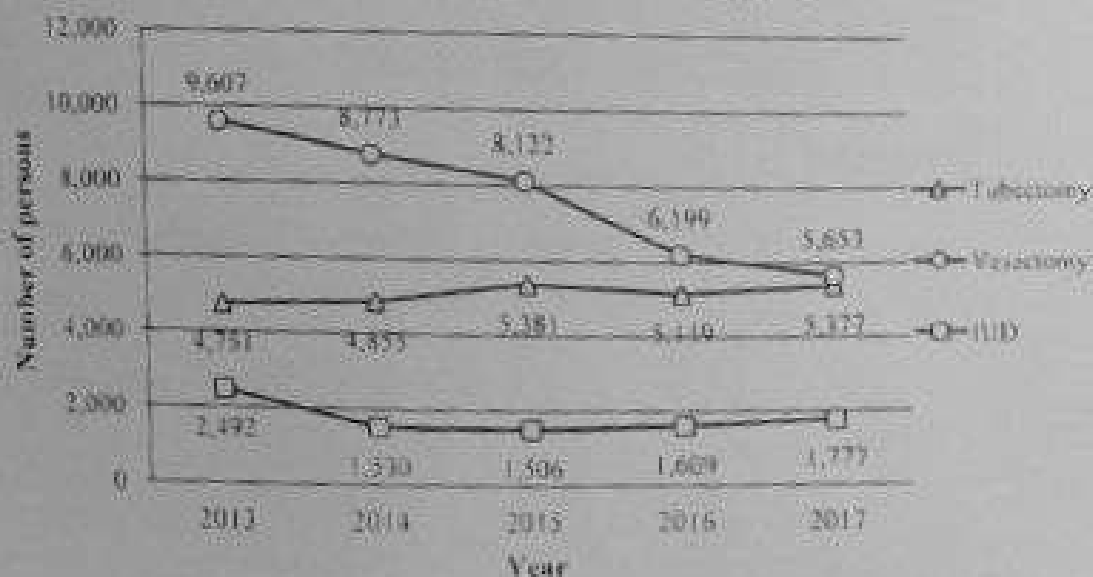
Value of exports and imports of Bhutan, 2008-2017



63. What was the average value of imports from 2012 to 2017?
- A. About Nu 72 billion
 - B. About Nu 60 billion
 - C. About Nu 55 billion
 - D. About Nu 35 billion

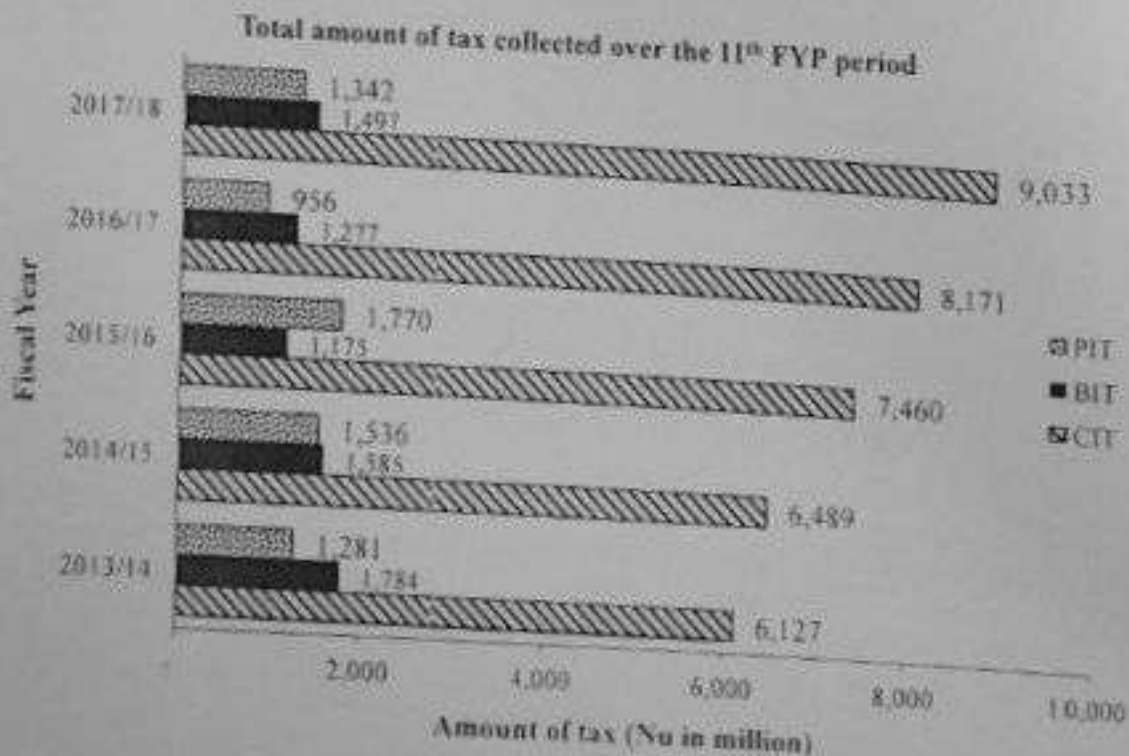
Use the figure (*Line Graph*) below to answer Questions 64 and 65. It shows the number of people adopting different methods of family planning from 2013 - 2017.

Number of people availing Family Planning Methods



64. What was the percentage of persons who availed Vasectomy to the total family planning methods in 2015?
- A 37.88%
B 54.11%
C 47.84%
D 44.14%
65. Which of the following statements is TRUE about the family planning methods?
- A Over the years, the number of persons availing Vasectomy has declined.
B The number of persons availing Tubectomy is decreasing over the years.
C The number of persons availing IUD in 2013 is less compared to 2017.
D IUD is preferred over Tubectomy as a family planning method.

Use the figure (Bar Graph) below to answer Questions 66 and 67. It shows the amount of tax collected over the 11th Five Year Plan (FYP) period (2013/14 to 2017/18). Corporate Income Tax (CIT), Business Income Tax (BIT) and Personal Income Tax (PIT) were the three broad categories of taxes and the total amount of taxes collected in 11th FYP was Nu 51,483 million.



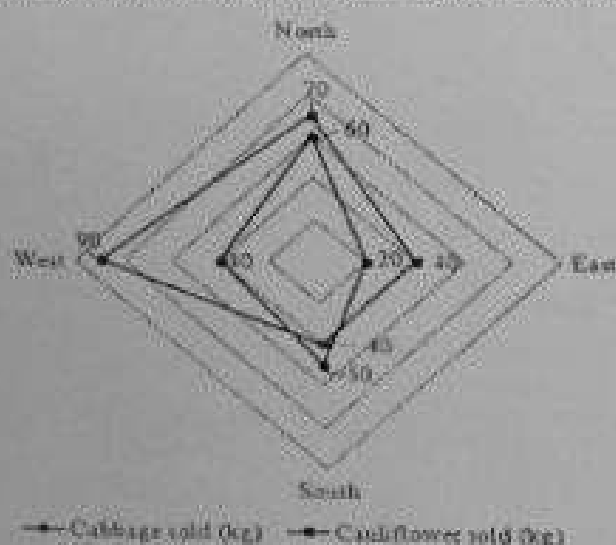
66. What was the combined share of CIT for 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 to the total taxes collected in 11th FYP?
- A 8.29%
B 42.97%
C 48.97%
D 72.42%

67. Which one of the following statements is **NOT TRUE**?

- A There was a negative growth of PIT in 2016/17 over the previous fiscal year.
- B The growth rate of BIT is larger than PIT in the final year of the FYP.
- C PIT contribution to tax peaked in the middle of the 11th FYP period.
- D CIT grew steadily over the 11th FYP period.

Use the figure (radar diagram) and table below to answer Questions 68 and 69. It shows the information about the prices and quantities of cabbage and cauliflower sold by regional stores in Bhutan.

Quantities of cabbage and cauliflower sold by regional stores in 2021.



Price of vegetables in the regional stores per kg (amount in Nu)				
Cash crop	East	West	North	South
Cabbage	20	30	40	15
Cauliflower	30	80	80	25

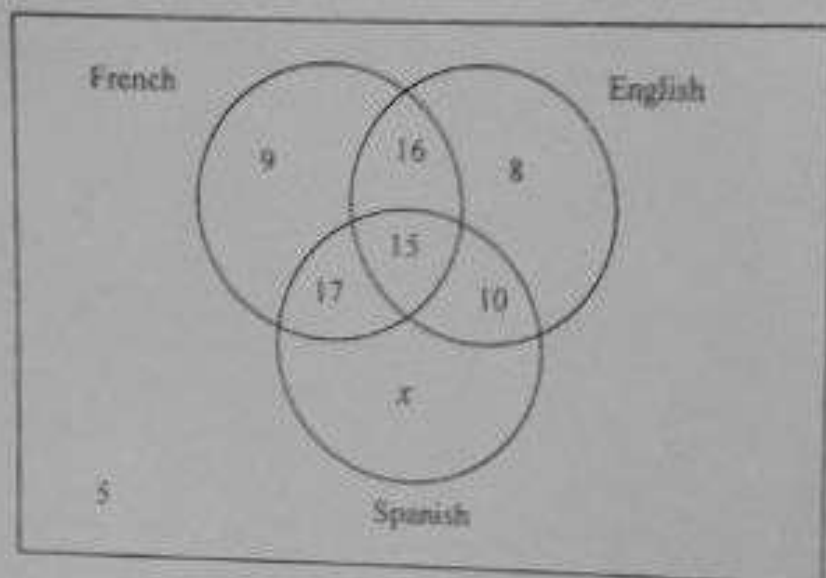
68. What is the percentage contribution from sale of cauliflower in the north to the total amount earned from the sale of cauliflower?

- A 13.95%
- B 37.21%
- C 37.33%
- D 70.00%

69. What is the difference in revenue from sale of cauliflower and cabbage?

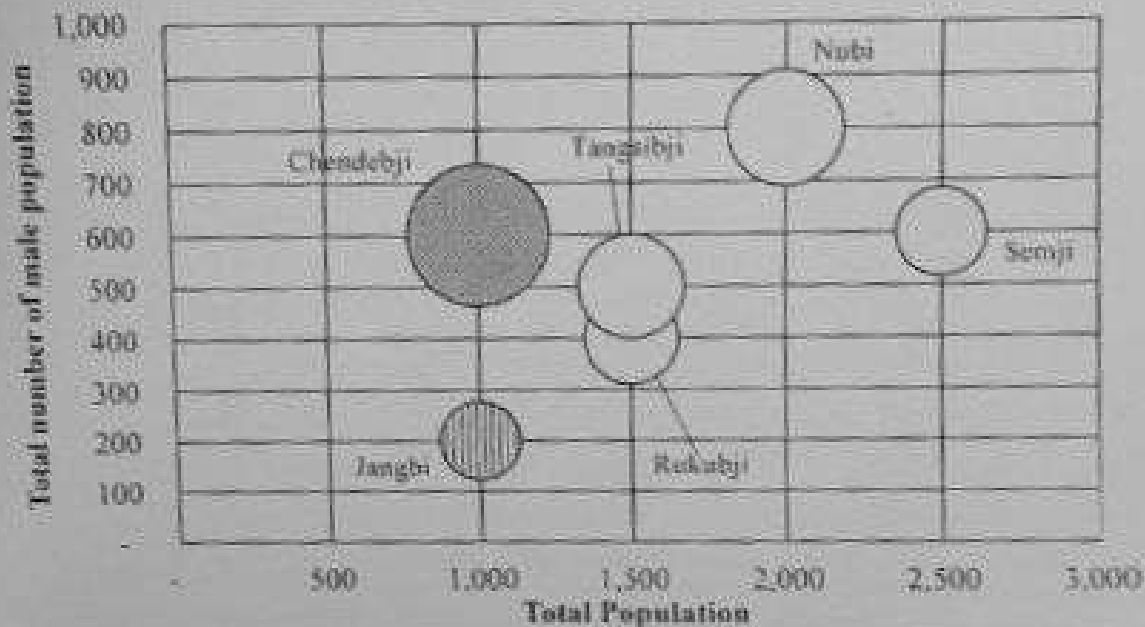
- A Nu 34
- B Nu 5,550
- C Nu 9,450
- D Nu 9,500

Use the figure (Venn diagram) below to answer Questions 70, 71 and 72. In a regional meeting to be attended by representatives of various countries, a quick survey was conducted to determine the language the Chairperson should speak during the introductory remarks so that maximum number of representatives can understand it. The percentage of representatives speaking different languages is provided in the diagram below.



70. What is the number of representatives who can speak both French as well as English, if there are 400 people attending the meeting?
- A 31
B 64
C 68
D 124
71. If there are 400 people attending the meeting, how many can speak only Spanish?
- A 60
B 62
C 80
D 24
72. In which language should the Chairperson speak so that maximum number of representatives attending the meeting can understand what the Chairperson says?
- A Spanish
B English
C French
D Others

Use the figure (*bubble chart*) to answer Questions 73, 74 and 75. It shows the total number of male out of total population in six different villages.



73. Which village has the highest share of male population?
- Chendebyi
 - Jangbi
 - Nubi
 - Rukubyi
74. What is the ratio of total male to total female from all the villages together?
- 31:64
 - 31:95
 - 64:31
 - 95:31
75. In how many villages there are more number of female population?
- 1
 - 3
 - 4
 - 5

SECTION D: PROBLEM SOLVING

76. The sum of three consecutive positive integers is always divisible by
- A 5
 - B 4
 - C 3
 - D 2
77. A nurse can vaccinate 20 people in an hour. However, after two hours due to fatigue the number of people a nurse can vaccinate decreases by two every hour. A Covid-19 vaccination drive is planned to be carried out in 6 hour shift per day, without breaks. If Lunana has one nurse and 1500 people eligible for vaccination, how many nurses should the Ministry of Health send to complete the vaccination in 3 days?
- A 3
 - B 4
 - C 5
 - D 6
78. Mangoes are twice as expensive as bananas and bananas are one-fifth as expensive as kiwis. What is the ratio of price of one kilogram of mango to one kilogram of kiwi?
- A 1:5
 - B 2:1
 - C 2:5
 - D 5:2
79. A private construction company received applications from 8 candidates to fill 4 engineer positions. 5 candidates are Civil engineers and 3 are Electrical engineers. Considering that every combination of candidates is equally likely to be chosen, what are the possible combinations that all 4 successful candidates will be Civil engineers?
- A 5
 - B 4
 - C 70
 - D 14
80. A salesman bought two dozen calculators at Nu 425 each. He sold two-third at 20% profit but he had to sell the remaining at 25% loss. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
- A He had a loss of Nu 510
 - B He made a profit of Nu 510
 - C He made a profit of Nu 2,040
 - D He neither made profit nor had loss
81. The 8th term in the series 2, 5, 10, 17, ... is
- A 26
 - B 63
 - C 65
 - D 82

Galem and Singye have never met. They are both eagerly waiting for the upcoming Punakha *Dromche*. The probability of Galem going to the *Dromche* is $\frac{1}{6}$ and that of Singye is $\frac{1}{5}$. What is the probability that only Galem alone or Singye alone make it to the *Dromche* and therefore they do not meet?

- A $\frac{3}{10}$
- B $\frac{2}{3}$
- C $\frac{1}{10}$
- D $\frac{29}{30}$

83. During the first day of COVID-19 lockdown in Thimphu, the 1010 help desk recorded the following number of calls in the first 10 hours:

3, 7, 4, 9, 6, 7, 4, 7, 8, 5

What is the arithmetic mean of the mean, median, mode, and range of the number of calls per hour?

- A 6.0
- B 6.4
- C 6.5
- D 7.0

84. Farmer Wangdi wants to install a barbed wire fence around his farm. The area of the farm is 432 square metre, and is made up of 12 square fields of the same size. What is the minimum length of fence required?

- A 36 m
- B 36 m
- C 84 m
- D 304 m



85. In the following addition problem, the correct value of η , θ and κ respectively are:

$$\begin{array}{r} \eta \eta \\ \theta \theta \\ \kappa \kappa \\ \hline \eta \theta \kappa \end{array}$$

- A 1, 8 and 9
- B 8, 9 and 1
- C 9, 1 and 8
- D 1, 9 and 8

86. Chimi and Jamtsho are two NC II certified masons. They received a contract worth Nu 22,500 to build a retaining wall. If Chimi works alone she would complete the wall in 10 days. Jamtsho would take 12 days to complete the same work. However, they decided to invite their colleague Tandin so that they could together complete the wall in 4 days. How much should Tandin get paid for his contribution?

- A Nu 6,000
- B Nu 7,500
- C Nu 8,500
- D Nu 9,000

87. If $|x - 2| < 4$, which of the following could be a value of x ?

- A -6
- B -5
- C 6
- D 5

88. A school has 200 children, of which 40% are boys. 25% of girls and 10% of boys use *tiktok*. What percent of the school children use *tiktok*?

- A 38 %
- B 35 %
- C 19 %
- D 16 %

89. Duptho's duplex has a cylindrical water tank with base area of 6.16 square metre. The tank has an inlet pipe that fills it at 30 litres per minute. He gets water from 6 am to 8 am daily. At 5:30 am the water level in the tank was 2 metres. He took shower for 20 minutes, and used 820 litres of water for laundry and breakfast. If the shower dispenses water at 8 litres per minute, what is the volume of water left in the tank at 9 am? (1 litre = 1000 cubic cm)

- A 12,320 litres
- B 14,940 litres
- C 15,100 litres
- D 15,920 litres

90. $\frac{1}{10^8} - \frac{1}{10^{10}} = ?$

- A $-\frac{1}{10^{10}}$
- B $\frac{1}{10^{18}}$
- C $\frac{9}{10}$
- D $\frac{9}{10^{18}}$

91. The average age of a group of four people is 32 years. If a fifth person joins the group, the average age increases to 40. What is the age of the fifth person?

- A 27 years
- B 32 years
- C 40 years
- D 72 years

is going on a business trip to five different countries. She decides to take 500 Singapore Dollar, 700 US Dollar and 40,000 Indian Rupee in notes. She transfers 10,000 Euro and 1,000 Japanese Yen to her business partner using TT. How much Bhutanese Ngultrum does she need?

RMA approved foreign exchange rate

Currency	Telegraphic Transfer (TT)		Note	
	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell
US Dollar	74.56	75.08	73.63	75.9
Pound Sterling	102.52	103.22	101.15	103.95
Euro	88.15	88.74	87	89.4
Japanese Yen (100)	66.86	67.34	65.95	67.8
Australian Dollar	55.56	55.93	54.8	56.35
Singapore Dollar	55.16	55.55	54.45	55.95

- A Nu 1,412,545
- B Nu 1,411,978
- C Nu 1,401,426
- D Nu 1,294,200

93. Pema, Sonam and Choden share an apartment in Gelephu. They found it very difficult to keep their vegetables fresh so they decided to buy a refrigerator. Based on their earnings, Sonam paid twice as much as Pema and Choden paid three times as much as Sonam. If the cost of the refrigerator was Nu 18,000, how much did Sonam pay?

- A Nu 2,000
- B Nu 4,000
- C Nu 6,000
- D Nu 12,000

94. Phuntsho and Akash are playing badminton. They bet Nu 100 per game. If Phuntsho won 3 games and Akash won Nu 500. How many games did they play?

- A 8
- B 9
- C 10
- D 11

95. A river has a current of 3 km per hour. A boat takes twice as long to travel upstream between two points as it does to travel downstream between the same points. What is the speed of the boat in still water?

- A 6 km per hour
- B 9 km per hour
- C 12 km per hour
- D The speed cannot be determined from the given information

96. Wangmo was three times as old as Heruka, when she was his age. The sum of their current ages is 64. How old is Wangmo?
- 22 years
 - 24 years
 - 40 years
 - 48 years

97. Personal Income Tax (PIT) in Bhutan is due on February 28 of each year. As per the rules, 24% per annum of taxable amount is levied as penalty for late payment. For the income year 2019, Karma was liable to pay Nu 5,000 as PIT. What is the total amount she had to pay on May 15, 2020?
- Nu 5,250
 - Nu 5,520
 - Nu 5,300
 - Nu 5,350

98. A bus travelling at an average speed of 50 km per hour takes 6 hours to reach Bumthang from Thimphu. The same bus takes 7 hours and 30 minutes for the return trip. What is the average speed for the whole trip?
- 48.2 km per hour
 - 46.8 km per hour
 - 45.0 km per hour
 - 44.4 km per hour

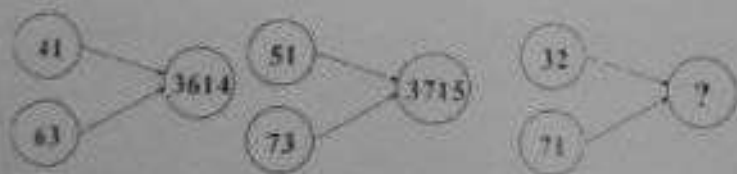
99. Chimi, Dema and Eden are best friends. They are going to attend the last day of the Thimphu Tshechu. They wear a red, purple and pink *Kishu thara* in an unknown order. The following facts are known:

- If Chimi wears the red one, then Dema wears the pink one;
- If Chimi wears the purple one, then Eden wears the pink one;
- If Dema does not wear the purple one, then Eden wears the red one.

What colour of *Kishu thara* is Chimi wearing?

- Red
- Pink
- Purple
- Information not sufficient

100. Find the missing number



- 1723
- 3217
- 2272
- 2769