

**ROYAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
BHUTAN CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION (BCSE) 2018
EXAMINATION CATEGORY: B.ED. GRADUATES**

PAPER I: ENGLISH FOR B.ED. DZONGKHA GRADUATES

Date	: 5 October 2018
Total Marks	: 100
Examination Time	: 3 hours
Reading Time	: 15 minutes (prior to examination time)

READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY:

1. Write your Registration Number clearly and correctly on the Answer Booklet.
2. The first 15 minutes is being provided to check the number of pages of the 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 four sections:
 - ❖ Section A – to assess writing skills
 - ❖ Section B – to assess comprehension skills
 - ❖ Section C – to assess language and grammar skills
 - ❖ Section D – to assess précis writing skills

All sections are compulsory.

4. All answers should be written 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.
5. All answers should be written with correct numbering of the Section and Question Number in the Answer Booklet provided to you. Note that any answer written without indicating the correct Section and Question Number will NOT be evaluated and no marks will be awarded.
6. Begin each Section on a fresh page of the Answer Booklet.
7. You are not permitted to tear off any sheet(s) of the Answer Booklet as well as the Question Paper.
8. Use of any other paper including paper for rough work is not permitted.
- 9. You are required to hand over the Answer Booklets to the Invigilator before leaving the examination hall.**
10. This paper has **9 printed pages**, including this instruction page.

GOOD LUCK!!!

Section A : Writing

Given below are three questions. Write an essay in about 800 words in response to any one of the questions. (30 marks)

The essay will be assessed using the following criteria:

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

1. The rapid growth in telecommunications and access to smartphones and tablets has led to an enormous change in people's lives. One of the biggest changes we see is in children's consumption of entertainment and knowledge through this new medium. Write an essay examining the impact that technology has had on today's youth and whether it is a positive or negative effect on their education.
2. It is believed that good interactive lessons require all students to be critical thinkers and the teachers to be effective facilitators. To what extent do you think such interaction is successful in Bhutanese classrooms?
3. 2018 marks the ten year anniversary of Bhutan's foray into democracy. The transition to a constitutional monarchy has come with both positive and negative experiences. What are the major changes you observe in the way government functions and policies are formed? In your opinion, is our country better off now than it was a decade ago, and is democracy ultimately the right system of government for Bhutan? Cite examples to support your argument.

Section B: Comprehension

Directions: The passage below is followed by questions based on its contents. Answer the questions on the basis of what is stated or implied in the passage.

Source: Butler, Nick. Financial Times. September 2018. <https://www.ft.com/content/1c31817e-b5a4-11e8-b3ef-799c8613f4a1>

Is the future of electric vehicles (EV) damaged by the chaos surrounding Tesla? Absolutely not. Whether the company survives in its present form or not is irrelevant. The future of EVs will not be determined by anything that happens in California but by decisions being taken 6,000 miles away in Beijing.

This has not been a great summer for Tesla chief Elon Musk. Production problems have delayed development of the model S car. This has added to costs and stretched the company's finances. An attempt by Mr Musk to become involved in the rescue of young footballers trapped in caves in Thailand resulted in him heaping unsubstantiated abuse on one of the rescuers.

For a few weeks it seemed Mr Musk was going to take the company private, and for an even shorter period it was suggested that the Saudi Arabian Public Investment Fund would be the unlikely source of cash.

Tesla has survived the season but has as many financial problems as ever and confidence in Mr Musk among investors, and indeed his own board of directors, is much diminished. The shares have fallen more than 20 per cent in the past 12 months.

Meanwhile, the EV business goes from strength to strength — not in the US, but in China.

There are some 3m electric vehicles worldwide, about two-thirds of which are made and used in China. Production of electric and other non-petrol vehicles in China rose to 500,000 in the first half of this year. So far this makes no more than a tiny dent in the global market for cars and light vans of some 1.1bn vehicles.

The next step is crucial. Having created a viable commercial operation with functional and efficient cars, will the Chinese government now mandate their use? Consumer goods have become an important part of the political settlement in China: instead of democracy and freedom of speech, the promise is of ever higher living standards defined by improvements in housing and access to cars and other goods.

As China has become more prosperous, car ownership has boomed and is now within the reach of the growing middle class, with possession rising from barely 20 per 1,000 of the population at the turn of the century to more than 100 per 1,000. New vehicle licences are running at more than 1.5m a month. This has contributed both to pollution and the growing volumes of oil imports, which have risen to almost 9m barrels a day. Demand continues to grow; car ownership per head is still only one quarter of the European average.

EVs offer a practical answer. They are cleaner (although as 80 per cent of China's electricity still comes from coal, that rather reduces their positive impact) and they can reduce oil demand. Even more important, they have the potential to become a new source of employment and export earnings for the country.

The initial public offering of China's Nio, ahead of its New York listing, will have been watched with interest by the hundreds of other EV start-ups in the country. The loss-making group, backed by Tencent, raised just over half its \$1.8bn target, but its shares then jumped 76 per cent on the first day of trading.

The key to sustainable rapid growth for EVs lies in compulsion. If, for instance, China insisted that a quarter of new licences be given to EVs over the next five years, some 25m to 30m would be added to the global total. To speed up the pace of change, older vehicles running on internal combustion engines could be taxed or regulated out of existence. And in some cities licences could be restricted to EVs alone.

This is no fantasy. Several big cities across China are experimenting with incentives and restrictions to force EV take-up.

Having created a huge industry, and no doubt reduced unit costs, there would then be no barrier to exports — starting in Asia and perhaps extending into Africa and Latin America, with Chinese companies managing local production.

This industry would be reinforced by the strength of China's battery sector, which supplies the majority of all battery production and is a leader in the technology involved. On current plans, its production will soon outstrip the combined total of the rest of the world by a factor of three. No doubt EVs will be manufactured in the US and a few European countries. Tesla deserves the chance to recover under new management. In Europe, the UK and Germany in particular have the potential to combine the strengths of academic research with those of the car industry. Overall, however, any significant shift to EVs will be led by China, with technology backed by the full power of government.

The impact of all this on the oil market is minuscule, at present. But energy companies should avoid complacency in relying on ever-growing sales of oil and gas to China to sustain the global market. An energy transition with Chinese characteristics is already under way.

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Question I

(15X1= 15 marks)

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

1. As used in the last paragraph, the word *complacency* means
 - a) fear
 - b) boredom
 - c) complaining
 - d) self-satisfaction

2. According to the passage, what is the key to promoting sustainable growth in the electric vehicles market?
 - a) Government regulation
 - b) Exports
 - c) Academic research
 - d) Higher living standards

3. Why did the shares in Tesla fall recently?
 - a) Mr. Musk's kindness towards the young footballers trapped in caves in Thailand.
 - b) Loss of confidence in Mr. Musk by investors.
 - c) The possible involvement of the Saudi Arabian Public Investment Fund.
 - d) Increased production of electric vehicles in China.

4. As used in the passage, the word *mandate* (para 7, line 2) means to:
 - a) estimate time
 - b) monitor
 - c) require
 - d) stop

5. Which of the following statements best summarises the passage?
- The future of electric vehicles lies in China.
 - Energy companies can continue to sell oil and gas to China.
 - Electric vehicles are cleaner than fossil fuel cars.
 - Tesla had a bad business year.
6. As used in the second paragraph, the word *unsubstantiated* means
- not new
 - logical
 - not supported by facts
 - rude
7. A “*viable commercial operation*” can be best defined as
- a licensed business.
 - a company that is listed on the stock exchange.
 - a business that is capable of succeeding.
 - a business that has stores in more than one location.
8. The word *miniscule* means
- measurable
 - small
 - big
 - non-existent
9. Which year is the phrase “*turn of the century*” referring to?
- 1900
 - 1990
 - 2018
 - 2000
10. “*Several big cities across China are experimenting with incentives and restrictions to force EV take-up.*” Based on this statement, a 100% sales tax exemption on electric vehicles would be considered
- an experiment
 - an incentive
 - a restriction
 - a discouragement
11. “*..instead of democracy and freedom of speech, the promise is of ever higher living standards defined by improvements in housing and access to cars and other goods.*” In this statement, the author is highlighting
- China’s role as a model country to the rest of the world.
 - the need to keep producing better cars.
 - China’s lack of political freedom.
 - improvement of living standards.

12. As used in the last paragraph, the word *transition* means
- change
 - travel
 - production
 - hope
13. Nio and Tesla are both electric vehicle manufacturers. From your reading of the passage, which company/companies is/are currently performing well?
- Nio
 - Tesla
 - Neither Nio nor Telsa
 - Both Nio and Telsa
14. Which of the following statements can be reasonably inferred from the passage as a whole?
- China has a comparative advantage in the electric vehicle market due to the size of its domestic market.
 - China has a comparative advantage in the electric vehicle market because their vehicles are better.
 - China has a comparative advantage in the electric vehicle market because Tesla is failing to meet demand.
 - China has a comparative advantage in the electric vehicle market because they are more environmentally conscious.
15. The word *crucial* means
- dangerous
 - important
 - unpredictable
 - likely to be criticised

Question II

(20 marks)

Read the following questions carefully and answer them briefly in your own words.

- Mention a point which shows the EV business has gone from strength to strength in China.
(2 marks)
- According to the passage, what benefits can the electric vehicle industry provide to China?
(4 marks)
- “This has not been a great summer for Tesla chief Elon Musk.”* List three possible reasons why.
(6 marks)
- What have been some negative consequences of China’s growth in economic prosperity?
(4 marks)
- According to the passage, what are some measures the Chinese government can take to promote the growth of electric vehicles?
(4 marks)

Section C: Language and Grammar

Read the directions to the following questions carefully and answer them. (15 marks)

Question I (5X1=5 marks)

For each of the questions choose the correct answer and write down the letter of the correct answer chosen in the Answer Booklet against the question number. E.g. 6 (c)

1. At least two of the questions _____ be attempted by the examinees.
 - a) could
 - b) should
 - c) would
 - d) might

2. All that remained of the ancient city _____ by the archaeologists twenty years ago.
 - a) is uncovered
 - b) uncovered
 - c) were uncovered
 - d) was uncovered

3. The last time the boat was seen, it was heading _____ the shore.
 - a) towards
 - b) for
 - c) at
 - d) to

4. **“I have seldom seen such a disgraceful sight”** has the same meaning as
 - a) I have often seen such a disgraceful sight.
 - b) I have rarely seen such a disgraceful sight.
 - c) I have never seen such a disgraceful sight.
 - d) I have always seen such a disgraceful sight.

5. Our team would _____ if all the players had been there.
 - a) win
 - b) won
 - c) have won
 - d) be winning

Question II

(5X1=5 marks)

Choose the correct phrasal verbs given in the brackets to complete the sentences below.

1. They had to cut back production and _____ workers. (lay off/lay out)
2. I shall have _____ an appetite with all this heavy work. (worked out/worked up)
3. In looks she _____ her father and not her mother. (takes after/takes from)
4. The event was going well, however at the last moment we _____ a few problems. (ran into/ran over)
5. Anna _____ her sandals and jumped on the sofa. (took out/took off)

Question III

(5X1=5 marks)

In the following sentences, underline the nouns and circle the verbs.

1. The wind was too strong to wind the sail.
2. The lady began to tear up upon seeing tears in the little girl's eyes.
3. Since there was no time like the present, he presented the gift right away.
4. The bandage was wound tightly around the soldier's wound.
5. The hunting party called off the hunt and decided to hunt the next day.

Section D: (Précis writing)

Given below is an extract of approximately 380 words. Read the extract carefully and write a summary keeping in mind the following: (20 Marks)

- *Your summary should be written in one paragraph.*
- *Your summary should include the main points.*
- *Your summary must not exceed 120 words or one third of the length of the extract.*

The term “innovative education” has been presented to scientific community by American pedagogue James Botkin about twenty years ago and received numerous and rather controversial response, for it suggested complete and irreversible revision of the principles traditional educational theories consider to be axiomatic.

To begin with, while traditional education considers the main value of educational process to be the knowledge transferred to the student, Botkin's innovative education presents the knowledge as a means rather than an end, at the same time orienting at the development of the student's personality through knowledge. It is less concerned with controlling the educational process, trying to create circumstances in which the student would establish his or her own goals and achieve them, while transforming his or her own self and self-regulating the studying process.

Traditional education represents in itself more or less stable structure, without undergoing dramatic differences in the course of years. The accumulation of knowledge goes on, of course, but only in the subjects where it is impossible to avoid, for example, history and literature, which are being expanded all the time. Curriculum for exact sciences, like physics or mathematics may not change for decades. Botkin offers another decision, which presupposes that educational system is dynamic, ever-changing structure that is being regrouped and renewed constantly, with new programs and educational disciplines appearing all the time.

As opposed to reproductive nature of traditional education (the student perceives information and reproduces it), innovative education is supposed to be only and specifically creative process. It should teach students to create text irrespectively of its subject, understand information even if it has never been perceived by the student yet solve any problems by means of independent thinking rather than applying pre-existing, memorized solutions.

It also cancels the long-lasting tradition of relationship "teacher-student" as "superior-inferior", making both the teacher and the student equal participants of educational process, who work on one and the same task in cooperation, rather than submission. Any kind of outside control is supposed to be harmful for the process and, therefore, abolished, with its place taken by self-control, mutual control and coordination.

Of course, the self-sufficient system of education based on equality of teacher and student may look really alluring, but all the same, it is more of a utopia than reality. Botkin idealizes children and thinks that it is possible to create such system; reality would most likely say "no".

TASHI DELEK