

**ROYAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION**  
**BHUTAN CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION (BCSE) 2021**  
**EXAMINATION CATEGORY: B.ED. GRADUATES**

**PAPER I: ENGLISH FOR B.ED. DZONGKHA GRADUATES**

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<b>Date</b>	: October 29, 2021
<b>Total Marks</b>	: 100
<b>Writing Time</b>	: 3 hours
<b>Reading Time</b>	: 15 minutes (prior to examination time)

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**READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY:**

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 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 skillsAll 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 must hand over the Answer Booklet to the Invigilator before leaving the examination hall.**
10. This paper has **10 printed pages**, including this instruction page.

**GOOD LUCK!**

**Section A: Writing [30 marks]**

**Given below are three questions. Write an essay in about 800 words in response to any ONE of the questions.**

*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. With the change in time, punishment should be replaced by corrective measures and counselling. Do you agree with the above statement?
2. Social Media has been a blessing with the advent of technology. However, social media has been destroying the social life of young and old even in Bhutan. Argue.
3. Waste disposal has been a growing concern in Bhutan as the country leaps with growth and development. Therefore, managing waste should be an individual responsibility. Do you agree?

**Section B: Comprehension [35 marks]**

**Direction: Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow according to the instructions given:**

**HOW COVID-19 CAN DAMAGE ALL FIVE SENSES**

The virus that causes the disease disrupts not just smell and taste, but all the ways humans perceive the world. For some, the loss may be permanent.

Considering how sick he was, Michael Goldsmith seemed like one of the lucky ones, because he survived. After becoming severely ill with Covid-19 in March 2020, he spent 22 days on a ventilator in the ICU. Fortunately, Goldsmith's condition improved, and he was moved to an intermediate level of care in the hospital as he recovered. That's when he began to realize he had lost most of his hearing in his left ear.

"Anything I did hear had to be loud, and then it sounded like Charlie Brown's teacher," says Goldsmith, now 35, referencing the nonsensical noises the teacher made in the popular cartoon show.

He also had a static sound in that ear that turned out to be tinnitus. After he fully recovered from the infection and went back to his home in Bergenfield, New Jersey, the IT security analyst and father of two saw one doctor after another, seeking relief for his hearing problems. He tried several different prescription medicines, and still he was no better off.

It's easy to take our senses for granted - until there's a problem with one of them. This is something many people who suffered from Covid-19 discovered when they unexpectedly lost their senses of smell and taste. More recently, though, it has become apparent that a Covid-19 infection can also affect sight, hearing, and touch.

In the short term and the long run, this virus can affect all the ways we perceive and interact with the world.

Though not life-threatening, “it’s disarming to lose any of these senses, especially as suddenly as happens in the context of this infection,” says Jennifer Frontera, a professor of neurology at the NYU Grossman School of Medicine.

### **Diminished hearing**

Like Goldsmith, many people who recovered from Covid-19 continued to experience some auditory loss. In the March issue of the *International Journal of Audiology*, researchers reviewed published case studies and other reports of Covid-19 symptoms, and they estimate that hearing loss has occurred in about 8 percent of patients who had Covid, while about 15 percent developed tinnitus.

The mechanisms aren’t completely understood, but experts suspect the disease may affect the eustachian tube, which connects the middle ear with the throat. “With any viral infection, you can have eustachian tube dysfunction, which can lead to fluid build-up in the middle ear - this acts as a mechanical dampener on the ear drum,” explains Elias Michaelides, an associate professor of otolaryngology at Rush University Medical Center in Chicago.

Once someone recovers from the illness, the eustachian tube drains and hearing returns to normal in most cases, though it can take a couple of weeks, he says. In the meantime, taking an oral decongestant and using a nasal steroid spray may help hasten drainage, says Michaelides.

But if the virus damages the sensory neurons in the inner ear or cochlea, sudden hearing loss may occur, and it may be permanent. Exactly how this nerve damage happens isn’t clear, though it may have to do with Covid-19’s ability to trigger a cascade of inflammatory effects and small blood vessel damage.

Because Goldsmith’s hearing didn’t improve in his left ear after he fully recovered and tried various prescription medications, he went to see J. Thomas Roland, Jr., Chair of the department of otolaryngology - head and neck surgery at NYU Langone Health. Roland told him he was a good candidate for a cochlear implant, a small electronic device that can directly stimulate the auditory nerve and generate signals that the brain registers as sound.

“The inner ear is a very delicate organ and very susceptible to microvascular problems and inflammation, so I’m not surprised people have experienced hearing loss or tinnitus related to Covid,” says Roland.

In September 2020, Goldsmith had a cochlear implant surgically placed in his left ear. It has made a world of difference, he says. “I now have 80 percent recognition of single words, and it’s even higher with full sentences in my left ear.” And when the device is on, his tinnitus disappears completely. “I wish I didn’t need this,” Goldsmith says, “but I’m glad I had it.”

### **Blurred sight**

Other people who’ve had Covid-19 have reported problems with their vision. A study published last year in *BMJ Open Ophthalmology* found that light sensitivity, sore eyes, and blurred vision are among the more common eye disorders experienced by patients. And in a study involving 400 Covid-19 patients who were hospitalized, researchers found that 10 percent had eye disorders, including conjunctivitis, vision changes, and eye irritation.

“There is definitely a viral load in the eye that causes symptoms, but that doesn’t mean it necessarily causes long-term diseases in the eye,” says study co-author Shahzad I. Mian, a professor of ophthalmology and visual sciences at the University of Michigan Medical School.

Still, some doctors are finding that the SARS-CoV-2 virus can increase the risk of blood clots throughout the body, including in blood vessels in the retina, which can cause blurry vision or some degree of vision loss, explains Julia A. Haller, ophthalmologist-in-chief at the Wills Eye Hospital in Philadelphia.

If someone experiences any vision changes possibly related to Covid-19, it’s important for them to see an ophthalmologist as soon as possible, the experts say. “Some forms of vision loss are treatable with medications, depending on how much damage has occurred,” Haller says.

### **Tingling and numbness**

A person’s sense of touch also can be affected by a Covid-19 infection, since the disease has been shown to cause persistent neurologic symptoms.

In a study published in May 2021, researchers evaluated 100 people who weren’t hospitalized for Covid-19 but had ongoing symptoms. They found that 60 percent had numbness and tingling six to nine months after the onset of their illness. Sometimes these symptoms were widespread throughout the body; in other instances, they were localized to the hands and feet.

The exact mechanisms behind these stubborn symptoms aren’t well understood, but they most likely relate to local inflammation and local infection with Covid-19 virus in the nerves, explains Igor Koralnik, a professor of neurology at the Northwestern Feinberg School of Medicine and chief of the division of neuroinfectious diseases and global neurology at Northwestern Memorial Hospital in Chicago.

“In most cases, [the numbness and tingling] improves over time,” he says. “Everybody goes at their own pace.” And in some cases, tingling and other symptoms of neuropathy can be treated with medications like gabapentin, a drug that is used to prevent seizures and relieve nerve pain.

### **Loss of smell and taste**

Perhaps the most recognizable effect Covid-19 has on the senses is the one-two punch of lost smell and taste. Elizabeth DeFranco, a medical sales rep in Cleveland, Ohio, experienced both sensory changes shortly after developing a mild Covid-19 infection in June 2020.

“I was eating salt and vinegar potato chips, and I couldn’t taste anything,” recalls DeFranco, 58. Then she realized she couldn’t smell anything, either. These losses remain with her to this day, though once in a while she gets a brief whiff of an odor like freshly cut grass.

Viral-induced smell loss existed before anyone had ever heard of Covid-19, but the percentage of people who experience smell dysfunction or loss is much higher with this virus than with other types of infections, experts say. A review of studies published in 2020 found that of 8,000 subjects with confirmed Covid-19, 41 percent experienced problems with smell and 38 percent reported problems with taste. When people who contract Covid-19 lose their sense of smell, a condition called anosmia, they lose it across the board, not just with one type of scent.

Generally speaking, there are two major types of smell loss. Conductive smell loss can occur when nasal congestion or obstruction prevents odor molecules from passing into the nasal cavity.

Sensorineural smell loss involves damage or dysfunction to the olfactory neurons, which seems to be what's happening with Covid-19.

“With Covid-19, most people don't have a lot of nasal symptoms, and yet smell loss can be fairly severe,” says Justin Turner, an associate professor of otolaryngology-head and neck surgery at Vanderbilt University Medical Center and director of the Vanderbilt Smell and Taste Center. “We believe this stems from damage to sustentacular cells that live way up in the nose and are particularly susceptible to infection by the virus.”

As people recover from Covid-19, regenerating cells can spring into action and make new functional neurons, Turner explains. This allows most people to regain their sense of smell six to eight weeks after infection - but not everyone does. At that point, doctors may prescribe systemic or topical steroids and sometimes smell conditioning, which involves repeated exposure to essential oils that have different scents. It's like the olfactory equivalent of physical therapy.

“What you're doing is exposing the olfactory system to these odorants and helping the brain form new connections,” Turner explains. “Once the damage [to neurons] has been done, we're relying on regenerative capacity in the olfactory system to help people regain their sense of smell.”

Losing the sense of taste usually goes hand in hand with the loss of smell, says Michael Benninger, professor and chair of the department of otolaryngology-head and neck surgery at the Cleveland Clinic Lerner College of Medicine.

“We are *not* seeing people who have truly lost their sense of taste [with Covid-19 infection]. When people lose their sense of smell, their taste is diminished” - meaning, their ability to discriminate between different flavors is lost. “If the sense of smell comes back, taste comes back, too,” Benninger says.

Since she recovered from Covid-19, DeFranco has tried numerous interventions - including steroid medications, antibiotics, cryotherapy, craniosacral therapy, supplements, homeopathic remedies, and smell retraining. Nothing has helped. So, she has found ways to work around these limitations to protect her safety. She installed additional smoke detectors in her home because she wouldn't be able to smell smoke. She throws all her food out by the “best by” date and often has a neighbor smell food from her fridge to make sure it hasn't spoiled.

The worst part: “It is very depressing to think that this anosmia could be forever. I have no enjoyment of food,” she says. “I may never be able to appreciate the taste of wine or chocolate or the smell of a barbecue or cookies baking in the oven or the salt in the air when I go to the ocean. No one can really empathize unless it happens to them.”

*Published September 28, 2021*

*By Stacey Colino*

*<https://www.nationalgeographic.com/science/article/how-covid-19-can-damage-all-five-senses>*

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. Which one of the following is true?
  - a) Goldsmith recovered completely after 22 days of spending with ventilator in ICU.
  - b) Goldsmith lost all hearing senses of his left ear as he recovered.
  - c) Goldsmith partially recovered after suffering from Covid-19.
  - d) Goldsmith realized that he had lost most of his hearing senses as he recovered.
  
2. “He also had a static sound in the ear that turned out to be tinnitus.  
The antonym of the word **static** is
  - a) continuous.
  - b) dynamic.
  - c) shrill.
  - d) still.
  
3. “They were localized to the hands and feet.”  
The word “They” refer to
  - a) Doctors.
  - b) Patients.
  - c) Volunteers.
  - d) Covid-19.
  
4. “I wish I didn’t need this,” Goldsmith says, “But I am glad I had it.”  
The overall tone of the above lines is
  - a) pessimistic.
  - b) optimistic.
  - c) exciting.
  - d) sad.
  
5. Goldsmith says, “It has made a world of difference”. He says so because
  - a) he is able to survive from Covid-19.
  - b) he successfully recovers his hearing loss.
  - c) he meets renowned doctors.
  - d) he doesn’t lose hope amidst troubles.
  
6. “...though once in a while she gets a brief whiff of an odour like freshly cut grass.”  
The above line triggers
  - a) visual imagery.
  - b) auditory imagery.
  - c) olfactory imagery.
  - d) gustatory imagery.

7. According to the author, the function of the steroids and the smelling conditioning is to let
- the regenerating cells to make new responses to smell.
  - the regenerative cells to damage the olfactory system.
  - the regenerative cells to regain their lost senses.
  - the degeneration of the neurons.
8. All are the meaning of *susceptible* EXCEPT
- prone.
  - vulnerable.
  - inclined to.
  - suspect.
9. One of the aftereffects of Covid-19 patient is blurred sight. The antonym of the word blurred is
- unclear.
  - vague.
  - clear.
  - dim.
10. Choose the odd one out.
- Tingling and Numbness symptoms occur when affected by Covid-19.
  - Tingling can be cured by the drug gabapentin.
  - Tingling and Numbness improve over time in most cases.
  - The most recognizable loss of sense is with that of smell and taste.
11. “No one can really empathize unless it happens to them”. The word **really** is an example of
- verb.
  - adverb.
  - adjective.
  - noun.
12. The antonym of *regenerative* is
- degenerative.
  - detached.
  - reformative.
  - progressive.
13. “It’s easy to take our senses for granted...”.  
The above line means
- it is easy to sacrifice our sense.
  - appreciate our sense less.
  - appreciate our sense wholeheartedly.
  - it is easy to deal with our senses.
14. Which of the following statements infers the essence of the passage?
- Covid-19 infected person undergoes various surgeries.
  - Covid-19 infected person undergoes loss of sight and smell.
  - Covid-19 brings about loss of hearing and sense of touch.
  - Covid-19 infected person not only loses the senses but also changes the perception.

15. The word diminished means
- reduced.
  - different.
  - defective.
  - deliberate.

**Question II**

**(20 marks)**

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

- “I am eating salt and Vinegar Potato chips, I could not taste anything”, recalls De Franco. With reference to the above lines, explain any TWO feelings you would encounter if you were in the author’s place. (5 marks)
- What is the term used for the loss of sense of smell? Explain the types of smell loss. (5 marks)
- De Franco found ways to live within her limited means after being infected with Covid-19. How did she ensure her food safety? (5 marks)
- “In a short term and a long run, this virus can affect all the ways we perceive and interact with the world.”  
With reference to the above line, how far do you agree or disagree? Give two justifications. (5 marks)

**Section C: Language and Grammar [15 marks]**

**Read the directions to the following questions carefully and answer them.**

**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)**

- “I hoped that I \_\_\_\_\_ get a scholarship in India.  
a) would  
b) will  
c) must  
d) can
- We sympathize \_\_\_\_\_ her in her turbulent times.  
a) at  
b) on  
c) with  
d) about



3. *Cowards die many times before death.*  
The above sentence is an example of  
a) interrogative sentence.  
b) assertive sentence.  
c) imperative sentence.  
d) exclamatory sentence.
4. *He is too good to be true.*  
The above line means  
a) He is not so good.  
b) He is so good that it cannot be true.  
c) He is so good that it can be true.  
d) He is really good to be true.
5. Choose the incorrect sentence.  
a) Either Sonam or Tenzin will initiate the programme.  
b) The News on TV is refreshing.  
c) People have donated a great amount for the good cause of the village.  
d) Neither Dema nor Tobgay demonstrate the meditation skills.

**Question II**

**(5X1 = 5 marks)**

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

1. We're going to have to \_\_\_\_\_ our trip to Spain until September. (put up/ put off)
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ Pema Sedey today at the supermarket. It was great to see her. (ran out of / ran into)
3. I'm so tired of Sophie \_\_\_\_\_ her engagement ring all the time. (showing off/showing up)
4. The police would not \_\_\_\_\_ to the kidnapper's demands. (give up/ give in)
5. I thought I would \_\_\_\_\_ for a cup of coffee. Is that okay? (drop off/ drop in)

**Question III**

**(5X1 = 5 marks)**

**From the two homonyms used in each sentence, underline the noun and circle the verb.**

1. What is that little object? I object his defamation.
2. Did you set up the display? The set up was awesome.
3. Let the poor not be oppressed as none likes to oppress the disadvantaged.
4. She conflicts the idea of digital mechanism however that conflict is resolved at ease later by the Chairperson?
5. They suspect him for that heinous crime and that suspect had misguided the police.

**Section D: Précis Writing [20 marks]**

**Read the information given below carefully and write a précis in not more than 100 words, keeping in mind the following:**

- *Your summary should be written in one paragraph.*
- *Your summary should include the main points.*
- *The précis must be provided with a short title.*
- *Your summary must not exceed 100 words.*

Although stupidity is commonly defined as ‘a lack of normal intelligence’, stupid behaviour is not the behaviour of a person lacking in intelligence but the behaviour of a person not using good judgement or sense. In fact, stupidity comes from the Latin word that means ‘senseless’. Therefore, stupidity can be defined as the behaviour of a person of normal intelligence who acts in a particular situation as if he or she isn’t very bright. Stupidity exists at three levels of seriousness.

First is the simple, relatively harmless level. Behaviour at this level is often amusing. It is humorous when someone places the food from a fast food restaurant on the roof of the car while unlocking the door and then drives away with the food still on the roof. We call this absent-minded. The person’s good sense or intelligence was temporarily absent. At this level, other than passing inconvenience or embarrassment, no one is injured by the stupid behaviour.

The next type-serious stupidity-is more dangerous. Practical jokes such as putting sugar in the salt shakers are at this level. The intention is humorous, but there is a chance of harm. Irresponsible advice given to others is also serious stupidity. An example is the person who plays psychiatrist on the basis of an introductory psychology course or doing a TV program on psychiatry. The intention may be to help, but if the victim really needs psychiatric help an amateur will only worsen the situation.

Even worse is the third kind of stupidity. Kind people, who would never injure another living being, stupidly throw away a box of six-week-old kittens along a country road. Lacking the heart to kill the poor things, they sentence them to almost certain death from wild animals, infections, exposure or the wheels of a passing vehicle. Yet they are able to tell themselves that they will find nice homes’ or ‘animals can get along in the wild’. Another example of this kind of stupidity is the successful local businessman who tries to have as many office affairs as he can get away with. He risks the loss of his business and his home. He fails to see that what he is doing is wrong. His is the true moral stupidity of a person not willing to think about the results of his actions or take responsibility for them. The common defense of a person guilty of stupidity is – ‘But I didn’t think.... ‘This, however, is not a proper excuse, especially when serious or harmful stupidity is involved.

**TASHI DELEK**