ROYAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION BHUTAN CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION (BCSE) 2011 PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

QUESTION PAPER SERIES: A

ROLL NUMBER: BCSE-2011				
Date	: August 28, 2011			
Total Marks	: 100			
Total Questions	: 100			
Examination Time	: 150 Minutes (2.5 Hours)			
Reading Time	: 15 Minutes			

INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1. Write your Roll No. (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 (Questions Paper and Answer Sheet). You are **NOT PERMITTED TO WRITE** during this time.
- 3. The Question Paper consists of **29 pages** including this page. It is divided into Four Sections namely **Section 1, 2, 3 & 4** as follows:
 - Section 1: English Language
 - Section 2: Dzongkha Language
 - Section 3: Problem Solving
 - Section 4: Data Interpretation

- 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 Answer Sheet.** Any answer marked on the Question Paper will not be evaluated.
- 6. Use the PENCIL provided to you to mark your Answers. Do not use Pen.
- 7. Use the blank sheets at the back of the Question Paper for rough work. Use of any other paper is not permitted.
- 8. It is not permitted to tear off the blank sheets for rough work.

GOOD LUCK!

SECTION 1: ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Part I: Comprehension

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

(The passage given below is an excerpt from *Nudge – Improving Decisions about Health, Wealth and Happiness* by Richard H. Thaler and Cass R. Sunstein)

How much should you worry about hurricanes, nuclear power, terrorism, mad cow disease, alligator attacks, or avian flu? How much care should you take in avoiding risks associated with each? What exactly should you do to prevent the kind of dangers that you face in ordinary life?

In answering questions of this kind, most people use what is called the "availability heuristic". They assess the likelihood of risks by asking how readily examples come to mind. If people can easily think of relevant examples, they are far more likely to be frightened and concerned than if they cannot. A risk that is familiar, like that associated with terrorism in the aftermath of 9/11, will be seen as more serious than a risk that is less familiar. Homicides are more available than suicides, and so people tend to believe, wrongly, that more people die from homicide.

Accessibility and salience are closely related to availability, and they are important as well. If you have personally experienced a serious earthquake, you're more likely to believe that an earthquake is likely than if you read about it in a weekly magazine. Thus, vivid and easily imagined causes of death (for example, tornadoes) often receive inflated estimates of probability, and less-vivid causes (for example, asthma attacks) receive low estimates, even if they occur with a far greater frequency. So, too, recent events have a greater impact on our behavior and on our fears, than earlier ones.

The availability heuristic helps to explain much risk-related behavior, including both public and private decisions to take precautions. Whether people buy insurance for natural disasters is greatly affected by recent experiences. In the aftermath of an earthquake, purchases of new earthquake insurance policies rise sharply – but purchases decline steadily from that point, as vivid memories recede.

When "availability bias" is at work, both public and private decisions may be improved if judgments can be made in the direction of true probabilities. A good way to increase people's fear of a bad outcome is to remind them of a related incident in which things went wrong; a good way to increase people's confidence is to remind them of a similar situation in which everything worked out for the best. The pervasive problems are that easily remembered events may inflate people's probability judgments, and that if no such events come to mind, their judgments of likelihoods might be distorted downward.

- 1. What role does the bolded and italicized sentence play in the passage?
 - A. It is the conclusion
 - B. It states an assumption
 - C. It contradicts the topic under discussion
 - D. It states the impossible
- 2. Which of the following best describes the word "heuristic"?
 - A. Theoretical knowledge
 - B. Rule of thumb
 - C. Dynamics
 - D. Common sense
- 3. The whole passage is about the phenomenon of:
 - A. Making good judgments based on past and recent experiences
 - B. Keeping risk-related behavior a total mystery
 - C. Selecting which public and private decisions to make
 - D. Discerning risks based on experiences that easily come to mind
- 4. What would influence people to buy insurance?
 - A. Events that occur occasionally
 - B. An event that occurred 5 years ago
 - C. An event that occurred recently and can be remembered vividly
 - D. A disease that has high probability
- 5. Which two words best explain the words "pervasive" and "vivid" as used in the passage?
 - A. Pervasive means "invasive" and vivid means "lucid"
 - B. Pervasive means "evade" and vivid means "striking"
 - C. Pervasive means "comprehensive" and vivid means "scarlet"
 - D. Pervasive means "restrictive" and vivid means "colorless"

PART II: Grammar

6. Choos	se the word or phrase that will correctly complete the conversation.
"What	has the new administration's policies had on investor confidence"?
A.	Outcomes
B.	Effect
C.	Affect
D.	Influences
7. Choos	se the correct word or phrase that will correctly complete the sentence.
	ernment's decision discussion of the Health Bill to the 9 th Session of the it was the best one given the current situation.
A.	To defer
B.	In deferring
C.	For deferring
D.	To deferring
8. Choos	se the correct word or phrase that will correctly complete the sentence.
	y to be objective on all matters irrespective of circumstances earned her the of adversaries.
A.	Admiration; anxious
B.	Respect; anxious
C.	Respect; exacting
D.	Respect; eager
9. Choos	se the word or phrase that will correctly complete the conversation.
-	itical party from a group of interested citizens who met frequently to protest ent actions"
A.	Consisted
B.	Emerge
C.	Develop
D.	Evolved
10. The _	smell of Italian food makes me crave it whenever I smell it!
A.	Vehement
B.	Bizarre
C.	Savory
D.	Complacent

Part III: Vocabulary

- 11. Which of the following sentences makes a correct distinction between the words "adverse" and "averse"?
 - A. Adverse means "opponent" and averse means "indifferent"
 - B. Adverse means "unwilling" and averse means "oblige"
 - C. Adverse means "agreeable" and averse means "allergic"
 - D. Adverse means "difficult" and averse means "disinclined"
- 12. What is an equestrian?
 - A. Of or related to the sport of fencing
 - B. Of or related to water; living in or near water
 - C. Of or relating to horseback riding or horseback riders
 - D. The study of marine environments
- 13. Under the despotic regime of the Blue government, citizens of Arawen repeatedly reported that the continuous mining for coal was causing *dramatic* physical harm, primarily the poisoning of water supplies.

Which of the following words is most suitable to replace the underlined word?

- A. Extensive
- B. Striking
- C. Theatrical
- D. Spectacular
- 14. Choose the correct word or phrase that will correctly complete the sentence.

The geographical terrain in Bhutan _____ road construction costs.

- A. Augments
- B. Inflates
- C. Lifts up
- D. Promotes
- 15. Choose the correct word or phrase that will correctly complete the sentence.

The professor is ______ speaker; his classes are very informative and inspirational.

- A. A novice
- B. An eloquent
- C. An experienced
- D. An inarticulate

Part IV: Synonyms

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

It is believed that the sheer <u>mendacity</u> of the High Priest will lead to the fall of the century old religious order.

- A. Insolence
- B. Risk taking nature or recklessness
- C. Untruthfulness
- D. Susceptibility
- 17. Choose the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the underlined word in the following sentence.

Juxtaposing the settee against the display of wallpapers would determine which matched it the best.

- A. Posting
- B. Placing side by side
- C. Contrasting
- D. Combining
- 18. *Obscure* has the same meaning as:
 - A. Block
 - B. Obstruct
 - C. Constrain
 - D. Vague
- 19. Choose the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the underlined word in the sentence.

The police have the tendency to make a big deal over a minor <u>altercation</u>.

- A. Adjustment
- B. Option
- C. Row
- D. Modification
- 20. Which of the following words has the same meaning as "sacrilege"?
 - A. Renounce
 - B. Surrender
 - C. Spiritual
 - D. Disrespect

Part V: Antonyms

21.	Which of the	following	words has the	e opposite	meaning of	"Presumptuous"?
	THE OF THE	10110 111115	WOLGS HE	opposite.	mouning or	i i comilipiacas .

- A. Agreeable
- B. Oblivious
- C. Pretentious
- D. Modest
- 22. Which of the following words has the opposite meaning of "Waive"?
 - A. Diminish
 - B. Stray
 - C. Claim
 - D. Abandon
- 23. Which of the following words has the opposite meaning of "Fraudulent"?
 - A. Restrained
 - B. Honest
 - C. Discrete
 - D. Unemotional
- 24. Which of the following words has the *opposite* meaning of "original"?
 - A. Authentic
 - B. Genuine
 - C. Standard
 - D. Banal
- 25. Which of the following words has the *opposite* meaning of "pragmatic"?
 - A. Realistic
 - B. Idealistic
 - C. Complicated
 - D. Ambiguous

SECTION 2: DZONGKHA LANGUAGE

र्त्यायी ध्याक्ष्याक्षयदी स्वाबीवयायस द्वाचा प्राप्ते यी वाय रहें कुचस द्वीप स्वा

नगतःश्चेन:नमायःवर्देशसःचेत्रः तुःशेःवरेः तह्याम्नीरावराशु 3 क्षेत्रणु:पे.लूर्.तरपु.पेर.लया क्षेर.रे.यसवीयात्तर्रः यक्नुविधिःक्षेर.त.कुवीक्षुपी यपूर्वःक्षेर्यः शु.चीयाचाद्भातपु. अष्ट्र.शुर्याच्याच्या प्रमित्याचीयाती हाथ. यर्चताक्क्रीवाष्ट्राचीयात्राह्म चरे.च.जी.क.रेबोय.कु.रेट. क्रैबोचर्कजा.जी.रेबोय.कु. बालट.कुरेत.कुषी

यद्येशः स्रेरमःश्चेणःअक्षी र्वेटशक्ष्यस्यातविद्युद्धार्श्वतयार्ग्वा (2006)

र्वायःचर्रः भ्रीतःपवः र्ययः श्रीवेर्यर्यः भ्रीतः विषयः स्वायः । ฮูผล:ผ้ผล:รุร:ฉรู:ฉุ रट्र्वियम्भूत्वेत्वेरायसः मानवर्र्व्यभूत्वेत्वेरायः मार्क्र्व्राचेर्व्यं मार्क्यायम्भायतेः दर्शयसेद्रायोगायः तत्तर्यस्योगा रटाची अञ्चतःतर्विराधुर्धेन्यतेः क्षेटार्थे क्षेटार्थे कोर्नायतेः नृदेश उत्तर उत्था कुंचेया क्षेत्र या निष्मा केरा विष्मा यरियानपुरम् मान्या स्वार्म्या वार्म्यायानस्य पश्चित्र साम्य स्वारम्य स्वरम्य स्वारम्य स्वरम्य स्वरम

तर्ने तन्तर्भाषम मुभ र्पेट्यन्यत्भुन्न्ययायह्यस्य मुभ स्मान्यत्रे मीया श्रेते'न्गवःश्चेन'न्नः बि'नरे'वरे' रमणायक्चिरायुग्नित्रान्तेत्राने से से विष्या स्वापाय स्वापाय स्वापाय स्वापाय स्वापाय स्वापाय स्वापाय स्वापाय स यविवाल क्रिक्स क्रिक्स क्रिक्स क्रिक्स विवाल क्रिक्स क र्गायः भ्रीर्-र्मायाः वर्षे सम्माग्रीः द्याप्याग्रीः र्वोत्यामः युपाक्षेत्रः सम्माने रः रः रतेः प्रस्यायकरः व्यापक्षेत्र

क्रैं. ब्रुंट जूट क. ब्रुंट क्रिंट क् र्बून्'बे'प्पर'र्थेन्यायमः वर'सेअम्'ग्रीः वि'यने'तने अेन्'य'केवः ध्रेते'न्ययातर्ब्र्यः ग्री यार्नुयाद्भवार्त्पर्नुरः विस्थास्नेत्। मून्यर्नरःत्वरःक्तः क्रुंद्वरःकुंवोयः क्षःवाववर्तरःवाववरःषः रूरवावरवनर्यःकुंवायःद्वरः मुश्रमाती.र्रम्यानर्रमात्राचुर.तर. वचय.यु.रेट.पर्वट.यु. लटश.द्रयात्र्य.रा.द्र्य टे.जम.र्रम्यात्र्य. रेयाय.वयु.शु.यु.शुरी

म्रीयार्ल्यस्यान्त्राप्तः मानेश्चित्रपात्त्रस्ययान्नेसः यंत्रायास्यः चर्मुतान्त्रीयः अवस्यन्त्रान्तः चर्मात्रस् तस्यान्नीत्त्रवत्त्रः नानेश्चित्रपात्त्रस्यम्नेसः यंत्रायास्यः अन्निसःयर्गेत्ताः अवस्यन्त्रस्यः चर्मात्रस्यः व स्रायनेत्त्रस्यान्त्राप्तः मानेश्चित्रपात्रस्यम् चन्नेसः यंत्रायास्य अवस्यन्त्रस्यः चर्मात्रस्यः स्रवस्यस्यस्य

इनग्रे ध्याक्रुवाश्यीः विद्वाधेवावेदिइन

म्रेनम्रिन्म्रिस् अद्भान्ती अत्यान क्षेत्र कष्ट क्षेत्र क्

- - गा.- श्रु:र्श्वेयोर्ग्र.जी.चर्षयार्थेगी
 - प. वटःक्रियःम्रुभमार्मितयःभीः चर्वयाविगी
 - या- न्यातः श्चीन् न्यायः वर्षे अरु। यान्यान्यान्या
 - ८. इसर्च्यास्यमाग्रीनटासर्ह्यन्तित्वाचित्रा
- २७- क्रियःप्रेंदशः न्यातःक्षेत्रन्ययः तहँ अभा चेरः नवेरः नहँ न्द्रेयः तहं अभी न्यात्रः मा छे तनन् सक्षेयः तन् नहें भाषेत्रः न्यातःक्षेत्रः न्यातःक्षेत्रः न्यातः स्वात्रः नहें न्द्रेयः तहं अभी न्यात्रः स्वात्रेयः स्वत्यन्
 - गा- गानः ध्रुमिर्यत्यभ्रितेतः रमायन्डमातवन्त्रेन्तेनेशक्षेत्रस्य
 - u. रवितःभ्रीरःपङ्गारायः मिलावयः द्ववाषरः पर्वेरःप्रेरं वीयः स्राप्तः वि
 - ग- ग-रायुः नगतः श्रीनः तज्ञुनः घनवाणीः नेगायान्तेगः तननः वे ने गेवावाक्षेवः व्यवा
 - र. पर्विवाक्कितानधुःनतुः विवानाकुःनेत्र्यानाधुनःकुवा यननःधुःनेत्वानाक्षयःसम

- २८- लुबोर्किवोन्द्रात्री. कूबोर्ट्थ.नश्चेबोन्द्राह्मस्तराली.केस्तर. लुबोर्क्यवान्त्राप्तर्त्वास्त्रापट्टी.क्षापट्टी
 - गा- वर्नेन्यके द्रम्यके ज्ञा क्षेत्र ते चत्रुव्य वर्षु
 - n_ वरःमतःर्केशःशेशशःउवःडेगः श्रेवःवेःच<u>न</u>्यशःतरुग्।
 - या- रनजायब्र्स्स्यानायः वीयानाकःश्राद्या क्षायाव्यान्यवा
 - ८ क्ष. रेगा मेश प्रांतु १ में अश श्रुट प्रांत्र अंडिंग क्षेत्र वे प्रचु अत्रुग
- २९- धेमाक्रुम्भरे वरः ररःशुर्मायः नरः क्रीर्यायः वर्षः र्मेष्यः वर्षः
 - गा.- चट्रे.च.ख.रेबाय.ब्रे.रेट. र्झेबाचर्रुजाखे. बारेबाय.चर. र्झ्ट.रेब्स्वायचर.चर्ग्राट.बेबा
 - u. रेनज.पङ्गर. श्रीयः घयमाजी. गोर्शः स्याप्ट्रेयः रेग्नेपः पर्गारः येगी
 - ग- गाववर्देव नश्चित्रवे १९५ गर्डे में नर्हे व द्र्याप तन्त में प्रित्वा
 - रः रहर्देबःश्चिःभूःभुः गर्डें चें चर्हेब द्र्येयः वचरः चर्गेद्व बुग
- ३०- वर्रेन्कग्रा बेश्वर गृहिसुग रक्किय धुगर्नेग् बेरसेर्सुसु
 - ग'- र्क्केन'स्चेर'क्ष्रचण्णेना
 - ायः <u>र</u>ुषाञ्चा चेरःश्चितः श्रेवा
 - ग_ र्वरर्धेष्ट्रबेरःश्चवलेत्र
 - ८_ श्वरःग्रःभृतःश्वेत्र।

इनम् भेगुदेश्चरम्भेरम्

र्विमामी द्वीयन्त्रेषु यदायदीने व्यन्ति स्थान स्वाप्त यदार्थित मानुसाममुख्या

३१- गुवर्नम्य मेथा भेषा मुद्देश विद्या भेषा मुद्देश विद्या भेषा मुद्देश में मुद्देश में मुद्देश में मुद्देश में

- गा- गुन्दान्यादाधीना
- ন্দ্ৰ থকান্দ্ৰপ্ৰধা
- गा- धामाधिव।
- र:- र्विगागुःष्पेव।

३२- व्हेबाचरुराग्री:सर् हें बेर'क्षेवर्

- गां- हुरायह्या यारायाया कुंचीअवयासर यहवारास्रीत्रा
- प्यः हेश्रायह्या वारायाः व्रांची अञ्चयः अरः यह्यायां क्षेव्रा
- ग- हेशतह्रम मान्यसातः न्नस्यवतःस्रेन्तः तह्रम्यस्रेत्
- ८. हुन्नायह्रमा व.म.२.ज. क्रुं.चीमघत.मर. यहवाराज्येषी
- ३३- गुब्र-द्रमृतः ११ मुद्र-द्रम् ३३- गुब्र-द्रमृत्यः ४५ मुद्र-द्रम् १६ मुद्र-द्रम् १६ मुद्र-द्रम्
 - শ্_ শ্ৰী: ইবিদ্বৰ্দীযঞ্জীৰা
 - ন_ গ্রীম ইনিদ্র্যামিঞ্জীর
 - ग_ भे र्वेच ५ में भी भी
 - হ'_ গ্রীঝ র্ষিবাদ্র্যাদ্যজীবা

३८- गृह वर्षा की क्षेट्र केंद्र वेट केंद्र क

ग- ने। वनी अधी अबी बेर के हुं केबा

प्त र्यटः श्रुष यदयः मुर्या हैं। रेषायह वाबेर अर्स छे छोता

ग- य छ। यो ह्युरा बेर के र्छ जेता

८ न र्ष्ट्रन मि में बेर बेर्ज खें जीवा

३५- क्य.क्य वाचय.वाचया हुँर.हुँरी खे.श्रथ.श्री बुर.श्र.कुँ.

ग- रुअय्यर्थस्थ्रेव्ययतेःक्रियाणेवा

ष- चःनतः ख्रिन्स्स र्स्स्वस्यते स्वाधिवा

ग्- बैरामेखिराधरार्स्रव्ययते.क्रमाधीवा

५ इ.क्रम् क्र्रेन मत्रे क्रम् लेना

इ.च.म्) श्रटःक्ष्मालमालुबःक्षेड्रःच

र्त्याची द्वे.च.र्.खे. जब.चधु.र्.जूर.भु.जन्म जब.र्ट्स.म बालुब.कु.चटु. बार्माय.मैचना

३६- विभन्नियायश्चराय्यस्य स्वा

শ্ৰ– শূৰ্যুপ্ৰস্থা

ष- षार्डेक्ट्रिन्स्य

ন্ দ্রীপ্রস্থা

<u> -</u> 줽 조 제

३७- वश्चुलाचतुर्वमुवाबेराक्षेर्र्वार्वावर्

ग- विर.क.रा.विराविरा विद्यापर क्षेत्रीय श्रासी वृसि लुपी

त- विर.क.म.विरायेश्वयान्त्रयान्त्रयान्त्रयान्त्रयान्त्रः

य- विर.क.क्.वेश्वावर र्झेट नववाशुः खे. क्रुपा

८ - क्षेत्रर्श्चे प्रतृत्रः कुत्रः यदेः यदः श्वेत्

३८- षु.श.वट.जम. गर्ट्रट.ज. वजा.च्रेर.सिय.भग प्राजी. खे.श.वट.जम. ग्रि.सिय.लुव.व.

गा- - बिलाचेरःश्चितःश्वेत्।

षः र्श्वात्राचेरःश्चराष्ट्रीवाषीत्रा

म मर्थियः र्देटः बेरः श्वराधीत्र

टः गर्शियायचेरःसुनाक्षेत्र

३८- क्रूंचान्नान्त्रं दर क्रूंचानातर्. क्रियांतर् चीत्रात्रं विवायर क्रूंचाना क्रियांतर क्रूंचाना क्रियांतर क्रूंचाना क्रियांतर क्रूंचाना क्रियांतर क्रियंतर क्रियं

गाः र्कैंगशायरःर्वेदःअःबेरःश्चराधेव।

ायः योश्रुकार्क्षयायः <u>च</u>रश्चनः स्रोत्तः स्रोतः

या यठियार्क्षयासः चेत्रःश्चानः श्रेत्रा

रः श्वेर्केषाशः बेरःश्वराधिता

≈0- र्ड्यायाया थप सु[™]

- गा. प्यकास्त्रेन्द्राचाले. चेन्स्यानाक्षेत्रा
- ायः विद्यार्गिः इतः नित्रः होतः स्रीतः स्रीत
- मः प्रथामध्यान्द्रस्य हेस्स्
- रः न्तृत्र्द्धःरेःसः बेरःश्चनःश्वेत्रा

इचर् स्याम्बद्धिवीतिइच

प्याली. इ.च.इ.ली. जब.चधु.इ.लूर्ट.ब्रा.जना. जब.बालाब.का.यहु. बार्यावामीचना

- गा. प्रचानबेर. बेर.पबे.रेग्री
- षः क्रियः क्रेरः बेरः यद्येः दर्गा
- ग र्स्ट्र-लेब बेर-लब्दि-द्र्णी
- रः वितरिषेतः बेरावधिः दर्शि

र्वेशः क्रेंनः वेनः नदः क्रियाची द्वाराम्यः

- गा र्ह्से क्रिंश डेर तदी निर्मा
- ाय- वे क्षेत्रः चेत्रः वच्चे प्रेवी
- ग- तग्रवःह्यूरः चेरःतचैःदर्गा
- रः र्ने त्यम् नेर तही न्र्री

- 게_ <u>숙</u>포:필리
- ष मूर्यः तस्रेण
- 제_ 써도. 포스
- ८ मूर.पब्लि

न्यान्दायदायते द्वायात्रव्यायात्रव्या

- गा_ वयःश्चेग
- u 拗디ơ.拗디ơi
- ग- वयःस्याया
- <u>- 2शक्री</u>

en- यन्त्रमञ्जूतः क्रेशः ३० सः भी इत्राम्यम्याम् वत्रम् ३ श्चरा देरः ?

- ग्- श्वेकेंशबेरश्चवर्दिः।
- ष-तर्भुक्त्राच्या
- ग_ ग्रम्भाग्याः चेरःश्चनः र्वेटः।
- ८ र्गुर्भूट बेर श्वरावेट ।

इ.च.२) यमाराश्वरतम्ब्रीवीयःइ.चा

र्वेगामी द्वान में त्या प्रमान के के प्रमान के किया में में किया म

८८ करपा**यराम**सुन्तुन्द्रिन्द्र् चेयपासुरेग्द्रि

게_ 픻<u>ར་་</u>ང།

দ্রি ই্র্যাদা

피_ 작대

5_ 養工間

≈७- व्र्यायम् <u>वे</u>रायते क्रियाचीयम्थरः

गा- - क्रेश्टब्- बेर्केश्वरिक्षम्

मि दुंवाच्चित्रका बेराकी पर्ने छोत्र

ग र्कुताश्रेषः डेर्स्साति श्लेषा

रः र्कुलाञ्चन बेराक्षायदीली

अष्ठिवःषः चेत्रःचतः क्रमामीयमाथःश्रेतः त्र्यायनवाश्रेतःश्रेत्वः

गा. शाप्रेशता च्रमाशायहालाबा

ाम सदिग्या बेर से तदि ही स्वाप

मा र्केट्यम बेर-क्षेत्रक्षेत्रस्य

रः अर्देरःच बेरःशेलदेःश्रेदःसम्

८०- र्र्ज्ञेग्वनश्चेरःनदेःतग्यःश्चरः

गा- चगागायचन्यः बेरःदवै:दर्गा

ष- - शुदःष्ठनशः बेरःतदीःद्र्गी

ग तनुहायम् वेराववीर्मी

रः शेथावयश चेरावदीप्री

uo- न्तुयार्थेट्यः बेर्प्ततेः क्षेत्राचीत्वत्राधार्थेट्र

- गा. चर्यार्वेर खेषशी चुर भ्रापटी लीबी
- ाम अभार्क्र सेन्या बेर से पर्ने ध्येता
- ग श्रुमःगा बेस्कायदीः भेता
- रः श्रूर्राचेरकीयदेखित्

SECTION 3: PROBLEM SOLVING

BECTION S. I ROBERNI BOLLVIING
51. Deki is shorter than Pema and taller than Kesang. Kesang is taller than Yangzom. Who is the tallest?
A. Deki B. Pema C. Kesang D. Yangzom
52. Which one of the four choices makes the best comparison? PEACH is to HCAEP as 46251 is to:
A. 26451 B. 62451 C. 51462 D. 15264
53. The value of a company share drops from Nu 100 per share to Nu 96 per share. What is the perce of the decrease?
A. 4 B. 8 C. 12 D. 16
54. Economic efficiency in an economy requires:
 A. All individuals produce at their maximum level B. Only durable and best-quality products be produced C. Only perishable and low cost products be produced D. All economic activity generating more benefits than costs to individuals in the economy becarried out
55. In how many ways can the letter SOLVING be rearranged to make 7 letter words such that none of the letters repeat?
 A. 49 B. None of the above C. 5040 D. ⁷C₇

- 56. What is the missing letter in this series: b e h k n ? t
 - A. q
 - B. r
 - C. s
 - D. u
- 57. If:
 - 2, 3 = 10
 - 7, 2 = 63
 - 6, 5 = 66
 - 8,4 = 96
 - 9,7=.....
 - A. 106
 - B. 146
 - C. 144
 - D. 156
- 58. The average age of a group of 5 students was 10. The average age increased by 4 years when 2 new students joined the group. What is the average age of the two new students who joined the group?
 - A. 15
 - B. 20
 - C. 22
 - D. 24
- 59. A number increases from 20 to 30 and then decreases from 30 to 20. Compare the percent of increase from 20 to 30 and that of the decrease from 30 to 20. From the following which of the following statement is true:
 - A. Percent decrease is less than the percent increase
 - B. Percent decrease is more than the percent increase
 - C. Percent increase is less than the percent increase
 - D. None of the above
- 60. If you unscramble the letters YKANE, you will get the name of a:
 - A. Mountain pass
 - B. Warrior
 - C. Flower
 - D. Country

61. What percent of the squares in the figure below are shaded	?



- A. Approx. 50%
- B. Approx. 56%
- C. Approx. 48%
- D. Approx. 60%
- 62. How many times can you subtract 20 from 200?
 - A. 20 times
 - B. 10 times
 - C. 5 times
 - D. 1 time only
- 63. 3 is 80% of what number?
 - A. 2.50
 - B. 3.00
 - C. 3.75
 - D. 3.50
- 64. There are twenty four students in a certain class. For every nine girls there are three boys. How many girls and how many boys are there in the class?
 - A. 19 and 5
 - B. 18 and 6
 - C. 15 and 9
 - D. 14 and 10
- 65. In a horse race Dawa came in ahead of Pema. Dawa finished after Tashi. Sonam beat Tashi but finished after Rinzin. Where did Sonam finish?
 - A. First
 - B. Second
 - C. Third
 - D. Fourth

66. What is the missing letter in this series:	g	?	d	i	j	d	k	1	d
A. c									

- B. f
- C. e
- D. h
- 67. If you unscramble the letters ITNKA, you will get the name of an:
 - A. Ocean
 - B. Animal
 - C. Island
 - D. Aeroplane
- 68. Penjore, Choki, Lhamo and Dorji speak many languages. Penjore and Choki speak Chinese, whereas the others speak Arabic. Choki and Dorji speak Albanian. Everyone except Penjore speaks Hindi. Who only speaks Arabic and Hindi?
 - A. Penjor
 - B. Lhamo
 - C. Choki
 - D. Dorji
- 69. If Selki's job is to recruit, develop and manage staff in her organization, which among the following is her designation?
 - A. Personal Manager
 - B. Personnal Manager
 - C. Personnel Manager
 - D. Personality Manager
- 70. Pema Dorji and Kesang Choden are two children in a big family. Pema Dorji has thrice as many sisters as he has brothers. Kesang Choden has two less brothers than she has sisters. How many children are there in the family?

A. 13 children: 10 girls and 3 boys
B. 12 children: 9 girls and 3 boys
C. 9 children: 6 girls and 3 boys
D. 8 children: 6 girls and 2 boys

- 71. Five teams from Thimphu's Schools are participating in a Summer School Football League. If each team plays the other teams 2 times, the total number of games the League will play is
 - A. 10
 - B. 20

CSE 2011	PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION	SERIES A
C.	30	
D.	40	
72. Ider	ntify two statements necessary to make the statement "A is south-west to C" true.	
a) A	A is two miles south of B.	
b) 1	B is two miles east of D.	
c) (C is two miles east of B.	
d) I	D is North-west of A.	
The	two correct statements are:	
A.	c & b	
В.	d & b	
C.	a & d	
D.	a & c	
73. Wha	at is the missing letter in this series: a z b ? c x	
A.		
В.		
C. D.		
D.	L .	
	is the midpoint of line segment AD and C is the midpoint of line segment BD are of AB/AC?), What is the
A.	3/4	
В.	2/3	
C.	1/2	
D.	1/3	
75. Wh	ich one of the four choices makes the best comparison? Fingers is to Hand as Leaf	is to:
A.	Branch	
_		

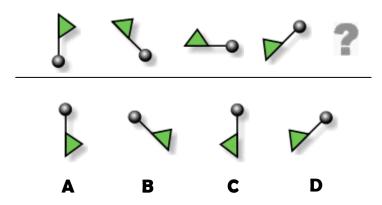
B. Tree

Twig C.

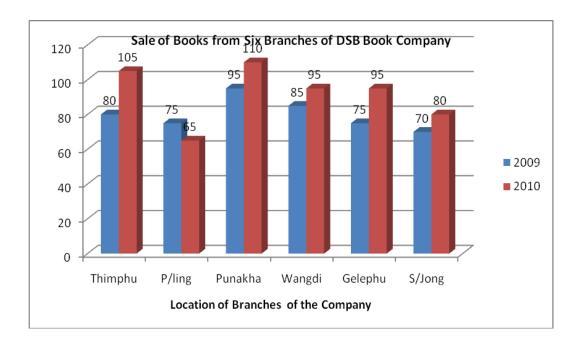
D. Blossom

SECTION 4: DATA INTERPRETATION

76. Which figure completes the series?



The bar graph given below shows the sales of books (in thousand numbers) from six branches of a DSB Book Company during two consecutive years 2009 and 2010. <u>Use the graph to answer **Question No. 77**, **78**, **79** & **80**</u>



- 77. What is the ratio of the total sales of **P/ling** branch for both years to the total sales of **Wangdi** branch for both years?
 - A. 2:3
- B. 3:5
- C. 4:5
- D. 7:9
- 78. Total sales of **S/Jong** branch for both the years is what percent of the total sales of **Punakha** branch for both the years?
 - A. 68.54%
- B. 71.11%
- C. 73.17%
- D. 75.55%

79.	79. What is the average sales of all the branches (in thousand numbers) for the year 2009?								
	A.	73 B. 8	0 C. 83	D. 88	3				
80.		otal sales of br ambers) is ?	anches Thin	nphu, Puna	kha and G	elephu tog	ether for both	n the years (in	n thousand
	A.	250	B. 310	C. 435	D. 560)			
81.		echen took a q hat is their me		e friends. Th	ey each sco	ored: 8 poin	nts, 7 points, 9	points, 4 pc	pints, 7 points.
	A	. 6.	B. 7.		C. 8.		D. 9.		
82.	82. The following frequency table shows the number of visits to the grocery shop last week.								
		No. of visits	0	1	2	3	4	5	
		Frequency	1	17	6	4	10	12	
Hov	v n	nany people w	ent to the gro	ocery shop r	nore than 3	times?			
	A	. 4.	B. 10.		C. 24.		D. 22.		
83.	3. Which type of graph would you use to show the number of candy bars four students each sold, if the candy bars came in packs of ten?								
	A	. Pictograph	B. Bar	C. Circl	le D. I	Double bar			

84. Look carefully at the sequence of symbols to find the pattern. Select correct pattern.



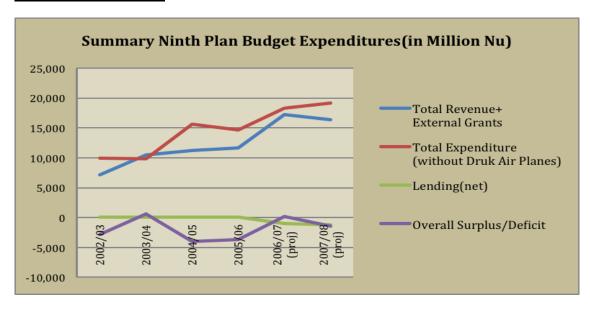
A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

The graph below shows the summary of the ninth plan budget expenditures. <u>Use this information to answer</u> **Question No. 85 & 86.**



85. Which year did Bhutan have the highest overall budget surplus?

A	В	С	D	
2007-08	2006-07	2005-06	2003-04	

86. Which year did Bhutan have the highest budget deficit?

A	A B		D		
2004-05	2006-07	2002-03	2003-04		

The following line graph gives the ratio of the amounts of imports to the amount of exports of the Country for the period from 1995 to 2001. Use the graph to answer Question No. 87, 88, 89 & 90.

Ratio of Value of Imports to Exports Over the Years.



87. The imports were minimum proportionate to the exports of the Country in the year?

A.1995

B. 1996

C. 1997

D. 2000

88. What was the percentage increase in imports from 1997 to 1998?

A. 72

B. 56

C. 28

D. Data inadequate

89. If the imports of the country in 1996 was Nu.272 million, the exports from the country in 1996 was?

A. Nu. 370 million

B. Nu. 320 million

C. Nu. 280 million D. Nu. 275 million

90. In how many of the given years were the exports more than the imports?

A.1 year

B. 2 years

C. 3 years

D. 4 years

91. A participant in Druk Super Star was informed the number of votes she received each day.

Votes	Day	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri
received						
13331,34	No. of votes	4	4	8	3	6

What is the average number of votes she received?

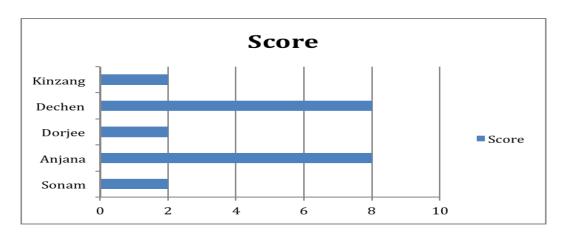
A. 3

B. 4

C. 5

D. 6

92. Five friends played a dart game and recorded their scores.



What is the mode of the numbers?

A. 2

B. 6

C. 8

D. 16

93. If Kuenga uses 40% of his time for recreation, the measurement of angle in the pie chart for recreation is

A. 11.1°

B. 36° C. 54°

D. 144°

Bar graph is the most similar to 94.

A. Histogram

B. Column graph.

C. Box plots.

D. Circle graph.

95. Which letter completes the series?



The table below shows the classification of 100 students based on the marks obtained by them in Physics and Chemistry in an examination assessed out of 50 marks. <u>Study the table and answer **Question No. 96**, **97**, **98** & **99**.</u>

Subject/ Marks	40 +	30 +	20 +	10+	0 +
Physics	9	32	80	92	100
Chemistry	4	21	66	81	100
Average	7	27	73	87	100

96.	What is the difference between the number of students passed with 30 as cut-off marks in Chemistry
	and those passed with 30 as cut-off marks in aggregate?

A. 3

B. 4

C. 5

D. 6

97. If at least 60% marks in Physics are required for pursuing higher studies in Physics, how many students will be eligible to pursue higher studies in Physics?

A. 27

B. 32

C. 34

D. 41

98. The percentage of number of students getting at least 60% marks in Chemistry over those getting at least 40% marks in aggregate, is approximately?

A. 21%

B. 27%

C. 29%

D. 31%

99. The number of students scoring less than 40% marks in aggregate is?

A. 13

B. 19

C. 20

D. 27

100. Which one of the following variables is not categorical?

A. Marital status of a person

B. Age of a person.

C. Gender of a person.

D. Choice on a test item.