

14 | Sep | 2020

English Language Proficiency Test (ELPT)

PSC's General Recruitment 2020

English Paper
Post: Senior Clerk

Max Time: 3 Hours
Marks: 80

Instructions:

Attempt all questions.

Read the directions carefully.

Section A

(Marks: 10)

Q.1 Choose the appropriate options to complete the sentences.

1: _____ classical dance for five years, Reshma finally felt ready _____ in public.

- A: Studying/ to be performed
- B: To be studied/ performing
- C: Being studied/ having performed
- D: Having studied/ to perform
- E: To study/ performed

2: The farmers in the valley eat most of _____ they produce, and _____ they don't eat, they sell.

- A: which/ anything
- B: where/ how else
- C: that/ something
- D: how/ whenever
- E: what/ whatever

3: You have to take the full course of your antibiotics _____ you feel better; _____, your illness will simply return.

- A: so that/ such as
- B: unless/moreover
- C: whereas / even if
- D: even if / otherwise
- E: although/ so that

4: If you _____ a car, you should get it _____ regularly.

- A: owned/ to service
- B: will own/ servicing
- C: own/serviced
- D: had owned/ being serviced
- E: would own / have serviced

5: Anna has been interested in learning how to sail a boat _____ she went sailing with her friends a few years ago.

- A: by the time
- B: the moment
- C: just after
- D: ever since
- E: long before

Q. 2 Choose the answer that best defines the word in capital letters.

(Marks: 10)

1: PROMULGATE Answer: _____

- A: to move something forward in time
- B: to take a leisurely walk or drive
- C: to put forward for consideration
- D: to promote or make widely known

2: ADVOCATE Answer: _____

- A: to demand
- B: to sell
- C: to deface
- D: to support

3: DECRY Answer: _____

- A: to give an account in words
- B: to publicly denounce
- C: to provide money
- D: to see in the distance

4: CORROBORATE Answer: _____

- A: to divide an activity into smaller projects
- B: to work jointly on an activity
- C: to confirm
- D: to make two things accurately align

5: ANNIHILATE Answer: _____

- A: to add to something larger
- B: to irritate someone
- C: to add explanatory notes

D: to completely destroy

Section B

Q. 1 Read the following passage carefully and choose the correct answer from the options.
(Marks: 10)

English as a National Foreign Language

India has two national languages for central administrative purposes: Hindi and English. Hindi is the national, official, and main link language of India. English is an associate official language. The Indian Constitution also officially approves twenty-two regional languages for official purposes.

Dozens of distinctly different regional languages are spoken in India, which share many characteristics such as grammatical structure and vocabulary. Apart from these languages, Hindi is used for communication in India. The homeland of Hindi is mainly in the north of India, but it is spoken and widely understood in all urban centers of India. In the southern states of India, where people speak many different languages that are not much related to Hindi, there is more resistance to Hindi, which has allowed English to remain a lingua franca to a greater degree.

Since the early 1600s, the English language has had a toehold on the Indian subcontinent, when the East India Company established settlements in Chennai, Kolkata, and Mumbai, formerly Madras, Calcutta, and Bombay respectively. The historical background of India is never far away from everyday usage of English. India has had a longer exposure to English than any other country which uses it as a second language, its distinctive words, idioms, grammar and rhetoric spreading gradually to affect all places, habits and culture.

English has special national status in India. It has a special place in the parliament, judiciary, broadcasting, journalism, and in the education system. One can see a Hindi-speaking teacher giving their students instructions during an educational tour about where to meet and when their bus would leave, but all in English. It means that the language permeates daily life. It is unavoidable and is always expected, especially in the cities.

The prevailing view seems to be that unless students learn English, they can only work in limited jobs. Those who do not have basic knowledge of English cannot obtain good quality jobs. They cannot communicate efficiently with others, and cannot have the benefit of India's rich social and cultural life. Men and women who cannot comprehend and interpret instructions in English, even if educated, are unemployable. They cannot help with their children's school homework every day or decide their revenue options of the future.

A positive attitude to English as a national language is essential to the integration of people into Indian society. There would appear to be virtually no disagreement in the community about the importance of English language skills. Using English, you will become a citizen of the world almost naturally. English plays a dominant role in the media. It has been used as a medium for inter-state communication and broadcasting both before and since India's independence. India is, without a doubt, committed to English as a national language. The impact of English is not only continuing but increasing.

I: According to the writer, English's status as a lingua franca is helped by

A: its status in northern India

- B: the fact that it is widely understood in urban centers.
C: the fact that people from the south speak languages not much related to Hindi.
D: It shares many grammatical similarities with Hindi.
2: In paragraph 3, 'toehold' means that English

- A: dominated India.
B: changed the names of some cities in India.
C: has had a presence in India.
D: has been in India longer than any other languages.

3: Hindi -speaking teachers

- A: might well be heard using English.
B: only use English
C: only use English for instructions.
D: do not use English.

4: In paragraph 5, it says 'the prevailing view', which suggests that

- A: the view is correct.
B: the view is held by the majority.
C: the view is incorrect.
D: the view is held by the minority.

5: The usage of English in India

- A: is going to decrease.
B: has decreased since independence.
C: cause disagreement.
D: is going to have a greater importance.

Section C

Email writing

(Marks: 10)

Diana Cruz is the director of the well renowned human rights organization, Human Rights Watch. She is an ardent advocate of human rights and has been leading the organization since 1985.

Draft an email inviting Diana Cruz as the Chief Guest for the 62nd Tibetan National Uprising Day commemoration event to be held on 10th March 2021.

Word limit: 250

To: dianacruz@hrw.com

Subject:

English Language Proficiency Test (ELPT)

PSC Recruitment (19 June 2019)

English Question Paper
Post: Senior Clerk

Maximum Time: 3 Hours
Maximum Marks: 80

Instructions:

1. Attempt all sections.
2. Read the directions provided to each question (s) carefully.

Section A: Reading Comprehension

(Marks: 10 1x10)

In 1980, a Buddhist monk in Tibet entered a sacred cave to pray. On the floor, he found half of a human jawbone, studded with two teeth. A team of scientists on Wednesday reported that the fossil belonged to a 160,000-year-old Denisovan, a member of a lineage of mysterious, Neanderthal-like humans that disappeared about 50,000 years ago.

The fossil is the first evidence of this species found outside the Denisova Cave in Siberia, buttressing the theory that these relatives of modern humans once lived across much of central and eastern Asia.

The new fossil demonstrates that Denisovans were remarkably hardy, able to endure harsh conditions on the Tibetan plateau, at an elevation of 10,700 feet, with only simple stone tools. The find also suggests that these Denisovans may have evolved genetic adaptations to high altitudes, and that living Tibetans may have inherited those genes thanks to interbreeding between Denisovans and modern humans in prehistoric times.

In the 1970s, Russian researchers began excavating Denisova Cave in Siberia. Over the years, they found a wealth of bones. A few looked like they might have come from humans or an extinct human relative. Hoping for clues, the archaeologists sent some of the bones to the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology in Leipzig, Germany, whose experts excel at retrieving DNA from fossils.

But year after year, no one could find a Denisovan fossil outside the Siberian cave. In 2010, Dongju Zhang, an archaeologist at Lanzhou University in China, began studying the Tibetan jaw, which had been languishing in storage at her institution. Right away, she could tell it was humanlike — but not human. “We all have chins, but this doesn’t have one,” Dr. Zhang said in an interview. Eventually, she located the cave in Tibet where the jaw had been discovered. Monks at a nearby temple told her they regularly found human remains on their visits. “They said they were half-bone and half-stone,” said Dr. Zhang. When she and her colleagues made a small excavation in the cave, they found ancient tools, a sign of human occupation.

She emailed photos of the jaw to Jean-Jacques Hublin, a paleoanthropologist at the Max Planck Institute. Intrigued, he traveled to China to examine the fossil, and soon he and Dr. Zhang had begun a collaboration with other experts to learn more.

Chuan-Chou Shen and Tsai-Luen Yu of National Taiwan University handled the task of figuring out how old it was. The jaw still had bits of rock stuck to it, and these contained uranium. The jaw turned out to be at least 160,000 years old, by far the oldest evidence of humans on the Tibetan plateau. Its antiquity also supported the scientists' hunch that it did not belong to our own species.

Fortunately, other biological molecules can be found in fossils. At Max Planck, Frido Welker, a molecular anthropologist, discovered ancient proteins in the jawbone's teeth. The proteins were not from modern humans; instead, they were a match to Denisovan DNA from Siberia.

With the new discovery and other recent finds, a picture of the Denisovans has grown clearer. Everything about their heads seems to have been big, from their giant molars to their thick jaws to their massive brain cases. Dr. Viola speculated adults may have weighed well over 200 pounds.

"I'd assume they'd be very large and robust individuals," he said. "These are like football players."

The discovery of Denisovans living at high altitude is intriguing for another reason: Tibetans today share a special genetic link to Denisovans.

When most people travel to high elevations, they respond to the low level of oxygen by making extra haemoglobin in their red blood cells. "That's bad, because it makes your blood thick," said Emilia Huerta-Sanchez, a population geneticist at Brown University who was not involved in the new study.

But many Tibetans don't make extra hemoglobin; thanks to an unusual version of a gene they carry called EPAS1. In 2014, Dr. Huerta-Sanchez and her colleagues discovered that this unusual gene came from Denisovans.

How did Denisovans end up with a gene that promotes health at high altitudes? And how did it end up becoming so common in Tibetans but so rare in other people? Until scientists find DNA from Tibetan Denisovans, the history won't be clear, Dr. Huerta-Sanchez said.

"We don't know the order of events," she said. "But Denisovans are such a mysterious group that anything we learn is exciting."

Read the article thoroughly and fill in the blanks.

1. Previously, the only known Denisovan fossils were found in in the 1970s.
2. The jawbone discovered in a sacred cave in Tibet in 1980 was traced to a mysterious ancient species called the
3. A jaw with two huge teeth that, while, was definitely not like that of today.
4. The Denisovans inhabited on what's today called "The roof of the world" at least years ago.
5. The jawbone evidences that Denisovans lived on the Tibetan Plateau long before modern or homo sapiens.
6. A detailed analysis of its physical features as well as proteins extracted from the jawbone's teeth suggest that they were a match to
7. As a result of interbreeding between and in pre-historic times, it is assumed that living Tibetans have inherited Denisovan genes.
8. Scientists also found that modern Tibetans had inherited a specific gene from that allows them to adapt to high-altitude, low-oxygen environments.
9. The Denisovans species are speculated to be very large and robust individuals, like.....
10. When Dr Zhang and her colleagues made a small excavation in the sacred cave, they found signs of human occupation such as

Section B: Grammar

(Marks: 10 1x10)

B.1. Which of the underlined parts of these sentences is correct?

1. See that bag over there? It's hers / her's.
2. It wasn't your fault. It was a accident / an accident.
3. I was in a hurry this morning. I didn't have time / a time for breakfast.
4. I had my camera but I didn't take many photograph / photographs.
5. I hope your journey was smooth. Have you got any luggage / luggages?
6. There are millions of stars in space / the space.
7. I tried to park my car but the space / space was too small.
8. Which is a longest / the longest river in the world?
9. She excepted / accepted the invitation to the party.
10. That book effected / affected me greatly.

B.2. Complete the sentences. Each time use *at, on or in* + [plus] one of the following:
(Marks: 10 1x10)

the evening	a few minutes	New Year's Eve	Christmas
the moment	21 July 1969	the 1920s	the same time
9.58 seconds	night		

1. There are usually a lot of parties
2. After working hard during the day, I like to relax
3. The first man walked on the moon
4. It's difficult to listen if everyone is speaking
5. Usain Bolt is a very fast runner. He can run 100 meters
6. In Britain people send each other cards
7. I am just going out to shop. I'll be back
8. If the sky is clear you can see the stars
9. Jazz became popular in the United States
10. [On the phone] 'Can I speak to Pete?' 'I am afraid he's not here

Section C: Vocabulary

(Marks: 10 1x10)

C.1. Select suitable synonyms of the following:

Prior ----- Before / Senior / Present
 Verbal ----- Active / Oral / Loud
 Amusing ----- Strange / Healthy / Funny
 Practical ----- Narrow / Proud / Sensible
 Amateur ----- Illegal / Inexperienced / Spiritual
 Relevant ----- Related / Very Interested / Share
 Awful ----- Fast / Terrible / Attractive
 Urge ----- Appeal / Look / Dislike
 Prominent ----- Ordinary / Well known / Permanent
 Harmonious ----- Peaceful / Unfriendly / Misunderstood

Section D: Writing

D.1. Write a 200-word essay on any of the following topics:

(Marks: 20)

- The experience of navigating social media; Pro and Cons.
- What is your dream job?

D.2. Write a 100-word paragraph on the following topic:

(Marks: 10)

-- What personal achievements make you proud?

Section E: Translation

(Marks: 10)

E.1. Translate the following passage into English:

༄༅། །སྤྱི་ཚོར་ལོངས་སྤྱོད་ལེན་པའི་སྐབས་སུ་སྤྱི་ཚོར་བཞི་བ་ཆེན་པོ་མཚན་གནས་ཁོང་གི་
སྤྱི་ཚོར་ནང་གཡོལ་ཐབས་མེད་པའི་འགན་ཁུར་གསུམ་ཡོད་པར་བཞིན་དེ།

དང་པོ། ཁོང་ཉིད་འགྲོ་བ་མི་ཞིག་ཡིན་པའི་ཆ་ནས།
འགྲོ་བ་མིའི་རྒྱུད་ཀྱི་བཟང་སྲོད་ལོངས་སྤོངས་ལ་ཐབས་བྱ་རྒྱུ་དེ་ཡིན་ཞིང་། དེ་ནི་མི་སྐྱེར་དང་། ལྷིམ་ཚང་།
སྤྱི་ཚོགས་བཅས་སུ་བདེ་སྤྱིད་འབྱུང་བའི་གཞི་རྩ་ཡིན་པར་བཞིན།

གཉིས་པ། ཁོང་ཉིད་ཚོས་བ་ཞིག་ཡིན་པའི་ཆ་ནས།
ཚོས་ལུགས་མན་རྩལ་བར་མཚུན་འབྲེལ་ལོངས་སྤོངས་གཏོང་རྒྱུ་དེ་ཡིན་ཞིང་།
ཚོས་ལུགས་འབྲེལ་མིན་ལ་ལྟ་བ་དང་གྲུབ་མཐའ་འབྲེལ་མིན་ཡོད་ཀྱང་། ལུགས་བ་དང་། བརྗེ་བ། བཟོད་སྐྱོམ།

ཚོག་ཤེས།
རྒྱལ་བྱིམས་བཅས་ཀྱི་བསྐྱབ་བྱ་ཉམས་སུ་ལེན་པར་ཚོས་ལུགས་ཚང་མ་གཅིག་མཚུངས་ཡིན་པ་མ་ཟད།
སྤྱི་ཚོར་བདེ་སྤྱིད་ཀྱི་ལམ་དུ་འབྱོར་བའི་ལུས་པའང་གཅིག་མཚུངས་ཡིན་པར་བཞིན།

གསུམ་པ། ཁོང་ཉིད་ཐོད་མི་ཞིག་ཡིན་པ་དང་རྒྱ་ལའི་སྐབས་སུ་མཚན་གནས་ཡོད་པ།
རྣམས་པར་དུ་ཐོད་སྤྱི་ནང་དུ་ཡོད་པའི་ཐོད་མི་སེར་སྤྱི་ཡོངས་ཀྱིས་ཡིད་ཆེས་སློབ་གཏད་ཆེན་པོ་བྱེད་བཞིན་ཡོད་པ
འི་ཆ་ནས། ཐོད་ཀྱི་རྩ་དོན་ལ་ལུགས་ཁུར་དང་།

བཅོན་འོག་ལ་གནས་པའི་ཐོད་མི་ཚོའི་རང་དབང་གི་མཁྱིན་ཚབ་བ་ཞིག་གནང་རྒྱུ་དེའང་ཁོང་གི་འགན་ཁུར་
ཡིན་པར་བཞིན།

English Language Proficiency Tests(ELPT)

PSC Recruitment 2016: Junior Clerk

MM: 80

Maximum time allowed: 3hrs

- Instructions:** 1. Read the direction(s) provided to each question carefully.
2. Maximum marks allocated are recorded against each question.
3. Attempt all questions.

Section A:

- Q1. Write an essay of 500 words on any of the following subjects (20)
- Women are no longer the weaker sex'
 - Language is the key to preservation of Tibetan culture
 - The bravest moment of my life

Section B:

- Q2. Complete the following sentences by selecting the appropriate word or phrase from the given options. (1X10=10)

- Having spotted the burglar behind the curtain, I was scared _____.
i. frozen ii. stiff iii. hard iv. over
- Anyone who was shocked by the atrocities ought to ask himself what _____ to prevent them.
i. had they done ii. they must have done iii. they could have done iv. did they do
- _____ apologized, I wouldn't have been so upset at the time.
i. He had ii. If he iii. Had he iv. Would he
- They had the luck to be present when history _____.
i. had made ii. was being made iii. made iv. about to make
- The _____ I want to live my life is nobody else's business.
i. way how ii. reason iii. way iv. how
- It seemed _____ been snowing, but we knew it was only some white dust that had covered the whole town.
i. like it has ii. if it had iii. as it had iv. as if it had
- The boy I was about to meet _____ play a very important role in my life.
i. is going to ii. might have iii. would get to iv. has had to
- Have you seen the film _____ Brad Pitt saves the world from the zombies?
i. that ii. in which iii. in that iv. about
- I had to admit _____ completely forgotten our wedding anniversary.
i. to having ii. to have iii. I have iv. having
- Before _____ money, banks have to assess the risks involved.
i. to lend ii. borrowing iii. lending iv. they lent

- Q3. Choose the correct preposition to complete each of the following sentences. (1X10=10)

- It's _____ time you told him the truth! (on, about, in)
- The soccer player was ejected because he had done something that was _____ the rules. (without, outside, against)
- Another way of saying 'old-fashioned' is '_____ the times'. (beside, behind, outside)
- You shouldn't pick _____ him just because he's different. (on, to and with)
- The animal hospital? It's somewhere _____ that big blue building. (around, about, on)
- Being a nurse is hard work, especially if you're _____ call all the time. (in, with, on)

- 7. She's the kind of girl who knows everything _____ everyone. (about, on, in)
- 8. She is, _____ a doubt, the best student in the class. (without, outside, about)
- 9. _____ our visit to Japan, we saw a lot of interesting places. (while, during, through)
- 10. _____ the year, I've spoken to her five times. (in, during, throughout)

Q4. Write the meanings of the following terms in Tibetan. (1X5=5)

- a) Justice b) Gender c) Plateau
- d) Secular e) Development

Section C:

Q5. Write a letter to the principal of a Tibetan school complaining how poorly the children of his school behaved against you during your private visit.

or

Write a letter to your friend describing how you discovered your hidden talent. (10)

Section D:

Q6. Translate the following paragraph into English. (15)

བྱི་ལོ་ ༢༠༡༩ ལྷ་ ༧ ཚེས་ ༢༧ རེས་གཟའ་མིག་དམར་ཉིན་སྐབས་བཅུ་དྲུག་པའི་ལོ་མེ་མང་གྱི་འབྲུས་ལྷན་ཚོགས་ཀྱི་གོས་ཚོགས་ཚོགས་དུས་གཉིས་པའི་ལས་ཉེན་བདུན་པའི་སྐབས་བཀའ་ཤག་གིས་དམིགས་བསལ་ལས་བྱེད་ ༡༥ ལས་མ་མང་བ་ཞིག་ཐང་བསྐོ་བྱེད་ཚོག་པའི་ལས་བྱེད་འདེམས་བསྐོ་ལྷན་ཁང་གི་རྒྱུག་གཞི་བསྐྱར་བཅོས་ཀྱི་ཁྲིམས་འཆར་དེར་ངོ་ཡོད་ལྟེ་

འབྲུས་བྱངས་ ༡༧ ལྷན་ཚོགས་གནང་བར་བརྟེན་མང་མོས་ཐག་གཅོད་བྱུང་འདུག རྒྱུག་གཞི་བསྐྱར་བཅོས་ནང་གསལ་དམིགས་བསལ་དགོས་གལ་བྱུང་ཚེ་འབྲེལ་ཡོད་བཀའ་རྒྱུན་ལས་ཁུངས་མོ་མོའི་འཆར་འབྲུས་ལྷན་བཀའ་ཤག་ནས་ལས་བྱེད་མ་མིག་ལྷ་འཕོར་གྱི་བརྒྱ་ཚ ༡ མཉམ་ལས་བྱེད་མི་བྱངས་ ༡༥ ལས་མ་མང་བ་ལོ་དུས་རྒྱས་བཅད་ཐོག་བཀའ་ཤག་སྐབས་མོ་མོའི་ལས་ལྷན་དང་ལས་བྱེད་འདེམས་ལྷན་དང་གོ་བསྐྱར་གྱིས་ཐང་བསྐོ་ཚོག་རྒྱ། ལས་བྱེད་དེ་རིགས་བཀའ་ཤག་སྐབས་མོ་མོའི་ལས་ལྷན་འབྲུར་རྗེས་རྒྱ་གཞུང་ནང་རྒྱན་ལས་མཚམས་འཛོག་དགོས། དེ་དག་གི་ལས་འགན་དང་གནས་རིམ། ཕོགས་ཐོབ། ལེ་ཅན་གཞན་བཅས་བཀའ་ཤག་གིས་གཏན་འབེབས་བྱ་རྒྱ། ཞེས་འཛིན།

Section E:

Q7. Read the passage carefully; 1) Note two key points and 2) a précis summary. (4+6=10)

Home is the young, who known "nothing of the world and who would be forlorn and sad, if thrown upon it. It is providential, shelter of the weak and inexperienced, who have to learn as yet to cope with the temptations which lies outside of it. It is the place of training of those who are not only ignorant, but have not yet learnt how to learn, and who have to be taught by careful individual trail, how to set about profiting by the lessons of teacher. And it is the school of elementary studies—not of advances, for such studies alone can make master minds. Moreover, it is the shrine of our best affections, the bosom of our fondest recollections, at spell upon our after life, a stay for world weary mind and soul; wherever we are, till the end comes. Such are attributes or offices of home, and like to these, in one or other sense or measure, are the attributes and offices of a college in a university.

—Good luck—

CENTRAL TIBETAN ADMINISTRATION, STAFF RECRUITMENT TEST OCT. 10, 2013

Sub: English Post: Junior Clerk Total Marks: 80 Time: 3hrs

(1) Read the passage the answer the following questions. (15 Marks)

It was one of those hot summer days in 1999. As usual the Tsuglakhang was packed with pilgrims and tourists. And, as usual, Nyima Tsering was at the entrance selling tickets and always ready to give tours in English or Chinese to visitors from far away. This was his job, unlike other lamas, as he's called in the press or on TV: "tour-guide lama". Yet he's not only a tour guide, he also holds many other titles, among which the most special one is Member of the Standing Committee of the People's Assembly in Lhasa.

1. What was Nyima Tsering doing?
2. What titles does he hold?
3. What language does Nyima speak?
4. Where does the visitors come from?
5. Where does the story take place?

(2) Grammar. (15 marks)

a. Fill in the blanks with right word.

1. The man who --- tea is coming. (*makes, sells, steals*)
2. Rain falls --- the monsoon. (*during, after, inside*)
3. Tashi is --- to Tibet. (*went, gone, going*)
4. Sonam and Dedan --- lunch together yesterday. (*have, has, having*)
5. The --- is to make the kite fly. (*problem, issue, challenge*)
6. He --- to eat tsampa in the morning. (*does, likes, feels, talks*)
7. Tseten and Gyatso --- to the town. (*leave, are going, goes*)
8. The exile Tibetan Government is the --- representative of all Tibetans. (*right, legitimate, truthful*)
9. The secretary has --- a meeting. (*called upon, holds, organizes*)
10. Everyone --- the picnic. (*came for, attended by, went*)

b. Make sentences using the following words.

office, chat, tourist, struggle, freedom

(3) Letter Writing (15 marks)

Assuming you are the Tibetan Welfare Officer of Dharamshala, write a letter to the secretary of the Department of Home, Central Tibetan Administration, urging him to sanction funds to build a community library at McLeod Ganj.

(4) Essay (20 marks)

Write about 300 words on any one of the following topics.

Status of Tibetan women in exile.

or

Tibet was an independent country.

(5) Translation (15 marks)

གང་ལྟར་ང་ཚོ་ཚལ་གྱི་བཙུན་ཕྱོག་བཟག་པོ་དེར་བརྟེན་ང་ཚོའི་ལྷོང་གཞིས་ལུས་རྒྱ་ཚའི་མི་མང་གིས་ལས་འགན་ཞིག་
ལྷན་པོ་དུ་ང་ཚོ་རང་དབང་ལྷང་བའི་ནང་ཡོད་པའི་བོད་པ་དེ་དག་གིས་བོད་རྒྱ་ཚའི་མི་མང་གི་ཚབ་བྱེད་ལུགས་བཞུགས་དང་།
གཞིས་ལུས་རྒྱ་ཚའི་མི་མང་གི་བདེ་བ་ལྷན་བཅས་དེ་དག་འཛུལ་སྐྱོང་འདོད་ལྷོང་བརྟེན་ལུགས་བཞུགས་པའི་ཞིག་བྱེད་དགོས། དེ་དང་ཚབས་
ཅིག་པོ་དེ་ནང་རིག་གནས་གསར་བཞེ་སོགས་ཀྱི་སྐབས་ནས་བྱས་ཏེ་རིག་གཞུང་རྩ་མེད་བཅོ་ལྷའི་གནས་ཚུལ་ཚགས་པོར་སྐབས་
ང་ཚོ་བཙུན་ཕྱོག་དུ་ཡོད་པའི་བོད་མི་ལྷན་གསལ་དེ་དག་གིས་བོད་རྒྱ་ཚོས་དང་རིག་གཞུང་བདག་པོ་བརྒྱབ་སྐྱོར་མ་འོངས་པར་ང་
ཚོ་གཞིས་ལུས་མཉམ་འཛུལ་པོར་སྐབས་ལ་བོད་དུ་ཉམས་པ་སོར་རྒྱུ་ལག་པོ་ཞིག་རྒྱུང་ན་མང་གི་དང་བོ་དང་། གལ་གྱི་དེ་
དེ་ལྟར་མ་རྒྱུང་ན་ཡང་ང་ཚོ་བཙུན་ཕྱོག་དུ་ཡོད་མཁན་ཚོས་པར་རྩིས་འབྲུག་ལྷ་ལྷའི་བསམ་སློབ་གཏོང་དགོས།
