

English Language Proficiency Test

PSC Recruitment 8 July 2026

Post: Junior Clerk

Maximum Time: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 80

Instructions:

- The paper consists of four sections:: A, B, C & D
- Read the instructions provided to each question carefully.
- Attempt all questions.
- Write the correct question number in your answer sheet to indicate the option/s being attempted.

SECTION A: WRITING (40 Marks)

1. As the department receptionist, you routinely handle phone calls from the general public. One day, you receive a call from a furious individual who, using an aggressive tone and abusive language, heavily criticizes the work of your department. Write a short response paragraph explaining how you would handle this call. Discuss the steps you would take to de-escalate the situation, maintain your professional composure, and uphold the institutional etiquette expected of a front-line CTA representative. (Around 150 words) (10 Marks)

2. What does loving one's country mean to you as a Tibetan? Explain in simple, clear English how preserving your language, practicing kindness, and serving your community are important ways to show patriotism in your daily life. (10 Marks)

3. Explain how will you personally stand against the "Ethnic Unity and Progress Law" in your daily life and in your job? (10 Marks)

4. Write an essay on any one of the following topics. (10 Marks)

- In simple words, explain what "Universal Responsibility" means according to the teachings of His Holiness the Dalai Lama.
- Lessons in discipline, punctuality, and simplicity drawn from the daily routine of His Holiness the Dalai Lama.

SECTION B: READING COMPREHENSION (20 Marks)

Focus: Direct factual recall, straightforward vocabulary, and identifying clear cause-and-effect relationships.

Topic: The 1959 Uprising and the Flight of His Holiness the Dalai Lama.

Reading Passage: In October 1950, the Chinese army marched into Tibet, an independent nation located high in the Himalaya mountains. The Chinese government called this a "peaceful liberation," but for the people of Tibet, it was the start of a very dark period. The Chinese military slowly took control of local government offices, destroyed traditional communication systems, and restricted the freedom of the Tibetan people. They forced the Tibetan government to sign a document called the "Seventeen Point Agreement" under the threat of an immediate, full-scale military invasion. This agreement promised that Tibet could keep its own religion and political system, but the Chinese Communist Party quickly broke these promises.

Over the next few years, tension grew rapidly. The Chinese authorities began taking land away from monasteries and nomadic farmers, placing it under state control. Anyone who spoke out against these changes was arrested or punished publicly. By March 1959, the people of Lhasa, the capital city of Tibet, feared that the Chinese military was planning to kidnap or assassinate their spiritual and political leader, the 14th Dalai Lama. Rumors spread that Chinese commanders had invited His Holiness the Dalai Lama to a theatrical performance at a military base but strictly ordered him not to bring his traditional bodyguards.

On March 10, 1959, thousands of Tibetan men, women, and children surrounded His Holiness the Dalai Lama's summer palace, the Norbulingka, to form a human shield and protect him. This event is known as the Tibetan National Uprising. The protests lasted for several days, with people demanding that the Chinese military leave Tibet completely. The Chinese response was incredibly violent. The military used heavy artillery, tanks, and machine guns against the crowd of mostly unarmed protesters. They fired directly into the crowds and bombarded sacred buildings, including the Potala Palace.

Realizing that his life was in extreme danger and that his presence could cause even more bloodshed, His Holiness the Dalai Lama disguised himself as a ordinary soldier on the night of March 17, 1959. Accompanied by a small group of family members and trusted advisors, he slipped past Chinese guard posts under the cover of darkness. They began a perilous, two-week journey across the freezing, rugged Himalayan mountains on foot and horseback.

While His Holiness the Dalai Lama escaped safely into neighboring India, where he was granted political asylum, the situation in Lhasa turned into a massacre. Chinese troops killed an estimated 80,000 Tibetans during the crackdown in the months that followed. Monasteries were shut down, monks and nuns were forced into hard labor camps, and the traditional Tibetan government was completely dissolved. This historical event changed Tibet forever, forcing over 100,000 Tibetans to follow their leader into exile in India, Nepal, and Bhutan, where they still live today, unable to return to their homeland.

Questions (20 Marks)

1. **Direct Fact Retrieval (4 Marks):** What specific event on March 10, 1959, triggered the Tibetan National Uprising, and what did the protesters demand?
2. **Sequential Timeline (4 Marks):** Explain how His Holiness the Dalai Lama managed to escape Lhasa and where he eventually found safety.
3. **Vocabulary & Meaning (4 Marks):** Based on the text, what do the words "*asylum*" and "*dissolved*" mean?
4. **Short Answer Analysis (8 Marks):** Describe two ways the Chinese government broke the promises made in the "Seventeen Point Agreement" based on the details provided in the passage.

SECTION C: GRAMMAR (10 Marks)

1. Choose the correct answer from the options below. (5 Marks)

1. If it _____ tomorrow, we will stay at home.
 - (A) rain
 - (B) rains
 - (C) rained
 - (D) raining
2. She has lived here _____ five years.
 - (A) since
 - (B) for
 - (C) from
 - (D) by
3. Neither Ravi nor his friends _____ coming today.
 - (A) is
 - (B) are
 - (C) was
 - (D) has
4. The teacher asked us _____ quietly.
 - (A) work
 - (B) worked
 - (C) to work
 - (D) working
5. He _____ his homework before he went out.
 - (A) finishes
 - (B) finished
 - (C) had finished
 - (D) has finished

2. Fill in each blank with the correct form of the word in brackets. (5 Marks)

1. By 8 p.m., they _____ (complete) the project.
2. If I _____ (see) him, I will tell him the news.
3. She enjoys _____ (dance) in her free time.
4. The train _____ (arrive) before we reached the station.
5. Each of the students _____ (have) a notebook.

SECTION D: GENERAL KNOWLEDGE (10 Marks)

1. The Middle Way Approach mainly seeks:

- A. Complete independence for Tibet
- B. Genuine autonomy through peaceful dialogue within the PRC Constitution
- C. Armed struggle
- D. UN administration of Tibet

2. The headquarters of the Central Tibetan Administration is located in:

- A. New Delhi
- B. Dharamshala
- C. Leh
- D. Kathmandu

3. The Offices of Tibet mainly represent the CTA in:

- A. Business negotiations
- B. International outreach and representation
- C. Tourism promotion
- D. Military cooperation

4. Which CTA department is responsible for international relations?

- A. Department of Home
- B. Department of Finance
- C. Department of Information and International Relations (DIIR)
- D. Department of Religion and Culture

5. The CTA advocates resolving the Tibet issue through:

- A. Violence
- B. Military intervention
- C. Peaceful dialogue
- D. Economic sanctions

6. The headquarters of the United Nations is in:

- A. Geneva
- B. New York
- C. Paris
- D. London

7. Which country hosted the G20 Summit in 2023?

- A. Brazil
- B. India
- C. China
- D. Japan

8. NATO is primarily a:

- A. Military alliance
- B. Trade organization
- C. Cultural organization
- D. Human rights court

9. Which currency is used by most European Union countries?

- A. Yen
- B. Dollar
- C. Euro
- D. Pound

10. The World Bank mainly provides:

- A. Military assistance
- B. Development financing
- C. Election monitoring
- D. Refugee protection

*****GOOD LUCK*****