

# Bihar BEd CET General English

## Sample Paper – 1

Duration: 15 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 15

### Instructions

- This paper contains **15** Multiple Choice Questions (Single Correct Answer), modelled on the General English Comprehension portion of **Bihar BEd CET** entrance.
- Each correct answer carries **+1 mark**. There is **no negative marking** for incorrect or unattempted answers.
- Only **one** option is correct. Choose carefully.
- Syllabus level: Vocabulary, Grammar, Reading Comprehension, and Idioms as per Bihar BEd CET General English Comprehension section.
- Use of mobile phones, calculators, or electronic gadgets is strictly prohibited.

**Directions for Q1–Q3:** *Read the following passage carefully and answer the three questions that follow.*



*The advent of smartphones and the internet has revolutionised the way students learn and access information. Unlike previous generations, today's students can access vast libraries of knowledge at their fingertips within seconds. Online platforms offer interactive lessons, video tutorials, and real-time feedback, making education more engaging and personalised. However, this digital shift also presents challenges. Excessive screen time, distraction from social media, and the risk of misinformation are growing concerns among educators. Despite these drawbacks, most educationists agree that technology, when used mindfully, can bridge educational gaps, especially in rural and underprivileged communities where quality schooling has historically been limited. The key lies in balancing digital tools with traditional pedagogical methods.*

- Q1.** According to the passage, what is the **primary advantage** of smartphones and the internet in education?
- (A) They completely eliminate the need for classroom teachers.
  - (B) They make education more expensive and exclusive.
  - (C) They provide instant access to vast libraries of knowledge.
  - (D) They replace all traditional textbooks permanently.
- Q2.** Which of the following is mentioned in the passage as a **challenge** brought by technology in education?
- (A) Distraction from social media and the risk of misinformation
  - (B) Reduction in the number of online educational platforms
  - (C) Higher student enrolment rates in rural government schools
  - (D) Decreased use of smartphones among the student population
- Q3.** According to the passage, which group can **particularly benefit** from technology when it is used mindfully?
- (A) Urban students who already have access to private tutors



- (B) Students who completely dislike traditional schooling methods
- (C) Teachers who exclusively prefer digital modes of instruction
- (D) Rural and underprivileged communities with limited access to quality schooling

**Q4.** Choose the word **closest in meaning** to the word **BENEVOLENT**.

- (A) Strict
- (B) Jealous
- (C) Charitable
- (D) Hostile

**Q5.** Choose the word **closest in meaning** to the word **EPHEMERAL**.

- (A) Transient
- (B) Permanent
- (C) Eternal
- (D) Steadfast

**Q6.** Choose the word **opposite in meaning** to the word **AFFLUENT**.

- (A) Wealthy
- (B) Generous
- (C) Content
- (D) Destitute

**Q7.** Choose the word **opposite in meaning** to the word **VERBOSE**.

- (A) Talkative
- (B) Concise
- (C) Elaborate
- (D) Lengthy



- Q8.** Select the **one word** that best substitutes the following expression:  
*“A person who helps others selflessly without expecting any reward.”*
- (A) Altruist
  - (B) Egoist
  - (C) Philanthropist
  - (D) Benefactor
- Q9.** Change the following sentence from **Active Voice** to **Passive Voice**:  
*“The teacher explained the lesson clearly.”*
- (A) The lesson is explained clearly by the teacher.
  - (B) The lesson was being explained clearly by the teacher.
  - (C) The lesson was explained clearly by the teacher.
  - (D) The lesson has been explained clearly by the teacher.
- Q10.** Change the following sentence from **Passive Voice** to **Active Voice**:  
*“The bridge is being repaired by the workers.”*
- (A) The workers repaired the bridge.
  - (B) The workers are repairing the bridge.
  - (C) The workers have repaired the bridge.
  - (D) The workers will repair the bridge.
- Q11.** Fill in the blank with the **correct preposition**:  
*“She has been waiting \_\_\_\_\_ two hours.”*
- (A) since
  - (B) at
  - (C) for
  - (D) from



**Q12.** Fill in the blank with the **correct article**:

*“He is \_\_\_\_\_ honest man and truly deserves respect.”*

- (A) a
- (B) an
- (C) the
- (D) No article needed

**Q13.** What does the idiom **“Bite the bullet”** mean?

- (A) To physically bite a hard object out of frustration
- (B) To make a hasty and unwise decision under pressure
- (C) To speak aggressively or rudely to someone
- (D) To endure a painful situation bravely

**Q14.** Identify the **grammatically incorrect** sentence from the options below:

- (A) Neither of the students has submitted the assignment.
- (B) The news are very shocking today.
- (C) She was tired, so she went to bed early.
- (D) He has lived here for ten years.

**Q15.** Identify the **correctly spelled** word from the options below:

- (A) Conscientious
- (B) Consciencious
- (C) Conscentious
- (D) Conscentious



**Detailed Solutions****Solution**

**Concept:** Reading Comprehension — Identifying the main idea and key information from a passage.

**Explanation:** The passage explicitly states that “today’s students can access vast libraries of knowledge at their fingertips within seconds.” This directly identifies the primary advantage as instant access to knowledge, making option (C) correct. The passage praises this accessibility as transforming and democratising education.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Q1.
- (A) The passage never claims technology eliminates the need for classroom teachers; it advocates balancing digital tools with traditional methods.
  - (B) The passage says technology makes education *more engaging and personalised*, not more expensive or exclusive.
  - (D) The passage mentions balancing digital tools with traditional pedagogical methods, not replacing textbooks entirely.

**Final Answer:** Option (C) — They provide instant access to vast libraries of knowledge.

**Answer: (C)**

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**Solution**

**Concept:** Reading Comprehension — Locating specific details about challenges stated in the passage.

**Explanation:** The passage states clearly: “Excessive screen time, distraction from social media, and the risk of misinformation are growing concerns among educators.” Option (A) directly paraphrases this, naming distraction from social media and the risk of misinformation — both of which are explicitly mentioned challenges.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Q2.
- (B) The passage does not suggest online platforms are reducing in number; it praises them for offering interactive lessons and tutorials.
  - (C) Higher rural school enrolment is not mentioned anywhere in the passage as a challenge.



- (D) The passage discusses widespread use of smartphones, not a decrease in their use among students.

**Final Answer:** Option (A) — Distraction from social media and the risk of misinformation.

**Answer: (A)**

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### Solution

**Concept:** Reading Comprehension — Identifying the specific beneficiary group mentioned in the passage.

**Explanation:** The passage says: “technology, when used mindfully, can bridge educational gaps, especially in rural and underprivileged communities where quality schooling has historically been limited.” This matches option (D) word for word in intent. The keyword “especially” signals that this group is the particular focus of the benefit.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Q3.**
- (A) Urban students with private tutors are not mentioned in the passage.
  - (B) The passage does not single out students who dislike traditional schooling as a specific beneficiary group.
  - (C) The passage is about student learning outcomes, not teacher preferences for digital modes.

**Final Answer:** Option (D) — Rural and underprivileged communities with limited access to quality schooling.

**Answer: (D)**

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### Solution

**Concept:** Vocabulary — Synonyms.

**Explanation:** **Benevolent** originates from the Latin *bene* (well) + *volens* (wishing). It means well-meaning, kind-hearted, and generous towards others. **Charitable** (Option C) is the closest synonym, as both words describe a person who is generously good and giving. A benevolent person acts out of goodwill and a desire to do good, exactly as a charitable person does.

**Why other options are wrong:**



- Q4.
- (A) **Strict**: Means demanding obedience or adherence to rules — opposite in spirit to benevolent.
  - (B) **Jealous**: Means resentful or envious of another's advantages — entirely unrelated to benevolent.
  - (D) **Hostile**: Means unfriendly, aggressive, or antagonistic — effectively the antonym of benevolent.

**Final Answer:** Option (C) — Charitable.

**Answer: (C)**

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### Solution

**Concept:** Vocabulary — Synonyms.

**Explanation:** **Ephemeral** (from Greek *ephmeros* — lasting a day) means lasting for only a very short time; short-lived. **Transient** (Option A) means passing away quickly; not lasting — making it the perfect synonym. Both words describe things that do not endure, such as a fleeting moment or a temporary phenomenon.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Q5.
- (B) **Permanent**: Means lasting forever or for a very long time — the direct antonym of ephemeral.
  - (C) **Eternal**: Means everlasting, without beginning or end — completely opposite to ephemeral.
  - (D) **Steadfast**: Means resolutely firm and unwavering in purpose — describes character, not duration; unrelated.

**Final Answer:** Option (A) — Transient.

**Answer: (A)**

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### Solution

**Concept:** Vocabulary — Antonyms.

**Explanation:** **Affluent** means having a great deal of money; wealthy and prosperous. Its antonym (opposite) is **Destitute** (Option D), which means lacking money, food, and other necessities of life; extremely poor. These two words occupy opposite poles of financial status: affluent denotes abundance; destitute denotes





complete deprivation.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Q6.**
- **(A) Wealthy:** This is a synonym of affluent (both mean rich), not an antonym.
  - **(B) Generous:** Refers to willingness to give freely; does not describe financial status directly.
  - **(C) Content:** Means satisfied or at peace; relates to emotional state, not economic condition.

**Final Answer:** Option (D) — Destitute.

**Answer: (D)**

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### Solution

**Concept:** Vocabulary — Antonyms.

**Explanation:** **Verbose** means using more words than necessary to express an idea; unnecessarily wordy or long-winded. Its antonym is **Concise** (Option B), which means expressing much in a few words; clear and brief. A concise speaker or writer is the direct opposite of a verbose one.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Q7.**
- **(A) Talkative:** Means fond of talking; shares the same spirit as verbose — more words, more speech. Not an antonym.
  - **(C) Elaborate:** Means involving many careful details; closer in meaning to verbose than its opposite.
  - **(D) Lengthy:** Means of great length or duration — again, reinforces the idea of verbosity, not its opposite.

**Final Answer:** Option (B) — Concise.

**Answer: (B)**

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### Solution

**Concept:** One-word Substitution — Vocabulary.

**Explanation:** An **Altruist** (Option A) is a person who shows selfless concern for



the well-being of others, placing their interests above personal gain. The word comes from the Latin *alteri* (other people) and describes someone who helps purely out of concern for others, with no expectation of any reward. This matches the given expression exactly.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Q8.**
- **(B) Egoist:** The exact opposite — a person who is self-centred and concerned only with their own interests and advantage.
  - **(C) Philanthropist:** While similar, a philanthropist typically refers to someone who donates money or resources on a large scale. The key distinction is motivation: a philanthropist may seek recognition, whereas an altruist specifically acts without expecting any reward.
  - **(D) Benefactor:** Means someone who gives financial or other support; does not emphasise the absence of personal reward as strongly as altruist.

**Final Answer:** Option (A) — Altruist.

**Answer: (A)**

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### Solution

**Concept:** Grammar — Active and Passive Voice (Simple Past Tense).

**Explanation:** The active sentence “*The teacher explained the lesson clearly.*” is in **Simple Past tense**. The formula for converting Simple Past Active to Passive is:

**Object + was/were + V3 (past participle) + adverb + by + Subject**

Applying the formula step by step:

- Q9.**
- Object becomes the new subject: *The lesson*
  - Auxiliary verb: *was* (singular object)
  - Past participle of *explain*: *explained*
  - Adverb retained: *clearly*
  - Agent phrase: *by the teacher*

Result: *The lesson was explained clearly by the teacher.* — Option (C).

**Why other options are wrong:**

- **(A)** Uses *is explained* — Simple Present passive, not Simple Past.



- (B) Uses *was being explained* — Past Continuous passive, used only when the original active is Past Continuous.
- (D) Uses *has been explained* — Present Perfect passive, used only when the original active is Present Perfect.

**Final Answer:** Option (C) — The lesson was explained clearly by the teacher.

**Answer: (C)**

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### Solution

**Concept:** Grammar — Active and Passive Voice (Present Continuous Tense).

**Explanation:** The passive sentence “*The bridge is being repaired by the workers.*” is in **Present Continuous passive**. The formula for converting Present Continuous Passive to Active is:

**Subject (from agent) + is/are/am + V-ing + Object (original passive subject)**

Applying the formula step by step:

- Q10.**
- New subject (from “by the workers”): *The workers*
  - Auxiliary verb: *are* (plural subject)
  - Present participle of *repair*: *repairing*
  - Object (original passive subject): *the bridge*

Result: *The workers are repairing the bridge.* — Option (B).

**Why other options are wrong:**

- (A) Uses Simple Past *repaired* — changes the tense entirely; the original is Present Continuous.
- (C) Uses *have repaired* — Present Perfect tense; changes both tense and aspect.
- (D) Uses *will repair* — Future tense; completely alters the meaning and tense.

**Final Answer:** Option (B) — The workers are repairing the bridge.

**Answer: (B)**

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### Solution

**Concept:** Grammar — Prepositions of Time (expressing duration vs. point in time).

**Explanation:** The sentence is: “*She has been waiting \_\_\_\_\_ two hours.*”

The key rule: **for** is used with a **period/duration of time** (how long), whereas **since** is used with a **specific point in time** (when it started). Since “two hours” is a duration (not a point in time), the correct preposition is **for**.

- Q11.**
- Correct: *She has been waiting **for** two hours.* (duration)
  - Compare: *She has been waiting **since** morning.* (point in time)

**Why other options are wrong:**

- **(A) since:** Used with a specific point in time (e.g., *since 8 o'clock*, *since Monday*), not with a span like “two hours.”
- **(B) at:** Used to indicate a specific time (e.g., *at noon*) or location; not used to express duration.
- **(D) from:** Used with *to/till/until* to indicate a range (e.g., *from 3 pm to 5 pm*), not standalone to express how long.

**Final Answer:** Option (C) — for.

**Answer: (C)**

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### Solution

**Concept:** Grammar — Articles (a / an / the).

**Explanation:** The sentence is: “*He is \_\_\_\_\_ honest man and truly deserves respect.*”

The rule for choosing between **a** and **an** is based on **sound, not spelling**: use **an** before words beginning with a **vowel sound**. The word *honest* begins with a silent ‘h’, so its first sound is the vowel sound /o/. Therefore, the correct article is **an**.

Further examples of the same rule: *an hour*, *an honest answer*, *an MBA degree*, *an heir*.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Q12.**
- **(A) a:** Used before words beginning with a consonant sound. Since *honest* begins with a vowel sound, ‘a’ is incorrect here.
  - **(C) the:** The definite article is used for specific, already-known nouns. No such specific reference is implied in this sentence.



- (D) **No article:** An article is grammatically required before a singular countable noun like *man*. Omitting it creates an ungrammatical sentence.

**Final Answer:** Option (B) — an.

**Answer: (B)**

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### Solution

**Concept:** Idioms and Phrases.

**Explanation:** The idiom “**Bite the bullet**” has its origins in battlefield surgery of the 18th and 19th centuries. Before anaesthesia was available, surgeons would hand patients a lead bullet to bite down on during painful operations, helping them endure the pain without crying out. Today, the idiom means **to endure a difficult, painful, or unpleasant situation with courage and stoic determination**. Option (D) captures this meaning precisely.

**Example sentence:** *She decided to bite the bullet and undergo the lengthy treatment despite the discomfort.*

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Q13.**
- (A) The literal meaning — physically biting an object — is not the figurative, idiomatic usage.
  - (B) “Making a hasty decision” is not what this idiom conveys; it is about endurance and courage, not rash decision-making.
  - (C) “Speaking aggressively” is unrelated to this idiom; that meaning belongs to expressions like “bite someone’s head off.”

**Final Answer:** Option (D) — To endure a painful situation bravely.

**Answer: (D)**

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### Solution

**Concept:** Grammar — Error Detection (Subject–Verb Agreement with uncountable nouns).

**Explanation:** **Option (B)** — “*The news are very shocking today.*” — is grammatically incorrect. The noun *news* is an **uncountable (mass) noun** in English and always takes a **singular verb**, despite its apparent plural form. The correct sentence is:



The news **is** very shocking today.

Other similar nouns that are always singular: *information, advice, furniture, luggage, equipment, progress*.

**Why other options are correct (not the error):**

- Q14.**
- (A) “Neither of the students *has* submitted...” — correct. With *neither of* + *plural noun*, a singular verb is used as per standard grammar rules.
  - (C) “She was tired, so she went to bed early.” — correct use of the coordinating conjunction *so* to show result.
  - (D) “He has lived here *for* ten years.” — correct use of Present Perfect with *for* + period of time.

**Final Answer:** Option (B) — The news are very shocking today. (Incorrect sentence; “are” should be “is.”)

**Answer: (B)**

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### Solution

**Concept:** Spelling — Identifying the correctly spelled word.

**Explanation:** The correct spelling is **Conscientious** (Option A). The word derives from the Latin *conscientia* (moral awareness, conscience) and means *wishing to do one’s work or duty thoroughly and correctly; meticulous and careful*. It is a common word in English that is frequently misspelled due to the unusual combination of letters.

**Memory tip:** Break it into syllables: **con – sci – en – ti – ous**

**Analysis of incorrect spellings:**

- Q15.**
- (B) **Consciencious:** Incorrect. The ‘ence’ is wrongly inserted after ‘consci’, distorting the correct ‘-en-ti-’ sequence.
  - (C) **Conscientous:** Incorrect. The letter ‘i’ between ‘-ent-’ and ‘-ous’ is missing; the correct form is ‘-enti-ous’.
  - (D) **Conscentious:** Incorrect. The letter ‘i’ after ‘cons’ is omitted, resulting in the unrecognisable cluster ‘consc-’ followed by ‘-entious’.

**Final Answer:** Option (A) — Conscientious.

**Answer: (A)**



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**Answer Key**

| Q  | Ans | Q  | Ans | Q  | Ans | Q  | Ans | Q  | Ans |
|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|
| 1  | C   | 2  | A   | 3  | D   | 4  | C   | 5  | A   |
| 6  | D   | 7  | B   | 8  | A   | 9  | C   | 10 | B   |
| 11 | C   | 12 | B   | 13 | D   | 14 | B   | 15 | A   |

