

# Bihar BEd CET General English

## Sample Paper – 2

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.

**Q1–Q3:** Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

*India is a land of diverse festivals that reflect its rich cultural tapestry. Diwali, the Festival of Lights, is celebrated with great enthusiasm across the country. People light earthen lamps called diyas, decorate their homes, exchange sweets, and burst fireworks to mark the triumph of light over darkness and good over evil. Holi, the Festival of Colours, heralds the arrival of spring. On this day, people smear vibrant colours on each other, dance to folk music, and savour traditional delicacies. Both festivals transcend religious boundaries, bringing together people of all communities. They strengthen bonds of friendship, dissolve social barriers, and celebrate the spirit of unity that defines the Indian ethos.*

**Q1.** According to the passage, which of the following activities is associated with Diwali?

(A) Smearing vibrant colours on each other



- (B) Lighting diyas, exchanging sweets, and bursting fireworks
- (C) Dancing to folk music and savouring traditional delicacies
- (D) Heralding the arrival of spring

**Q2.** According to the passage, what does the Festival of Holi celebrate?

- (A) The triumph of light over darkness
- (B) The exchange of sweets and the lighting of diyas
- (C) The unity of all religions across India
- (D) The arrival of spring

**Q3.** What is the central message of the passage?

- (A) Indian festivals foster unity, dissolve social barriers, and preserve cultural heritage.
- (B) Diwali is celebrated more enthusiastically than Holi across India.
- (C) Indian festivals are mainly about food, fireworks, and colours.
- (D) Cultural festivals are limited to certain communities in India.

**Q4.** Choose the word most similar in meaning to **DILIGENT**:

- (A) Lazy
- (B) Industrious
- (C) Careless
- (D) Negligent

**Q5.** Choose the word most similar in meaning to **MELANCHOLY**:

- (A) Joy
- (B) Excitement
- (C) Anger



(D) Sadness

**Q6.** Choose the word most opposite in meaning to **PRUDENT**:

- (A) Careful
- (B) Wise
- (C) Reckless
- (D) Cautious

**Q7.** Choose the word most opposite in meaning to **CANDID**:

- (A) Evasive
- (B) Honest
- (C) Frank
- (D) Straightforward

**Q8.** Choose the one-word substitution for the following:

*“A person who can speak and write in many languages.”*

- (A) Bibliophile
- (B) Linguist
- (C) Philologist
- (D) Polyglot

**Q9.** Choose the correct passive form of the following sentence:

*“The teacher will announce the results tomorrow.”*

- (A) The results shall have been announced tomorrow by the teacher.
- (B) The results will be announced by the teacher tomorrow.
- (C) The results are announced by the teacher tomorrow.
- (D) The results have been announced by the teacher tomorrow.



**Q10.** Choose the correct active form of the following sentence:

*“A beautiful painting was created by the artist.”*

- (A) The artist had created a beautiful painting.
- (B) The artist has created a beautiful painting.
- (C) The artist created a beautiful painting.
- (D) The artist creates a beautiful painting.

**Q11.** Fill in the blank with the most appropriate conjunction:

*“She was tired, \_\_\_\_\_ she continued to work.”*

- (A) so
- (B) yet
- (C) for
- (D) because

**Q12.** Fill in the blank with the correct verb form:

*“By the time he arrived, she \_\_\_\_\_ the letter.”*

- (A) has written
- (B) wrote
- (C) had written
- (D) was writing

**Q13.** What is the meaning of the idiom “**Spill the beans**”?

- (A) To reveal secret information
- (B) To make a mess carelessly
- (C) To waste food deliberately
- (D) To cause unnecessary confusion

**Q14.** Identify the sentence that contains a **subject-verb agreement error**:



- (A) The birds are chirping in the garden.
- (B) Each of the students has submitted the assignment.
- (C) The news are very shocking today.
- (D) She and her sister are going to the market.

**Q15.** Identify the **correctly spelled** word:

- (A) Accomodate
- (B) Acommodate
- (C) Accomadate
- (D) Accommodate



**Detailed Solutions****Solution**

**Concept:** Reading Comprehension — Factual Detail

**Explanation:** The passage explicitly states that during Diwali, “People light earthen lamps called diyas, decorate their homes, exchange sweets, and burst fireworks.” Option (B) directly and accurately summarises all these activities associated with Diwali.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Q1.
- (A) Smearing vibrant colours on each other is an activity described for Holi, not Diwali.
  - (C) Dancing to folk music and savouring traditional delicacies are mentioned in the passage as Holi activities, not Diwali activities.
  - (D) Heralding the arrival of spring is the description given in the passage for Holi, not Diwali.

**Answer: (B)**

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**Solution**

**Concept:** Reading Comprehension — Factual Detail

**Explanation:** The passage clearly states, “Holi, the Festival of Colours, heralds the arrival of spring.” Option (D) directly and accurately matches this information from the passage.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Q2.
- (A) The triumph of light over darkness is the symbolism explicitly attributed to Diwali in the passage, not Holi.
  - (B) The exchange of sweets and the lighting of diyas are Diwali activities as described in the passage.
  - (C) While the passage does say both festivals promote unity, the specific occasion that Holi marks — as stated in the passage — is the arrival of spring, not a celebration of religious unity.

**Answer: (D)**

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**Solution**

**Concept:** Reading Comprehension — Main Theme / Central Idea

**Explanation:** The concluding lines of the passage state that both festivals “strengthen bonds of friendship, dissolve social barriers, and celebrate the spirit of unity that defines the Indian ethos.” Option (A) encapsulates this central message most accurately and completely.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Q3.**
- (B) The passage does not compare the enthusiasm or relative importance of Diwali and Holi; it treats them equally.
  - (C) Food and fireworks are mentioned as part of the celebrations, but unity and cultural heritage — not these elements — form the central theme of the passage.
  - (D) The passage explicitly states that the festivals bring together “people of all communities,” indicating wide and inclusive participation rather than limited participation.

**Answer: (A)**

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**Solution**

**Concept:** Vocabulary — Synonyms

**Explanation:** The word **Diligent** means showing careful, steady, and persistent effort in carrying out tasks. The closest synonym is **Industrious** (Option B), which means hardworking and actively devoted to one’s duties with consistent effort.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Q4.**
- (A) **Lazy** means unwilling to work or exert effort — the direct opposite of diligent.
  - (C) **Careless** implies a lack of attention or caution — contrary to the careful and attentive nature of a diligent person.
  - (D) **Negligent** means failing to take proper care or fulfil one’s duties — an antonym of diligent.

**Answer: (B)**

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**Solution**

**Concept:** Vocabulary — Synonyms

**Explanation:** The word **Melancholy** refers to a deep, persistent feeling of sadness or gloom, often without a clear cause. The closest synonym is **Sadness** (Option D), which directly captures this meaning.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Q5.
- (A) **Joy** denotes happiness and delight — the exact opposite of melancholy.
  - (B) **Excitement** represents a positive, energised state — incompatible with the sombre, depressed tone of melancholy.
  - (C) **Anger** is a different negative emotion characterised by hostility and irritation, not the quiet, lingering sadness conveyed by melancholy.

**Answer:** (D)

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**Solution**

**Concept:** Vocabulary — Antonyms

**Explanation:** The word **Prudent** means acting with good judgement, foresight, and wisdom — especially in avoiding risks. Its antonym is **Reckless** (Option C), which means acting without thinking about risks or consequences, the direct opposite of prudent behaviour.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Q6.
- (A) **Careful** is a near-synonym of prudent, meaning exercising caution and attention.
  - (B) **Wise** shares the core meaning of prudent — both imply sound judgement and discernment.
  - (D) **Cautious** is also a synonym of prudent, meaning taking great care to avoid harm or error.

**Answer:** (C)

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**Solution**

**Concept:** Vocabulary — Antonyms

**Explanation:** The word **Candid** means truthful, open, and straightforward in expressing one's opinions or feelings. Its antonym is **Evasive** (Option A), which means deliberately vague, indirect, or unwilling to give direct answers — the op-





posite of being candid.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Q7.**
- **(B) Honest** is a synonym of candid, meaning free from deceit and truthful.
  - **(C) Frank** is another synonym of candid, meaning direct and outspoken.
  - **(D) Straightforward** carries a meaning very similar to candid, implying clarity and openness in communication.

**Answer: (A)**

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### Solution

**Concept:** One-Word Substitution

**Explanation:** A person who can speak and write in many languages is called a **Polyglot** (Option D). The term derives from the Greek words *polys* (many) and *glotta* (tongue or language). A polyglot typically commands five or more languages proficiently.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Q8.**
- **(A) Bibliophile** refers to a person who loves and collects books — entirely unrelated to language proficiency.
  - **(B) Linguist** is a person who studies the science of language (linguistics). A linguist may not necessarily speak many languages fluently.
  - **(C) Philologist** is a person who studies the historical development, structure, and literature of languages — a scholarly discipline, not a descriptor of multilingual ability.

**Answer: (D)**

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### Solution

**Concept:** Grammar — Voice Transformation (Active to Passive, Simple Future Tense)

**Active sentence:** *The teacher will announce the results tomorrow.*

**Explanation:** The passive structure for Simple Future Tense is: *Object + will be + Past Participle + by + Subject (+ other elements)*. Here, “the results” (object) becomes the subject. “Announce” becomes “announced” (past participle). “The teacher” becomes the agent. This gives: *The results will be announced by the teacher*



tomorrow. — Option (B).

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Q9.**
- (A) “Shall have been announced” uses the Future Perfect Passive form — incorrect for a Simple Future active sentence.
  - (C) “Are announced” is Simple Present Passive — does not match the future tense of the original.
  - (D) “Have been announced” is Present Perfect Passive — an incorrect tense transformation.

**Answer: (B)**

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### Solution

**Concept:** Grammar — Voice Transformation (Passive to Active, Simple Past Tense)

**Passive sentence:** *A beautiful painting was created by the artist.*

**Explanation:** The active structure for Simple Past Tense is: *Subject (agent) + Past Tense Verb + Object*. The agent “the artist” becomes the subject. “Was created” reverts to “created” (simple past). “A beautiful painting” becomes the object. This gives: *The artist created a beautiful painting.* — Option (C).

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Q10.**
- (A) “Had created” is Past Perfect tense — the passive sentence uses Simple Past (was created), not Past Perfect.
  - (B) “Has created” is Present Perfect tense — a different tense that does not correspond to the Simple Past passive.
  - (D) “Creates” is Simple Present tense — entirely wrong tense for a sentence expressed in the past.

**Answer: (C)**

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### Solution

**Concept:** Grammar — Conjunctions (Contrast / Concession)

**Sentence:** *She was tired, \_\_\_\_\_ she continued to work.*

**Explanation:** The sentence expresses a contrast: despite being tired, she did not stop; she continued to work. The coordinating conjunction **yet** (Option B) conveys contrast or concession between two clauses — making it the most appropriate



choice here.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Q11.**
- (A) **So** indicates result or consequence (e.g., “She was tired, *so* she stopped”). Using “so” here contradicts the intended meaning.
  - (C) **For** introduces a reason clause and is equivalent to “because” (e.g., “She rested, *for* she was tired”). It changes the grammatical structure and intended meaning.
  - (D) **Because** introduces a causal clause, implying she worked *because of* being tired — which is logically contradictory.

**Answer: (B)**

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### Solution

**Concept:** Grammar — Tense (Past Perfect)

**Sentence:** *By the time he arrived, she \_\_\_\_\_ the letter.*

**Explanation:** The phrase “By the time he arrived” signals that one past action (writing the letter) was completed *before* another past action (his arrival). The **Past Perfect** tense (*had* + past participle) is used to indicate the earlier of two past events. Therefore, **had written** (Option C) is correct.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Q12.**
- (A) **Has written** is Present Perfect — used for past actions with present relevance, not for actions completed before another past event.
  - (B) **Wrote** is Simple Past — suitable for a single completed past action, but cannot express the sequence of two past events (earlier vs. later).
  - (D) **Was writing** is Past Continuous — implies the writing was still in progress when he arrived, which contradicts the meaning of the sentence.

**Answer: (C)**

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### Solution

**Concept:** Idioms and Phrases

**Explanation:** The idiom “**Spill the beans**” means to accidentally or deliberately reveal secret or confidential information that was supposed to be kept hidden. Option (A) correctly defines this idiomatic expression. Example: “*She spilled the*”



beans about the surprise party, and now everyone knows.”

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Q13.**
- (B) “To make a mess carelessly” is a purely literal interpretation of physically spilling beans — not the idiomatic meaning.
  - (C) “To waste food deliberately” has no connection to the idiom; the phrase does not refer to food or waste in its figurative sense.
  - (D) “To cause unnecessary confusion” is incorrect; the idiom specifically conveys the disclosure of secrets, not the creation of confusion.

**Answer: (A)**

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### Solution

**Concept:** Error Detection — Subject-Verb Agreement

**Explanation:** Option (C) — “*The news are very shocking today*” — contains a subject-verb agreement error. The word **news** is a singular uncountable noun despite ending in the letter ‘s’. It must always take a singular verb. The grammatically correct sentence is: “*The news is very shocking today.*”

**Why other options are correct (i.e., contain no error):**

- Q14.**
- (A) “*The birds are chirping in the garden*” — “birds” is a regular plural noun and correctly takes the plural verb “are chirping.” ✓
  - (B) “*Each of the students has submitted the assignment*” — “each” is an indefinite pronoun that always takes a singular verb; “has” is correct. ✓
  - (D) “*She and her sister are going to the market*” — a compound subject joined by “and” takes a plural verb; “are” is correct. ✓

**Answer: (C)**

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### Solution

**Concept:** Spelling

**Explanation:** The correctly spelled word is **Accommodate** (Option D). This word is a frequent source of spelling errors because it contains **double ‘c’** (cc) and **double ‘m’** (mm): *accommmodate*. A helpful mnemonic: “Accommodate” can *accommodate* two c’s and two m’s.

**Why other options are wrong:**



- Q15.**
- (A) **Accomodate** — missing one 'm' (only one 'm' used where double 'm' is required: *-mo-* should be *-mmo-*).
  - (B) **Acommodate** — missing one 'c' (only one 'c' used where double 'c' is required: *ac-* should be *acc-*).
  - (C) **Accomadate** — incorrect vowel: 'a' is used instead of 'o' in the third syllable (*-ma-* should be *-mo-*).

**Answer: (D)**

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**Answer Key**

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

