

Bihar BEd CET General English

Sample Paper – 3

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.

Read the following passage carefully and answer Q1–Q3:

India's forests are among the richest ecosystems on Earth, sheltering thousands of species of plants, animals, and microorganisms. They act as the lungs of our planet by absorbing carbon dioxide and releasing life-sustaining oxygen. However, uncontrolled deforestation driven by agricultural expansion, illegal logging, and rapid urbanisation has led to a dramatic reduction in forest cover. This loss threatens biodiversity by pushing countless species to the brink of extinction and disrupts the natural water cycle, leading to soil erosion and irregular rainfall. As climate change intensifies, healthy forests become even more critical in regulating global temperatures. Concerted conservation efforts, community involvement, and strict environmental policies are urgently needed to protect India's green heritage for coming generations.

Q0. According to the passage, what primary function do forests serve for the planet?



- (A) To provide raw timber for industrial construction
- (B) To serve as exclusive habitats for wild animals
- (C) To encourage agricultural expansion in rural areas
- (D) To absorb carbon dioxide and release oxygen

Q1. Which of the following is stated as a cause of forest loss in the passage?

- (A) Irregular rainfall and natural flooding
- (B) Agricultural expansion, illegal logging, and urbanisation
- (C) Species extinction and loss of biodiversity
- (D) Disruption of the water cycle

Q2. Which of the following effects of deforestation is **NOT** mentioned in the passage?

- (A) Threat to biodiversity and extinction of species
- (B) Disruption of the natural water cycle
- (C) Increase in global trade and economic growth
- (D) Soil erosion and irregular rainfall

Q3. Choose the word that is closest in meaning to the word **PRAGMATIC**.

- (A) Idealistic
- (B) Whimsical
- (C) Impractical
- (D) Practical

Q4. Choose the word that is closest in meaning to the word **VIVACIOUS**.

- (A) Gloomy
- (B) Lively



- (C) Reserved
- (D) Sluggish

Q5. Choose the word that is most nearly **opposite** in meaning to the word **FRUGAL**.

- (A) Extravagant
- (B) Thrifty
- (C) Economical
- (D) Careful

Q6. Choose the word that is most nearly **opposite** in meaning to the word **OBSTINATE**.

- (A) Stubborn
- (B) Persistent
- (C) Flexible
- (D) Determined

Q7. Choose the one word that best substitutes the given phrase:

“A person who hates or distrusts other people”

- (A) Philanthropist
- (B) Misanthrope
- (C) Misogynist
- (D) Egotist

Q8. Choose the correct passive voice form of the following sentence:

“The committee has approved the new proposal.”

- (A) The new proposal was approved by the committee.
- (B) The new proposal is being approved by the committee.
- (C) The new proposal had been approved by the committee.



(D) The new proposal has been approved by the committee.

Q9. Choose the correct active voice form of the following sentence:

“English is spoken by many people across the world.”

- (A) Many people across the world speak English.
- (B) Many people across the world spoke English.
- (C) Many people across the world have spoken English.
- (D) Many people across the world are speaking English.

Q10. Fill in the blank with the correct article:

“She is _____ honest officer who always speaks the truth.”

- (A) a
- (B) no article
- (C) the
- (D) an

Q11. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate preposition:

“He has been suffering _____ fever since Monday.”

- (A) from
- (B) with
- (C) by
- (D) of

Q12. What does the idiom “**Let the cat out of the bag**” mean?

- (A) To release an animal from captivity
- (B) To cause chaos or confusion in a group
- (C) To accidentally reveal a secret
- (D) To take a bold and unnecessary risk

Q13. Identify the sentence that contains a **grammatical (tense) error**:



- (A) She has went to the market yesterday.
- (B) He is working hard for his upcoming exams.
- (C) They were playing cricket when it started to rain.
- (D) I had finished my homework before he arrived.

Q14. Identify the **correctly spelled** word from the options below:

- (A) Occurence
- (B) Occurrence
- (C) Occurance
- (D) Ocurrence



Detailed Solutions**Solution**

Concept: Reading Comprehension — Identifying the Primary Function

Explanation: The passage explicitly states: “They act as the lungs of our planet by absorbing carbon dioxide and releasing life-sustaining oxygen.” This directly corresponds to option (D). The phrase “act as the lungs of our planet” makes the primary function unmistakably clear.

Why other options are wrong:

- Q1.
- (A) Providing raw timber is mentioned as a driver of *deforestation* (illegal logging), not as a function of forests.
 - (B) The passage does say forests shelter thousands of species, but this is supplementary; the *primary* function stressed is the gaseous exchange.
 - (C) Agricultural expansion is stated as a cause of deforestation, not a role or benefit of forests.

Final Answer: (D) — To absorb carbon dioxide and release oxygen

Answer: (D)

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Solution

Concept: Reading Comprehension — Identifying a Stated Cause

Explanation: The passage reads: “uncontrolled deforestation driven by agricultural expansion, illegal logging, and rapid urbanisation has led to a dramatic reduction in forest cover.” Option (B) correctly lists all three causes as they appear in the passage.

Why other options are wrong:

- Q2.
- (A) Irregular rainfall is a *consequence* of deforestation (“leading to... irregular rainfall”), not a cause.
 - (C) Species extinction and biodiversity loss are stated *effects* of forest loss, not causes.
 - (D) Disruption of the water cycle is also an *effect* of deforestation, not a cause.

Final Answer: (B) — Agricultural expansion, illegal logging, and urbanisation

Answer: (B)

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Solution

Concept: Reading Comprehension — Negative Factual Question

Explanation: The question asks which effect is *not* mentioned in the passage. Options (A), (B), and (D) are all explicitly stated effects of deforestation in the passage. Option (C) — “Increase in global trade and economic growth” — is never mentioned anywhere in the passage; in fact, the passage makes no reference to trade or economic growth at all.

Why other options are wrong (i.e., they ARE mentioned):

- Q3.**
- (A) Mentioned: “pushing countless species to the brink of extinction.”
 - (B) Mentioned: “disrupts the natural water cycle.”
 - (D) Mentioned: “leading to soil erosion and irregular rainfall.”

Final Answer: (C) — Increase in global trade and economic growth

Answer: (C)

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Solution

Concept: Vocabulary — Synonym of PRAGMATIC

Explanation: *Pragmatic* means dealing with problems in a sensible, realistic, and practical way, based on actual conditions rather than ideals or theories. A pragmatic person focuses on what works in practice. The closest synonym among the options is **Practical**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Q4.**
- (A) **Idealistic** — guided by high ideals, often unrealistic in approach; the direct opposite of pragmatic.
 - (B) **Whimsical** — playfully fanciful or unpredictably capricious; unrelated to the meaning of pragmatic.
 - (C) **Impractical** — not adapted to actual conditions or use; directly opposite in meaning to pragmatic.

Final Answer: (D) — Practical

Answer: (D)

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Solution

Concept: Vocabulary — Synonym of VIVACIOUS

Explanation: *Vivacious* means attractively lively and animated, full of spirit and enthusiasm. It is used to describe someone who is energetic, cheerful, and sparkling in personality. The closest synonym is **Lively**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Q5.
- (A) **Gloomy** — sad, dark, and dejected in mood; the opposite of vivacious.
 - (C) **Reserved** — restrained, quiet, and not freely expressive; contrasts with vivacious.
 - (D) **Sluggish** — slow-moving and lacking in energy; the opposite of vivacious.

Final Answer: (B) — Lively

Answer: (B)

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Solution

Concept: Vocabulary — Antonym of FRUGAL

Explanation: *Frugal* means careful and sparing in the use of money or resources, avoiding waste. Its antonym (opposite) is **Extravagant**, which means spending money or using resources freely, excessively, and without restraint.

Why other options are wrong:

- Q6.
- (B) **Thrifty** — a *synonym* of frugal; means careful with money and avoiding waste.
 - (C) **Economical** — another *synonym* of frugal; means avoiding waste or extravagance.
 - (D) **Careful** — shares the same sense of caution as frugal and is not an antonym.

Final Answer: (A) — Extravagant

Answer: (A)

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Solution

Concept: Vocabulary — Antonym of OBSTINATE

Explanation: *Obstinate* means stubbornly refusing to change one's opinion or



chosen course of action despite persuasion or good reasons. Its antonym is **Flexible**, which means willing to change, adapt, or make concessions as circumstances require.

Why other options are wrong:

- Q7.
- (A) **Stubborn** — a direct *synonym* of obstinate.
 - (B) **Persistent** — means continuing firmly despite difficulty; closely related in sense to obstinate, not an antonym.
 - (D) **Determined** — means having firmness of purpose; similarly positive but not an antonym of obstinate.

Final Answer: (C) — Flexible

Answer: (C)

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Solution

Concept: One-Word Substitution

Explanation: A person who hates or distrusts other people is called a **Misanthrope**. The word comes from Greek: *misos* (hatred) + *anthropos* (human being). A misanthrope holds a general aversion or distrust towards humanity.

Example: "His cynical remarks revealed the mind of a misanthrope who trusted no one."

Why other options are wrong:

- Q8.
- (A) **Philanthropist** — a person who loves humanity and actively helps people; the direct opposite of misanthrope.
 - (C) **Misogynist** — a person who dislikes or is prejudiced against *women* specifically, not all people.
 - (D) **Egotist** — a person excessively preoccupied with themselves; does not necessarily imply hatred or distrust of others.

Final Answer: (B) — Misanthrope

Answer: (B)

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Solution

Concept: Grammar — Active to Passive Voice (Present Perfect Tense)

Explanation: The conversion rule for Present Perfect tense is:



Active: Subject + has/have + past participle + Object

Passive: Object + has/have + been + past participle + by + Subject

Applying the rule to the given sentence:

Active: "The committee **has approved** the new proposal."

Passive: "The new proposal **has been approved** by the committee."

Why other options are wrong:

- Q9.**
- (A) Uses Simple Past passive (*was approved*) — incorrect tense conversion.
 - (B) Uses Present Continuous passive (*is being approved*) — incorrect tense conversion.
 - (C) Uses Past Perfect passive (*had been approved*) — incorrect tense conversion.

Final Answer: (D) — The new proposal has been approved by the committee.

Answer: (D)

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Solution

Concept: Grammar — Passive to Active Voice (Simple Present Tense)

Explanation: The conversion rule for Simple Present tense is:

Passive: Object + is/are + past participle + by + Subject

Active: Subject + base verb (with -s/-es for singular subject) + Object

Applying the rule to the given sentence:

Passive: "English **is spoken** by many people across the world."

Active: "Many people across the world **speak** English."

Why other options are wrong:

- Q10.**
- (B) Uses Simple Past (*spoke*) — the original sentence is Simple Present, not Simple Past.
 - (C) Uses Present Perfect (*have spoken*) — incorrect tense conversion.
 - (D) Uses Present Continuous (*are speaking*) — incorrect tense conversion.

Final Answer: (A) — Many people across the world speak English.

Answer: (A)

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Solution

Concept: Grammar — Article Usage (a vs. an)

Explanation: The rule for choosing between *a* and *an* depends on the **sound** (not the spelling) of the first letter of the following word. The word “honest” begins with a silent ‘h’, so the word starts with a vowel sound. Therefore, **an** must be used before it: “She is **an** honest officer who always speaks the truth.”

Other words with silent ‘h’ that take ‘an’: hour, heir, honour, honest.

Why other options are wrong:

- Q11.**
- (A) **a** — used before words that begin with a consonant sound; “honest” begins with a vowel sound, so ‘a’ is incorrect.
 - (B) **no article** — an article is necessary here; “honest officer” is a common noun being introduced for the first time.
 - (C) **the** — the definite article is used for specific, unique, or previously mentioned nouns; this is a general first mention.

Final Answer: (D) — **an**

Answer: (D)

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Solution

Concept: Grammar — Preposition Collocation

Explanation: The correct prepositional collocation with the verb *suffer* when referring to a disease, illness, or ailment is “**suffer from.**” This is a fixed phrase in standard English grammar: “He has been suffering **from** fever since Monday.”

More examples: suffer from cold, suffer from anxiety, suffer from a loss.

Why other options are wrong:

- Q12.**
- (B) **with** — “suffer with” is informal and non-standard; not accepted in formal or examination English.
 - (C) **by** — “by” is used to indicate the agent in passive constructions, not with the verb “suffer” in this context.
 - (D) **of** — “suffer of” is grammatically incorrect in English; it is not an accepted collocation.

Final Answer: (A) — **from**

Answer: (A)

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Solution

Concept: Idiom — Meaning of “Let the cat out of the bag”

Explanation: The idiom “**Let the cat out of the bag**” means to **accidentally or carelessly disclose a secret or a surprise**. The phrase is believed to originate from a marketplace practice where a pig was fraudulently substituted with a cat in a bag, and the trick was revealed when someone opened the bag prematurely.

Example: “She let the cat out of the bag by mentioning the surprise party in front of him.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Q13.**
- (A) **To release an animal from captivity** — this is the literal, non-idiomatic reading of the phrase; idioms are never interpreted literally.
 - (B) **To cause chaos or confusion in a group** — this is not the standard meaning of this idiom.
 - (D) **To take a bold and unnecessary risk** — this meaning belongs to different idioms such as “take the plunge” or “bite the bullet.”

Final Answer: (C) — **To accidentally reveal a secret**

Answer: (C)

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Solution

Concept: Grammar — Error Detection (Tense Error)

Explanation: Sentence (A) “She has went to the market yesterday” is grammatically incorrect. The error is the use of *went* (Simple Past) after the Present Perfect auxiliary *has*. The Present Perfect auxiliary *has/have* must always be followed by the **past participle**, which is *gone*, not *went*. Furthermore, the time adverb *yesterday* indicates a specific completed past action, which requires Simple Past tense. The correct sentence is: “**She went to the market yesterday.**”

Why other options are correct (no error):

- Q14.**
- (B) “He is working hard for his upcoming exams.” — Correct Present Continuous usage; no error.
 - (C) “They were playing cricket when it started to rain.” — Correct Past Continuous + Simple Past (interrupted action); no error.
 - (D) “I had finished my homework before he arrived.” — Correct Past Perfect usage for an action completed before another past event; no error.

Final Answer: (A) — **She has went to the market yesterday.**



Answer: (A)[Go Back to Q14](#)**Solution****Concept: Spelling — Correct Spelling of “Occurrence”****Explanation:** The correct spelling is **Occurrence**. The spelling logic is as follows:

- Q15.**
- The base word is *occur*: it ends in a single vowel (u) followed by a single consonant (r), with stress on the final syllable.
 - By the doubling rule, the final consonant doubles before a vowel suffix: *occur* + *-ence* = *occurr-ence*.
 - The prefix retains double ‘c’: *oc-cur* gives *Oc-c-urr-ence* = **Occurrence**.

Memory aid: double ‘c’, double ‘r’ — **Occurrence**.**Why other options are wrong:**

- (A) **Occurence** — missing the second ‘r’; the double ‘r’ is required by the spelling rule.
- (C) **Occurance** — wrong suffix: *-rance* instead of the correct *-rence*.
- (D) **Ocurrence** — missing the second ‘c’; the correct spelling has *occ-*.

Final Answer: (B) — Occurrence**Answer: (B)**[Go Back to Q15](#)

Answer Key

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

