

Bihar BEd CET General English

Sample Paper – 5

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.

Reading Comprehension (Q1–Q3)

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

Mahatma Gandhi's philosophy of Satyagraha, or 'truth-force,' fundamentally reshaped the nature of political resistance in the modern world. At its core, Gandhi believed that non-violence (*ahimsa*) was not merely a tactical tool but a moral imperative rooted in the recognition of human dignity. His campaigns against British colonial rule demonstrated that oppressed peoples could challenge unjust authority without resorting to violence. The principle of Satyagraha influenced global figures such as Martin Luther King Jr. and Nelson Mandela, who adapted its tenets to their own struggles for civil rights and freedom. Gandhi's enduring legacy lies in his conviction that lasting change must emerge from truth and compassion rather than coercion and fear.



- Q1. According to the passage, what was the moral foundation of Gandhi's Satyagraha?
- (A) A tactical tool designed to defeat the British Empire militarily
 - (B) A moral imperative rooted in the recognition of human dignity
 - (C) A form of political negotiation conducted with colonial rulers
 - (D) A religious movement drawing exclusively on Hindu traditions
- Q2. According to the passage, which global leader was influenced by the philosophy of Satyagraha?
- (A) Winston Churchill
 - (B) Abraham Lincoln
 - (C) Martin Luther King Jr.
 - (D) Jawaharlal Nehru
- Q3. What does the passage imply about the nature of lasting change?
- (A) It must be founded on truth and compassion rather than coercion
 - (B) It requires armed resistance against oppressive regimes
 - (C) It depends on the backing of international organisations
 - (D) It can only be achieved through formal legislative reforms

Synonyms (Q4–Q5)

- Q4. Choose the word that is **closest in meaning** to the given word:
SAGACIOUS
- (A) Stubborn
 - (B) Timid
 - (C) Careless
 - (D) Wise
- Q5. Choose the word that is **closest in meaning** to the given word:
INDOLENT



- (A) Active
- (B) Lazy
- (C) Diligent
- (D) Energetic

Antonyms (Q6–Q7)

Q6. Choose the word that is **opposite in meaning** to the given word:

RESILIENT

- (A) Fragile
- (B) Strong
- (C) Flexible
- (D) Durable

Q7. Choose the word that is **opposite in meaning** to the given word:

CANDID

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

One-Word Substitution (Q8)

Q8. Choose the **one word** that best substitutes the following expression:

“A person’s own account of their life written by themselves”

- (A) Biography
- (B) Memoir
- (C) Diary
- (D) Autobiography



Active / Passive Voice (Q9–Q10)

Q9. Change the following **Active** sentence into **Passive Voice**:

“The government has launched a new scheme for farmers.”

- (A) A new scheme for farmers was launched by the government.
- (B) A new scheme for farmers has been launched by the government.
- (C) A new scheme for farmers is being launched by the government.
- (D) A new scheme for farmers had been launched by the government.

Q10. Change the following **Passive** sentence into **Active Voice**:

“The manuscript had been lost by the archivist.”

- (A) The archivist lost the manuscript.
- (B) The archivist has lost the manuscript.
- (C) The archivist had lost the manuscript.
- (D) The archivist was losing the manuscript.

Fill in the Blank (Q11–Q12)

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

“You will not succeed _____ you work hard.”

- (A) Unless
- (B) Until
- (C) Although
- (D) Whereas

Q12. Fill in the blank with the correct comparative form:

“My father is five years _____ than my uncle.”

- (A) elder
- (B) eldest
- (C) oldest



(D) older

Idiom (Q13)

Q13. Choose the correct meaning of the idiom:

“Burn the midnight oil”

- (A) To set something on fire accidentally
- (B) To waste energy unnecessarily
- (C) To work or study late into the night
- (D) To make a futile and pointless effort

Error Detection (Q14)

Q14. Identify the **grammatically incorrect** sentence among the following:

- (A) She does not know anybody in the city.
- (B) I don't have no money to spare.
- (C) He never tells a lie in public.
- (D) They rarely miss their morning classes.

Correct Spelling (Q15)

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

- (A) Questionnaire
- (B) Questionnairre
- (C) Questionairre
- (D) Questionnare



Detailed Solutions

Bihar BEd CET General English — Sample Paper 5

Solution

Concept: Reading Comprehension — identifying the central stated idea.

Explanation: The passage explicitly states: “Gandhi believed that non-violence (*ahimsa*) was not merely a tactical tool but a **moral imperative rooted in the recognition of human dignity**.” This sentence directly names the moral foundation of Satyagraha, making option (B) the precise answer.

Why other options are wrong:

- Q1.
- (A) The passage specifically says non-violence was “*not* merely a tactical tool” — this contradicts option (A) entirely.
 - (C) The passage presents Satyagraha as moral resistance, not as political negotiation with colonial rulers.
 - (D) The passage does not mention any religious or exclusively Hindu basis for Satyagraha.

Final Answer: (B)

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q1](#)

Solution

Concept: Reading Comprehension — locating specific factual details from the passage.

Explanation: The passage explicitly names: “The principle of Satyagraha influenced global figures such as **Martin Luther King Jr.** and Nelson Mandela, who adapted its tenets to their own struggles for civil rights and freedom.” Martin Luther King Jr. is therefore the directly cited answer.

Why other options are wrong:

- Q2.
- (A) Winston Churchill was a British statesman who opposed Indian independence. He is not mentioned in the passage, and was not influenced by Satyagraha.
 - (B) Abraham Lincoln preceded Gandhi by several decades and has no connection to Satyagraha. He is not mentioned in the passage.
 - (D) Jawaharlal Nehru was a close associate of Gandhi but is not mentioned anywhere in the passage.

Final Answer: (C)



Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q2](#)

Solution

Concept: Reading Comprehension — drawing an inference from the passage's concluding statement.

Explanation: The passage closes with: "Gandhi's enduring legacy lies in his conviction that **lasting change must emerge from truth and compassion rather than coercion and fear.**" This sentence directly supports option (A) as the implied conclusion: genuine, sustainable change is rooted in truth and compassion, not in force.

Why other options are wrong:

- Q3.
- (B) The passage is about non-violent resistance; armed resistance is the polar opposite of Gandhi's philosophy.
 - (C) No mention of international organisations or their support appears in the passage.
 - (D) The passage focuses on moral and ethical transformation through Satyagraha, not on legislative or institutional processes.

Final Answer: (A)

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q3](#)

Solution

Concept: Vocabulary — Synonyms.

Word: SAGACIOUS

Explanation: *Sagacious* derives from Latin *sagax* ("of keen perception"). It describes a person who possesses sound judgement, keen discernment, and practical **wisdom**. Example: "The sagacious leader foresaw the consequences of the treaty before others could."

Why other options are wrong:

- Q4.
- (A) *Stubborn* means inflexibly refusing to change one's mind — entirely unrelated to sagacious.
 - (B) *Timid* means lacking courage or confidence — the opposite of the self-assured quality of a sagacious person.
 - (C) *Careless* means inattentive and negligent — the opposite of the careful judgement that sagacious implies.

Final Answer: (D) Wise

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q4](#)



Solution

Concept: Vocabulary — Synonyms.

Word: INDOLENT

Explanation: *Indolent* comes from Latin *indolens* and means “habitually avoiding exertion; averse to activity; **lazy**.” Example: “The indolent student left his assignments incomplete until the night before the deadline.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Q5.
- (A) *Active* is a direct antonym of indolent, meaning energetic and engaged in activity.
 - (C) *Diligent* means hardworking and persistent — the exact opposite of indolent.
 - (D) *Energetic* means full of vigour and enthusiasm — another antonym of indolent.

Final Answer: (B) Lazy

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q5](#)

Solution

Concept: Vocabulary — Antonyms.

Word: RESILIENT

Explanation: *Resilient* means the capacity to recover quickly from difficulties; elastic and tough under pressure. Its antonym is **Fragile** — easily broken, delicate, and unable to withstand stress. Example: “Unlike resilient rubber, fragile glass shatters under minimal impact.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Q6.
- (B) *Strong* is closely associated with resilience — it describes the capacity to bear force, making it a near-synonym.
 - (C) *Flexible* is another quality linked to resilience — the ability to bend without breaking.
 - (D) *Durable* means long-lasting and resistant to wear — also a synonym of resilient, not its antonym.

Final Answer: (A) Fragile

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q6](#)



Solution

Concept: Vocabulary — Antonyms.

Word: CANDID

Explanation: *Candid* means truthful, frank, and open in expression without concealment. Its antonym is **Evasive** — tending to avoid commitment, sidestep direct questions, or give vague responses. Example: “The witness was candid with the court, but the suspect remained evasive when cross-examined.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Q7.
- (A) *Honest* is a direct synonym of candid — both mean truthful and open.
 - (B) *Frank* is also a synonym of candid — meaning straightforwardly direct.
 - (D) *Blunt* means so direct as to be almost rude — another near-synonym of candid, not its antonym.

Final Answer: (C) Evasive

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q7](#)

Solution

Concept: One-Word Substitution.

Expression: “A person’s own account of their life written by themselves”

Explanation: The word **Autobiography** (Greek: *auto* = self + *bios* = life + *graphia* = writing) precisely means a self-written narrative of one’s own life. A celebrated example is Mahatma Gandhi’s *The Story of My Experiments with Truth*.

Why other options are wrong:

- Q8.
- (A) *Biography* is the account of a person’s life written by **someone else**, not by the subject.
 - (B) *Memoir* is a personal narrative focusing on a particular period, theme, or set of experiences — not a complete life account.
 - (C) *Diary* is a chronological daily record of private events and reflections — not a formal, structured life narrative.

Final Answer: (D) Autobiography

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q8](#)



Solution

Concept: Active to Passive Voice — Present Perfect Tense.

Active Sentence: “The government has launched a new scheme for farmers.”

Rule — Present Perfect Passive:

Object + *has/have* + *been* + Past Participle + *by* + Subject

- Q9.
- Subject → The government
 - Object → A new scheme for farmers
 - Verb: *has launched* → *has been launched*

Passive: “A new scheme for farmers has been launched by the government.”

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) *was launched* — Simple Past Passive; tense does not match Present Perfect.
- (C) *is being launched* — Present Continuous Passive; wrong tense.
- (D) *had been launched* — Past Perfect Passive; wrong tense.

Final Answer: (B)

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q9](#)

Solution

Concept: Passive to Active Voice — Past Perfect Tense.

Passive Sentence: “The manuscript had been lost by the archivist.”

Rule — Past Perfect Active:

Subject (Agent) + *had* + Past Participle + Object

- Q10.
- Agent (becomes Subject) → The archivist
 - Object (remains Object) → the manuscript
 - Verb: *had been lost* → *had lost*

Active: “The archivist had lost the manuscript.”

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) *lost* — Simple Past tense; does not preserve the Past Perfect aspect of the original.



- (B) *has lost* — Present Perfect tense; wrong tense entirely.
- (D) *was losing* — Past Continuous tense; wrong tense and aspect.

Final Answer: (C)

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q10](#)

Solution

Concept: Grammar — Conditional Conjunction: *Unless* vs. *Until*.

Sentence: “You will not succeed _____ you work hard.”

Explanation:

- Q11.
- **Unless** means “if...not” and introduces a **negative condition**. The sentence means: “You will not succeed **if you do not** work hard.” This is a conditional statement.
 - *Until* means “up to the point in time when” and introduces a **time clause**, not a condition.

The blank calls for a conditional conjunction, not a temporal one. Therefore **Unless** is correct.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) *Until* refers to a period of time (“up to the time you work hard”) — semantically inaccurate for a conditional statement.
- (C) *Although* is a concessive conjunction meaning “in spite of the fact that” — it does not create a negative condition.
- (D) *Whereas* is used to contrast two clauses — it does not fit the conditional structure here.

Final Answer: (A) Unless

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q11](#)

Solution

Concept: Grammar — Comparative Adjectives: *Elder* vs. *Older*.

Sentence: “My father is five years _____ than my uncle.”

Explanation:

- Q12.
- **Older** is the standard comparative form of “old” and is used with *than* in direct



age comparisons: “He is **older than** me by three years.”

- *Elder* denotes relative seniority within a family group (e.g., “my elder brother”) but **cannot grammatically be followed by *than*** in modern standard English.

Since the sentence contains *than*, only **older** is grammatically correct.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) *elder* — cannot be used with *than*; this is a common grammatical error.
- (B) *eldest* — superlative form used for the oldest among three or more; cannot be used with *than*.
- (C) *oldest* — also a superlative form; superlatives cannot appear in comparative structures with *than*.

Final Answer: (D) older

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q12](#)

Solution

Concept: Idioms and Phrases.

Idiom: “Burn the midnight oil”

Explanation: This idiom originates from the era before electricity, when students and scholars used oil lamps to continue working after dark. Today, “**burn the midnight oil**” means **to work or study very late into the night**. Example: “She burned the midnight oil every day for a week to prepare for her Board examinations.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Q13.
- (A) “To set something on fire accidentally” — this is a literal, not idiomatic, interpretation; idioms are never read literally.
 - (B) “To waste energy unnecessarily” — this misrepresents the idiom; burning the midnight oil implies diligent, purposeful effort, not waste.
 - (D) “To make a futile and pointless effort” — this describes a different idiom entirely (such as “barking up the wrong tree”).

Final Answer: (C) To work or study late into the night

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q13](#)



Solution

Concept: Error Detection — Double Negatives.

Explanation: Sentence (B) — “I don’t have **no** money to spare” — contains a **double negative**: *don’t* (= do not) and *no* are both negative elements in the same clause. In standard English grammar, two negatives cancel each other out, producing an unintended affirmative meaning (“I do have money to spare”). The grammatically correct version is: “I **don’t** have **any** money to spare.”

Why other sentences are correct:

- Q14.
- (A) “She does not know **anybody** in the city.” — Correct; single negative (*does not*) paired with an indefinite pronoun (*anybody*), which is the standard usage.
 - (C) “He **never** tells a lie in public.” — Correct; a single negative adverb (*never*) with no second negative.
 - (D) “They **rarely** miss their morning classes.” — Correct; *rarely* is a frequency adverb that merely implies infrequency, not a grammatical negative.

Final Answer: (B)

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q14](#)

Solution

Concept: Correct Spelling.

Word: Questionnaire

Explanation: **Questionnaire** is spelled correctly as follows:

- Q15.
- Base: *question* (from Latin *quaestio*) ending in ‘-tion’
 - Suffix: *-naire* (French-derived, meaning a person or instrument associated with the base word)
 - Key rule: double ‘n’ (questionnaire) and single ‘r’ before ‘-aire’

Correct spelling: **Q-u-e-s-t-i-o-n-n-a-i-r-e**

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) *Questionnairre* — incorrectly doubles the ‘r’ in the suffix (‘-rre’ instead of ‘-re’).
- (C) *Questionairre* — drops one ‘n’ and also doubles the ‘r’; doubly incorrect.
- (D) *Questionnare* — drops the ‘i’ from the suffix (‘-nare’ instead of ‘-naire’).

Final Answer: (A) Questionnaire



Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q15](#)



Answer Key

Bihar BEd CET General English — Sample Paper 5

Q.No	Ans	Q.No	Ans	Q.No	Ans	Q.No	Ans	Q.No	Ans
1	B	2	C	3	A	4	D	5	B
6	A	7	C	8	D	9	B	10	C
11	A	12	D	13	C	14	B	15	A

Marking Scheme:

Correct Answer: **+1 Mark** | In-
correct / Unattempted: **0 Mark**

No negative marking

