

Bihar BEd CET General English

Sample Paper – 6

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.

Part A: Reading Comprehension (Q1–Q3)

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

Water is among the most vital natural resources on Earth, yet its sustainable management remains one of the most pressing global challenges. Rapid urbanisation, industrial expansion, and population growth have placed unprecedented demands on freshwater supplies, leading to the depletion of rivers, lakes, and underground aquifers. Experts warn that without immediate intervention, water scarcity could affect billions of people within the next few decades. Effective water conservation strategies—including rain-water harvesting, efficient irrigation, and reduction of industrial waste—are essential to preserving this finite resource. Governments and communities alike must adopt a collaborative approach, integrating policy reforms with grassroots awareness, to ensure equitable access to clean water for future generations.

Q1. What is the central message of the passage?

(A) Water scarcity is primarily caused by industrial expansion alone.



- (B) Underground aquifers are the most dependable source of freshwater globally.
- (C) Urgent and collaborative water conservation strategies are essential to address growing water scarcity.
- (D) Governments alone are responsible for ensuring access to clean water.

Q2. Which of the following is explicitly mentioned in the passage as a water conservation strategy?

- (A) Rainwater harvesting
- (B) Construction of large dams
- (C) Desalination of ocean water
- (D) Cloud seeding technology

Q3. The tone of the passage can best be described as:

- (A) Complacent and reassuring
- (B) Pessimistic and hopeless
- (C) Critical of governmental policies alone
- (D) Concerned and advocacy, urging collective action

Part B: Synonyms (Q4–Q5)

Directions (Q4–Q5): Choose the word most similar in meaning to the given word.

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

- (A) Hostile
- (B) Friendly
- (C) Arrogant
- (D) Reserved

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

- (A) Polite



- (B) Shy
- (C) Humble
- (D) Rude

Part C: Antonyms (Q6–Q7)

Directions (Q6–Q7): Choose the word most opposite in meaning to the given word.

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

- (A) Abundant
- (B) Excessive
- (C) Scarce
- (D) Plentiful

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

- (A) Confused
- (B) Logical
- (C) Clear
- (D) Consistent

Part D: One-Word Substitution (Q8)

Direction (Q8): Choose the one word that best substitutes the given expression.

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

“One who believes that God’s existence cannot be known or proved.”

- (A) Atheist
- (B) Agnostic
- (C) Theist
- (D) Deist

Part E: Active / Passive Voice (Q9–Q10)



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

“The committee will have approved the budget by Friday.”

- (A) The budget is approved by the committee by Friday.
- (B) The budget was approved by the committee by Friday.
- (C) The budget would be approved by the committee by Friday.
- (D) The budget will have been approved by the committee by Friday.

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

“The new road was being constructed by the engineers.”

- (A) The engineers constructed the new road.
- (B) The engineers have constructed the new road.
- (C) The engineers were constructing the new road.
- (D) The engineers had been constructing the new road.

Part F: Fill in the Blank (Q11–Q12)

Directions (Q11–Q12): Fill in the blank with the most appropriate word.

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

“The train departs _____ six o'clock sharp.”

- (A) at
- (B) in
- (C) on
- (D) by

Q12. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate article:

“Mount Everest is _____ highest peak in the world.”

- (A) a
- (B) the
- (C) an



(D) (no article needed)

Part G: Idioms and Phrases (Q13)

Direction (Q13): Choose the correct meaning of the given idiom.

Q13. What does the idiom “**Spill the beans**” mean?

- (A) To cook a meal for guests
- (B) To make a clumsy mistake
- (C) To reveal secret information accidentally or deliberately
- (D) To exaggerate a story

Part H: Error Detection (Q14)

Direction (Q14): Identify the sentence that contains a grammatical error.

Q14. Identify the sentence that contains a grammatical error:

- (A) She is more intelligent than her classmates.
- (B) This route is longer than the previous one.
- (C) His presentation was more informative than mine.
- (D) This box is more heavier than that one.

Part I: Correct Spelling (Q15)

Direction (Q15): Identify the correctly spelled word.

Q15. Identify the correctly spelled word:

- (A) Accommodation
- (B) Accomodation
- (C) Acommodation
- (D) Accommodattion



Detailed Solutions

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Q1. What is the central message of the passage?

[Go Back to Q1](#)

Solution

Concept: Reading Comprehension — Identifying the Central Idea.

Explanation: The passage discusses the depletion of freshwater resources due to urbanisation, industrial expansion, and population growth; it warns of looming water scarcity; and it calls for water conservation strategies alongside a collaborative response from governments and communities. The passage does not limit itself to any single cause or any single actor. Its overarching argument is that **urgent, collaborative water conservation is essential** to prevent a global crisis.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) The passage lists *multiple* causes (urbanisation, industrial expansion, population growth); it does not blame industrial expansion alone.
- (B) The passage states that aquifers are being *depleted*, not that they are dependable.
- (D) The passage explicitly says “Governments *and communities alike* must adopt a collaborative approach” — responsibility is shared, not assigned to governments alone.

Final Answer: (C) Urgent and collaborative water conservation strategies are essential to address growing water scarcity.

Answer: (C)

Q2. Which conservation strategy is explicitly mentioned in the passage?

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Solution

Concept: Reading Comprehension — Factual Detail Retrieval.

Explanation: The passage contains the following exact phrase: “*Effective water conservation strategies—including **rainwater harvesting**, efficient irrigation, and reduction of industrial waste—are essential...*” Of the four options, only **rainwater harvesting** appears in the passage.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) Construction of large dams is never mentioned in the passage.



- (C) Desalination of ocean water is not referenced anywhere in the passage.
- (D) Cloud seeding technology does not appear in the passage.

Final Answer: (A) Rainwater harvesting.

Answer: (A)

Q3. The tone of the passage can best be described as:

[Go Back to Q3](#)

Solution

Concept: Reading Comprehension — Tone and Attitude of the Author.

Explanation: The author uses phrases such as “most pressing global challenges”, “unprecedented demands”, and “Experts warn” to signal genuine concern about water scarcity. At the same time, the author does not accept defeat — instead advocating concrete strategies and a collaborative approach (“must adopt a collaborative approach... to ensure equitable access”). This dual quality — concern about the problem combined with active advocacy for solutions — is best described as **concerned and advocacy**.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) The tone is not complacent; the author uses urgent language throughout.
- (B) The tone is not hopeless; the author proposes practical solutions and calls for action.
- (C) The passage targets both governments *and* communities; it does not criticise government policy exclusively.

Final Answer: (D) Concerned and advocacy, urging collective action.

Answer: (D)

Q4. Synonym of AMIABLE.

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Solution

Concept: Vocabulary — Synonyms.

Explanation: **AMiable** means having a friendly and pleasant disposition; easy to like and get along with. It derives from the Latin *amicabilis* (friendly). The word is commonly used to describe a person’s manner or temperament. Its closest synonym from the options is **Friendly**.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) **Hostile** — means showing aggressive opposition; it is the antonym of amiable.



- **(C) Arrogant** — means having an exaggerated sense of self-importance; unrelated to pleasantness.
- **(D) Reserved** — means slow to reveal feelings or opinions; a neutral quality, not a synonym of amiable.

Final Answer: (B) Friendly.

Answer: (B)

Q5. Synonym of INSOLENT.

[Go Back to Q5](#)

Solution

Concept: Vocabulary — Synonyms.

Explanation: **INSOLENT** means showing a rude and arrogant lack of respect, especially towards someone in authority. It implies impudence or contemptuous boldness. The most accurate synonym from the options is **Rude**.

Why other options are wrong:

- **(A) Polite** — the direct antonym of insolent; means courteous and respectful.
- **(B) Shy** — relates to timidity or social awkwardness, not to disrespectful behaviour.
- **(C) Humble** — means having a modest or low view of one's own importance; the opposite of insolent behaviour.

Final Answer: (D) Rude.

Answer: (D)

Q6. Antonym of PROFUSE.

[Go Back to Q6](#)

Solution

Concept: Vocabulary — Antonyms.

Explanation: **PROFUSE** means present in large amounts; plentiful or abundant. Its antonym (opposite in meaning) is **Scarce**, which means insufficient for the demand; available only in small quantities.

Why other options are wrong:

- **(A) Abundant** — is a near-synonym of profuse (both mean plentiful); not its antonym.
- **(B) Excessive** — means more than is necessary or normal; also in the same direc-



tion as profuse.

- **(D) Plentiful** — means a large amount available; another synonym of profuse.

Final Answer: (C) Scarce.

Answer: (C)

Q7. Antonym of COHERENT.

[Go Back to Q7](#)

Solution

Concept: Vocabulary — Antonyms.

Explanation: **COHERENT** means logical and consistent; forming a unified, comprehensible whole. Its antonym is **Confused**, which means lacking order, clarity, or logical connection.

Why other options are wrong:

- **(B) Logical** — is a synonym of coherent, not its antonym.
- **(C) Clear** — is closely related to coherent in meaning (easy to understand).
- **(D) Consistent** — means acting in the same way over time; also a synonym of coherent.

Final Answer: (A) Confused.

Answer: (A)

Q8. One-word substitution: one who believes that God's existence cannot be known or proved. [Go Back to Q8](#)

Solution

Concept: One-Word Substitution — Beliefs and Philosophy.

Explanation: An **Agnostic** is a person who holds the view that the existence of God or any ultimate reality is unknown and, more importantly, *unknowable*. The term was coined by the biologist Thomas Huxley in 1869, from the Greek *a-* (not) + *gnostos* (known). An agnostic neither affirms nor denies God's existence but asserts that the question cannot be resolved by evidence or reason.

Why other options are wrong:

- **(A) Atheist** — actively disbelieves in the existence of God; this is a positive denial, not a claim of unknowability.
- **(C) Theist** — believes in the existence of a God or gods; the opposite of an atheist.



- **(D) Deist** — believes that God created the universe but does not intervene in its affairs; this *affirms* God's existence.

Final Answer: (B) Agnostic.

Answer: (B)

Q9. Active to Passive Voice — Future Perfect Tense.

[Go Back to Q9](#)

Solution

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

Rule:

- Active: *Subject + will have + V₃ + Object*
- Passive: *Object + will have been + V₃ + by + Subject*

Applying the rule:

Active sentence: *"The committee will have approved the budget by Friday."*

- Subject (doer): **the committee**
- Verb (V₃): **approved**
- Object (receiver): **the budget**

Passive sentence: *"The budget will have been **approved** by the committee by Friday."*

Why other options are wrong:

- **(A)** Uses simple present passive (*is approved*) — incorrect tense.
- **(B)** Uses simple past passive (*was approved*) — incorrect tense.
- **(C)** Uses conditional passive (*would be approved*) — neither future perfect nor passive of the original.

Final Answer: (D) The budget will have been approved by the committee by Friday.

Answer: (D)



Q10. Passive to Active Voice — Past Continuous Tense.

[Go Back to Q10](#)**Solution****Concept:** Grammar — Passive to Active Voice (Past Continuous Tense).**Rule:**

- Passive: *Object + was/were being + V₃ + by + Subject*
- Active: *Subject + was/were + V_{ing} + Object*

Applying the rule:Passive sentence: “*The new road was being constructed by the engineers.*”

- Subject (doer): **the engineers**
- Object (receiver): **the new road**
- Verb: constructed → **constructing**

Active sentence: “*The engineers were constructing the new road.*”**Why other options are wrong:**

- (A) *The engineers constructed* — simple past, not past continuous.
- (B) *The engineers have constructed* — present perfect, entirely wrong tense.
- (D) *The engineers had been constructing* — past perfect continuous, not past continuous.

Final Answer: (C) The engineers were constructing the new road.**Answer:** (C)

Q11. Fill in the blank — Preposition of Time.

[Go Back to Q11](#)**Solution****Concept:** Grammar — Prepositions of Time (*at / in / on / by*).**Rules for prepositions of time:**

- **at** — used for **specific clock times** (at 6 o'clock, at noon, at midnight, at dawn)
- **in** — used for months, years, centuries, seasons, and parts of the day (in the morning, in July, in 2024)
- **on** — used for specific days and dates (on Monday, on 26 January)
- **by** — used for deadlines, meaning “not later than” (submit by 5 p.m.)



“Six o’clock sharp” is a **specific clock time**; therefore, the correct preposition is **at**.

Correct sentence: “*The train departs **at** six o’clock sharp.*”

Final Answer: (A) at.

Answer: (A)

Q12. Fill in the blank — Article before Superlative.

[Go Back to Q12](#)

Solution

Concept: Grammar — Use of the Definite Article *the* before Superlative Adjectives.

Explanation: The definite article **the** is *always* used before a superlative adjective. A superlative describes something unique — the one entity that stands at the extreme end of a quality (highest, best, tallest, etc.). Because only one entity can hold the superlative position, it is definite and specific, requiring **the**.

Correct sentence: “*Mount Everest is **the** highest peak in the world.*”

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) **a** — the indefinite article; used for non-specific singular nouns. It cannot precede a superlative.
- (C) **an** — the indefinite article before a vowel sound; also cannot precede a superlative.
- (D) **no article** — omitting the article before a superlative is grammatically incorrect in standard English.

Final Answer: (B) the.

Answer: (B)

Q13. Idiom: “Spill the beans”.

[Go Back to Q13](#)

Solution

Concept: Vocabulary — Idioms and Phrases.

Explanation: The idiom “**Spill the beans**” means to **reveal secret or confidential information** — either accidentally or deliberately — before the appropriate time. It is widely used in everyday English to describe a situation where someone discloses something that was meant to be kept private.

Example: “*Please don’t spill the beans about the surprise party before Saturday!*”

Why other options are wrong:



- (A) **To cook a meal for guests** — a purely literal reading of the words “spill” and “beans”, with no idiomatic basis.
- (B) **To make a clumsy mistake** — this describes idioms such as “drop the ball” or “put one’s foot in it”, not “spill the beans”.
- (D) **To exaggerate a story** — this corresponds to idioms like “spin a yarn” or “stretch the truth”, not “spill the beans”.

Final Answer: (C) To reveal secret information accidentally or deliberately.

Answer: (C)

Q14. Error Detection — Incorrect Comparative Degree.

[Go Back to Q14](#)

Solution

Concept: Grammar — Correct Formation of the Comparative Degree.

Rule: In English, the comparative degree of an adjective is formed using **either** the suffix **-er** or the word **more** — but **never both simultaneously**. Combining both creates a *double comparative*, which is a grammatical error.

Error in option (D): “This box is **more heavier** than that one.”

Heavier already contains the comparative suffix *-er*; adding *more* in front is redundant and incorrect.

Correct form: “This box is **heavier** than that one.”

Why other options are correct:

- (A) “more intelligent” — *intelligent* has four syllables; *more* is the correct comparative marker.
- (B) “longer” — *long* is a short, one-syllable adjective; the *-er* suffix is correct.
- (C) “more informative” — *informative* is a multi-syllable adjective; *more* is correctly used.

Final Answer: (D) This box is more heavier than that one. (double comparative error)

Answer: (D)



Q15. Correct Spelling — Accommodation.

[Go Back to Q15](#)**Solution****Concept:** Spelling — Commonly Misspelled Words.**Explanation:** The correct spelling is **Accommodation**. This word is one of the most frequently misspelled words in English because it contains **two** doubled consonants that are often forgotten:

- Double **c**: accommodation
- Double **m**: accom**mm**odation

Memory tip: Think of the word as needing to “accommodate” two ‘c’s and two ‘m’s — just as good accommodation provides enough room for everyone.**Why other options are wrong:**

- **(B) Accomodation** — missing one ‘m’; has only a single ‘m’ instead of the required double ‘mm’.
- **(C) Acommodation** — missing one ‘c’; has only a single ‘c’ instead of the required double ‘cc’.
- **(D) Accommodattion** — has an extra ‘t’ inserted before the suffix *-ion*; there is only one ‘t’ in the correct spelling.

Final Answer: (A) Accommodation.**Answer:** (A)

Answer Key

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

Marks Distribution

Option A: 4 questions

Option B: 3 questions

Option C: 4 questions

Option D: 4 questions

Total: 15

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