

Bihar BEd CET General English

Sample Paper – 7

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.

Section A: Reading Comprehension (Q1–Q3)

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.



Passage

The proliferation of social media platforms has fundamentally altered the way individuals communicate and perceive themselves. While these platforms offer unprecedented connectivity, researchers have documented a concerning correlation between excessive social media use and declining mental health outcomes. Studies indicate that constant exposure to curated lifestyles fosters unrealistic comparisons, leading to feelings of inadequacy and low self-esteem. Furthermore, the compulsive need to seek validation through likes and comments disrupts genuine interpersonal relationships, replacing meaningful conversations with superficial digital exchanges. Young adults, particularly adolescents, are most vulnerable to these effects. Experts therefore advocate for conscious and regulated use of social media, encouraging users to invest in face-to-face interactions and periodic digital detoxification.

Q1. What is the primary concern highlighted by the author in the passage?

- (A) Social media enables people to share their achievements with a wider audience.
- (B) Social media platforms are highly profitable for technology companies worldwide.
- (C) Young people use social media mainly to stay connected with distant relatives.
- (D) Excessive social media use negatively impacts mental health and interpersonal relationships.

Q2. According to the passage, what is one specific effect of constant exposure to curated lifestyles on social media?

- (A) It motivates individuals to pursue higher professional and academic goals.
- (B) It leads to unrealistic comparisons and feelings of inadequacy and low self-esteem.



- (C) It strengthens real-life friendships and deepens interpersonal bonds significantly.
- (D) It helps adolescents develop better digital communication and literacy skills.

Q3. What can be inferred as the author's recommended approach towards social media use?

- (A) Users should consciously regulate social media and prioritise face-to-face interactions.
- (B) Social media should be completely banned for people below the age of eighteen.
- (C) Technology companies must redesign platforms to prevent all addictive behaviour.
- (D) Governments should impose strict censorship on all social media content immediately.

Section B: Synonyms (Q4–Q5)

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

- (A) Brave
- (B) Calm
- (C) Anxious
- (D) Confident

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

- (A) Clear
- (B) Vague
- (C) Complex
- (D) Confusing



Section C: Antonyms (Q6–Q7)

Q6. Choose the word most nearly **opposite** in meaning to **MALEVOLENT**.

- (A) Wicked
- (B) Cruel
- (C) Hostile
- (D) Benevolent

Q7. Choose the word most nearly **opposite** in meaning to **ASTUTE**.

- (A) Clever
- (B) Naive
- (C) Sharp
- (D) Shrewd

Section D: One-Word Substitution (Q8)

Q8. Choose the one word that best substitutes the given phrase:

“A person who loves books and reads a great deal.”

- (A) Scholar
- (B) Librarian
- (C) Bibliophile
- (D) Historian

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

Q9. Change the following sentence from **Active Voice** to **Passive Voice**:

“Teachers conduct examinations every year.”

- (A) Examinations were conducted by teachers every year.
- (B) Examinations are conducted by teachers every year.
- (C) Examinations have been conducted by teachers every year.
- (D) Examinations are being conducted by teachers every year.

Q10. Change the following sentence from **Passive Voice** to **Active Voice**:

“The new hospital has been inaugurated by the Chief Minister.”

- (A) The Chief Minister inaugurates the new hospital.
- (B) The Chief Minister inaugurated the new hospital.
- (C) The Chief Minister was inaugurating the new hospital.
- (D) The Chief Minister has inaugurated the new hospital.

Section F: Fill in the Blank (Q11–Q12)

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

“Please keep this matter _____ you and me only.”

- (A) between
- (B) among
- (C) in
- (D) within



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

“If she _____ the assignment, she would have submitted it on time.”

- (A) finished
- (B) has finished
- (C) had finished
- (D) would finish

Section G: Idioms (Q13)

Q13. Choose the correct meaning of the idiom “Add fuel to fire”.

- (A) To extinguish a problem quickly and effectively.
- (B) To make a bad situation even worse.
- (C) To start a fresh argument from the very beginning.
- (D) To offer unnecessary help during a crisis.

Section H: Error Detection (Q14)

Q14. Identify the sentence that contains a **grammatical error**.

- (A) She ran faster than all the others in the race.
- (B) He is the most humble person I have ever known.
- (C) This is the best solution available to us right now.
- (D) This is the most tallest building in the city.

Section I: Correct Spelling (Q15)

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

- (A) Exaggerate
- (B) Exagerate
- (C) Exaggerrate
- (D) Exaggarate



Detailed Solutions

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Q1. What is the primary concern highlighted by the author in the passage?

Solution

Concept: Reading Comprehension — Identifying the central theme or primary concern of a passage.

Explanation: The passage opens by acknowledging that social media offers connectivity, but immediately pivots to the “concerning correlation between excessive social media use and declining mental health outcomes.” Every subsequent sentence elaborates on this harm — through unrealistic comparisons, disrupted relationships, and the vulnerability of adolescents. The author’s central concern is the negative impact on mental health and interpersonal relationships.

Why other options are wrong:

- **(A)** The passage does not celebrate social media’s ability to share achievements; it critiques curated lifestyle sharing.
- **(B)** The profitability of technology companies is not mentioned anywhere in the passage.
- **(C)** The passage does not claim that young people use social media to stay connected with relatives.

Final Answer: **(D)** Excessive social media use negatively impacts mental health and interpersonal relationships.

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

Q2. According to the passage, what is one specific effect of constant exposure to curated lifestyles on social media?

Solution

Concept: Reading Comprehension — Locating a specific detail directly stated in the passage.

Explanation: The passage explicitly states: “Studies indicate that constant exposure to curated lifestyles fosters unrealistic comparisons, leading to feelings of inadequacy and low self-esteem.” Option (B) reproduces this directly stated effect accurately.

Why other options are wrong:



- (A) The passage does not claim social media motivates professional or academic goals; it describes harmful outcomes.
- (C) The passage states social media replaces meaningful conversations with “superficial digital exchanges,” which weakens rather than strengthens real-life friendships.
- (D) No mention of developing digital communication or literacy skills is made; adolescents are described as “most vulnerable.”

Final Answer: (B) It leads to unrealistic comparisons and feelings of inadequacy and low self-esteem.

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

Q3. What can be inferred as the author’s recommended approach towards social media use?

Solution

Concept: Reading Comprehension — Drawing an inference about the author’s recommended course of action.

Explanation: The passage concludes: “*Experts therefore advocate for conscious and regulated use of social media, encouraging users to invest in face-to-face interactions and periodic digital detoxification.*” This directly implies that the recommended approach is conscious regulation combined with prioritising real-world, face-to-face interactions — exactly what option (A) states.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) A complete ban is not suggested anywhere; the recommendation is regulated use, not prohibition.
- (C) Redesigning platforms by technology companies is not mentioned; the focus is on individual user behaviour.
- (D) Government censorship is entirely absent from the passage.

Final Answer: (A) Users should consciously regulate social media and prioritise face-to-face interactions.

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



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

Solution

Concept: Vocabulary — Synonyms.

Explanation: *Apprehensive* means feeling anxiety or unease about a future event or situation. The closest synonym is **Anxious**, which similarly denotes a state of worry or apprehension about something uncertain or threatening.

Why other options are wrong:

- **(A) Brave:** Bravery implies lack of fear and readiness to face danger — the direct opposite of being apprehensive.
- **(B) Calm:** Calmness denotes composure and the absence of anxiety, which is opposite in meaning.
- **(D) Confident:** Confidence implies assurance and self-belief, the opposite of apprehension and self-doubt.

Final Answer: (C) Anxious.

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

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

Solution

Concept: Vocabulary — Synonyms.

Explanation: *Lucid* means expressed clearly and easy to understand. It is used to describe writing, speech, or thinking that is transparent and comprehensible. The most accurate synonym is **Clear**.

Why other options are wrong:

- **(B) Vague:** Vague means unclear or imprecise — a direct antonym of lucid.
- **(C) Complex:** Complex means intricate or complicated, which is nearly opposite in sense to lucid.
- **(D) Confusing:** Confusing implies that something is difficult to understand, directly contrasting with the clarity that lucid conveys.

Final Answer: (A) Clear.

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



Q6. Choose the word most nearly opposite in meaning to **MALEVOLENT**.

Solution

Concept: Vocabulary — Antonyms.

Explanation: *Malevolent* means having or showing a wish to do evil to others. Its antonym is **Benevolent**, which means well-meaning and kindly disposed towards others. The Latin prefix contrast is clear: *male-* (bad/evil) versus *bene-* (good/well).

Why other options are wrong:

- **(A) Wicked:** Wicked is a synonym of malevolent, meaning evil or morally wrong.
- **(B) Cruel:** Cruel is also similar in meaning to malevolent, denoting deliberate infliction of harm.
- **(C) Hostile:** Hostile implies unfriendliness or aggression, which is close in meaning to malevolent, not opposite.

Final Answer: (D) Benevolent.

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

Q7. Choose the word most nearly opposite in meaning to **ASTUTE**.

Solution

Concept: Vocabulary — Antonyms.

Explanation: *Astute* means having or showing an ability to accurately assess situations or people and turn this to one's advantage — essentially shrewd and perceptive. Its antonym is **Naive**, which means lacking experience, wisdom, or sound judgement.

Why other options are wrong:

- **(A) Clever:** Clever is a synonym of astute, indicating mental agility and quick understanding.
- **(C) Sharp:** Sharp (in the intellectual sense) is also a synonym, denoting keen perception.
- **(D) Shrewd:** Shrewd is another synonym of astute, indicating practical wisdom and good judgement.

Final Answer: (B) Naive.

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



Q8. “A person who loves books and reads a great deal” — One-word substitution.

Solution

Concept: Vocabulary — One-Word Substitution.

Explanation: A **Bibliophile** is a person who collects or has a great love of books. The word is derived from Greek: *biblion* (book) + *philos* (loving/fond of). It precisely and completely substitutes the given phrase.

Why other options are wrong:

- **(A) Scholar:** A scholar is a person highly educated in a particular field of study — not specifically a lover of books in general.
- **(B) Librarian:** A librarian is a person who manages or works in a library — a professional role, not a personal characteristic.
- **(D) Historian:** A historian specialises in or writes about history — entirely unrelated to a love of books as such.

Final Answer: (C) Bibliophile.

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

Q9. Change the following sentence from Active to Passive Voice: “*Teachers conduct examinations every year.*”

Solution

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

Explanation: In Simple Present Active, the structure is: Subject + V₁ + Object. To convert to Simple Present Passive the formula is: Object → new Subject + am/is/are + V₃ (past participle) + by + original Subject.

- Active Subject: *Teachers* → becomes *by teachers*
- Active Object: *examinations* → becomes the Passive Subject
- *examinations* is plural, so the auxiliary is **are**
- Verb: *conduct* → *conducted*

Result: **Examinations are conducted by teachers every year.**

Why other options are wrong:



- (A) “were conducted” is Simple Past Passive — incorrect tense transformation.
- (C) “have been conducted” is Present Perfect Passive — does not match Simple Present.
- (D) “are being conducted” is Present Continuous Passive — incorrect tense.

Final Answer: (B) Examinations are conducted by teachers every year.

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

Q10. Change the following sentence from Passive to Active Voice: “*The new hospital has been inaugurated by the Chief Minister.*”

Solution

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

Explanation: In Present Perfect Passive, the structure is: Subject + has/have + been + V₃ + by + Agent. To convert to Active: Agent (becomes new Subject) + has/have + V₃ + Object.

- Passive Agent: *the Chief Minister* → Active Subject
- Passive Subject: *The new hospital* → Active Object
- Auxiliary: retains **has** (singular subject)
- Verb: *has been inaugurated* → *has inaugurated*

Result: The Chief Minister has inaugurated the new hospital.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) “inaugurates” is Simple Present Active — tense mismatch with the original.
- (B) “inaugurated” alone is Simple Past Active — tense mismatch.
- (C) “was inaugurating” is Past Continuous Active — tense mismatch.

Final Answer: (D) The Chief Minister has inaugurated the new hospital.

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



Q11. Fill in the blank: “Please keep this matter _____ you and me only.”

Solution

Concept: Grammar — Prepositions: *between* vs. *among*.

Explanation: The governing rule is:

- **Between** is used when referring to exactly **two** distinct parties or entities.
- **Among** is used when referring to **three or more** entities, often within a group.

In this sentence, the matter is shared by only **two** people — “you” and “me.” Therefore, **between** is correct.

Why other options are wrong:

- **(B) among:** “Among” requires three or more entities; here only two parties are involved.
- **(C) in:** “In” does not collocate correctly with this type of expression.
- **(D) within:** “Within” denotes inside a boundary or a time frame — not applicable here.

Final Answer: (A) between.

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

Q12. Fill in the blank: “If she _____ the assignment, she would have submitted it on time.”

Solution

Concept: Grammar — Conditional Sentences: Type 3 (Past Hypothetical).

Explanation: This is a **Type 3 Conditional** sentence, used to express an unreal or hypothetical situation in the past. The standard structure is:

If + Past Perfect (had + V₃), would have + V₃

Since the main clause is “would have submitted” (Past Perfect Conditional), the *if*-clause must use the Past Perfect: **had finished**.

Why other options are wrong:

- **(A) finished:** Simple Past is used in Type 2 Conditionals (hypothetical present/future), not Type 3.
- **(B) has finished:** Present Perfect does not appear in Type 3 conditional *if*-clauses.



- **(D) would finish:** “Would” must not appear in the *if*-clause — it belongs in the result clause.

Final Answer: (C) had finished.

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

Q13. Choose the correct meaning of the idiom “Add fuel to fire”.

Solution

Concept: Vocabulary — Idioms and Phrases.

Explanation: The idiom “Add fuel to fire” (also expressed as *add fuel to the flames*) means to make a difficult or unpleasant situation even worse by saying or doing something that further inflames anger, conflict, or trouble. The literal image captures it well: adding more fuel to an already burning fire makes it burn more intensely, symbolising an escalating problem.

Why other options are wrong:

- **(A) To extinguish a problem quickly:** This is the polar opposite of the idiom’s meaning.
- **(C) To start a fresh argument from the very beginning:** The idiom describes worsening an *existing* situation, not initiating a new conflict.
- **(D) To offer unnecessary help during a crisis:** This is unrelated to the meaning of the idiom.

Final Answer: (B) To make a bad situation even worse.

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

Q14. Identify the sentence that contains a grammatical error.

Solution

Concept: Grammar — Error Detection: Incorrect Formation of Superlative Degree.

Explanation: Option (D) reads: “*This is the most tallest building in the city.*”

The word **tall** is a monosyllabic (one-syllable) adjective. Its superlative is formed by adding **-est**: *tallest*. Using **most** before *tallest* creates a **double superlative**, which is a grammatical error. The correct sentence should read: “*This is the tallest building in the city.*”



Why the other sentences are correct:

- (A) “faster” is the correct comparative of *fast* (monosyllabic adjective → add *-er*).
- (B) “most humble” is correct because *humble* is a multi-syllable adjective, and superlatives of such adjectives are formed with *most*.
- (C) “best” is the correct irregular superlative of *good*.

Final Answer: (D) “This is the most tallest building in the city.” (double superlative error — should be *the tallest*).

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

Q15. Identify the correctly spelled word.

Solution

Concept: Spelling — Identifying correctly spelled words.

Explanation: The correct spelling is **Exaggerate**. The word originates from Latin *exaggerare* (to heap up, to magnify). Key spelling checkpoints:

- It begins with **Ex-** (prefix meaning “out”)
- The middle contains a **double g**: *exagg-*
- After the double g, a single **e** follows: *exagge-*
- It ends in **-rate**: *-erate*

Full correct spelling: **Exaggerate**

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) **Exagerate**: Missing one g — the double gg is obligatory.
- (C) **Exaggerrate**: Contains a triple r — only a single r is correct.
- (D) **Exaggarate**: Has an incorrect vowel after the double gg; uses *a* instead of the required *e*.

Final Answer: (A) Exaggerate.

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



Answer Key

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

Option	Count	Questions
A	4	Q3, Q5, Q11, Q15
B	4	Q2, Q7, Q9, Q13
C	3	Q4, Q8, Q12
D	4	Q1, Q6, Q10, Q14
Total	15	

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