

Bihar BEd CET General English

Sample Paper – 8

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

Directions (Q1–Q3): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option.

In the fast-paced world of the twenty-first century, stress has become an almost universal affliction. Yoga and meditation, ancient practices rooted in Indian philosophy, have emerged as powerful tools for combating this modern epidemic. Regular practice of yoga improves flexibility, strengthens the body, and regulates breathing, while meditation cultivates mental clarity and emotional balance. Together, they address both physical and psychological dimensions of health, making them ideal for holistic well-being. Research indicates that individuals who practise yoga and meditation daily report significantly lower levels of anxiety and depression. Moreover, these practices enhance concentration, improve sleep quality, and foster a sense of inner peace that modern medicine alone cannot always provide.

Q1. According to the passage, what is identified as the primary benefit of



combining yoga and meditation?

- (A) Improved physical flexibility and strength alone
- (B) Addressing both physical and psychological dimensions for holistic well-being
- (C) Reducing levels of depression through the study of ancient philosophy
- (D) Enhancing concentration and improving sleep quality

Q2. Which of the following claims is specifically made in the passage regarding practitioners of yoga and meditation?

- (A) They become completely immune to all forms of stress
- (B) They achieve full spiritual enlightenment through consistent practice
- (C) They report significantly lower levels of anxiety and depression
- (D) They no longer require any form of conventional medical treatment

Q3. Which of the following is **NOT** stated or implied in the passage?

- (A) Yoga and meditation have their roots in Indian philosophy
- (B) Modern medicine cannot always provide a sense of inner peace
- (C) Meditation helps cultivate mental clarity and emotional balance
- (D) Governments should make yoga compulsory in all schools

Synonyms | Q4–Q5

Directions (Q4–Q5): Choose the word that is closest in meaning to the given word.

Q4. EBULLIENT

- (A) Enthusiastic
- (B) Sad
- (C) Tired
- (D) Indifferent

Q5. TACITURN



- (A) Talkative
- (B) Cheerful
- (C) Reserved
- (D) Outgoing

Antonyms | Q6–Q7

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

Q6. EXORBITANT

- (A) Expensive
- (B) Reasonable
- (C) Excessive
- (D) Extravagant

Q7. TIMID

- (A) Fearful
- (B) Shy
- (C) Meek
- (D) Bold

One-Word Substitution | Q8

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

Q8. A person who is new to a subject, skill, or belief

- (A) Novice
- (B) Expert
- (C) Veteran
- (D) Prodigy



Active / Passive Voice | Q9–Q10

Directions (Q9–Q10): Convert the given sentence into the required voice by choosing the most appropriate option.

Q9. Convert to Passive Voice:

“Scientists will be conducting experiments all next week.”

- (A) Experiments will be conducted by scientists all next week.
- (B) Experiments are being conducted by scientists all next week.
- (C) Experiments will be being conducted by scientists all next week.
- (D) Experiments were being conducted by scientists all next week.

Q10. Convert to Active Voice:

“This problem can be solved by a trained engineer.”

- (A) A trained engineer solved this problem.
- (B) A trained engineer can solve this problem.
- (C) A trained engineer could solve this problem.
- (D) A trained engineer is able to have solved this problem.

Fill in the Blank | Q11–Q12

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

Q11. She studied hard _____ she could pass the examination.

- (A) in order to
- (B) because
- (C) although
- (D) so that

Q12. The function will be held _____ Sunday morning.

- (A) on



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

Idiom Meaning | Q13

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

- Q13. The experienced manager advised the team to let sleeping dogs lie rather than reopening last year's dispute.
- (A) To allow animals to rest undisturbed in their natural habitat
 - (B) To avoid bringing up old problems or conflicts that may cause trouble
 - (C) To pretend that a serious problem does not exist
 - (D) To act calmly and patiently during a moment of crisis

Error Detection | Q14

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

- Q14. Which of the following sentences contains a grammatical error?
- (A) Having completed the assignment, she submitted it promptly.
 - (B) The teacher explained the rule clearly to the students.
 - (C) Walking down the street, a wallet was found by the boy.
 - (D) She handed the report to her supervisor before leaving.

Correct Spelling | Q15

Direction (Q15): Identify the correctly spelled word from the options given below.

- Q15. Identify the correctly spelled word:
- (A) Perserverance
 - (B) Perseverence



(C) Perseverance

(D) Perseverance



Detailed Solutions

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Q1. *Primary benefit of combining yoga and meditation (Reading Comprehension)*

Solution

Concept: Reading Comprehension – Identifying the Central / Main Benefit

Explanation: The passage states that yoga and meditation together “*address both physical and psychological dimensions of health, making them ideal for holistic well-being.*” This sentence is the key thesis of the passage: the combined practice is presented as holistic – covering both body and mind – rather than delivering any single isolated benefit. No single benefit (flexibility, depression reduction, better sleep) is elevated as the “primary” one; their collective contribution to holistic well-being is the central claim.

Why other options are wrong:

- **Option A:** Improved flexibility and strength are cited as benefits of yoga alone, not of the combination, and are not the overarching, primary claim.
- **Option C:** Lower depression levels are a research finding supporting the claim; they are one data point, not the primary identified benefit.
- **Option D:** Enhanced concentration and improved sleep quality are secondary benefits listed in the final sentence – supporting details, not the central claim.

Final Answer: (B) Addressing both physical and psychological dimensions for holistic well-being.

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

Q2. *Specific claim about practitioners (Reading Comprehension)*

Solution

Concept: Reading Comprehension – Locating Specific Textual Details

Explanation: The passage explicitly states: “*Research indicates that individuals who practise yoga and meditation daily report significantly lower levels of anxiety and depression.*” Option C mirrors this claim precisely. The key qualifiers – “significantly lower levels” and “anxiety and depression” – are drawn directly from the passage. This is a textual detail question, so the answer must be traceable word-for-word to the passage.

Why other options are wrong:

- **Option A:** The passage says stress can be “combated,” not that practitioners be-



come completely immune to it. Complete immunity is an overstatement not found in the text.

- **Option B:** Spiritual enlightenment is never mentioned anywhere in the passage.
- **Option D:** The passage says modern medicine alone cannot “always” provide inner peace; it does not advise abandoning medical treatment altogether.

Final Answer: (C) They report significantly lower levels of anxiety and depression.

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

Q3. What is NOT stated or implied in the passage (Negative Inference)

Solution

Concept: Reading Comprehension – Negative Inference / Identifying Unstated Information

Explanation: In a “NOT stated” question, three options will be directly supported by the passage; the correct answer is the one with no textual basis. Checking each option:

- **Option A – Supported:** The passage says yoga and meditation are “ancient practices rooted in Indian philosophy.”
- **Option B – Supported:** The passage states “inner peace that modern medicine alone cannot always provide.”
- **Option C – Supported:** The passage states “meditation cultivates mental clarity and emotional balance.”
- **Option D – Not stated:** The passage makes no mention of government policy, school curricula, or making yoga compulsory. This is an external opinion absent from the passage.

Final Answer: (D) Governments should make yoga compulsory in all schools (not stated or implied anywhere in the passage).

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



Q4. *Synonym of EBULLIENT***Solution**

Concept: Vocabulary – Synonyms

Explanation: **EBULLIENT** (adjective) derives from Latin *ebullire*, meaning “to boil over.” It describes someone who overflows with exuberance, energy, and high spirits – cheerfully and energetically enthusiastic. The word is typically used of a person who expresses excitement and positivity in a vivid, animated manner. **Enthusiastic** is the most accurate synonym, capturing this quality of eager, lively energy.

Example sentence: *The ebullient crowd cheered wildly as the team scored the winning goal.*

Why other options are wrong:

- **Option B – Sad:** This is the antonym of ebullient; sadness represents the absence of energy and positivity.
- **Option C – Tired:** Tiredness implies depletion of energy, which is the direct opposite of the vibrancy conveyed by ebullient.
- **Option D – Indifferent:** Indifference means having no interest or feeling, which directly contradicts the eager enthusiasm of ebullient.

Final Answer: (A) Enthusiastic.

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

Q5. *Synonym of TACITURN***Solution**

Concept: Vocabulary – Synonyms

Explanation: **TACITURN** (adjective) comes from Latin *tacitus* (silent). It describes a person who habitually says very little; someone not inclined to speak freely or share information. Such a person is characteristically quiet, uncommunicative, and restrained in expression. **Reserved** is the best synonym – it captures the quality of being restrained and not freely expressing thoughts or feelings in conversation.

Example sentence: *He was a taciturn man who rarely volunteered more than a few words at a time.*

Why other options are wrong:

- **Option A – Talkative:** This is the direct antonym of taciturn – a talkative person speaks frequently and freely.



- **Option B – Cheerful:** Cheerfulness relates to mood and temperament, not speech habits. A taciturn person is not necessarily unhappy; they simply speak little.
- **Option D – Outgoing:** An outgoing person is socially confident and communicative – the exact opposite of taciturn.

Final Answer: (C) Reserved.

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

Q6. Antonym of EXORBITANT

Solution

Concept: Vocabulary – Antonyms

Explanation: **EXORBITANT** (adjective) means unreasonably high or excessive, particularly in price or demand – going far beyond what is fair or normal (from Latin *exorbitare*: to go out of the orbit/course). Its antonym must convey the idea of something moderate, fair, and appropriate. **Reasonable** is the correct antonym: it means fair, moderate, and appropriate in price or degree – the direct opposite of exorbitant.

Example sentence: *The hotel charged an exorbitant sum for a basic room, whereas the lodge nearby had very reasonable rates.*

Why other options are wrong:

- **Option A – Expensive:** “Expensive” simply means high in cost and is closer in meaning to exorbitant; it is not its opposite.
- **Option C – Excessive:** Excessive is a near-synonym of exorbitant (both imply going beyond limits), not its antonym.
- **Option D – Extravagant:** Extravagant means spending or costing far more than necessary – again similar in meaning to exorbitant, not opposite.

Final Answer: (B) Reasonable.

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



Q7. Antonym of *TIMID***Solution**

Concept: Vocabulary – Antonyms

Explanation: **TIMID** (adjective) means lacking self-confidence or courage; easily frightened or intimidated. Its antonym must convey confidence, bravery, and a willingness to take risks. **Bold** is the correct antonym – it means showing confidence and courage; willing to face danger or challenges without fear.

Example sentence: *The timid child refused to speak before the audience, unlike his bold elder brother who loved public speaking.*

Why other options are wrong:

- **Option A – Fearful:** Fearful means afraid or anxious – this is a near-synonym of timid, not its antonym.
- **Option B – Shy:** Shy refers to nervousness or discomfort around others – again similar in meaning to timid, not opposite.
- **Option C – Meek:** Meek means gentle, submissive, and easily led – also a near-synonym of timid, not its antonym.

Final Answer: (D) Bold.

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

Q8. One-word substitution: *a person new to a subject, skill, or belief***Solution**

Concept: Vocabulary – One-Word Substitution

Explanation: The phrase “a person who is new to a subject, skill, or belief” describes someone at the very beginning of their learning journey in a given field – someone who lacks experience and developed expertise. The word **Novice** precisely captures this: it refers to a person new to or inexperienced in a particular activity or field. The word is widely used in academic, professional, and religious contexts to denote a beginner.

Example sentence: *As a novice in chess, she found it challenging to plan more than one move ahead.*

Why other options are wrong:

- **Option B – Expert:** An expert is highly knowledgeable and practised – the direct opposite of someone new to a field.
- **Option C – Veteran:** A veteran has long experience in a field or activity, which



directly contradicts “new to.”

- **Option D – Prodigy:** A prodigy is a young person with exceptional, innate talent – unrelated to simply being new to a subject; a prodigy may still be a novice, but prodigy emphasises extraordinary ability, not newness.

Final Answer: (A) Novice.

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

Q9. Active to Passive – Future Continuous Tense

Solution

Concept: Grammar – Voice Conversion (Active to Passive, Future Continuous Tense)

Active sentence: “Scientists will be conducting experiments all next week.”

Structure: Subject + **will be** + V_{ing} + Object + Time phrase

Rule for Future Continuous Passive:

Object → New Subject + **will be being** + V₃ + by + Agent + Time phrase

Applying the rule step by step:

- Object “experiments” becomes the new grammatical subject.
- “will be conducting” (Future Continuous Active) → “will be being conducted” (Future Continuous Passive).
- Agent: “by scientists”.
- Time phrase “all next week” is retained at the end.

Passive sentence: “Experiments will be being conducted by scientists all next week.”

Note: The form “will be being + past participle” is grammatically valid for the Future Continuous Passive. While it is relatively uncommon in everyday speech (speakers often substitute the Simple Future Passive), it is the structurally correct form that preserves the ongoing/continuous aspect of the original.

Why other options are wrong:

- **Option A:** “will be conducted” is Future Simple Passive – it loses the continuous aspect and changes the tense form.
- **Option B:** “are being conducted” is Present Continuous Passive – entirely the wrong tense.



- **Option D:** “were being conducted” is Past Continuous Passive – wrong tense (past instead of future).

Final Answer: (C) Experiments will be being conducted by scientists all next week.

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

Q10. *Passive to Active – Modal Verb “can”*

Solution

Concept: Grammar – Voice Conversion (Passive to Active, Modal Verb “can”)

Passive sentence: “*This problem can be solved by a trained engineer.*”

Structure: Subject (= object in active) + **modal** + **be** + V₃ + by + Agent

Rule for Active Conversion with Modal Verb:

Agent → New Subject + **modal (unchanged)** + V₁ (base form) + Object

Applying the rule step by step:

- Agent “a trained engineer” becomes the new grammatical subject.
- Modal “can” is retained exactly as it is – modals do not change form in voice conversion.
- “be solved” (passive) → base form “solve” (active).
- “This problem” becomes the object.

Active sentence: “*A trained engineer can solve this problem.*”

Why other options are wrong:

- **Option A:** “solved” is Simple Past – the modal “can” is lost entirely, changing both tense and mood.
- **Option C:** “could solve” uses “could,” the past form of “can” – this changes the tense (past possibility/permission) and alters meaning.
- **Option D:** “is able to have solved” is grammatically awkward and incorrectly shifts to a perfect aspect; it does not represent a standard active conversion.

Final Answer: (B) A trained engineer can solve this problem.

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



Q11. Fill in the Blank – Purpose Conjunction (“so that” vs. “in order to”)

Solution

Concept: Grammar – Conjunctions of Purpose

Sentence: “She studied hard _____ she could pass the examination.”

Key diagnostic: The blank is followed by “**she could pass the examination**” – a full clause containing its own subject (*she*) and a modal verb (*could*). The conjunction must be capable of introducing a full subordinate clause with an independent subject and verb.

Comparison of purpose connectors:

- “**so that**” – introduces a purpose clause with its own subject + modal/verb. E.g.:
*She studied hard **so that** she could pass.* ✓
- “**in order to**” – must be followed by a *bare infinitive* (no separate subject). E.g.:
*She studied hard **in order to** pass the examination.* It cannot precede “she could pass.” ✕

Therefore, the correct answer is **so that**, which grammatically fits the clause structure that follows.

Why other options are wrong:

- **Option A – in order to:** Requires a bare infinitive; cannot introduce a full clause with its own subject (“she”).
- **Option B – because:** Introduces a reason/cause (*She studied because she was told to*), not a purpose or intended result.
- **Option C – although:** A concession conjunction meaning “despite the fact that” – semantically and grammatically incorrect in this context.

Final Answer: (D) so that.

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



Q12. Fill in the Blank – Preposition with Days (“on”)

Solution

Concept: Grammar – Prepositions of Time

Sentence: “The function will be held _____ Sunday morning.”

Rule – Prepositions of Time at a glance:

- **ON** – used with *days of the week* and *specific calendar dates*: *on Monday, on 15 August, on Sunday morning.*
- **AT** – used with *clock times* and *fixed daily expressions*: *at 9 a.m., at noon, at night.*
- **IN** – used with *months, years, seasons*, and *general parts of the day* (without a specific day): *in January, in 2025, in the morning.*
- **BY** – indicates a *deadline* or the *latest point*: *by 5 p.m., by Friday.*

Since “Sunday” is a named day of the week, the correct preposition is **on**. Even though “morning” is present, the specific day qualifier “Sunday” overrides the use of “in” – standard English requires *on Sunday morning*, not *in Sunday morning*.

Why other options are wrong:

- **Option B – at:** Used for clock times and specific hours, not for days of the week.
- **Option C – in:** Used for months/years/seasons or a general part of the day (“in the morning”), not when the part of the day is qualified by a specific named day.
- **Option D – by:** Indicates a deadline, which does not fit the meaning of the sentence (holding an event on a day is not the same as a deadline).

Final Answer: (A) on.

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

Q13. Idiom: “Let sleeping dogs lie”

Solution

Concept: Idioms and Phrases

Explanation: The idiom “let sleeping dogs lie” means to deliberately avoid reviving old quarrels, grievances, or issues that have already died down, because bringing them up again is likely to cause fresh trouble or conflict. The imagery is drawn from the idea that a sleeping dog is peaceful; if you disturb it, it may wake up and bite you. Applied metaphorically, a settled problem is best left undisturbed.



Context in the sentence: The manager advised the team to let sleeping dogs lie rather than reopening last year's dispute – meaning: do not bring up that old conflict again, as doing so will only create more problems.

Why other options are wrong:

- **Option A:** This is a literal, word-for-word interpretation. Idioms are non-literal by definition; the phrase has nothing to do with actual dogs or animals.
- **Option C:** “Pretending a problem does not exist” describes denial or avoidance of an active current problem – this is distinct from the idiom, which refers to an old, already-resolved issue that should not be reawakened.
- **Option D:** “Acting calmly during a crisis” describes composure under pressure – a completely different concept that belongs to other expressions (e.g., “keep a cool head”).

Final Answer: (B) To avoid bringing up old problems or conflicts that may cause trouble.

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

Q14. Error Detection – Dangling Modifier

Solution

Concept: Grammar – Dangling / Misplaced Participial Modifier

Explanation: A **dangling modifier** occurs when a participial phrase does not logically refer to the grammatical subject of the main clause. The golden rule: *the subject performing the action in the participial phrase must be the subject of the main clause.*

Sentence C: “Walking down the street, a wallet was found by the boy.”

- The participial phrase “Walking down the street” logically refers to *the boy* (he was walking).
- However, in this sentence (passive voice), the grammatical subject of the main clause is “a wallet”.
- This creates a dangling modifier: it absurdly implies the wallet was walking down the street.

Corrected version (Active Voice): “Walking down the street, the boy found a wallet.” – here “the boy” is both the subject of the main clause and the logical performer of “walking.”

Why other options contain no error:



- **Option A:** “Having completed the assignment, she submitted it promptly.” – “she” is the subject of both the participial phrase and the main clause. Grammatically correct.
- **Option B:** “The teacher explained the rule clearly to the students.” – Standard Subject-Verb-Object sentence with no structural error.
- **Option D:** “She handed the report to her supervisor before leaving.” – “she” is the logical subject of both “handed” and “leaving.” Grammatically correct.

Final Answer: (C) Walking down the street, a wallet was found by the boy. (Dangling modifier error)

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

Q15. Correct Spelling – Perseverance

Solution

Concept: Spelling

Explanation: The correct spelling is **Perseverance**. This word derives from Latin *perseverantia* (steady persistence in a course of action). It is constructed as follows:

per- (through, thoroughly) + **sever** (earnest, strict) + **-ance** (noun-forming suffix)

Memory tip: Look for the root word “**severe**” hidden within: *per-sever-ance* – the spelling follows naturally once this root is recognised.

Analysis of wrong spellings:

- **Option A – Perserverance:** Incorrect. The first syllable is wrongly written as *per-ser* instead of *per-se*; the root “sever” is misspelt as “server.”
- **Option B – Perseverence:** Incorrect. An extra ‘r’ has been inserted before the suffix, giving *-rrence* instead of *-rance*.
- **Option C – Perseverence:** Incorrect. The suffix *-ence* has been used instead of the correct *-ance*. A common error – the correct suffix is **-ance**, not *-ence*.
- **Option D – Perseverance:** Correct spelling. ✓

Final Answer: (D) Perseverance.

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



Answer Key

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Answer Key – Bihar BEd CET General English Sample Paper 8														
1	B	2	C	3	D	4	A	5						C
6	B	7	D	8	A	9	C	10						B
11	D	12	A	13	B	14	C	15						D

Section	Questions & Topics
Reading Comprehension	Q1–Q3 (Yoga and Meditation in Modern Life)
Synonyms	Q4 (EBULLIENT), Q5 (TACITURN)
Antonyms	Q6 (EXORBITANT), Q7 (TIMID)
One-Word Substitution	Q8 (Novice)
Active / Passive Voice	Q9 (Future Continuous Active→Passive), Q10 (Modal “can” Passive→Active)
Fill in the Blank	Q11 (Purpose conjunction: so that), Q12 (Preposition with days: on)
Idiom Meaning	Q13 (Let sleeping dogs lie)
Error Detection	Q14 (Dangling modifier)
Correct Spelling	Q15 (Perseverance)

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

