SRMJEEE English & Aptitude Sample Paper – 4

Duration: 24 Minutes **Maximum Marks: 20**

Instructions

- This paper contains **20** Multiple Choice Questions (Single Correct Answer), modelled on the English & Aptitude section of **SRMJEEE** (SRM Joint Engineering Entrance Examination).
- It has two parts: **Part A – English** (Questions 1–8: comprehension, grammar and vocabulary) and **Part B – Aptitude** (Questions 9–20: reasoning and quantitative aptitude). Attempt all questions.
- Each correct answer carries **+1 mark**. There is **no negative marking**; an unattempted or wrong answer scores 0.
- Only **one** option is correct. Choose carefully.
- Personal calculators, mobile phones, log tables and other electronic gadgets are strictly prohibited.

Part A: English

Directions (Q1–Q2): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

> *In the fifteenth century, a German craftsman named Johannes Gutenberg invented the printing press with movable metal type. Before his invention, books had to be copied out slowly by hand, so they were rare and very costly. Gutenberg's press could produce many identical pages quickly, and books soon became far cheaper. As a result, ideas and learning spread widely among ordinary people for the first time.*

Q1. According to the passage, the printing press with movable metal type was invented by:

(A) a French scholar

(B) Johannes Gutenberg

(C) an Italian printer

(D) an unknown monk

Q2. The passage suggests that the most important effect of Gutenberg's press was that it:

(A) helped ideas and learning spread widely among ordinary people

(B) made hand-copying of books more popular

(C) increased the price of books sharply

(D) was used only by German craftsmen

Q3. Choose the word that is most nearly *similar* in meaning to the word **HONEST**:

(A) cunning

(B) careless

(C) truthful

(D) wealthy

Q4. Choose the word that is most nearly *opposite* in meaning to the word **EXPAND**:

(A) enlarge

(B) stretch

(C) widen

(D) contract

Q5. Identify the part of the sentence that contains a grammatical error:
"I have been (A) / knowing him (B) / for five years. (C) / No error (D)"

(A) part (A)

(B) part (B)

(C) part (C)

(D) part (D)

Q6. Fill in the blank with the correct word:
"If I ____ rich, I would travel the world."

(A) were

(B) am

(C) will be

(D) have been

Q7. Choose the word for the following: "A person who can speak many languages."

(A) linguist

(B) interpreter

(C) bilingual

(D) polyglot

Q8. The idiom "to burn the midnight oil" means:

(A) to waste money carelessly

(B) to start a small fire

(C) to work or study late into the night

(D) to fall asleep early

Part B: Aptitude

Q9. Find the next number in the series: $1,\ 1,\ 2,\ 3,\ 5,\ 8,\ ?$

(A) 13

(B) 11

(C) 16

(D) 10

Q10. In a certain code, a word is written by reversing the order of its letters, so that "TIGER" is coded as "REGIT". In the same code, "LION" will be written as:

(A) LOIN

(B) ONIL

(C) NLOI

(D) NOIL

Q11. Introducing a boy, a girl said, "He is the son of the daughter of my father." How is the boy related to the girl?

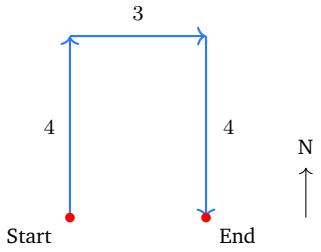
(A) brother

(B) cousin

(C) nephew

(D) uncle

Q12. A man walks 4 km towards the North, then turns right and walks 3 km, and finally turns right again and walks 4 km, as shown. How far and in which direction is he now from the starting point?



(A) 4 km towards the North

(B) 3 km towards the East

(C) 7 km towards the East

(D) 3 km towards the West

Q13. In a row of 30 students, Ram is 8th from the left end and Shyam is 12th from the right end. How many students are there between Ram and Shyam?

(A) 8

(B) 12

(C) 10

(D) 9

Q14. Choose the option that completes the analogy: **Bird : Nest :: Bee : ?**

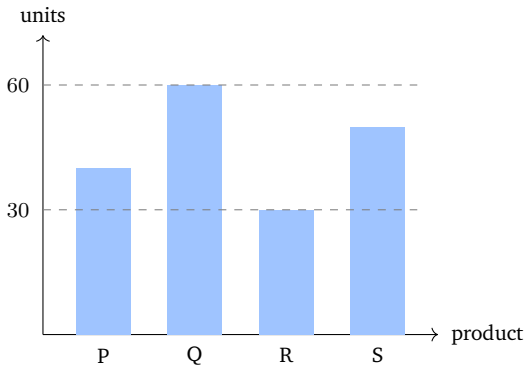
(A) flower

(B) honey

(C) swarm

(D) hive

Q15. The bar chart shows the sales (in units) of four products P, Q, R and S sold by a shop. Which product has the *highest* sales?



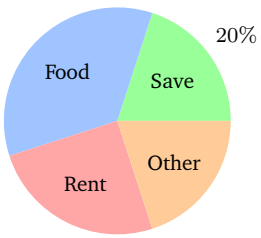
(A) Product P

(B) Product S

(C) Product Q

(D) Product R

Q16. The pie chart shows how a person divides a monthly income of **Rs. 50,000**. The amount kept as *Savings* is:



(A) Rs. 5,000

(B) Rs. 10,000

(C) Rs. 15,000

(D) Rs. 20,000

Q17. If a number 500 is increased by 20%, the result is:

(A) 520

(B) 540

(C) 580

(D) 600

Q18. An article is sold for Rs. 660 at a profit of 10%. The cost price of the article is:

(A) Rs. 600

(B) Rs. 594

(C) Rs. 726

(D) Rs. 650

Q19. The least common multiple (LCM) of 4 and 6 is:

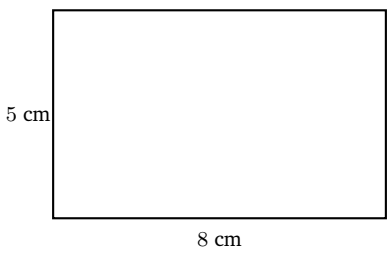
(A) 12

(B) 24

(C) 2

(D) 6

Q20. In the rectangle shown, the length is 8 cm and the breadth is 5 cm. The area of the rectangle is:



(A) $13\ \text{cm}^2$

(B) $40\ \text{cm}^2$

(C) $26\ \text{cm}^2$

(D) $45\ \text{cm}^2$

Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Reading for stated detail: A "detail" question is answered directly from the text; locate the sentence that names the relevant fact.

Step 1 — Locate the line: The passage states, "a German craftsman named Johannes Gutenberg invented the printing press with movable metal type."

Step 2 — Match to the options: The inventor named is Johannes Gutenberg, which is exactly option (B).

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) The passage says he was German, not a French scholar.
- (C) No Italian printer is mentioned; (D) the inventor is clearly named, so he is not an "unknown monk".

Final Answer: The press was invented by Johannes Gutenberg $\Rightarrow$ $\boxed{\text{B}}$

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q1

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Reading for the main idea / inference: An "inference" question asks what the passage implies as its chief point, not a single minor fact.

Step 1 — Find the key sentence: The passage ends, "As a result, ideas and learning spread widely among ordinary people for the first time."

Step 2 — Interpret: The most important effect highlighted is that the press helped ideas and learning spread widely among ordinary people — option (A).

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) The press *replaced* slow hand-copying; it did not make it more popular.
- (C) Books became *cheaper*, not costlier; (D) the benefit reached ordinary people, not only German craftsmen.

Final Answer: It helped ideas and learning spread widely $\Rightarrow$ $\boxed{\text{A}}$

Answer: (A) Go Back to Q2

Q3.

Solution

Concept — Synonyms: A synonym is a word with nearly the same meaning. "Honest" means truthful, sincere and fair in one's dealings.

Step 1 — Recall the meaning: honest = truthful, upright, trustworthy.

Step 2 — Match: The closest option is "truthful" (C).

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) "cunning" suggests deceit — nearly the opposite.
- (B) "careless" refers to a lack of attention; (D) "wealthy" refers to riches — neither is about honesty.

Final Answer: honest $\approx$ truthful $\Rightarrow$ $\boxed{\text{C}}$

Answer: (C) Go Back to Q3

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Antonyms: An antonym is a word of opposite meaning. "Expand" means to grow larger or increase in size.

Step 1 — Recall the meaning: expand = enlarge, swell, grow.

Step 2 — Find the opposite: The opposite of growing larger is to "contract" (shrink, become smaller) — option (D).

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) "enlarge", (B) "stretch" and (C) "widen" are all near-synonyms of expand, not its opposite.

Final Answer: opposite of expand = contract $\Rightarrow$ $\boxed{\text{D}}$

Answer: (D) Go Back to Q4

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Stative verbs: Verbs of state such as "know" describe a condition, not an action, and are normally *not* used in continuous (-ing) tenses.

Step 1 — Examine part (B): "have been knowing him" is incorrect because "know" is a stative verb. The correct present-perfect form is "have known him".

Step 2 — Check the rest: "I have been" (the auxiliary frame), "for five years" and "No error" carry no fault once (B) is corrected, so the error is confined to part (B).

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) and (C) are grammatically fine; the time phrase "for five years" suits the present perfect.
- (D) "No error" cannot be chosen because a real error exists in (B).

Final Answer: The error is in part (B) ("knowing") $\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{B}}$

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q5

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Second conditional (unreal present): To talk about an imaginary or unreal present situation, English uses "If + past subjunctive" in the if-clause, where "were" is used for all persons.

Step 1 — Identify the structure: The main clause "I would travel" (would + verb) signals a second conditional, so the if-clause needs the subjunctive "were".

Step 2 — Choose: "If I *were* rich, I would travel the world" (A).

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) "am" is present indicative and does not fit the unreal "would" clause.
- (C) "will be" belongs to a first conditional; (D) "have been" is present perfect, which does not match "would".

Final Answer: "If I were rich" $\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{A}}$

Answer: (A) Go Back to Q6

Q7.

Solution

Concept — One-word substitution: A single word that replaces a phrase. Here we need the word for a person who can speak many languages.

Step 1 — Recall the term: A person who can speak or use many languages is a *polyglot* (from Greek *poly* "many" + *glotta* "tongue").

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) "linguist" studies the science of language; it does not specifically mean one who speaks many.
- (B) "interpreter" translates speech between two parties; (C) "bilingual" means knowing only *two* languages, not many.

Final Answer: one who speaks many languages = polyglot $\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{D}}$

Answer: (D) Go Back to Q7

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Idioms: An idiom carries a figurative meaning different from the literal words. "To burn the midnight oil" is a fixed expression.

Step 1 — Recall the meaning: It refers to the old practice of using an oil lamp late at night, and so means to work or study until late into the night.

Step 2 — Match: This is option (C), "to work or study late into the night".

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) and (B) read the words literally (oil, fire) and miss the figurative sense.
- (D) "to fall asleep early" is the opposite of staying up late to work.

Final Answer: the idiom means to study/work late at night $\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{C}}$

Answer: (C) Go Back to Q8

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Fibonacci series: In this series each term is the sum of the two terms immediately before it.

Step 1 — Check the rule: $1+1=2$, $1+2=3$, $2+3=5$, $3+5=8$. The pattern holds throughout.

Step 2 — Extend: The next term $=5+8=13$.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) 11 and (D) 10 are too small to be $5+8$.
- (C) 16 wrongly doubles 8 instead of adding the previous two terms.

Final Answer: next term $=13 \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{A}}$

Answer: (A) Go Back to Q9

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Reversal coding: The code is formed by writing the letters of the word in the reverse order.

Step 1 — Verify with the example: TIGER reversed letter by letter is R-E-G-I-T $=$ REGIT, which matches the given code.

Step 2 — Apply to LION: Reverse L-I-O-N to get N-O-I-L $=$ NOIL.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) LOIN only swaps two middle letters; it is not a full reversal.
- (B) ONIL and (C) NLOI jumble the letters in the wrong order; only NOIL is the exact reverse.

Final Answer: LION $\rightarrow$ NOIL $\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{D}}$

Answer: (D) Go Back to Q10

Q11.

Solution

Concept — Blood relations: Decode the statement from the inside out, starting with the phrase nearest the speaker.

Step 1 — Interpret "the daughter of my father": The daughter of the girl's father is the girl herself (or her sister); in either case she is of the girl's own generation.

Step 2 — Add the outer phrase: The boy is the "son of that daughter", i.e. the son of the girl (or of her sister). A sister's son is one's nephew, so the boy is the girl's nephew.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) "brother" would need the boy to share the girl's parents, but he is one generation below her.
- (B) "cousin" needs an uncle/aunt's child; (D) "uncle" wrongly places the boy a generation above the girl.

Final Answer: the boy is the girl's nephew $\Rightarrow$ C

Answer: (C) Go Back to Q11

Q12.

Solution

Concept — Direction sense: Track the position on a North–South / East–West grid, taking "turn right" relative to the current facing direction.

Step 1 — Trace the walk: North 4 km (now facing N). Turn right $\rightarrow$ faces East, walks 3 km East. Turn right $\rightarrow$ faces South, walks 4 km South.

Step 2 — Net displacement: The 4 km North and 4 km South cancel, leaving only 3 km East. So he is 3 km due East of the start.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) the North/South legs cancel, so the answer is not North.
- (C) 7 km adds the legs instead of cancelling them; (D) the eastward leg points East, not West.

Final Answer: 3 km towards the East $\Rightarrow$ B

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q12

Q13.

Solution

Concept — Counting between two positions in a row: When two people are counted from opposite ends and do not overlap, the number between them = total − (position from one end) − (position from the other end).

Step 1 — Apply the formula: Number between $= 30 - 8 - 12$.

Step 2 — Compute: $= 30 - 20 = 10$. So there are 10 students between Ram and Shyam.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) 8 and (B) 12 just repeat the two given positions.
- (D) 9 wrongly subtracts an extra 1; with no overlap the formula gives exactly 10.

Final Answer: 10 students between them $\Rightarrow$ C

Answer: (C) Go Back to Q13

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Analogy (creature : dwelling): Identify the relationship in the first pair and apply the same relationship to the second.

Step 1 — Relationship: A bird lives in a nest (creature : its home).

Step 2 — Apply: A bee lives in a hive. So the missing word is "hive" (D).

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) "flower" is where a bee feeds, not where it lives.
- (B) "honey" is what a bee makes; (C) "swarm" is a group of bees, not a dwelling.

Final Answer: Bee : Hive $\Rightarrow$ D

Answer: (D) Go Back to Q14

Q15.

Solution

Concept — Reading a bar chart: The height of each bar gives the value; the tallest bar is the highest.

Step 1 — Read the bars: P $= 40$, Q $= 60$, R $= 30$, S $= 50$ units.

Step 2 — Compare: The tallest bar (value 60) is Product Q, so Q has the highest sales.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) P (40) and (B) S (50) are both below Q's 60.
- (D) R (30) is in fact the *lowest*, not the highest.

Final Answer: highest sales is Product Q $\Rightarrow$ $\boxed{\text{C}}$

Answer: (C) Go Back to Q15

Q16.

Solution

Concept — Reading a pie chart: Each sector's percentage of the whole is multiplied by the total to get the actual amount.

Step 1 — Identify the share: "Savings" occupies 20% of the income.

Step 2 — Compute the amount:

$$20\% \text{ of } 50000 = \frac{20}{100} \times 50000 = 10000.$$

So Rs. $10{,}000$ is kept as savings.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) Rs. $5{,}000$ would be only 10%; (C) Rs. $15{,}000$ is 30%.
- (D) Rs. $20{,}000$ is 40% — none of these equals the 20% savings share.

Final Answer: Savings $=$ Rs. $10{,}000$ $\Rightarrow$ $\boxed{\text{B}}$

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q16

Q17.

Solution

Concept — Percentage increase: A $p\%$ increase on a value V gives $V + \frac{p}{100} \times V = V\left(1 + \frac{p}{100}\right)$.

Step 1 — Find the increase: 20% of $500 = \frac{20}{100} \times 500 = 100$.

Step 2 — Add it on: New value $= 500 + 100 = 600$. (Equivalently $500 \times 1.20 = 600$.)

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) 520 adds only 4%; (B) 540 adds 8%.
- (C) 580 adds 16% — none matches a full 20% rise of 100.

Final Answer: result $= 600 \Rightarrow$ D

Answer: (D) Go Back to Q17

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Profit and cost price: When an article is sold at a profit of $p\%$, Selling Price $=$ Cost Price $\times \left(1 + \frac{p}{100}\right)$. Rearranging gives CP $= \frac{\text{SP}}{1 + p/100}$.

Step 1 — Substitute: SP $= 660$, $p = 10\%$, so $660 =$ CP $\times\ 1.10$.

Step 2 — Solve: CP $= \frac{660}{1.10} = 600$ rupees.

Step 3 — Check: 10% of $600 = 60$, and $600 + 60 = 660$ ✓.

Why other options are wrong:

- (B) Rs. 594 wrongly takes 10% *of* 660 and subtracts it.
- (C) Rs. 726 *adds* 10% to the selling price; (D) Rs. 650 does not satisfy SP $= 1.10 \times$ CP.

Final Answer: cost price $=$ Rs. $600 \Rightarrow$ A

Answer: (A) Go Back to Q18

Q19.

Solution

Concept — Least common multiple: The LCM of two numbers is the smallest positive number that is a multiple of both.

Step 1 — List multiples: Multiples of 4: $4, 8, 12, 16, \ldots$; multiples of 6: $6, 12, 18, \ldots$

Step 2 — Find the smallest common one: The first number appearing in both lists is 12, so $\text{LCM}(4, 6) = 12$. (Check: $\text{LCM} = \dfrac{4 \times 6}{\text{HCF}(4, 6)} = \dfrac{24}{2} = 12$.)

Why other options are wrong:

- (C) 2 is the HCF (greatest common factor), not the LCM.
- (B) 24 is the product 4×6, a common multiple but not the *least*; (D) 6 is not a multiple of 4.

Final Answer: $\text{LCM}(4, 6) = 12 \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{A}}$

Answer: (A) Go Back to Q19

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Area of a rectangle: Area $=$ length $\times$ breadth.

Step 1 — Substitute: length $= 8$ cm, breadth $= 5$ cm.

Step 2 — Multiply: Area $= 8 \times 5 = 40$ cm^2.

Why other options are wrong:

- (A) 13 cm^2 *adds* the sides $(8 + 5)$ instead of multiplying.
- (C) 26 cm^2 is the *perimeter* $(2(8 + 5))$, not the area; (D) 45 cm^2 is simply a wrong product.

Final Answer: area $= 40$ cm^2 $\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{B}}$

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q20

Answer Key

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	B	2	A	3	C	4	D	5	B
6	A	7	D	8	C	9	A	10	D
11	C	12	B	13	C	14	D	15	C
16	B	17	D	18	A	19	A	20	B