

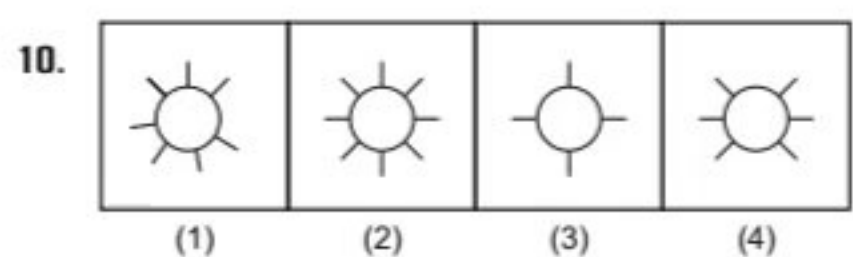
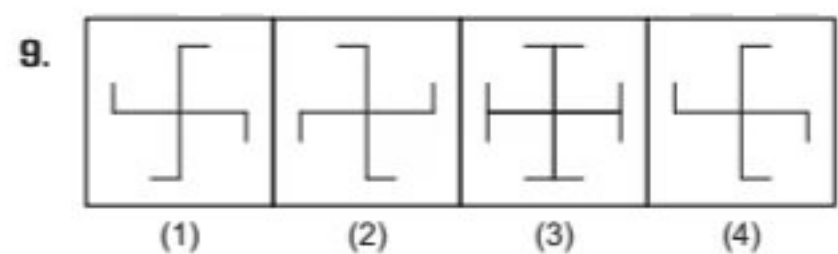
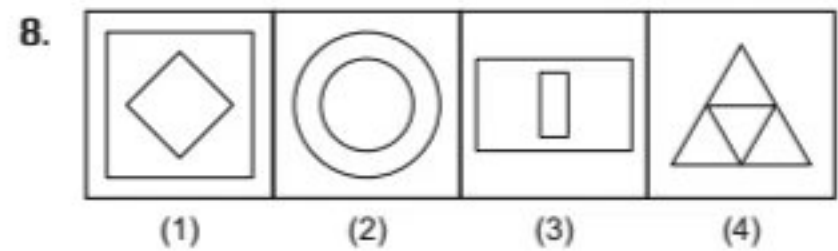
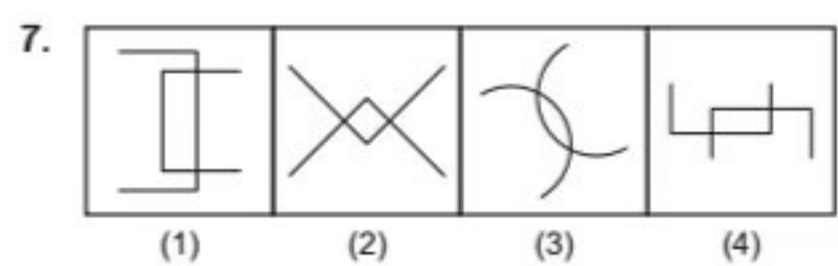
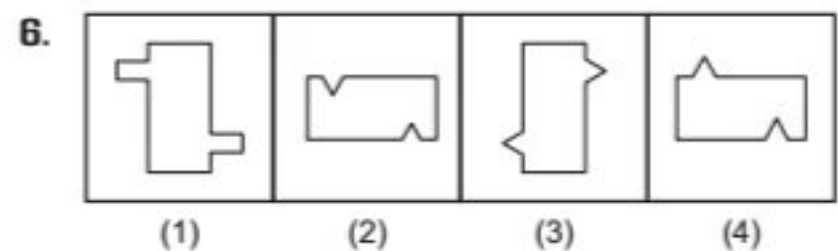
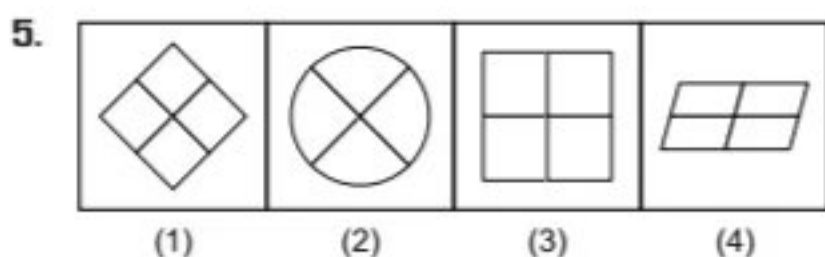
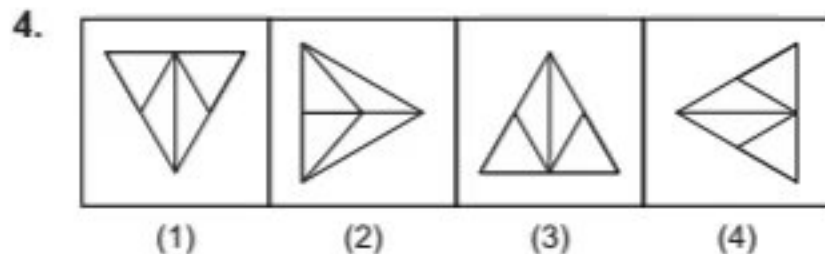
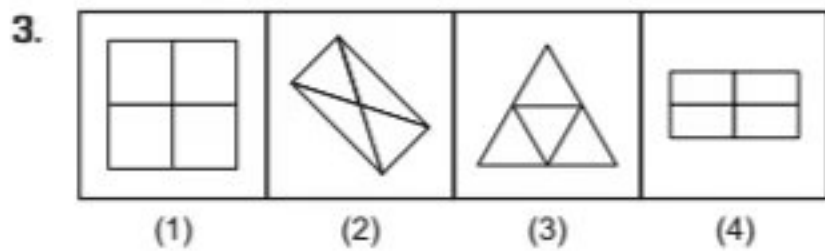
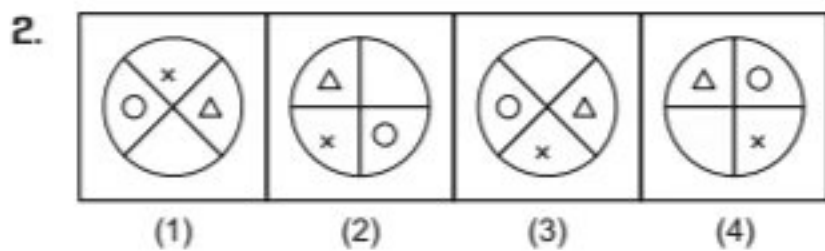
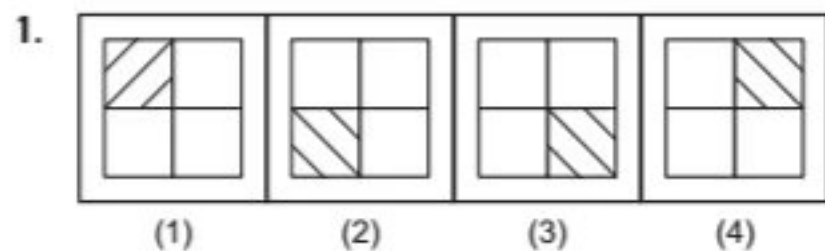
Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya Entrance Exam (Class VI)

Solved Paper
2004

Section I Mental Ability Test

Part I

Directions (Q.Nos. 1-10) In the following questions, four figures (1), (2), (3) and (4) are given. Out of these four figures, three are similar in some way and one figure is different. Select the figure which is different.



Based on Memory

Part II

Directions (Q.Nos. 11-20) In the following questions, a problem figure is given on the left hand side and four answer figures marked (1), (2), (3) and (4) are given on the right hand side. Select the answer figure which is exactly the same as the problem figure.

11. Prob. Fig.

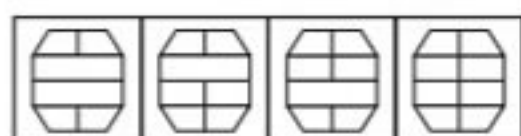


Answer Figures



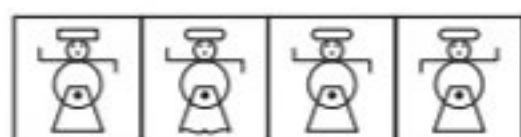
(1) (2) (3) (4)

12.



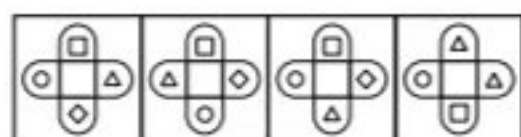
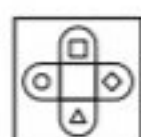
(1) (2) (3) (4)

13.



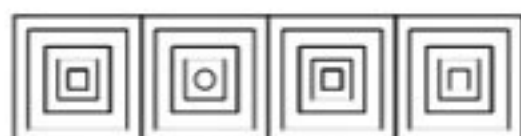
(1) (2) (3) (4)

14.



(1) (2) (3) (4)

15.



(1) (2) (3) (4)

16. Prob. Fig.

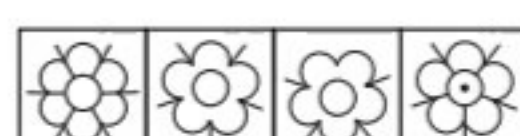


Answer Figures



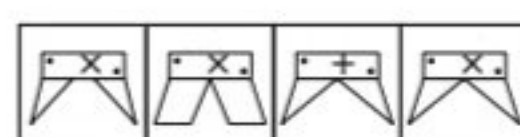
(1) (2) (3) (4)

17.



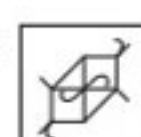
(1) (2) (3) (4)

18.



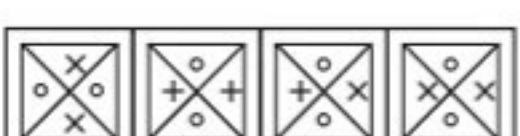
(1) (2) (3) (4)

19.



(1) (2) (3) (4)

20.

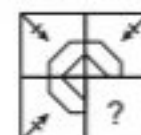


(1) (2) (3) (4)

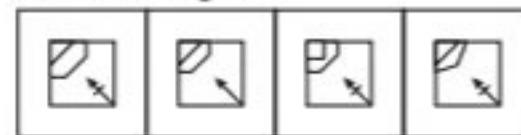
Part III

Directions (Q.Nos. 21-30) In the following questions, a problem figure is on the left hand side a part of which is missing. Observe the answer figures (1), (2), (3) and (4) on the right hand side and find out the answer figure which without changing the direction, fits in the missing part of the problem figure in order to complete the pattern in the problem figure. Indicate your answer.

21. Prob. Fig.



Answer Figures



(1) (2) (3) (4)

22. Prob. Fig.

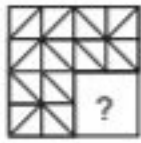


Answer Figures

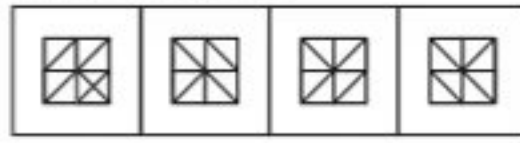


(1) (2) (3) (4)

23. Probl. Fig.

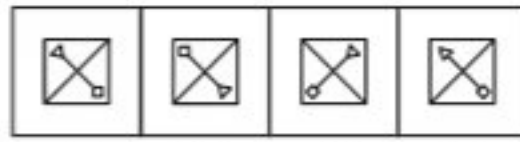


Answer Figures



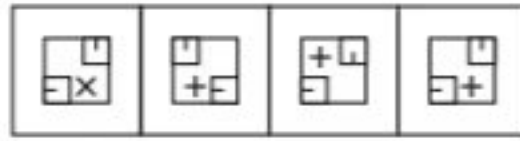
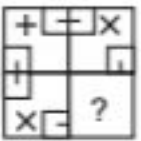
(1) (2) (3) (4)

24.



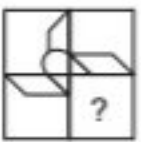
(1) (2) (3) (4)

25.



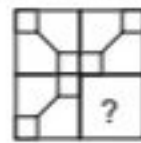
(1) (2) (3) (4)

26.

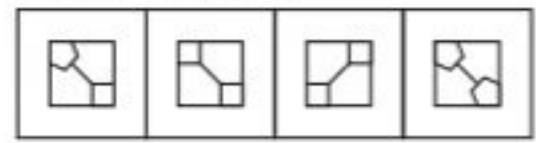


(1) (2) (3) (4)

27. Prob. Fig.

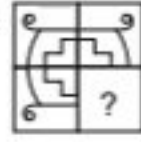


Answer Figures



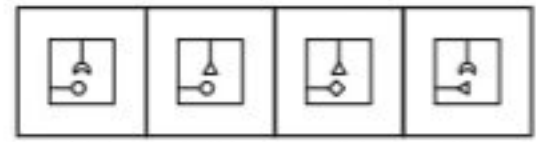
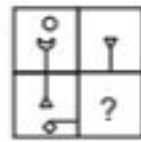
(1) (2) (3) (4)

28.



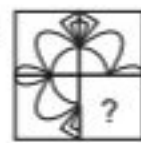
(1) (2) (3) (4)

29.



(1) (2) (3) (4)

30.

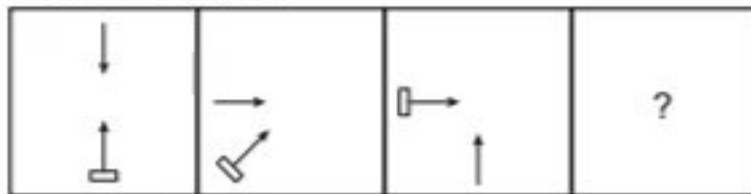


(1) (2) (3) (4)

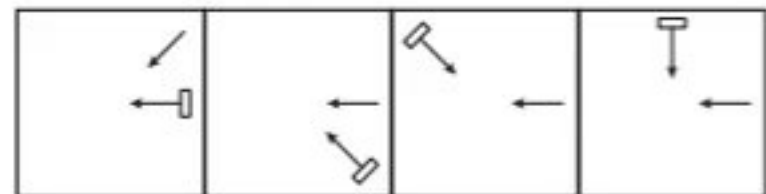
Part IV

Directions (Q.Nos. 31-40) In the following questions, there are three problem figures and the space for the fourth figure is left blank. The problem figures are in a series. Find out one figure from among the answer figures given below which occupies the blank space for the fourth and which completes the series. Indicate

31. Problem Figures

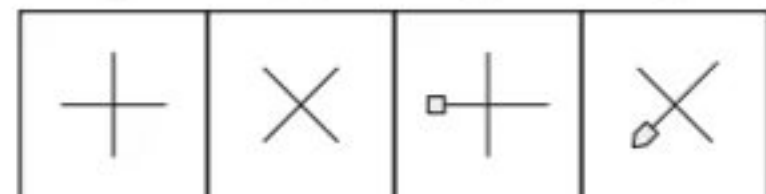
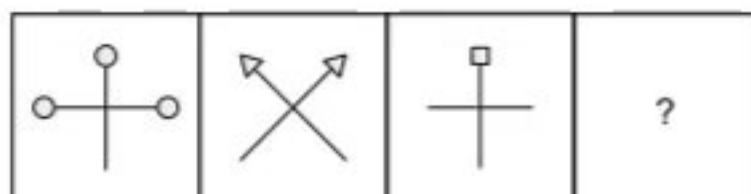


Answer Figures



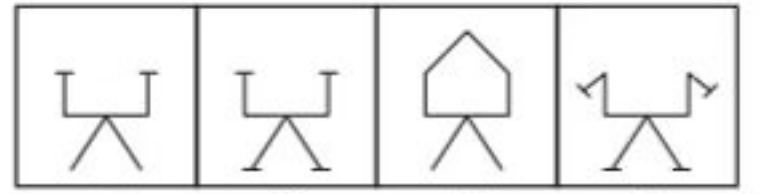
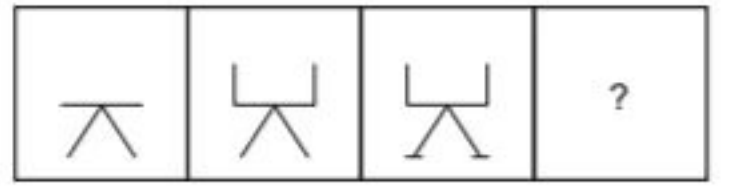
(1) (2) (3) (4)

32.



(1) (2) (3) (4)

33.



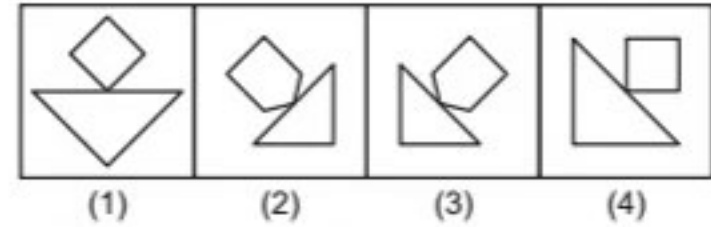
(1) (2) (3) (4)

your answer.

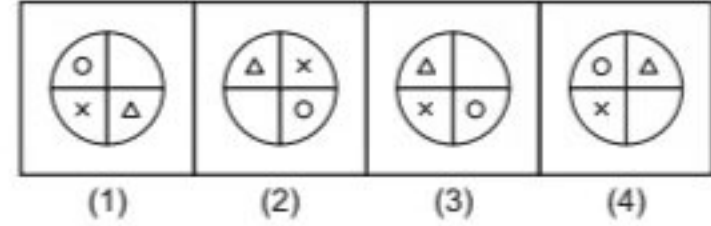
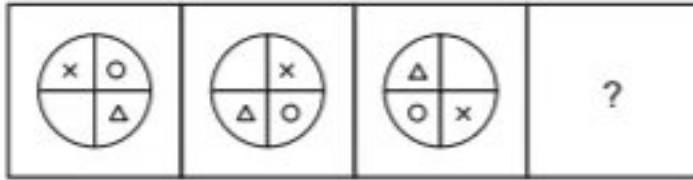
34. Problem Figures



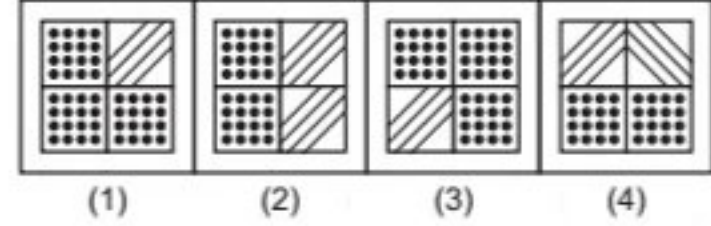
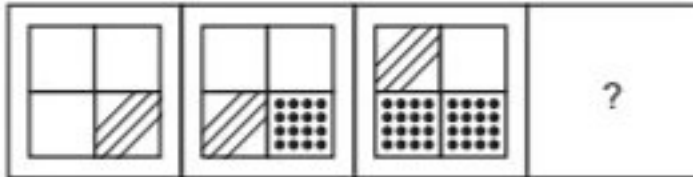
Answer Figures



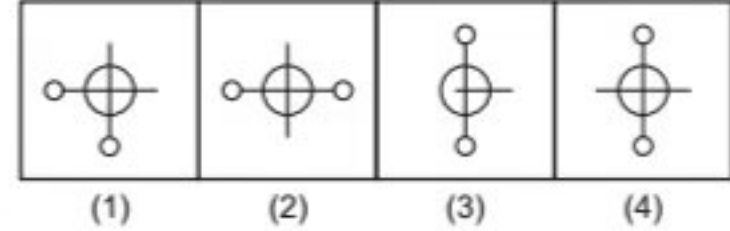
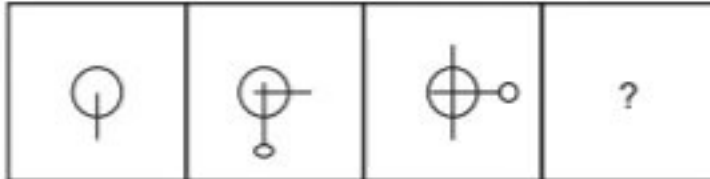
35.



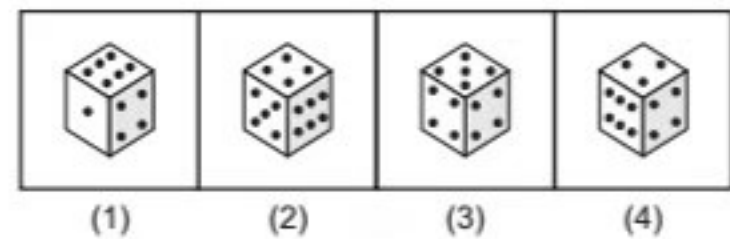
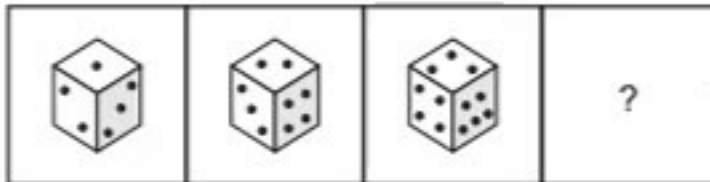
36.



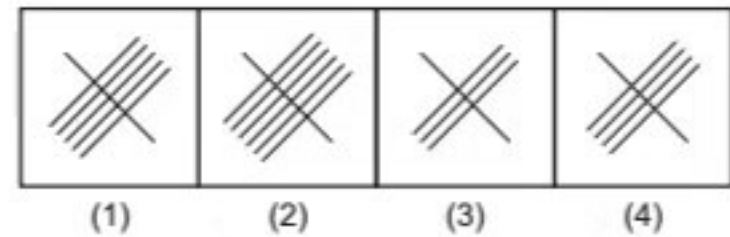
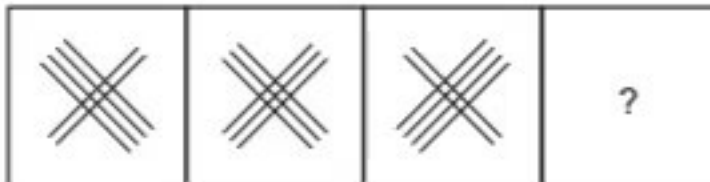
37.



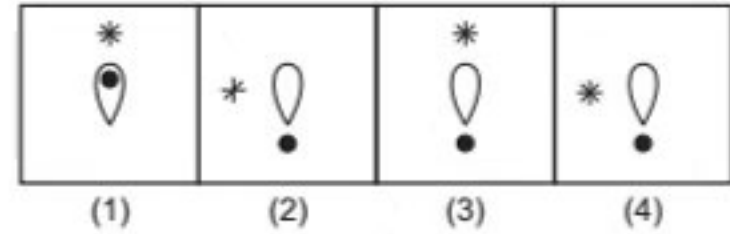
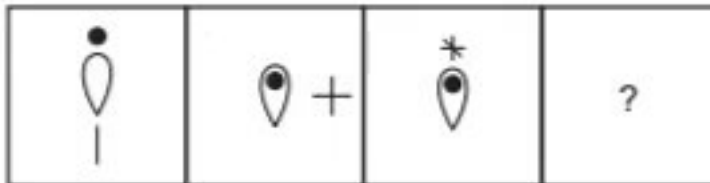
38.



39.



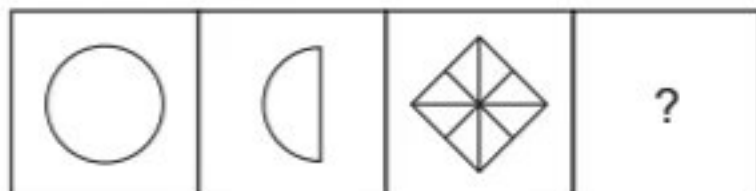
40.



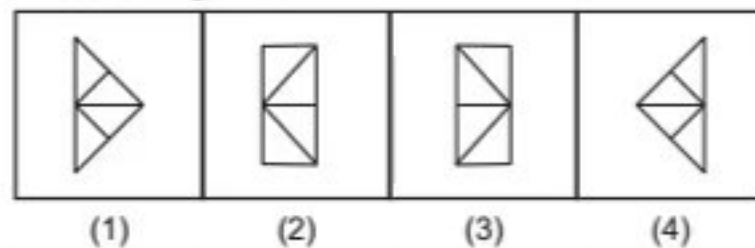
Part V

Directions (Q.Nos. 41-50) In the following questions, three problem figures followed by a mark of interrogation (?) for the fourth one. There exists a relationship between the first two problem figures. A similar relationship should exist between the third and fourth problem figures. Select one figure from the answer figures which replaces the mark of interrogation (?)

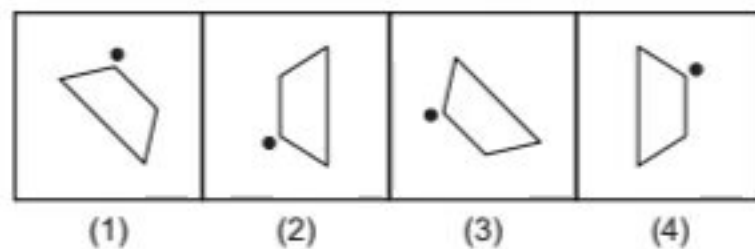
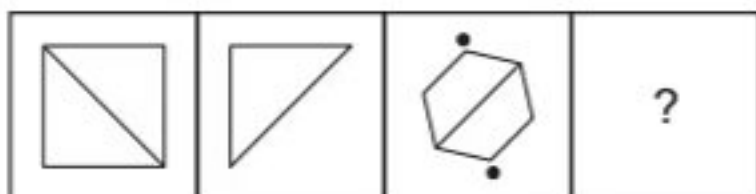
41. Problem Figures



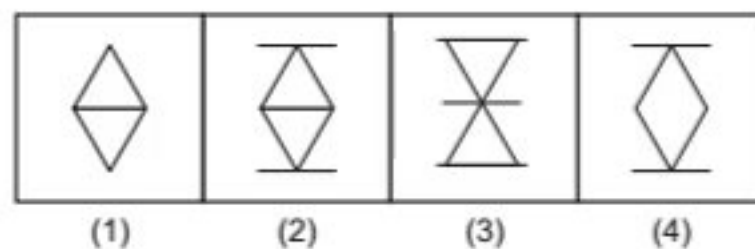
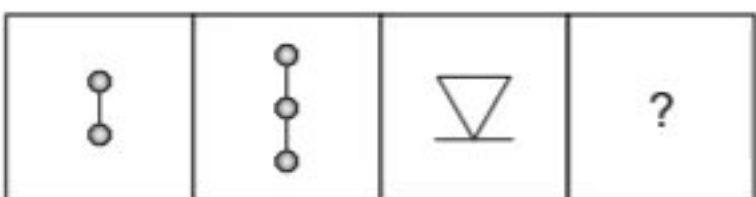
Answer Figures



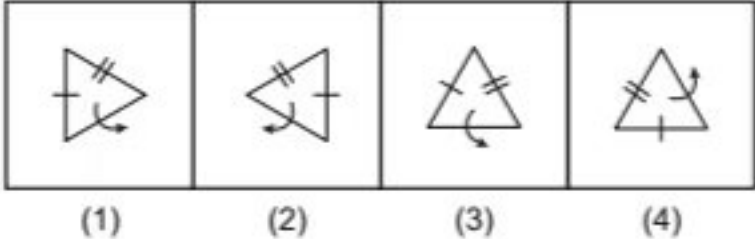
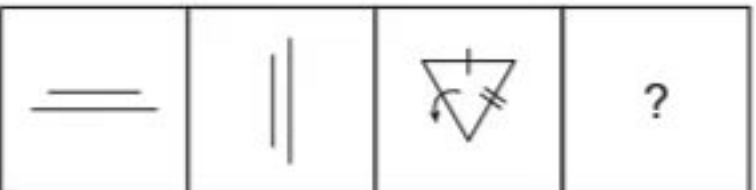
42.



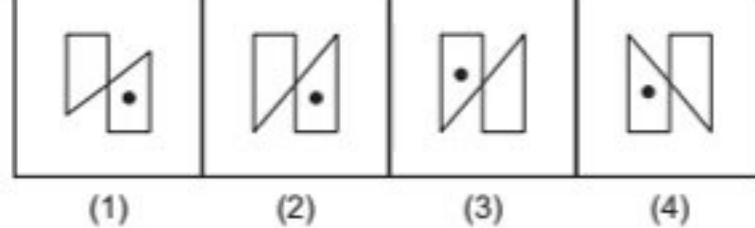
43.



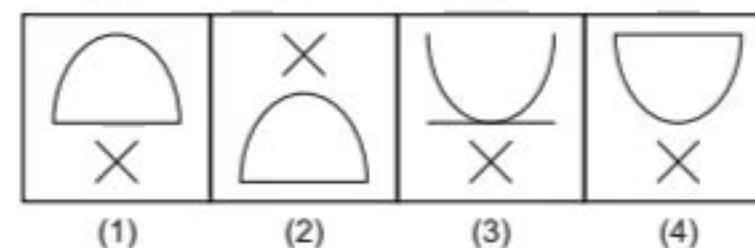
44.



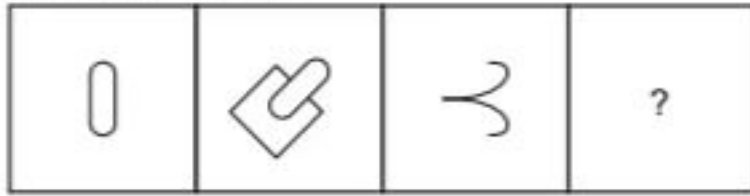
45.



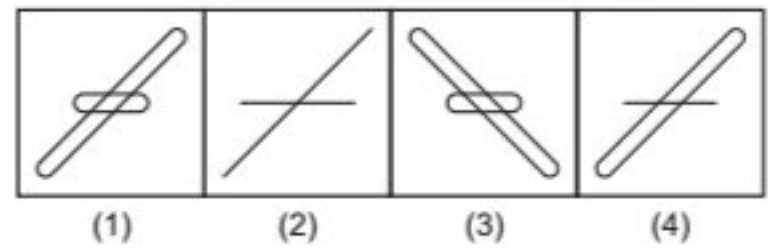
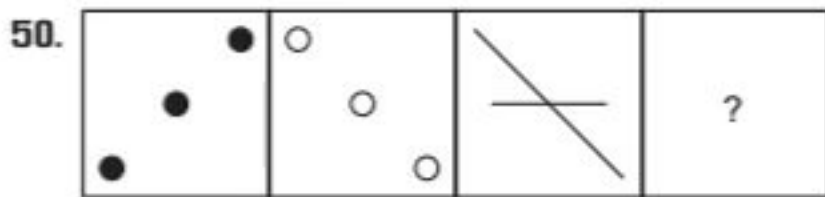
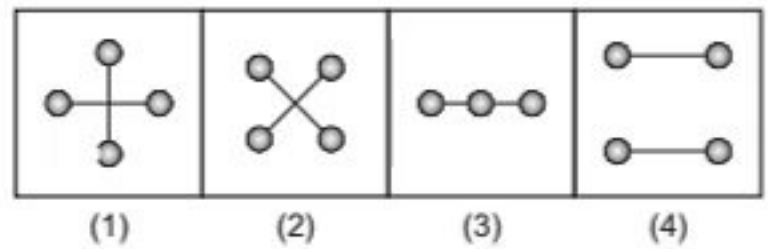
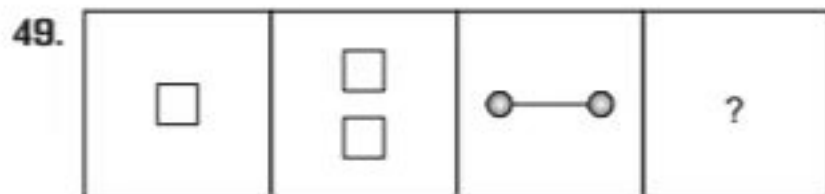
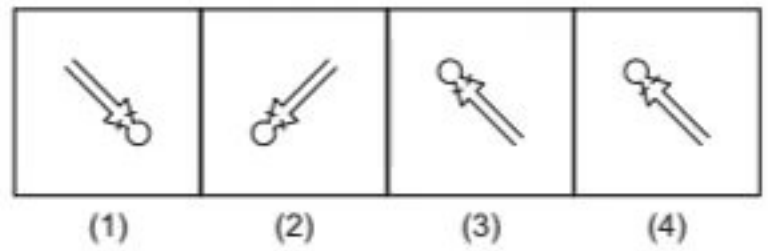
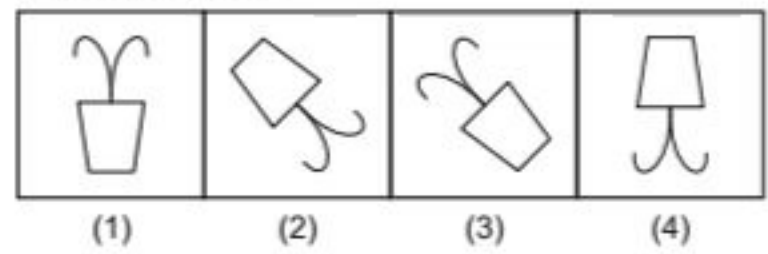
46.



47. Problem Figures



Answer Figures



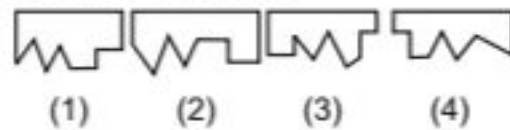
Part VI

Directions (Q.Nos. 51-60) In the following questions, one part of a square is given on the left hand side and the other one is among the four figures (1), (2), (3) and (4) on the right hand side. Find the figure on the

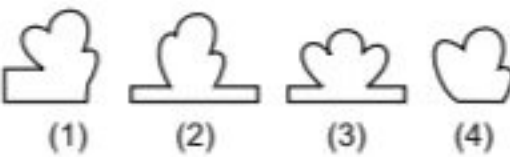
51. Prob. Fig.



Answer Figures



52.



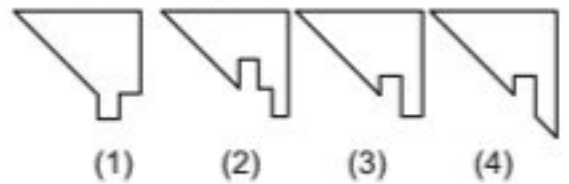
53.



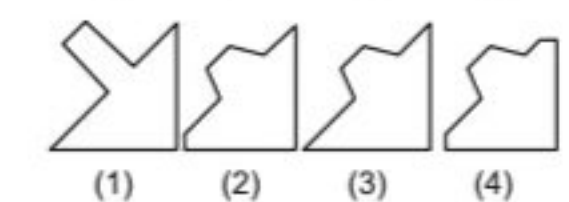
54. Prob. Fig.



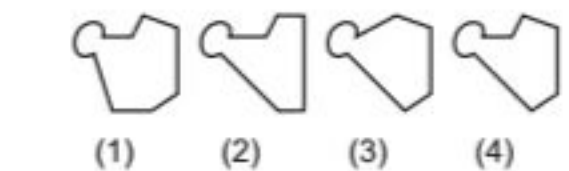
Answer Figures



55.



56.



right hand side that completes the square.

57. Prob. Fig.

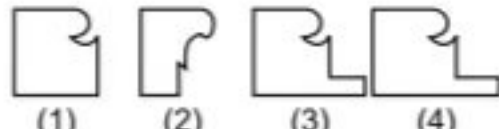


Answer Figures



(1) (2) (3) (4)

58.



(1) (2) (3) (4)

59. Prob. Fig.

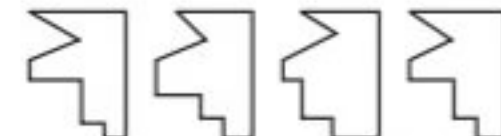


Answer Figures



(1) (2) (3) (4)

60.



(1) (2) (3) (4)

Section II Arithmetic Test

Directions (Q.Nos. 61-80) For every question, four probable answer bearing letters (1), (2), (3) and (4) are given. Only one out of these is correct. You have to choose the correct answer.

61. Three bells start ringing together at 8 : 35 am, if they ring after 12, 15 and 18 s respectively each time, the next time they will toll together at

- (1) 8 : 38 am (2) 8 : 40 am
(3) 8 : 41 am (4) 8 : 45 am

62. The next two terms in the series 123, 234, 345,, are

- (1) 456, 457 (2) 346, 347
(3) 456, 567 (4) 456, 678

63. Which of the following numbers are in ascending order?

- (1) $\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2}, 0.25$ (2) $0.25, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}$
(3) $0.25, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2}$ (4) $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, 0.25$

64. A bus left Delhi for Amritsar at 5 : 30 pm and reached Amritsar at 7 : 36 am next day. How much time did it take to reach Amritsar?

- (1) 2 h 6 min (2) 14 h 6 min
(3) 13 h 6 min (4) 12 h 6 min

65. A person gets ₹ 15 for an hour. If he works 8 h daily for 5 days how much will he earn?

- (1) ₹ 75 (2) ₹ 120 (3) ₹ 500 (4) ₹ 600

66. The area of a square, whose perimeter is 48 m, will be

- (1) 48 sq m (2) 144 sq m
(3) 1152 sq m (4) 2304 sq m

67. In decimal 80% can be expressed as

- (1) $\frac{8}{10}$ (2) $\frac{8}{100}$ (3) $\frac{100}{8}$ (4) $\frac{10}{8}$

68. In a question of division if divisor is 51, quotient 16 and remainder 27, then the dividend will be

- (1) 843 (2) 483 (3) 94 (4) 1393

69. The simplification of $1 + \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{100} + \frac{1}{1000}$ in decimal form gives

- (1) 1.0001 (2) 1.111
(3) 1.001 (4) 0.111

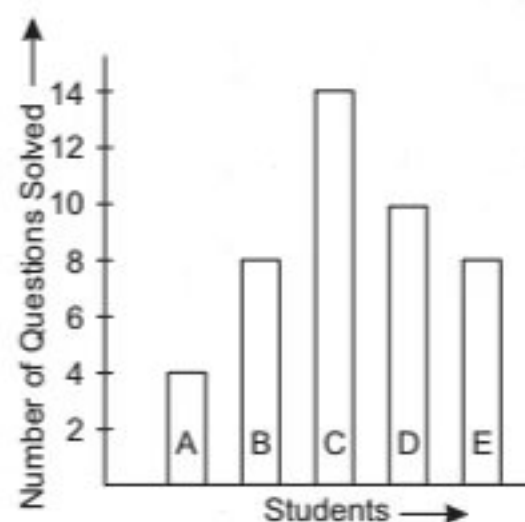
70. Factors of 30 are

- (1) 2, 3, 5
(2) 1, 2, 3, 5, 10
(3) 1, 2, 3, 10, 15
(4) 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 15, 30

71. How many times does 9 come in writing the number from 1 to 100?

- (1) 9 (2) 100
(3) 20 (4) 21

72. From the graph calculate how many questions do C and D solve more than A, B and E?



- (1) 3 (2) 4
(3) 10 (4) 14

- 73.** 80% of ₹ 240 is more than 35% of ₹ 400 by
 (1) ₹ 52 (2) ₹ 42
 (3) ₹ 192 (4) ₹ 140
- 74.** The simple interest on ₹ 300 at the rate of 6% per annum in $2\frac{1}{2}$ yr will be
 (1) ₹ 18 (2) ₹ 36
 (3) ₹ 40 (4) ₹ 45
- 75.** The sum of the greatest and the smallest 4 digit numbers is
 (1) 8999 (2) 10999
 (3) 11110 (4) 11111
- 76.** The product of two numbers is 8192. One of the number is two times the second number, the smaller number is
 (1) 8 (2) 16
 (3) 32 (4) 64
- 77.** The difference between the LCM and HCF of the numbers 30, 36 and 90 is
 (1) 366 (2) 354
 (3) 186 (4) 174
- 78.** The simplification of
 $10 + 4 \div 2 - 3 \times 2 + 4 \div 2 \times 2 - 4$ gives
 (1) 0 (2) 1
 (3) 6 (4) 8
- 79.** The smallest odd number formed by the digits 1, 0, 3, 4 and 5 will be
 (1) 10345 (2) 10453
 (3) 10543 (4) 10534
- 80.** The number of 15 cm square tiles required to lay a floor of size 3.6 m \times 4.5 m is
 (1) 720 (2) 360
 (3) 10800 (4) 5400

Section III Language Test (English)

Directions (Q.Nos. 81–100) *There are four passages in this section. Each passage is followed by five questions. Read each passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. For each question four probable answers bearing numbers (1), (2), (3) and (4) are given. Only one out of these is correct. You have to choose the correct answer.*

Passage I

I felt lonely in a classroom full of boys and girls and a teacher. The teacher walked up to me smiling. She put her hand tenderly on my shoulder and asked—"What is your name?" "Abhayankar..."—I whispered. "Say loudly, so I can hear it," she said. I tried but I could not. My lips were dry, perhaps sealed. I could not open my mouth. Then the teacher asked me to write my name on the blackboard. I went up to the blackboard, lifted the white chalk and as I was about to write, my mind went blank. I knew my name, I knew how to write it, but standing in front of so many boys and girls and the teacher made me uncomfortable.

- 81.** Which of the following words does not describe the narrator?
 (1) Nervous (2) Uncomfortable
 (3) Confident (4) Timid
- 82.** The most appropriate heading for this passage would be
 (1) how to write ones name
 (2) first day in the class
 (3) a rude teacher
 (4) a shy boy
- 83.** The word 'whispered' means
 (1) said slowly (2) told loudly
 (3) kept quiet (4) did not speak
- 84.** The boy could not write his name, because he was
 (1) lonely (2) afraid
 (3) sick (4) nervous
- 85.** The teacher was towards the boy.
 (1) sympathetic (2) rude
 (3) unhelpful (4) indifferent

Passage II

It was a cold and dark night. Passing through the street, I heard a woman scream—"Help! Help". I stopped and looked around. There was no light in most of the houses. Everyone seemed to be sleep. It could be my imagination—I thought and continued walking homewards. Suddenly I heard the same voice again, "Please, do not kill me! Take my money my ornaments, but leave me!" So, it was not my imagination. Some woman was in distress in the house nearby. I must save her. I rushed to the door of the house and with all my strength, pushed it open.

"Who are you? What do you want?" A tall man came towards me.

"Where is the woman?" I shouted.

"Which woman? Are you mad?"

I could still hear some sobs coming from the bedroom. So I ran into his bedroom, searched but could find no woman there. The radio was on. I heard the announcer, saying, "You had just heard a radio play 'Stranger murder'. Now, please standby for the news that follows".

86. He thought everyone was asleep, because

- (1) it was a cold night
- (2) there was no light in the houses
- (3) no one responded to the screams
- (4) there was darkness everywhere

87. Why did the narrator enter the bedroom?

- (1) To look for the murderer of some woman
- (2) To save the woman from being killed
- (3) To pick up a fight with the murderer
- (4) To listen to the radio play

88. "You had just heard a radio play " here 'you' refers to

- (1) the narrator
- (2) the tall man
- (3) the woman
- (4) the listener

89. What compelled the narrator to enter the house?

- (1) His sense of bravery
- (2) Fellow feeling
- (3) His desire to help someone in distress
- (4) His need of some mysterious story

90. Who solved the mystery of the story?

- (1) The narrator
- (2) The tall man
- (3) The sobbing woman
- (4) The radio announcer

Passage III

India is very hot, especially in summer. It is easy to grow cotton and produce silk here. Cotton and silk can be made into thin clothes. People who live in hot countries often wear white clothes because white does not absorb heat as quickly as other colours do. Saris are also comfortable to wear because they do not cling to the body.

We can often tell about the jobs of the people by looking at their clothes. Cooks usually wear white aprons so that they can see when their clothes are dirty. Policemen, firemen and soldiers have special uniforms. Students too wear uniforms to show which school they belong to.

91. If 'cold' is an opposite word for 'hot' what will be opposite for 'summer'?

- (1) Rains
- (2) Spring
- (3) Winter
- (4) Snowfall

92. Who of the following need not wear a uniform?

- (1) A school student
- (2) A policeman
- (3) An army man
- (4) A minister

93. Cooks wear white aprons, because

- (1) they want to look smart
- (2) it helps them cook fast
- (3) white is a cool colour
- (4) they can see when it is dirty

94. Saris are comfortable to wear, because

- (1) they are made of one piece
- (2) they do not cling to the body
- (3) they are not very costly
- (4) they help one look beautiful

95. Indians wear cotton clothes in summer, because cotton

- (1) keeps their body cool
- (2) is cheaper than wool and silk
- (3) is easy to wash
- (4) is available in attractive colours

Passage IV

The boys and girls divided the work among themselves. Anil and Zeenat fetched two big baskets from their homes. The children picked up the pieces of paper, empty bottles and plastic bags that lay about. They put them into the baskets and emptied them into the garbage bin nearby. They knew a garbage truck come daily to clean out the bin. By the end of the morning, the park looked much cleaner and tidier.

From that day onwards, the children made sure that their park looked clean and litter-free. Anil's father helped them to make flower beds. The children took turns to water the seeds. When the flowers bloomed, everyone in the neighbourhood was happy.

96. 'Picked up' means

- (1) collected
- (2) sought
- (3) carried
- (4) cleaned

97. People in the neighbourhood were happy, because

- (1) they could walk in the park
- (2) the park has been made litter-free
- (3) the flowers in the park had bloomed
- (4) the children helped themselves

98. The children did not pick up

- (1) pieces of paper (2) plastic bags
- (3) empty bottles (4) the garbage bin

99. The opposite word for 'sad' used in the passage above is

- (1) neat (2) happy
- (3) tidy (4) wise

100. They fetched the baskets to

- (1) collect the flowers (2) collect the litter
- (3) carry manure (4) carry seeds