Jawahar *Navodaya Vidyalaya* Entrance Exam (Class VI)
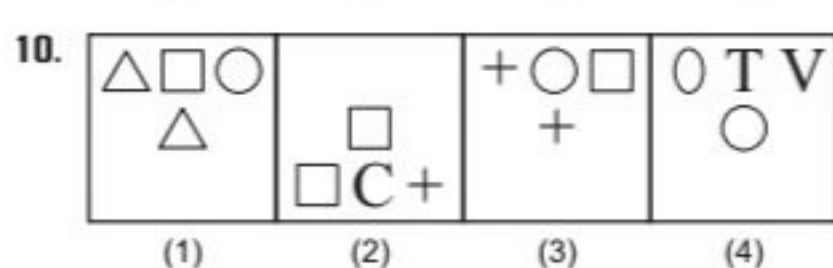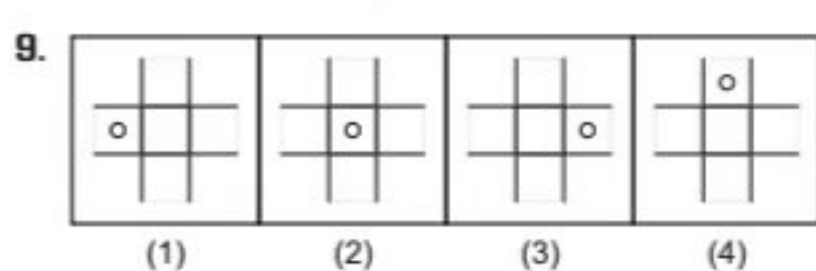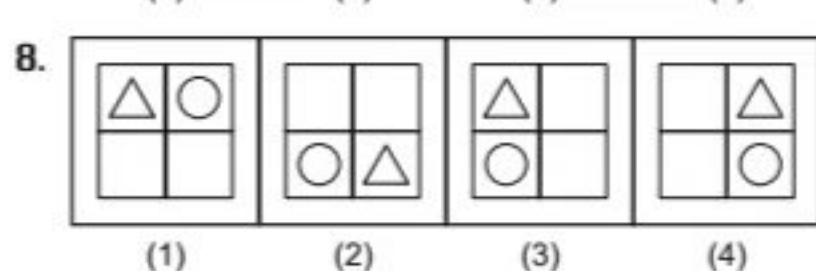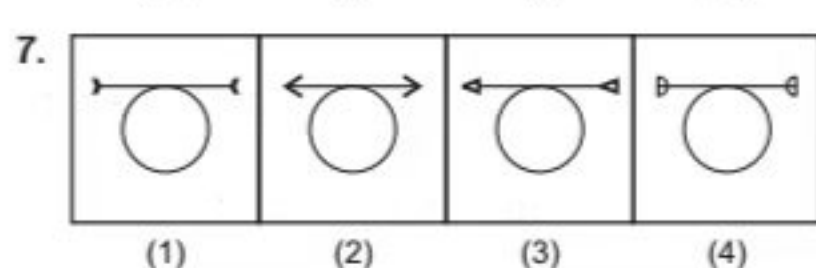
Section I Mental Ability Test

Part I

Directions (Q.Nos. 1-10) *In the following questions, four figures (1), (2), (3) and (4) have been given in each question. Of these four figures, three figures are similar in some way and one figure is different. Select the figure which is different and indicate the correct letter below it.*

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

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

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

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

5. (1) (2) (3) (4)

6. (1) (2) (3) (4)

7. (1) (2) (3) (4)

8. (1) (2) (3) (4)

9. (1) (2) (3) (4)

10. (1) (2) (3) (4)
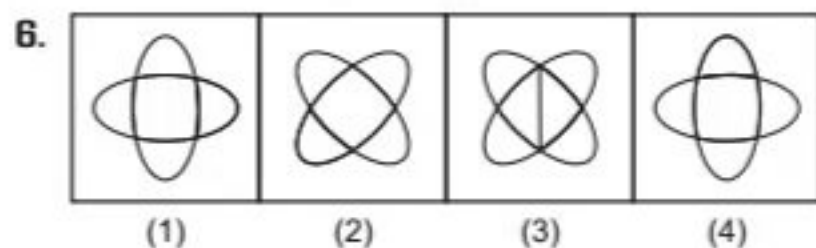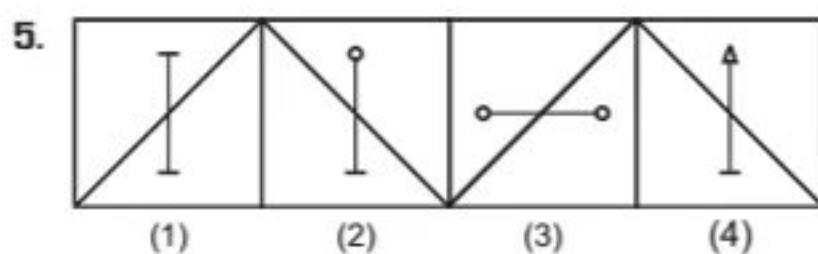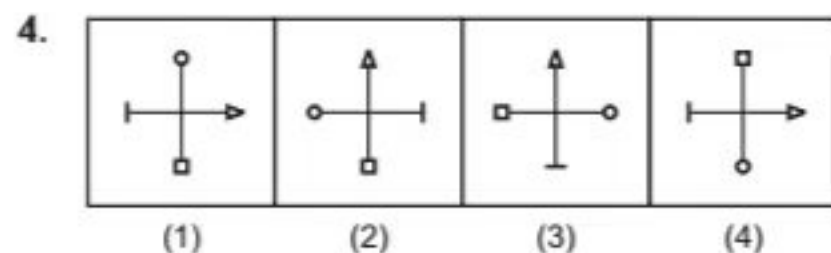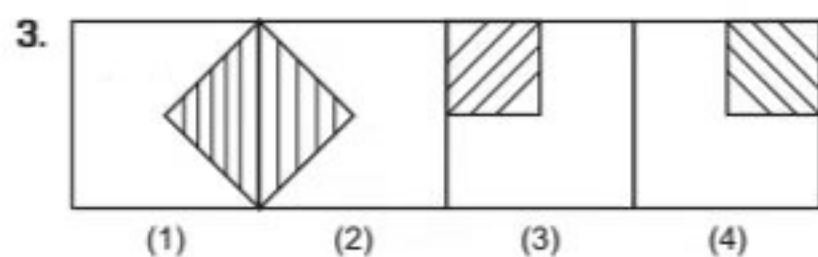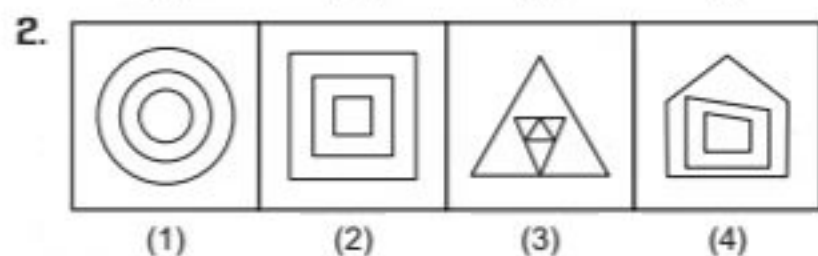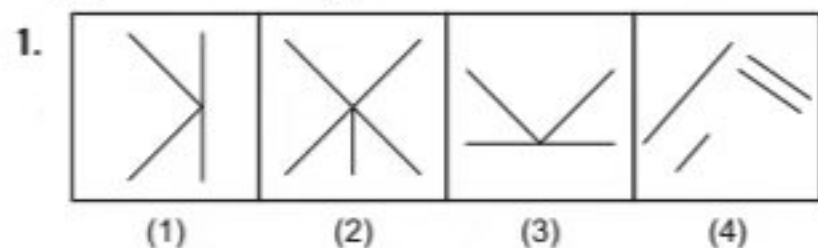
Part II

Directions (Q.Nos. 11-20) *In the following questions, a problem figure is given on the left hand side and four answer figures lettered* (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 and indicate the letter below the correct answer figure.*
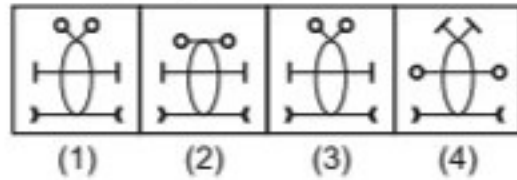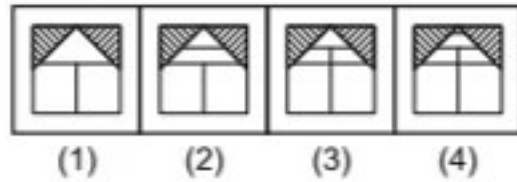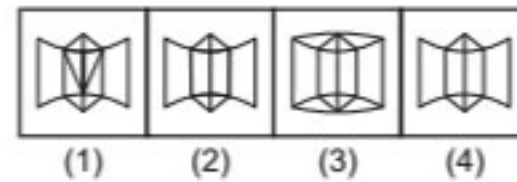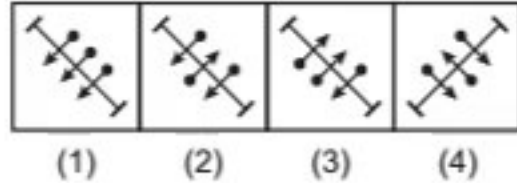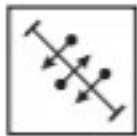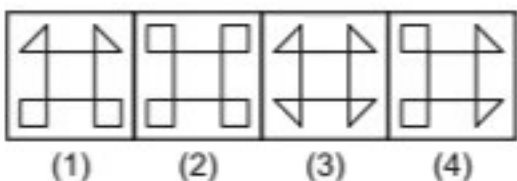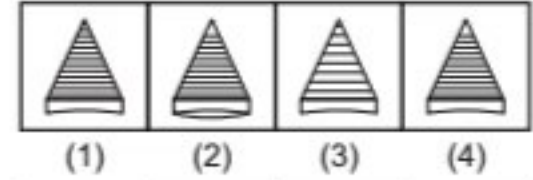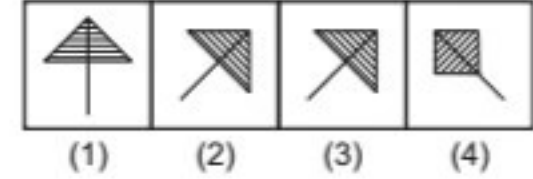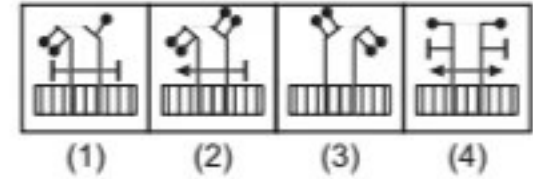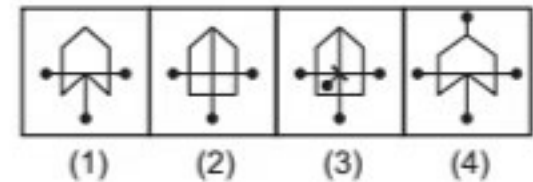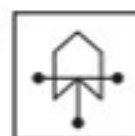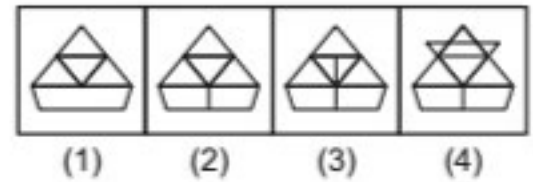

Part III

Directions (Q.Nos. 21-30) *In the following questions, there is a problem figure 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.*
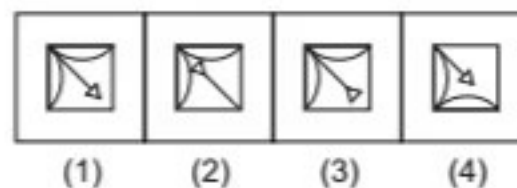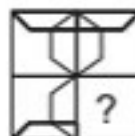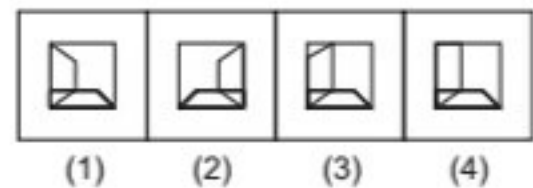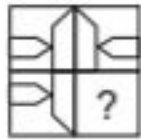
23. Prob. Fig.   **Answer Figures**
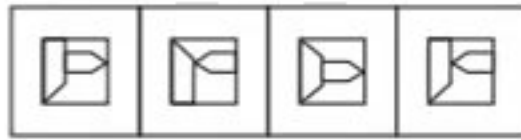
(1) (2) (3) (4)

24.

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

25.

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

26.
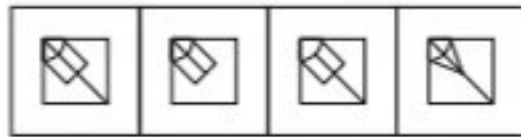
(1) (2) (3) (4)

27. Prob. Fig.   **Answer Figures**

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

28.
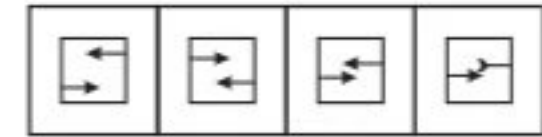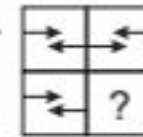
(1) (2) (3) (4)

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 which occupies the blank space for the fourth figure and which completes the series. Indicate your answer by the letter on the answer figure chosen by you.*

31. Problem Figures   **Answer Figures**
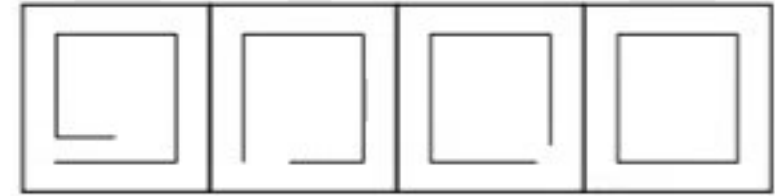
(1) (2) (3) (4)

32.
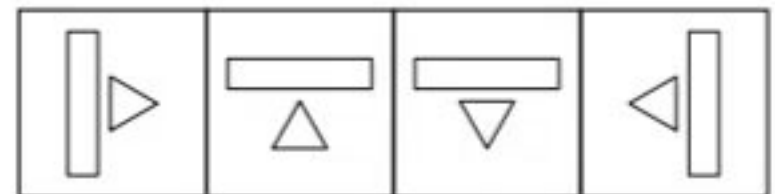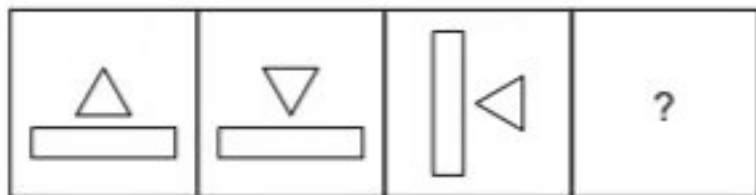
(1) (2) (3) (4)

33. Problem Figures
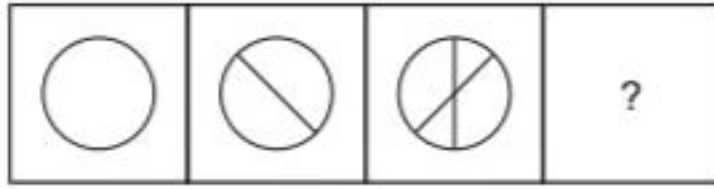
Answer Figures
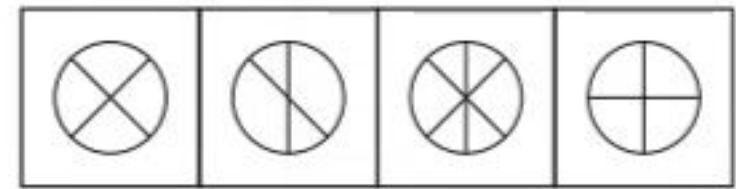
(1)   (2)   (3)   (4)

34.

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

35.
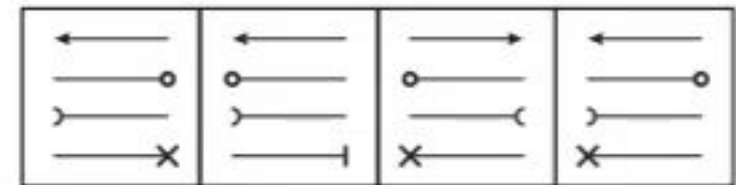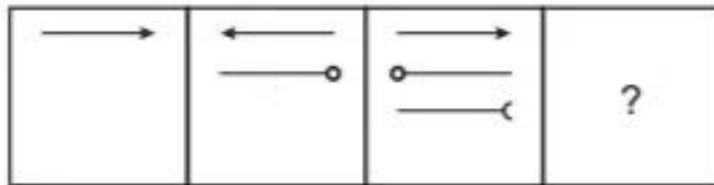
(1)   (2)   (3)   (4)

36.
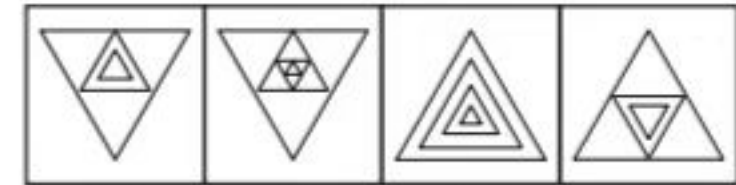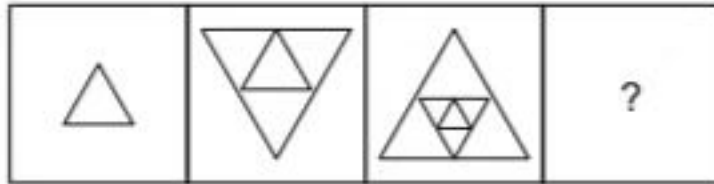
(1)   (2)   (3)   (4)

37.

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

38.

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

39.
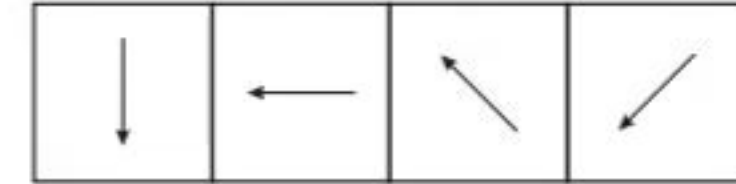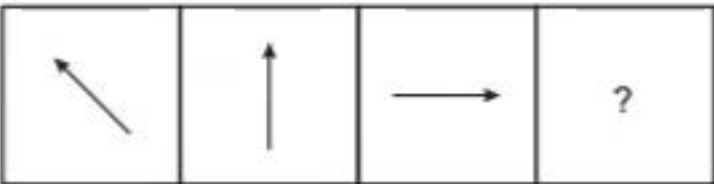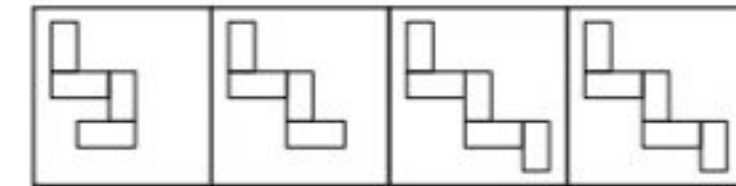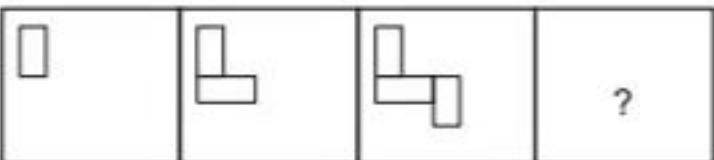
(1)   (2)   (3)   (4)

40.
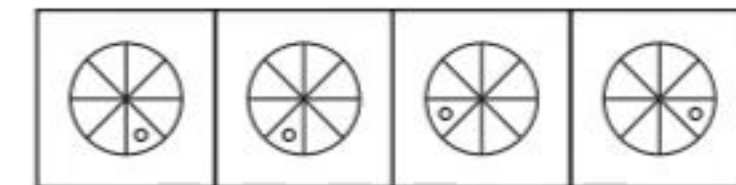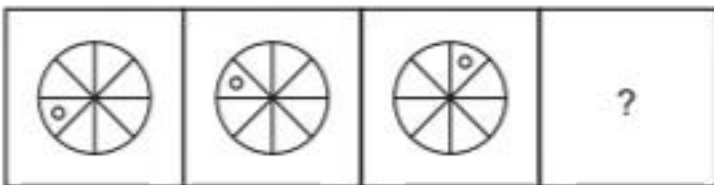
(1)   (2)   (3)   (4)

Part V

Directions (Q.Nos. 41-50) *In the following questions, there are 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 (?). Indicate the correct letter of the answer figure.*

41. Problem Figures

Answer Figures

42.

43.

44.

45.

46.
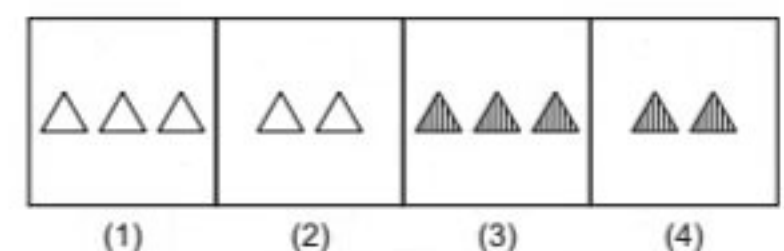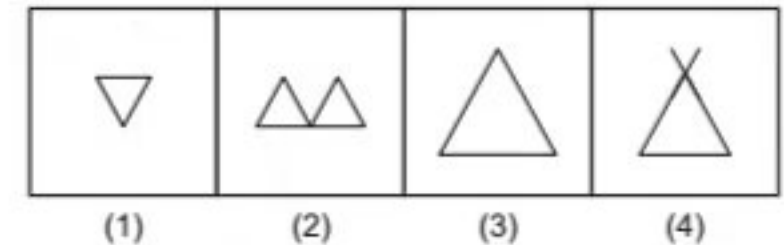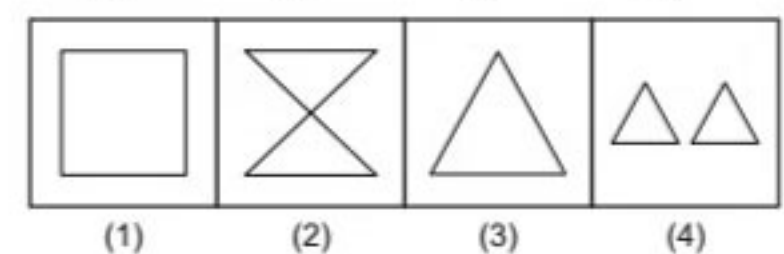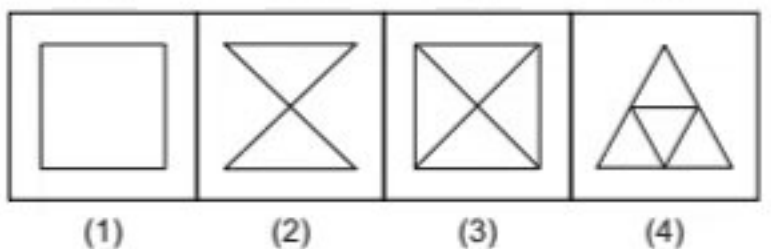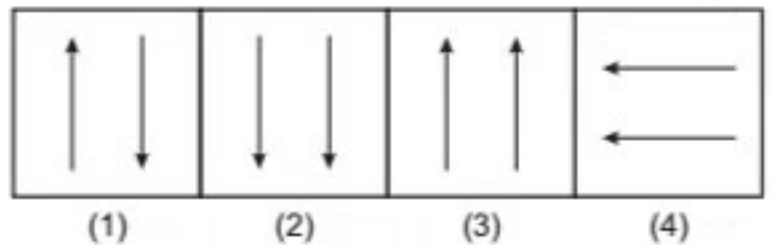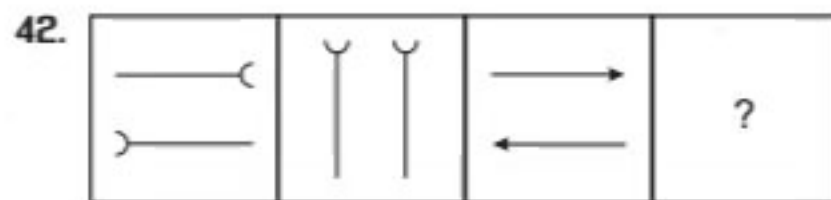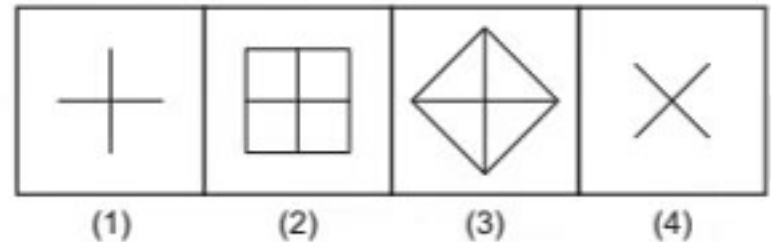
47. Problem Figures

Answer Figures

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

48.

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

49.

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

50.

(1)   (2)   (3)   (4)
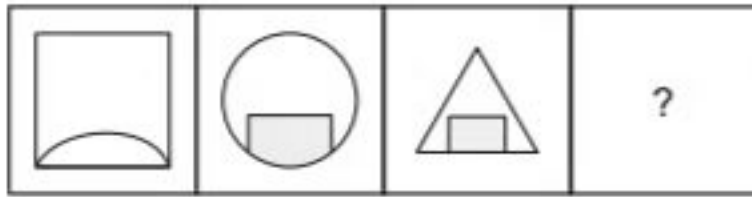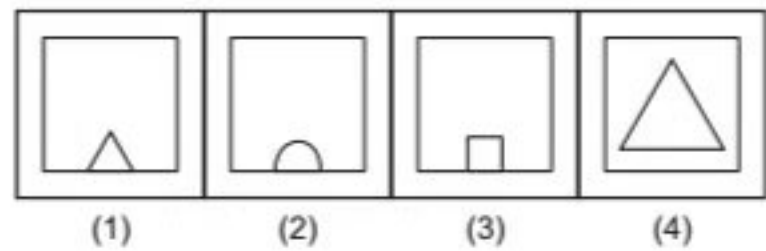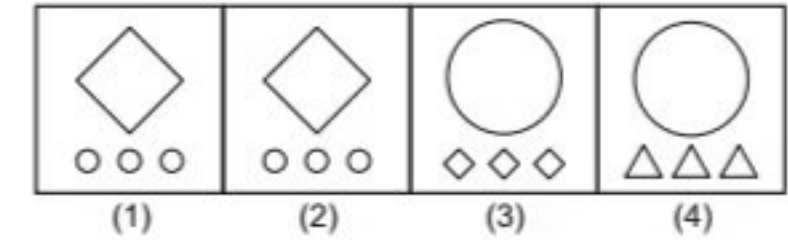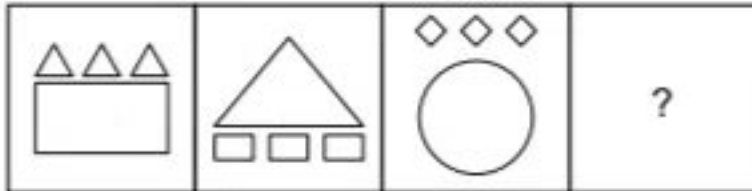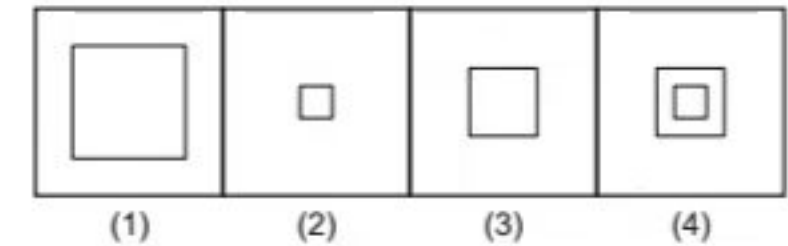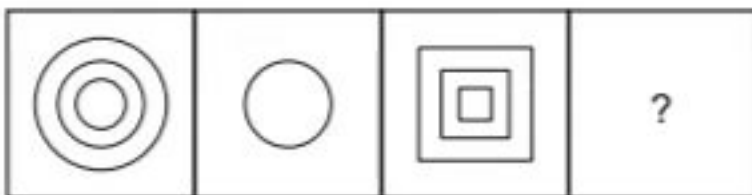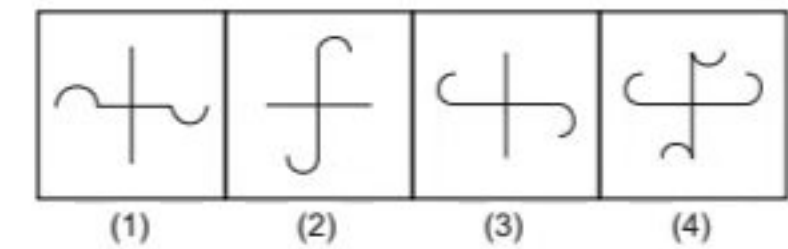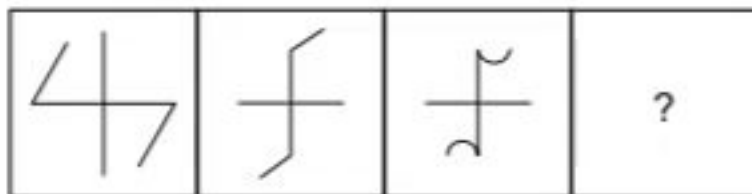
Part VI

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 left hand side that completes the square. Indicate the correct letter answer of the figure.*
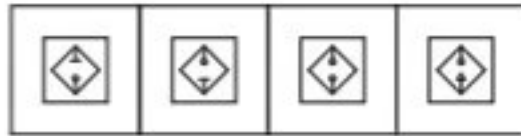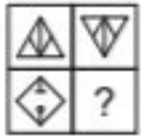
51. Prob. Fig.   **Answer Figures**

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

52.

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

53.
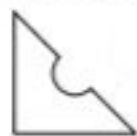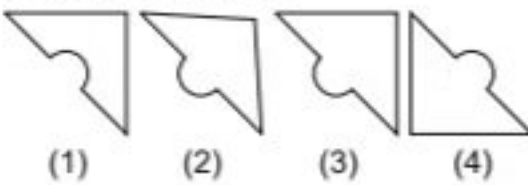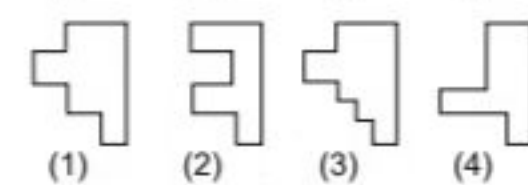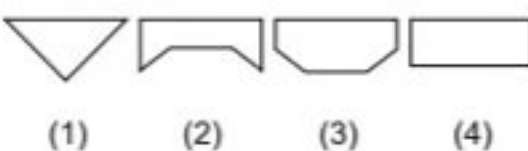
(1)   (2)   (3)   (4)

54. Prob. Fig.   **Answer Figures**

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

55.

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

56.
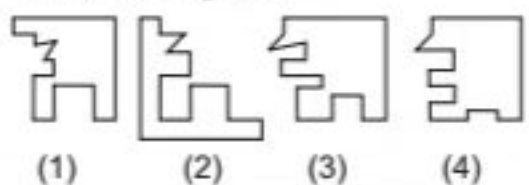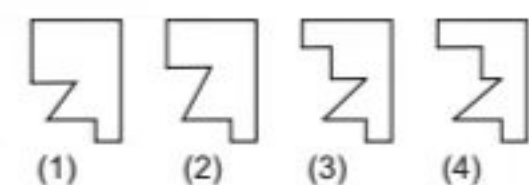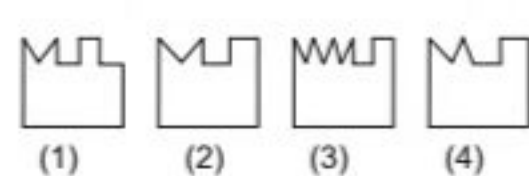
(1)   (2)   (3)   (4)

57. Prob. Fig.   Answer Figures
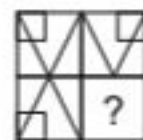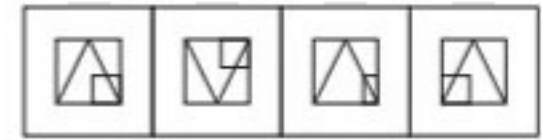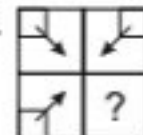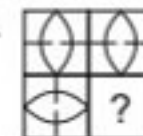

(1)   (2)   (3)   (4)

58.

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

59. Prob. Fig.   Answer Figures

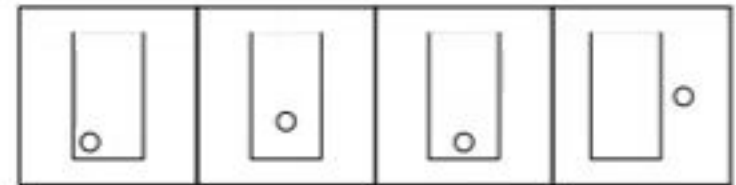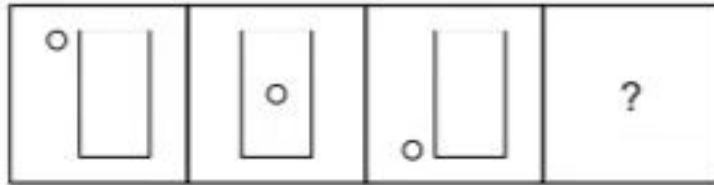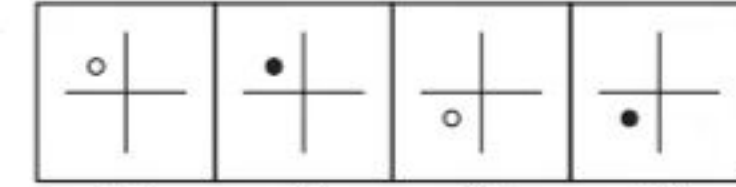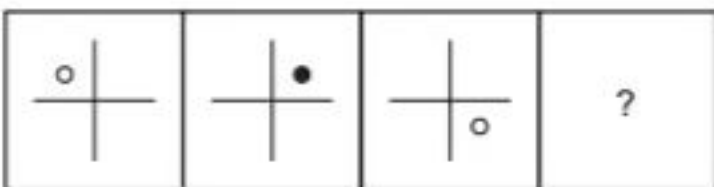(1)   (2)   (3)   (4)

60.

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

Section II Arithmetic Test

Directions (Q.Nos. 61-80) *Four alternative choices* (1), (2), (3) *and* (4) *are given for the all questions, in which only one is correct. To select the correct answer.*

61. What will be the sum of the numbers from 1 to 25?
(1) 322   (2) 325
(3) 340   (4) 285

62. What will be the HCF of 48, 144 and 576?
(1) 576   (2) 144
(3) 48   (4) 1

63. Simplify $(0.50 + 0.15 \div 0.05) \times \frac{2}{7}$.
(1) 1   (2) 0   (3) 3   (4) 5

64. What is the approx value of 16268?
(1) 16200   (2) 16300
(3) 16260   (4) 16270

65. After bought a ceilling fan on ₹ 750, one sells it with a profit of 18%, then find the selling price.
(1) ₹ 850   (2) ₹ 885   (3) ₹ 860   (4) ₹ 855

66. Which group of numbers will come in the next row?

6	24	624
7	28	728
8	32	832
?	?	?

(1) 9, 36, 936   (2) 9, 36, 972
(3) 9, 81, 981   (4) 9, 63, 963

67. The 31st May of a year is Thursday, then the day of the 30th June of the same year will be
(1) Sunday   (2) Friday
(3) Saturday   (4) Thursday

68. A sum amounted to ₹ 2486 with the interest of 13% per annum, then what is the sum?
(1) ₹ 2300   (2) ₹ 2150
(3) ₹ 2000   (4) ₹ 2200

69. Sampurna Kranti Express departures from Patna at 5 : 50 pm and arrives New Delhi at 8:15 am of the next day. What is the total time of the journey?
(1) 12 h 25 min   (2) 14 h 35 min
(3) 14 h 25 min   (4) 12 h 35 min

70. In different subjects, the number of passed students in a class of 40 students.
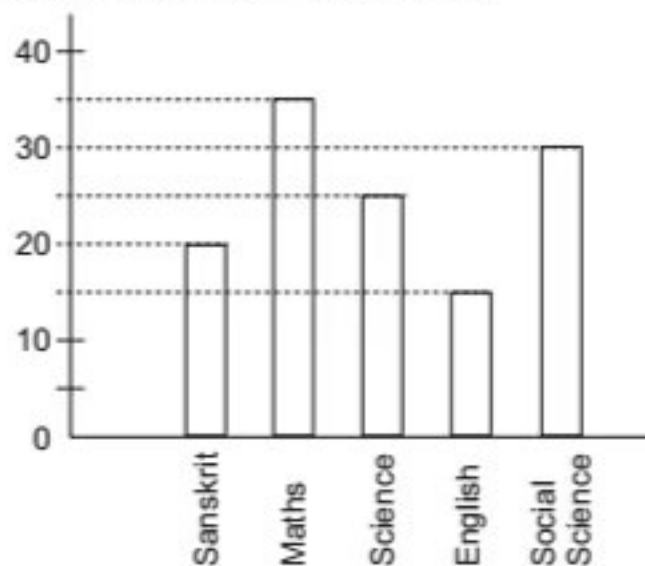
To study the graph say that, what per cent of the student in English has passed?
(1) 36.5   (2) 37.5   (3) 36   (4) 37

71. What is the greatest four digits number in which all the digits are different?
(1) 9876   (2) 9768   (3) 9867   (4) 9786

72. What is the greatest number in the following numbers?
84650, 86450, 85604, 80654
(1) 84650 (2) 86450
(3) 85604 (4) 80654

73. What will be the sum of 4006, 4055, 44004 and 444?
(1) 52209 (2) 52409
(3) 52509 (4) 52309

74. In which number quotient is 23 and remainder is 7. When divided by 17?
(1) 368 (2) 328
(3) 358 (4) 398

75. How much should be added is 5618 and 3845, so that, resultant is 12850?
(1) 3387 (2) 3247
(3) 3347 (4) 3267

76. 2408×200 is equal to
(1) 480160 (2) 480016
(3) 481600 (4) 461600

77. The value of $\frac{1}{125}$ is
(1) 0.8 (2) 0.08 (3) 0.008 (4) 0.0008

78. The value of $5 - \left(2\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{4}\right) + \left(3\frac{1}{2} - 1\frac{1}{4}\right)$ is
(1) $4\frac{1}{2}$ (2) $5\frac{1}{2}$ (3) $5\frac{1}{4}$ (4) $3\frac{1}{2}$

79. The product of three numbers is 7980. In which the product of two numbers is 228, then what is the third number?
(1) 25 (2) 15 (3) 16 (4) 35

80. The value of 0.05% is
(1) 0.0005 (2) 0.005 (3) 0.05 (4) 0.5

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 are correct. You have to choose the correct answer.*

Passage I

A certain king once fell ill and doctors declared that only a sudden fright would restore him to health. But the king was not a man for anyone to play tricks on, except his fool. One day, when the fool was with him in his boat, he cleverly pushed the king into the water. Help had already been arranged and the king was drawn ashore and put to bed. The fright, the bath and the rest in bed cured the diseased king, but he was so angry with the fool that he turned him out of the country. The fool returned, however and the king ordered him to be put to death. Saying privately that he would only repay fright with fright, he directed the executioner not to use the axe but to let fall a single drop of water on the fool's neck. The fool was led to the gallows. The executioner dropped a drop of water on the fool's neck and amidst shouts and laughter the fool was asked to rise and thank the king for his kindness. But the fool never moved; he was dead–killed by his master's joke.

81. How could the sick king be cured?
(1) The fool pushed the king into the water from his boat. The fright so caused, the bath and the rest in bed cured the king of his sickness
(2) The fool arranged for expert doctors who cured the sick king
(3) The doctors attending on the sick king cut with him fine jokes which cured the sick king
(4) The king undertook the treatment given by the doctors very carefully; therefore, he was cured in due course

82. Who alone could afford to play tricks on the king?
(1) The queen alone
(2) The fool alone
(3) The doctor alone
(4) The king's son alone

83. Why did the king turn the fool out of his country?
(1) Because the fool was useless and didn't do anything
(2) Because the fool played a dangerous trick on the king and this made the king very angry with him

(3) Because the doctors had advised him to do so since the fool overstepped his authority

(4) Because the fool had consciously misbehaved with the king

84. How did the fool meet his end?

(1) His master, the king's joke killed him

(2) He was drowned into the water and was killed

(3) The king got him hanged on the gallows

(4) The king turned the fool out of the country; the fool starved and died uncared for

85. Did the king really want the fool to die?

(1) Yes, the king really wanted the fool to die

(2) No, the king didn't really want the fool to die

(3) No mention has been made in the passage regarding the king's intention in this regard

(4) It is difficult to ascertain from king's order to send him to gallows

Passage II

Prevention is better than cure, and it is recognised that the only way to get rid of malaria completely is to get rid of the mosquitoes which cause it. Malaria is always associated with damp and marshy land. This is not because the land is damp, but because stagnant water is the breeding place of the mosquito which begins its life as a larva living in the water. Malaria does not frequently occur in dry desert countries because mosquitoes cannot breed there. The only way to destroy mosquitoes is to prevent their breeding in standing water.

86. What can be a suitable title for the passage?

(1) Prevention is better than cure

(2) How to get rid of malaria

(3) The breeding ground of malaria

(4) The deadly mosquito

87. How does malaria occur?

(1) It is caused by contaminated food

(2) It is caused by contaminated water

(3) It is caused by mosquitoes breeding in damp and marshy land

(4) It is a seasonal disease, no cause is associated with it

88. How can we get rid of malaria?

(1) We can get rid of malaria by destroying mosquitoes and preventing their breeding in standing water

(2) We can get rid of malaria by inoculation

(3) We can get rid of malaria by vaccination

(4) We can prevent malaria by taking quinine pills regularly

89. Why do we not get malaria in the dry desert?

(1) Because the sand of the dry desert kills mosquitoes causing malaria

(2) Because mosquitoes causing malaria do not breed in dry desert

(3) Because there is no pollution in the atmosphere of a dry desert

(4) Because we develop immunity to malaria in the climate of dry desert

90. Give the opposite would of 'stagnant'.

(1) still   (2) deep

(3) shallow   (4) flowing

Passage III

All the housewives who went to the Kalpatharu Supermarket in Bengaluru had one great ambition : to be the lucky customer who did not have to pay for her shopping. For this was what the notice just inside the entrance promised. It said : 'Remember, once a week, one of our customers gets free goods. This may be your lucky day !' For several weeks Mrs Batliwala hoped, like many of her friends, to be the lucky customer, Unlike her friends she never gave up hope. Her kitchen was full of things which she did not need. Her husband failed to dissuade her. She dreamed of the day when the manager of the Supermarket would approach her and say : "Madam, this is your lucky day. Everything in your basket is free".

One Saturday morning, Mrs Batliwala finished her shopping and left the Supermarket. But soon she discovered that she had forgotten to buy tea. She rushed back, got the tea and went towards the cash-desk. As she did so, she saw the manager of the Supermarket come up to her. 'Madam', he said, holding out his hand, "I want to congratulate you ! You are our lucky customer and everything you have in your basket is free".

91. 'It said' What does 'It' stand for?

(1) The notice   (2) The cash-desk
(3) The basket   (4) The Supermarket

92. What happened on lucky days?

(1) Prize was awarded to the customer having made the largest purchases
(2) One of the customers got free goods
(3) Every customer got some prize money irrespective of what he or she purchased
(4) One of the items of purchase was allowed to be taken free by every customer

93. Why did Mrs Batliwala buy things which she did not need?

(1) She dreamed of the lucky day when she would get every item in the basket free of cost
(2) She was fond of shopping for shopping's sake
(3) She was generous enough to share items, which she did not need, with her friends
(4) She used to flaunt her superiority by buying things which she didn't need

94. 'Her husband failed to dissuade her'. What did her husband want?

(1) Her husband wanted her to continue shopping every day until she became the lucky customer
(2) Her husband wanted her to stop purchasing of things which she did not need
(3) Her husband wanted her not to be misguided by the manager of the Supermarket
(4) Her husband wanted to make purchases himself

95. Why did the manager congratulate Mrs Batliwala?

(1) As she had become their permanent customer
(2) Since she had become the luckiest of all customers
(3) Since he knew that she had got a very generous husband
(4) Mrs Batliwala had become the lucky customer for she did not have to pay for her shopping

Passage IV

A person who looks at the good side of things sees good things. We call such a person an *optimist*. One who looks at the bad side of things is a *pessimist*. One who looks at the good qualities of others will make many friends and live a happy life. The others will make their own as well as the lives of others miserable. We expect others not to look at or mind our bad qualities. Let us remember that the others too expect the same from us. A very good way to live a happy life with several friends is to lean to look at the good qualities of other.

96. Who is an optimist?

(1) One who looks at the dark side of things
(2) One who looks at the good side of things
(3) One who enjoys helping others
(4) One who relishes finding fault with others

97. What do we expect from others?

(1) They must help us
(2) They must be friendly with us
(3) They must not look at or mind our bad qualities
(4) They should live like good neighbours

98. What does a pessimist do?

(1) A pessimist looks at the good side of things
(2) A pessimist looks at the bad side of things
(3) A pessimist believes in making friends with others
(4) A pessimist is a selfish sort of person

99. In what way does being an optimist help one?

(1) It helps one make many friends and live a happy life
(2) An optimist acquires good habits which help him to live happily
(3) An optimist can easily withstand the troubles of life
(4) An optimist helps others, therefore others are always ready to help him

100. Which word in the passage means 'unhappy, pitiable'?

(1) Pessimist
(2) Optimist
(3) Bad
(4) Miserable