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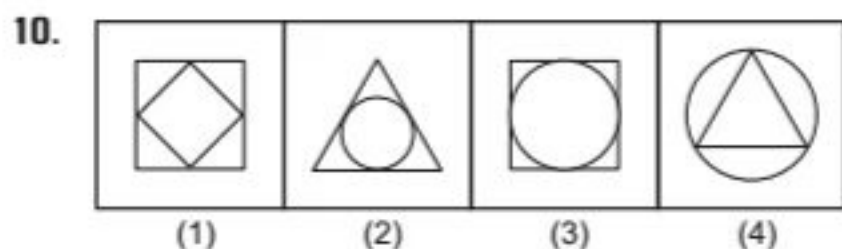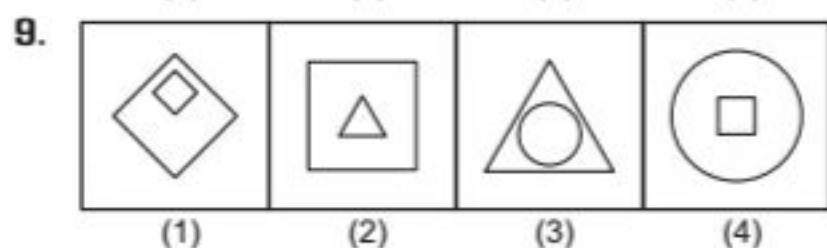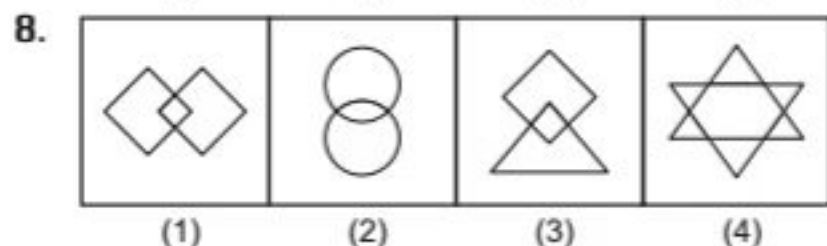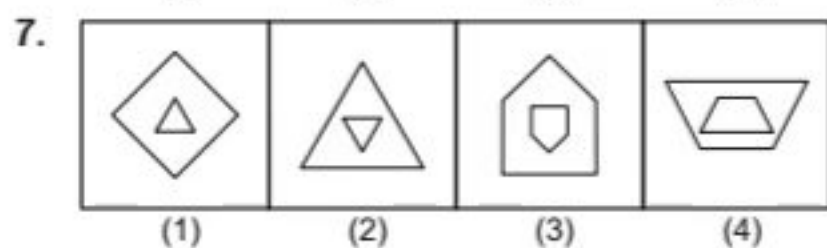
Section I Mental Ability Test

Part I

Directions (Q.Nos. 1-10) *In the following questions, four figures (1), (2), (3) and (4) are given. Out of these four figures, three are similar, one way or the other but one figure is different. Spot out the different figure.*

1.

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

6.

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

2.

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

7.

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

3.

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

8.

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

4.

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

9.

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

5.

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

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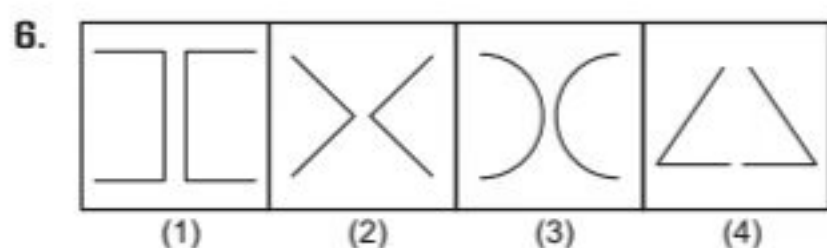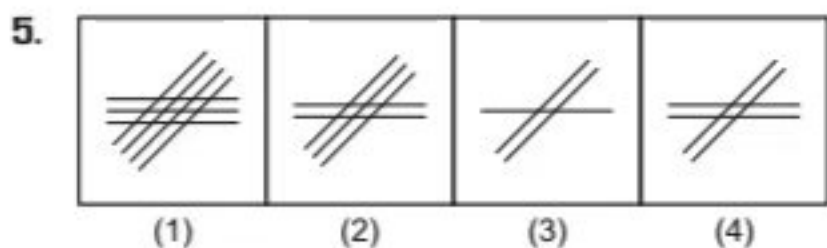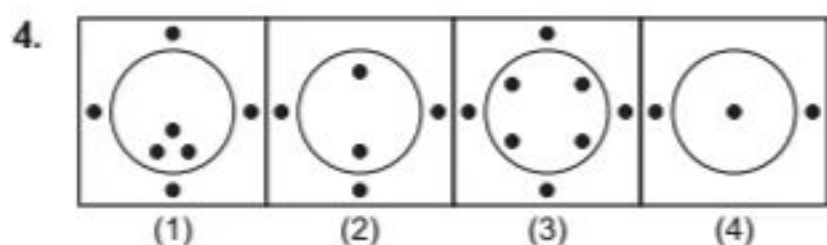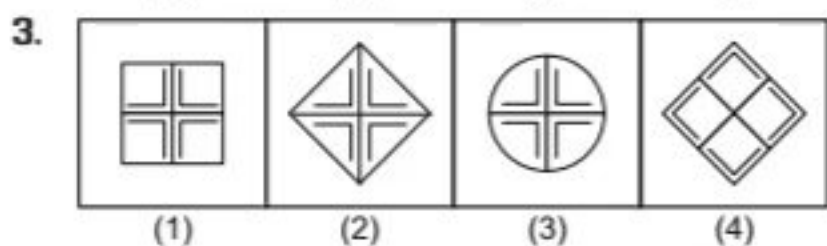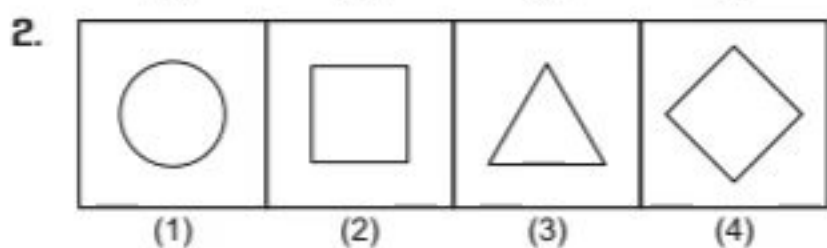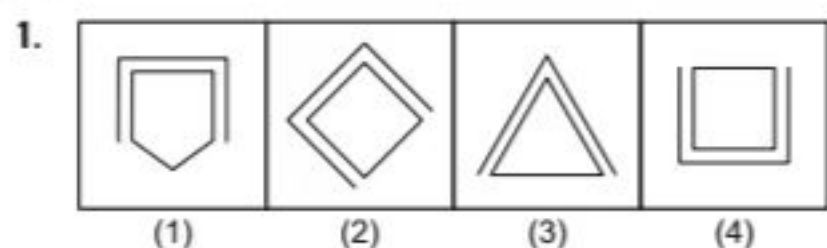
(1) (2) (3) (4)

Part II

Directions (Q.Nos. 11-20) *In the following questions, a problem figure is given on the left side. Four answer figures* (1), (2), (3) *and* (4) *are given on the right side. Spot out the figure similar to the problem figure.*
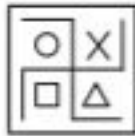
11. Prob. Fig.   **Answer Figures**

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

12.
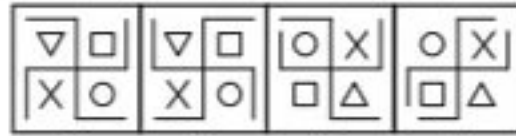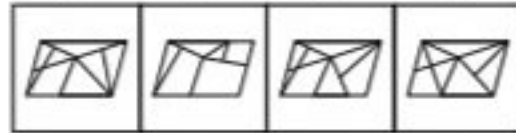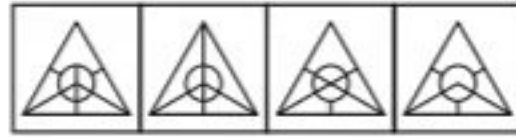

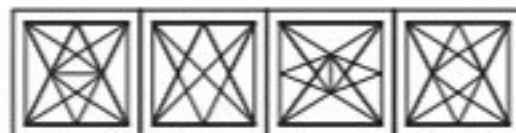(1)   (2)   (3)   (4)

13.

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

14.

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

15.

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

16. Prob.Fig.   **Answer Figures**
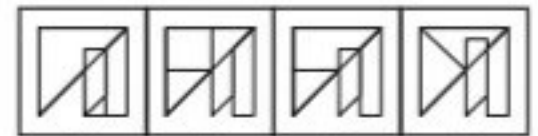
(1)   (2)   (3)   (4)

17.
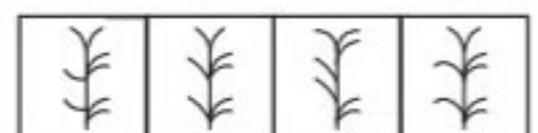
(1)   (2)   (3)   (4)

18.
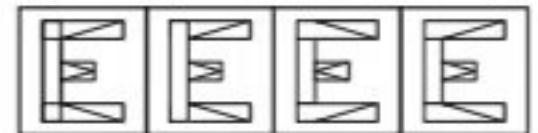
(1)   (2)   (3)   (4)

19.
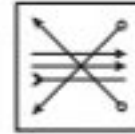
(1)   (2)   (3)   (4)

20.

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

Part III

Directions (Q.Nos. 21-30) *In the following questions, a problem figure is given, which is incomplete. One, out of the four answer figures* (1), (2), (3) *and* (4) *can complete the same. You have to locate the answer figure which if inserted in the problem figure, without changing the direction, completes the same.*
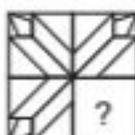
21. Prob. Fig.   **Answer Figures**
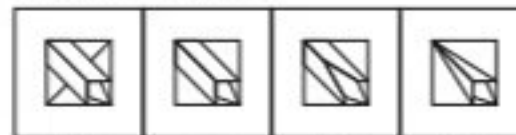
(1)   (2)   (3)   (4)

22.
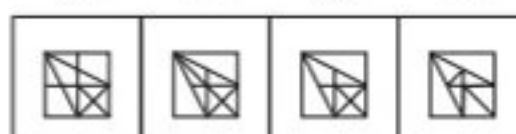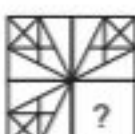
(1)   (2)   (3)   (4)
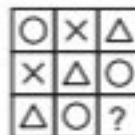
23. Prob. Fig.   **Answer Figures**

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

24.
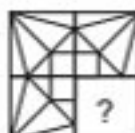
(1)   (2)   (3)   (4)

25. Prob. Fig. **Answer Figures**
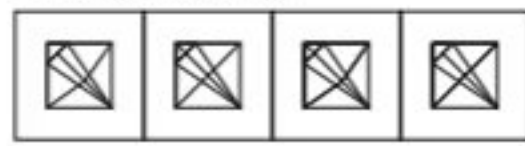
(1) (2) (3) (4)

26.

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

27.
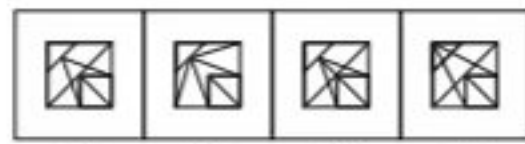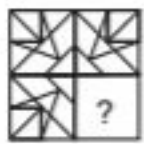
(1) (2) (3) (4)
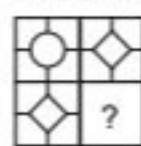
28. Prob. Fig. **Answer Figures**
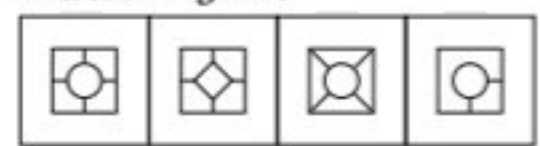
(1) (2) (3) (4)

29.
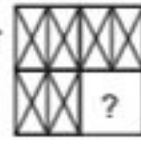
(1) (2) (3) (4)

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 series. Pick one figure from among the answer figures given on which occupies the blank space for the fourth figure and which completes the series. Indicate your answer.*

31. Problem Figures
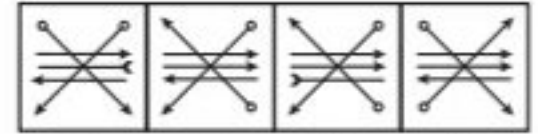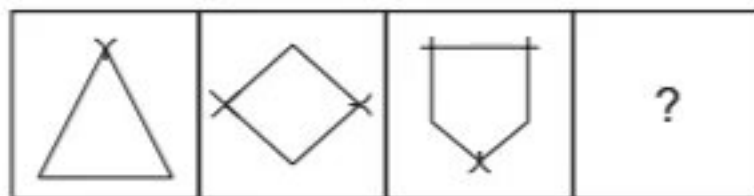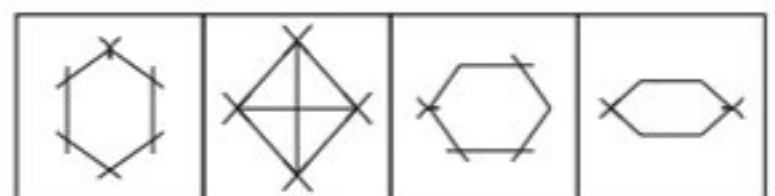
Answer Figures

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

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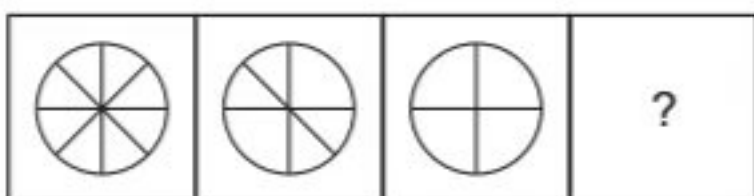
(1) (2) (3) (4)

33.
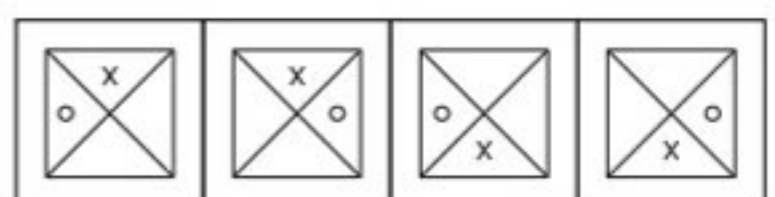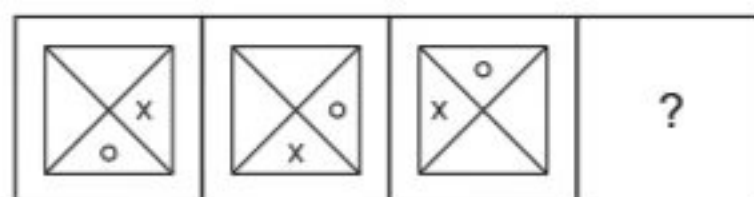
(1) (2) (3) (4)

34.
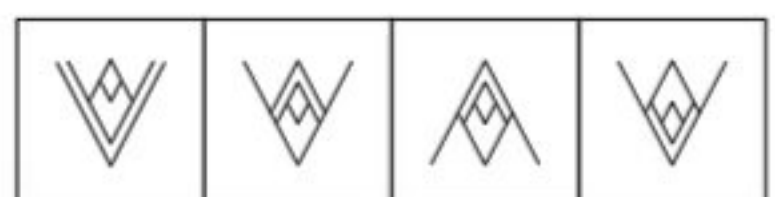
(1) (2) (3) (4)

35. **Problem Figures**

Answer Figures

(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)
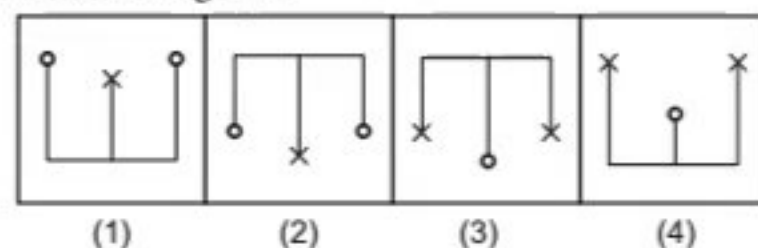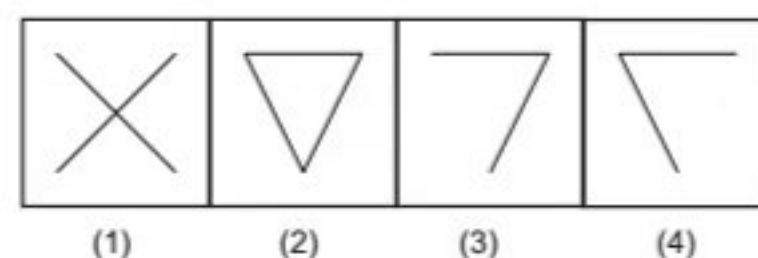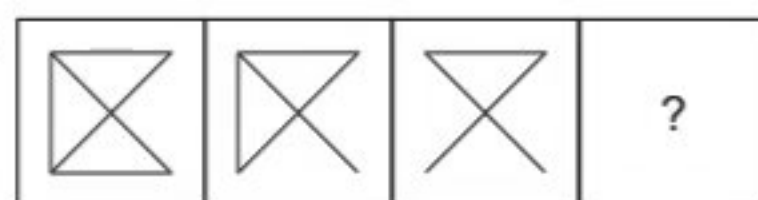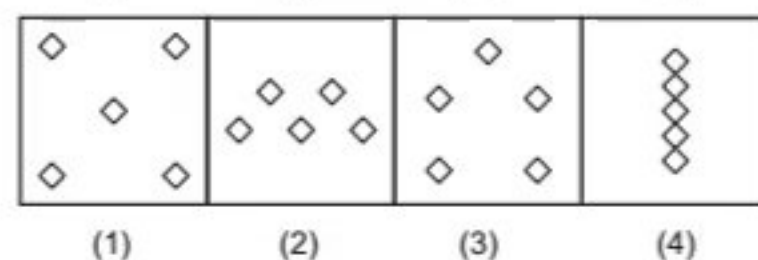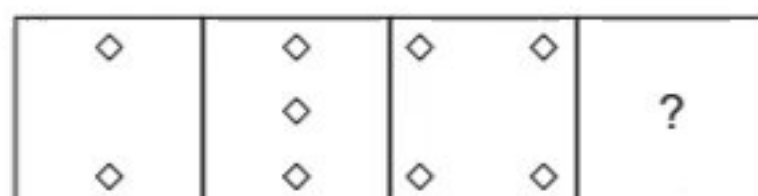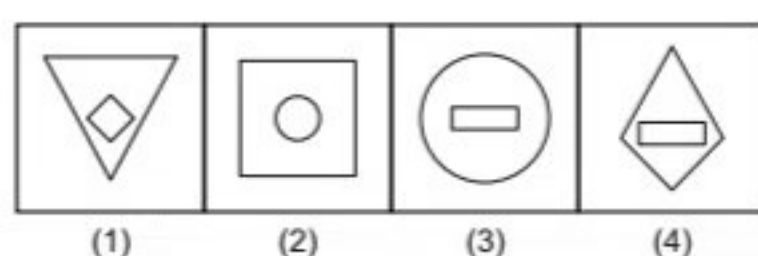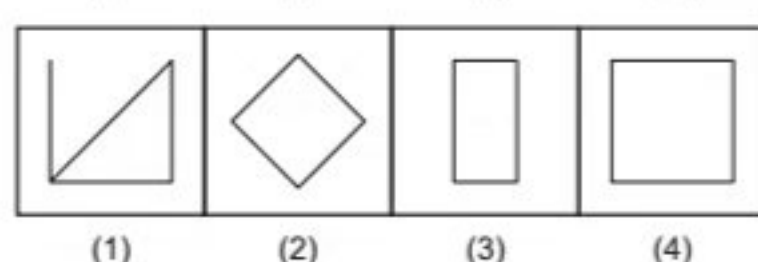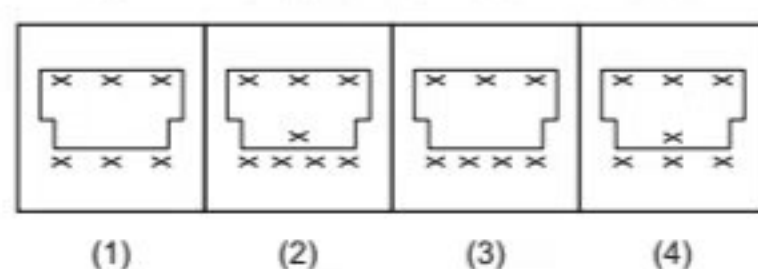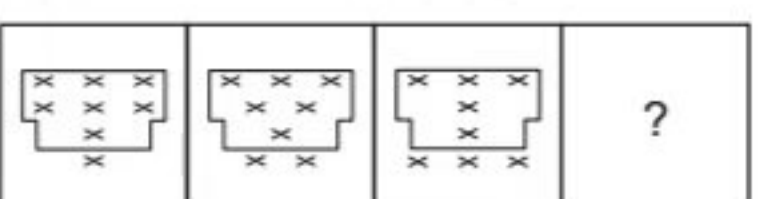
Part V

Directions (Q. Nos. 41-50) *In the following questions, three problem figures are given on the left side. There is some relationship between the first and second figure. Same relationship should exist between the third and fouth figure. Fourth space is left blank. Select the figure from the answer figures, which fits suitably in the fourth space. That will be your answer.*

41. Problem Figures

Answer Figures

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

42.

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

43.

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

44.

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

45.

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

46.

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

47.
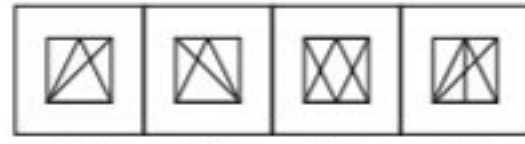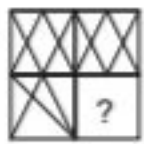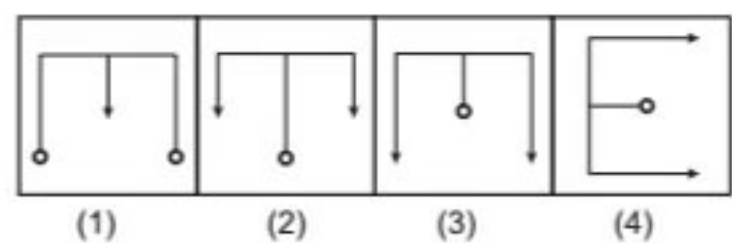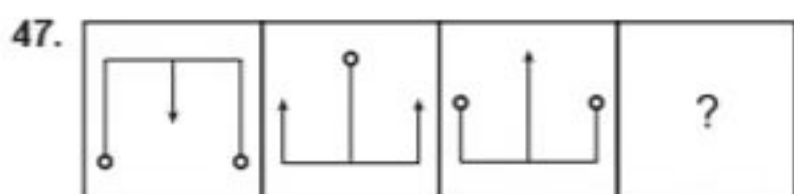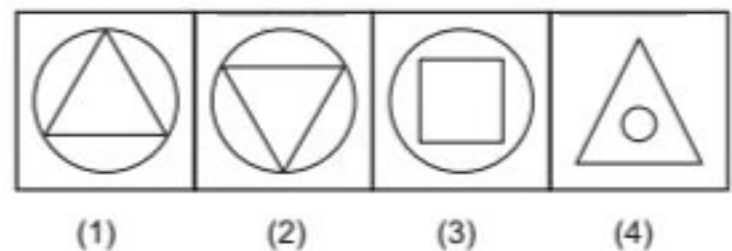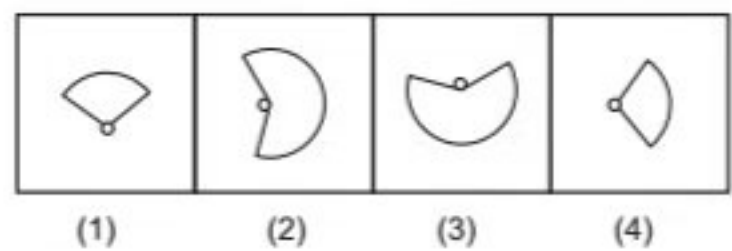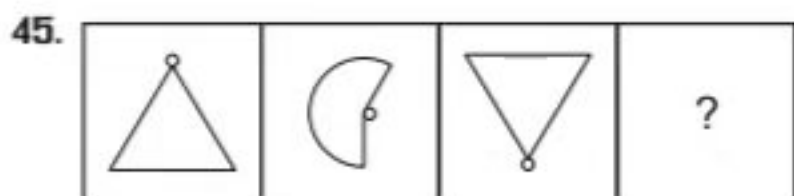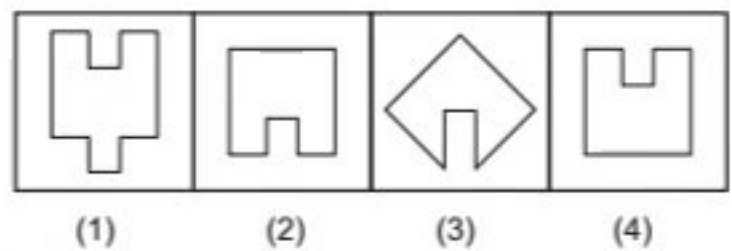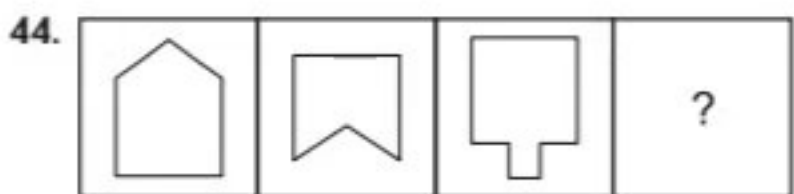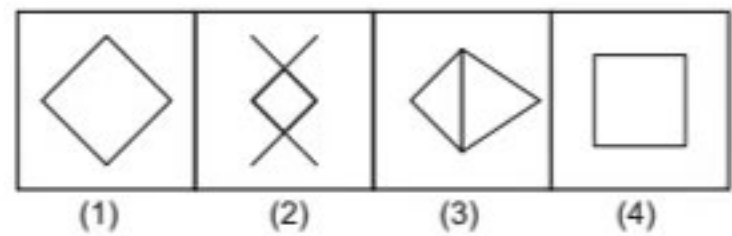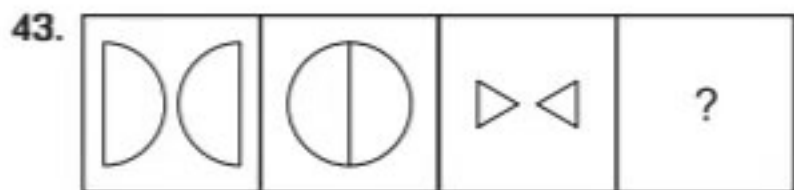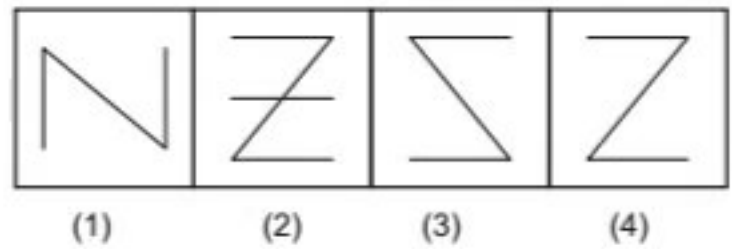

(1) (2) (3) (4)

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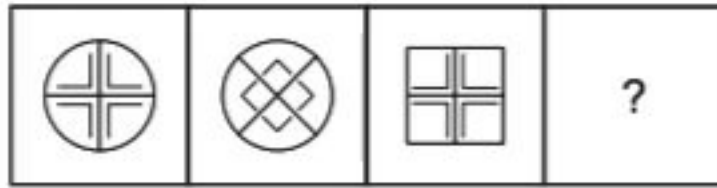
Answer Figures
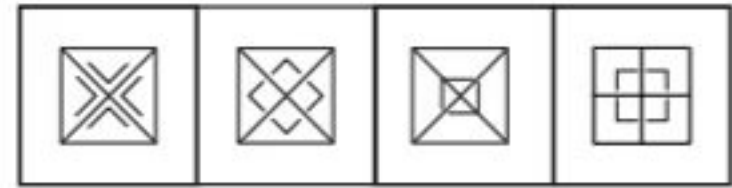
(1)   (2)   (3)   (4)

49.

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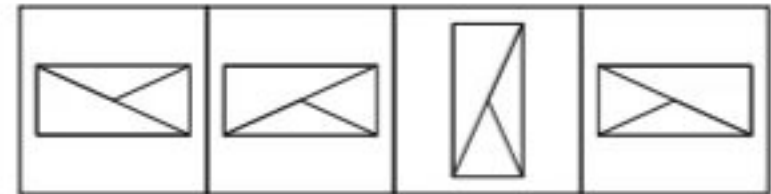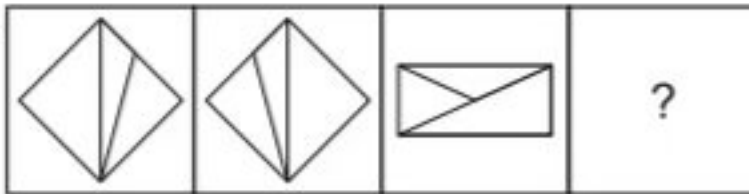
(1)   (2)   (3)   (4)

50.

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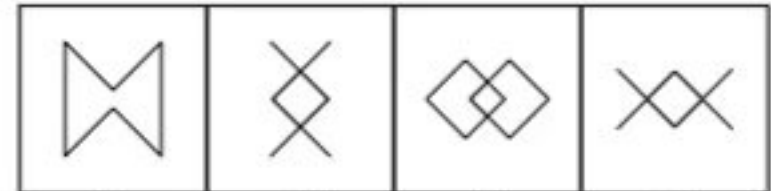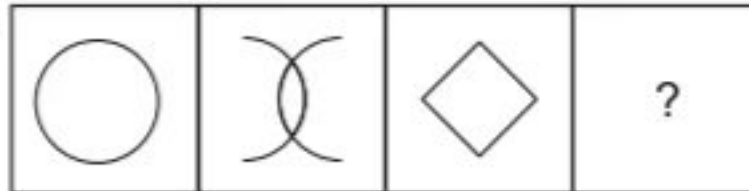
(1)   (2)   (3)   (4)

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 right hand side that complete the square.*

51. Prob. Fig.   **Answer Figures**
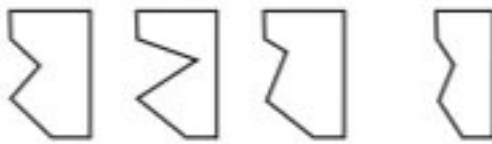
(1)   (2)   (3)   (4)

56. Prob. Fig.   **Answer Figures**
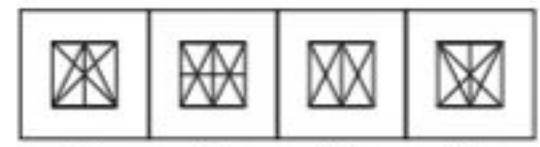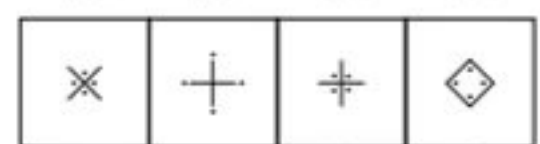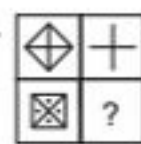

(1)   (2)   (3)   (4)

52.

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

57.

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

53.

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

58.

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

54.

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

59.

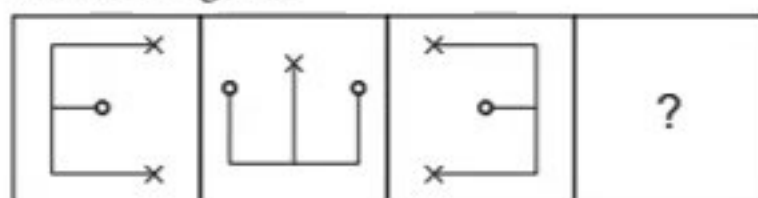(1)   (2)   (3)   (4)

55.
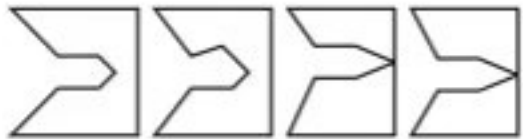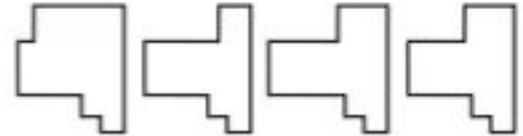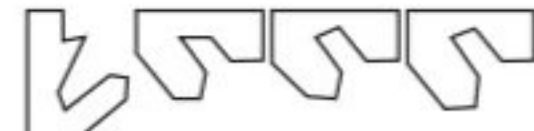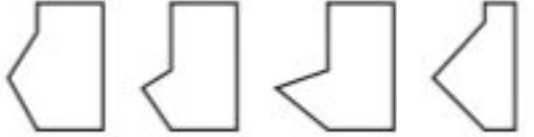
(1)   (2)   (3)   (4)

60.

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

Section II Arithmetic Test

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

61. Which of the following numbers is the smallest?
70707, 70077, 70770, 70070

(1) 70707   (2) 70077
(3) 70770   (4) 70070

62. The smallest 4 digit even number formed by the digits 0, 1, 2 and 3 is

(1) 1023   (2) 1032
(3) 3201   (4) 3210

63. The sum of two numbers is 11009. If one number is 9999, the other number is

(1) 1010   (2) 1110
(3) 2110   (4) 21008

64. The number 13013 is divisible by 13. The smallest 5 digit number beginning with 14 and exactly divisible by 13 is

(1) 14040   (2) 14001
(3) 14014   (4) 14027

65. The simplification of $6 \div 6 + 6 \times 6 - 6$ gives

(1) 1   (2) 7
(3) 31   (4) 36

66. The sum of the fractions $\frac{4}{3}$, $\frac{5}{9}$ and $\frac{6}{18}$ is

(1) $\frac{2}{5}$ (2) $\frac{11}{18}$

(3) $\frac{19}{9}$ (4) $\frac{20}{9}$

67. The LCM of 8, 12, 20 and 36 is

(1) 120   (2) 180
(3) 360   (4) 720

68. The HCF of two co-prime numbers is

(1) 1
(2) 0
(3) sum of the numbers
(4) difference of the numbers

69. 5.125 when changed into fraction, becomes

(1) $5\frac{1}{125}$ (2) $5\frac{1}{25}$ (3) $5\frac{1}{8}$ (4) $51\frac{1}{4}$

70. 10 m is what per cent of 10 km?

(1) 0.1%   (2) 1.0%
(3) 10.0%   (4) 40.0%

71. The next row of numbers is

25	50	53
26	52	55
27	54	57
?	?	?

(1) 28, 54, 57   (2) 28, 56, 59
(3) 28, 56, 60   (4) 30, 60, 63

72. A man buys a radio for ₹ 900 and sells it for ₹ 1200. Find his gain per cent.

(1) 20   (2) 25
(3) 30   (4) $33\frac{1}{3}$

73. When 20.2 is multiplied by 18.01, the result rounded to complete numbers without decimals is

(1) 360   (2) 362
(3) 364   (4) 365

74. Three bells start ringing together at 8 : 30 am. If they ring after 4 min, 5 min and 6 min respectively each time, the next time they will ring together at

(1) 8 : 45 am   (2) 9 : 30 am
(3) 9 : 45 am   (4) 10 : 15 am

75. In how many years will ₹ 500 amount to ₹ 600 at the rate of 5% per annum at simple interest?

(1) 3   (2) 4
(3) 5   (4) 6

76. How many rectangular plots of dimensions 40 m by 60 m can be made from a rectangular field of dimensions 120 m by 160 m?

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

77. A boy slept at 9 : 45 pm and woke up the next morning at 5 : 30 am. He slept for

(1) 4 h 15 min   (2) 7 h 15 min
(3) 7 h 45 min   (4) 8 h 15 min

78. The average of four numbers is 30. If the sum of first three numbers is 85, the fourth number is

(1) 30   (2) 35
(3) 45   (4) 55

79. On 1st April of a year, it is Monday. What day will it be on 18th April in the same year?

(1) Thursday
(2) Friday
(3) Saturday
(4) Wednesday

80. From the graph, identify a section which has half the enrollment of another section
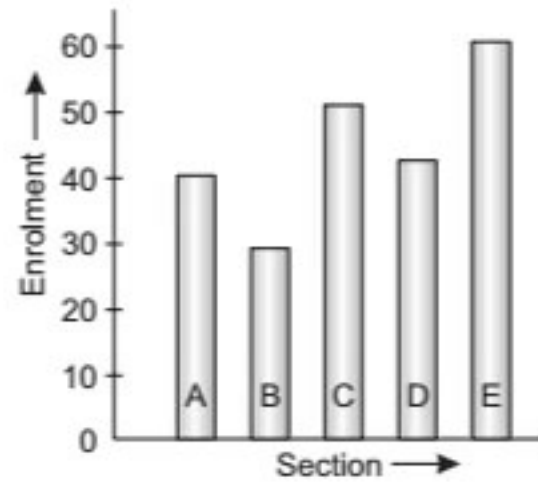
(1) A   (2) B   (3) C   (4) D

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 letters* (1), (2), (3) *and* (4) *are given. Only one out of these is correct. You have to choose the correct answer.*

Passage I

One day Tansen sang one of the songs taught by his master and deliberately introduced a false note. It had almost an electric effect on the saint; his aesthetic nature received a rude shock. He turned to Tansen and rebuked him, saying, 'What has happened to you, Tansen, that you, a pupil of mine, should commit such a gross blunder?'

He then started singing the piece correctly the mood came upon him and enveloped him, and he forgot himself in the music which filled the earth and heaven and Akbar and Tensen themselves in the sheer melody and charm of the music.

It was a unique experience. When the music stopped, Akbar turnd to Tansen and said, 'You say you learnt music from this saint and yet you seem to have missed the living charm of it all. Yours seems to be chaff beside this soul stirring music'.

81. 'It had almost an electric effect on the saint'. Here 'saint' refers to

(1) Akbar
(2) Tansen
(3) Tansen's Guru
(4) Some other courtier

82. Which word did Akbar use to describe Tansen's music?

(1) Charming
(2) Thrilling
(3) Soul stirring
(4) Chaff

83. Tansen's Guru rebuked Tansen because

(1) he sang a classical song
(2) he sang a song with a false note
(3) he tried do show his superiority over his master
(4) he sang a song not suitable to the Occasion

84. What did Akbar miss in Tansen's music?

(1) Chaff   (2) Right tunes
(3) Living charm   (4) Inspiration

85. "Tansen, ... should commit such a gross blunder'. Here 'gross' means

(1) twelve dozen   (2) serious
(3) chocking   (4) melody

Passage II

Once upon a time, there lived a Rajput king at Malwa. His kingdom was small, quiet and peaceful. There were no major battles or political problems. So his one aim in life was to make his people happy.

One year there was a severe drought. The fields were dry and cracked, and the trees were bare. There were no flowers and fruits in the land, or crops of any kind. The king was worried. How was he to save the people from famine?

He walked to the river Narmada, knelt down and prayed, 'O Sacred Narmada, bless us with rain. Save my people from famine and I shall offer you my first-born child'.

Before long, the sky was overcast with clouds and it rained heavily. The wet earth was ploughed, seeds were sown and a few months later a bumper crop was harvested. The people rejoiced.

86. What was the king's problem?
   (1) Wars   (2) Politics
   (3) Famine   (4) Flood

87. Which statement shows that the Rajput king loved his people?
   (1) The king offered his first-born child to river Narmada
   (2) He opened the gates of the state granary for his people
   (3) He forced his neighbouring states to contribute food
   (4) He set up relief camps to feed the hungry

88. When there is drought
   (1) there is lot of rain
   (2) the earth is dry and cracked
   (3) people are very happy
   (4) people sow the seeds

89. The king prayed Narmada for
   (1) grains   (2) famine
   (3) a child   (4) rain

90. 'Before long' means
   (1) a long time ago   (2) for a long time
   (3) very soon   (4) in the past

Passage III

Two friends were in the forest, when they saw a bear coming towards them. Frightened, the older boy, quickly climbed a tree, forgetting his friend. The younger boy, who couldn't climb well, threw himself down on the ground and pretended to be dead. The bear came and circled around the body. He put his face close to that of the boy. He sniffed and stared and at last left.

The older boy came down the tree, ran to his friend and asked, 'Are you all right? What was the bear doing? He was near you for a long time.

'He was talking to me' replied his friend. 'He gave me some good advice'. He said, 'Don't trust a friend who doesn't help you in the time of danger'.

91. The older boy climbed a tree because
   (1) he was all alone in the forest
   (2) he wanted to save himself from the bear
   (3) he could climb a tree easily
   (4) he thought he could shoot the bear easily

92. 'Pretended to be dead' means
   (1) posing to be in a state of death
   (2) looked frightened
   (3) flat on the ground
   (4) nearly lifeless

93. The bear did not harm the younger boy because
   (1) he didn't climb the tree
   (2) he was scared of the boy
   (3) he was moved to pity
   (4) he thought the boy was dead

94. Who proved to be clever in the story?
   (1) The bear
   (2) The older boy
   (3) The oder boy and the bear
   (4) The younger boy

95. The moral of the story is
   (1) one who does not desert you in your time of need is a true friend
   (2) one who guards his own interest is a true friend
   (3) one who is always sweet to you is a true friend
   (4) one who is with you only in the days of happiness is a true friend

Passage IV

Once upon a time there were six blind men. These blind men had never seen an elephant but they wanted to know what the elephant looked like. So they went near an elephant to find out.

The first blind man fell against the broad side of the elephant. He immediately said, 'The elephant must be like a wall'. The second blind man got hold of the elephant's tusk. He cried out, 'I'm sure the elephant is like a spear'. The third blind man happened to take the elephant's trunk in his hand. He said confidently, 'The elephant is surely like a snake'. The fourth one stretched out his hand and felt the elephant's leg. 'It's clear's, he said. ''The elephant is like a tree trunk'. The fifth by chance touched the elephant's ear. 'I am confident elephant's is like a fan. The sixth and the last of the blind man felt tail. 'I tell you', he cried, The elephant is like a rope'.

And so these blind men and argued. Each one said he was right. But actually all were wrong.

96. Six blind men went near an elephant to find out
(1) What the elephant looked like
(2) What was the size of the trunk of the elephant
(3) What was the colour of the elephant
(4) What the elephant's tail looked like

97. To the first blind man the elephant looked like
(1) a pear   (2) a tree trunk
(3) a wall   (4) a fan

98. The third blind man said, ''The elephant is like a snake''. He said to because he had touched the elephant's
(1) leg   (2) ear   (3) tusk   (4) trunk

99. All the six blind men were worng to say how the elephant looked like because
(1) each one of them had touched only one part of the elephant
(2) each one of them said without confidence
(3) they argued on their views again and again
(4) they had decided to appose each other

100. The fifth, by chance touched the elephant's ears. Here 'by chance' mean
(1) purposely
(2) accidently
(3) on being asked
(4) matter of choice