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NAVODAYA VIDYALAYA SAMITI

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(CLASS 6)

ENTRANCE EXAM 2023

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Chapter 1

Analogy

Section-A : Reasoning

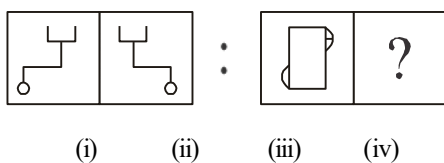
Analogy—Similarity of one figure with another figure in any way is called analogy. In other words, analogy define the type of similarity between two figures. We can differentiate between two figures. Through Analogy In this chapter, Two pairs of question figures are given. The group of answer figures are given at bottom. There is a definite relationship between first two pairs of question figure. Similarly there should be a relationship between the two figures of other pair. For this three figures have been given and a question mark has been placed for the fourth figure. This question mark (?) can be in place of any of these four figures. Whatever the relationship exists between the first pair of figures, find it and apply this logic to the pair of the question mark (?) and third figure. This will be the answer of given question figure.

1. Based on Mirror Image

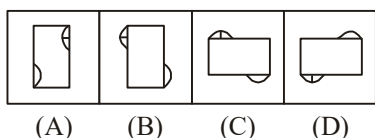
In any pair of question figures, one figure can be a mirror image of another. Already we know that left side becomes right side and right side becomes left side in the mirror.

Example : Which of the answer figure will come in place of the question mark (?) ?

Question Figures



Answer Figures

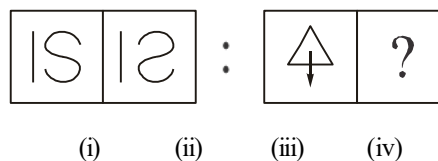


Sol. (B) : Because second figure is the mirror image of first figure of the first pair. Similarly, answer figure (B) is the mirror image of the first figure of the second pair.

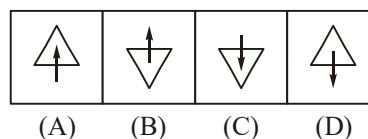
2. Based on Water Image

Example : Which of the answer figure will come in place of the question mark (?) ?

Question Figures



Answer Figures

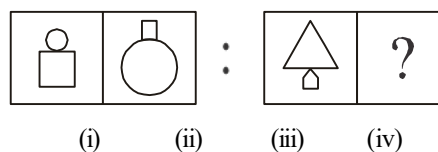


Sol. (B) : The water image of S will be 2. Similarly, water image of  will be .

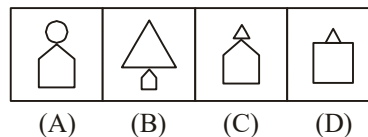
3. Based on Shapes

Example : Which of the answer figure will come in place of the question mark (?) ?

Question Figures



Answer Figures



Sol. (C) : In first pair, the small figure becomes big and big figure becomes small. The same relation is also with the first figure of the second pair and answer figure (C).

Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya Previous Years (2021-2009) Questions

Direction (Q. No. 1 to 4)

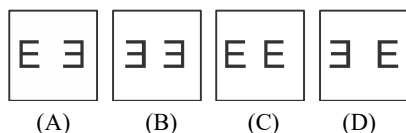
In each question, there are two sets of two question figures each. The second set has an interrogation mark (?). There exists a relationship between the first two question figures. Similar relationship should exist between the third and fourth questions figures. Select one of the answer figures which replaces the mark of interrogation.

[JNV Entrance Exam. Class VI : 11-08-2021]

1. Question Figures

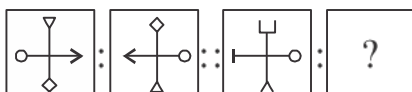


Answer Figures

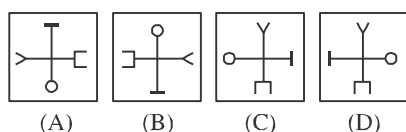


1. (A) The mirror image of the first figure is joined to it and formed the second figure. Similarly, the mirror image of 'E' will be 'E' and both figures will join in fourth figure. So, the fourth figure will be

2. Question Figures

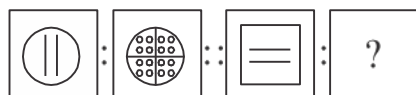


Answer Figures

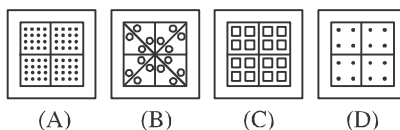


2. (C) In first to second figure, small figures joined with horizontal and vertical lines rotate 180° . Similarly, third to fourth figure, the figure of option (C) will be obtained.

3. Question Figures

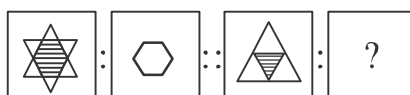


Answer Figures

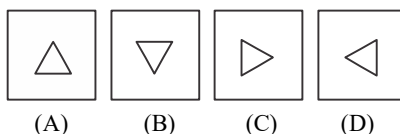


3. (C) First figure consists of two vertical lines. Outer circle of first figure is divided into four equal parts in second figure and all four parts consist of four small circles. Similarly, third to fourth figure, the figure of option (C) will be obtained.

4. Question Figures



Answer Figures



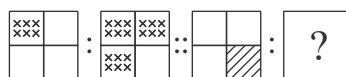
4. (B) All outer figures of first figure disappear in the second figure, only the middle figure is obtained without a line. Similarly, third to fourth figure, the figure of option (B) will be obtained.

Direction (Q. No. 5 to 8)

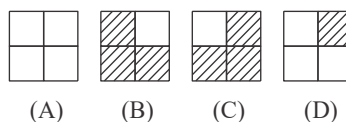
In each question, there are two sets of two question figures each. The second set has an interrogation mark (?). There exists a relationship between the first two question figures. Similar relationship should exist between the third and fourth questions figures. Select one of the answer figures which replaces the mark of interrogation.

[JNV Entrance Exam. Class VI : 11-01-2020]

5. Question Figures



Answer Figures

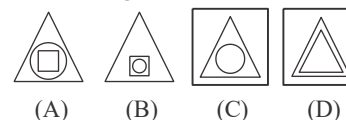


5. (C) As, the cross including in one part of first figure and one-third part of second figure. Similarly, one part of the third figure is shaded and one-third part of the fourth figure will be shaded. Hence option (C) will be the fourth figure.

6. Question Figures



Answer Figures

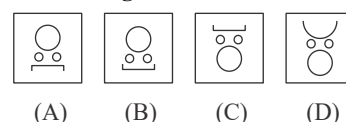


6. (B) As, the small triangle (Δ) in first figure comes inside the trapezium (∇) in second figure. Similarly, the small circle ($\bigcirc$) in third figure comes inside the square ($\square$) in fourth figure. Hence, fourth figure will be option (B).

7. Question Figures



Answer Figures

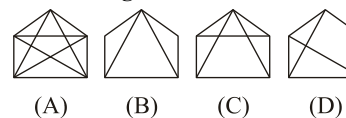


7. (C) As, topmost curve in first figure rotates at 180° in second figure. Similarly, topmost figure in third figure rotates at 180° in fourth figure. Hence, fourth figure will be option (C).

8. Question Figures



Answer Figures



8. (A) As, the diagonals of the square in first figure are meeting in second figure. Similarly, the diagonals of the pentagon in third figure are meeting in fourth figure. Hence, option (A) is correct.

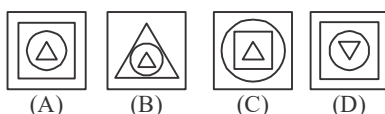
Direction (Q. No. 9 to 12)

In each question there are two sets of two problem figures. The second set has an interrogation mark (?). There exists a relationship between the first two question figures. Similar relationship should exist between the third and fourth problem figures. Select one of the answer figures which replaces the mark of interrogation.

9. Problem Figures



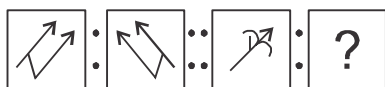
Answer Figures



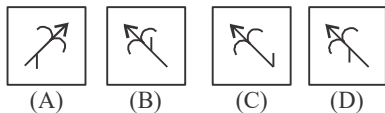
[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2019]

9. (C) From first to second figure, inner figure becomes enlarge and moves outside. Outer figure reduces in size and moves inside. Similarly, we get answer figure (C) from third figure.

10. Problem Figures



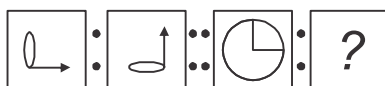
Answer Figures



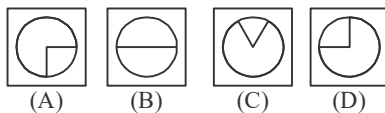
[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2019]

10. (B) Second figure is the mirror image of first figure. Similarly, fourth figure is the mirror image of third figure.

11. Problem Figures



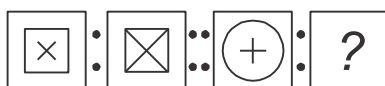
Answer Figures



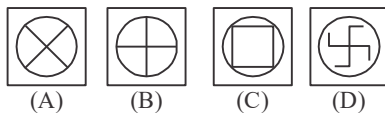
[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2019]

11. (D) First figure rotates 90° in anti-clockwise direction in second figure. Similarly, third figure rotates 90° in anti-clockwise direction in fourth figure.

12. Problem Figures



Answer Figures



[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2019]

12. (B) In second figure, figure 'x' becomes enlarge and meets at the corners of first figure. Similarly, in fourth figure, '+' becomes enlarge and meets the perimeter of the circle of the first figure.

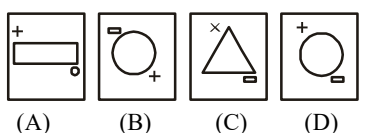
Directions (Q. No. 13 to 17)

Two sets are given of problem figures in each question. A question mark (?) is placed in the second set. There is some relation between first two problem figures. There should be a similar relation between third and fourth problem figures. Choose that figure from answer figures, which can fit at the place of question mark (?). By choosing the correct answer, write it in the box given in front of every question attached with answer sheet.

13. Problem Figures

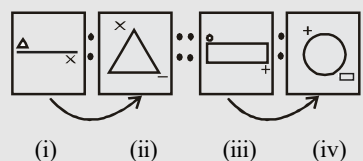


Answer Figures



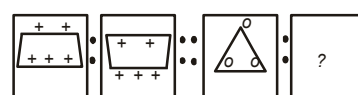
[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2018]

13. (D) From first to second figure, the figure above the line increases in size and moves at the central position and the figure below the line comes to the upper left corner. Similarly, the figure above the rectangle increases in size and moves at the central position and the figure below the rectangle moves upper left corner.

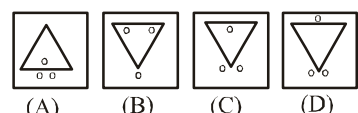


Hence, option (D) is correct.

14. Problem Figures

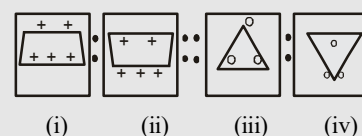


Answer Figures



[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2018]

14. (C) From first to second figure, all inner '+' become outer and all outer '+' become inner and main figure is vertically inverted. Similarly, from third to fourth figure, inner circles become outer and outer circle becomes inner and main figure is vertically inverted.

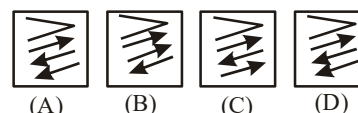


Hence, option (C) is correct.

15. Problem Figures



Answer Figures



[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2018]

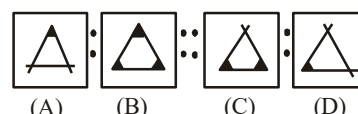
15. (B) First figure rotates 90° clockwise in second figure. Similarly, third figure rotates 90° clockwise in fourth figure.



16. Problem Figures

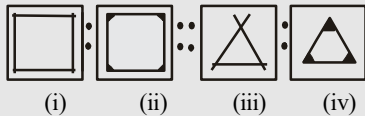


Answer Figures



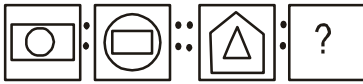
[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2018]

16. (B) All four corners of first figure become dark in second figure. Similarly, all three corners of third figure become dark in fourth figure.

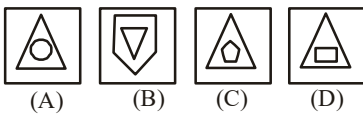


Hence, option (B) is correct.

17. Problem Figures

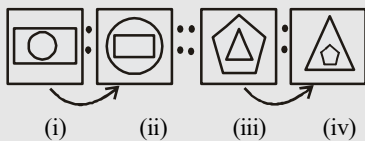


Answer Figures



[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2018]

17. (C) Both figures in first figure interchange their positions in second figure. Similarly, both inner and outer figures of third figure interchange their positions in fourth figure.

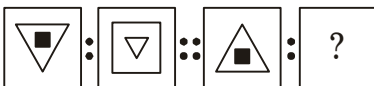


Hence, option (C) is correct.

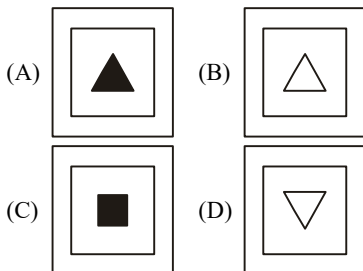
Direction (Q. No. 18 to 22)

In the given questions, after three problem figures, question mark (?) is given at the fourth place. There is a some relation between first two figures. There should be a similar relation between third and fourth problem figures. Choose that figure from the answer figure (A), (B), (C) & (D). Which can fit at the place of question mark (?). By choosing the correct answer, write in the box given in front of every question attached with the answer-sheet.

18. Problem Figures



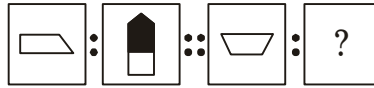
Answer Figures



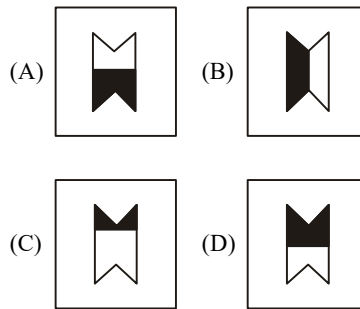
[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2017]

18. (B) From first to second figure, inner figure becomes white and moves outside. Outer figure reduces in size and moves inside. Similarly, we get answer figure (B) from third figure.

19. Problem Figures



Answer Figures



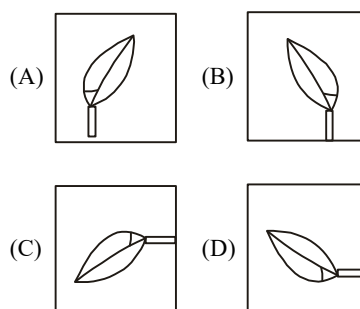
[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2017]

19. (D) From first to second figure, whole design rotates 90° in anticlockwise direction and its mirror image connects to it and half part of upper-side become dark. Similarly, we get answer figure (D) from third figure.

20. Problem Figures



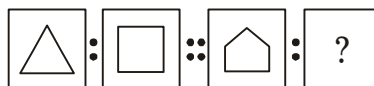
Answer Figures



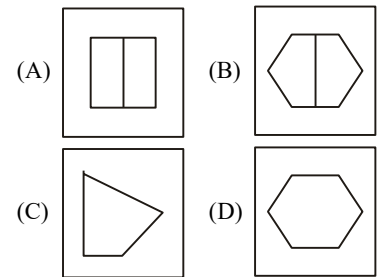
[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2017]

20. (B) Second figure is the mirror image of the first figure. Similarly, fourth figure is mirror image of the third figure

21. Problem Figures



Answer Figures



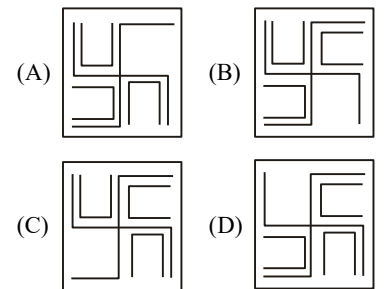
[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2017]

21. (D) From first to second figure, the number of sides increases by one. Similarly, third to fourth figure, we get answer figure (D).

22. Problem Figures



Answer Figures



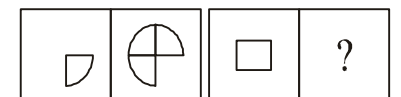
[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2017]

22. (B) From first to second figure, lower right side line are removed. Similarly, third to fourth figure, lower right side figure is removed. Hence, we get answer figure (B).

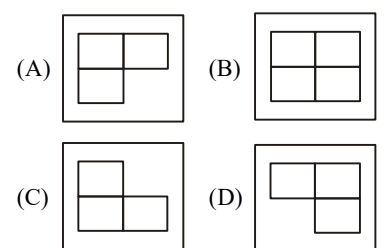
Direction (Q. No. 23 to 27)

In the following question, question mark (?) is given at the fourth place after three problem figures. There are some relation between first two figures. There should be a similar relation between third & fourth. Find out that figure from the answer figures which can be fitted at the place of the question mark (?)

23. Problem Figures



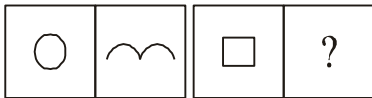
Answer Figures



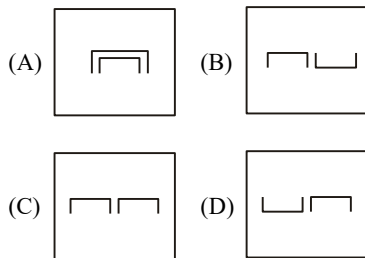
[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2016]

23. (A) First figure is the one-fourth part of the second figure. Similarly, third figure is the one-fourth part of the fourth figure. We get answer figure (A).

24. Problem Figures



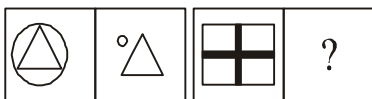
Answer Figures



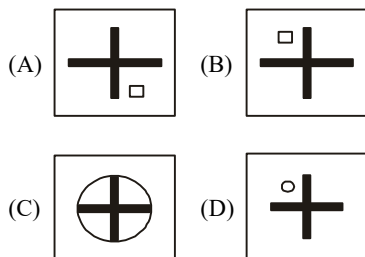
[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2016]

24. (C) First figure is divided into two parts and both parts are horizontally placed in second figure. Similarly, third figure is divided into two parts and both parts are horizontally placed in fourth figure.

25. Problem Figures



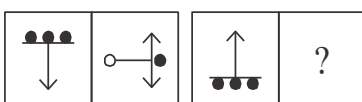
Answer Figures



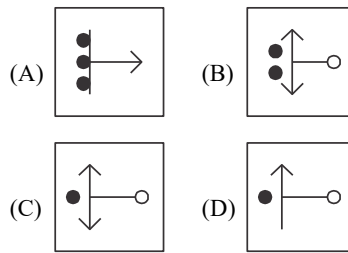
[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2016]

25. (B) From first to second figure, outer figure reduces in size and placed at left side of the triangle. Similarly, third to fourth figure, outer figure square reduces in size and placed at the left side of the inner figure. Hence, we get answer figure (B).

26. Problem Figures



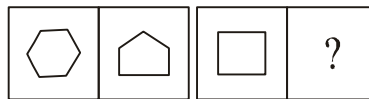
Answer Figures



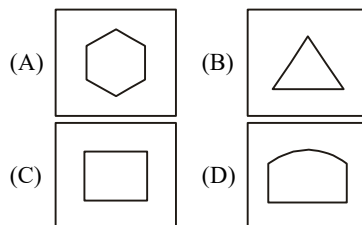
[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2016]

26. (C) As, first figure rotates 180° in third figure. Similarly, second figure rotates 180° in fourth figure.

27. Problem Figures



Answer Figures



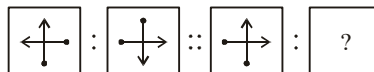
[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2016]

27. (B) From first to second figure, the number of sides reduces by one. Similarly third to fourth figure, the number of sides reduces by one. Therefore, we get answer figure (B)

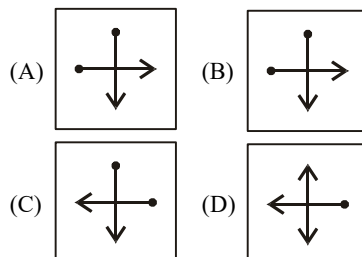
Direction (Q. No. 28 to 32)

A question mark (?) is placed on the fourth position, after three Problem figures in the question. There is a some relation between first two Problem figures. There should be a similar relation between third and fourth Problem Figures. Choose a figure from the answer figures (A), (B), (C) & (D), which can be fit at the place of question mark(?). Write the correct answer.

28. Problem Figures



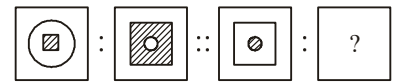
Answer Figures



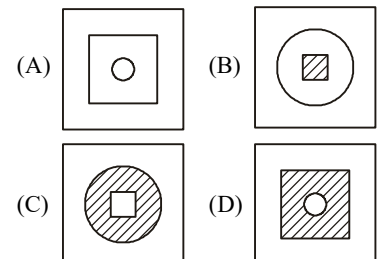
[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2015]

28. (C) First figure rotates 180° in second figure. Similarly, third figure rotates 180° in fourth figure.

29. Problem Figures



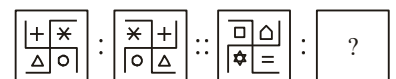
Answer Figures



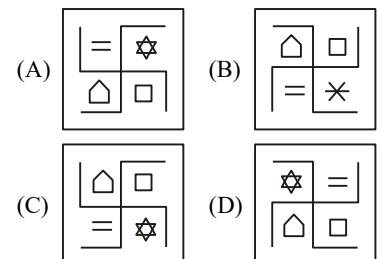
[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2015]

29. (C) From first to second figure, central figure becomes enlarge and moves outer side. Outer figure reduces in size and moves at the central position. In the same manner, we get answer figure (C) from the third figure.

30. Problem Figures



Answer Figures



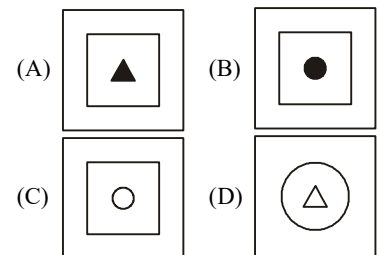
[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2015]

30. (C) Second figure is a mirror image of the first figure. Similarly, fourth figure will be the mirror image of the third figure. Hence, option (C) is correct.

31. Problem Figures



Answer Figures



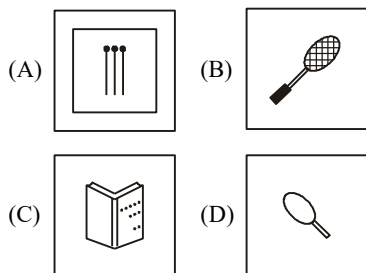
[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2015]

31. (B) From first to second figure, the outer figure becomes shorter and dark, then places at the centre. The centre figure being larger and goes to the outer position. Similarly, third to fourth figure, we get answer figure (B).

32. Problem Figures



Answer Figures



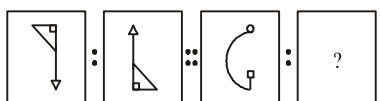
[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2015]

32. (B) The figure given in first figure is played by second figure. Similarly, the figure given in third figure is played by the figure given in answer figure (B).

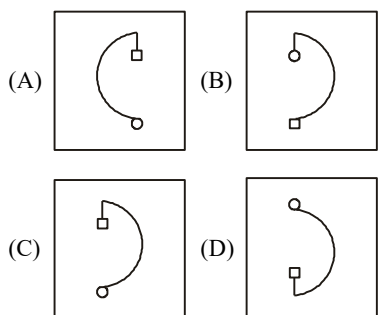
Direction (Q. No. 33 to 37)

In the given every question, two sets of the problem figures are given, a question mark (?) is placed in the second set. There is a some relation between first two problem figures. There should be a similar relation between third and fourth problem figure. Choose that figure from the answer figures which can be fit at the place of question mark (?). By choosing the correct answer, write it in the box given in front of every question attached with answer-sheet.

33. Problem Figures



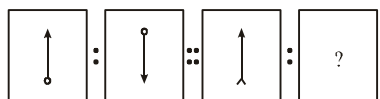
Answer Figures



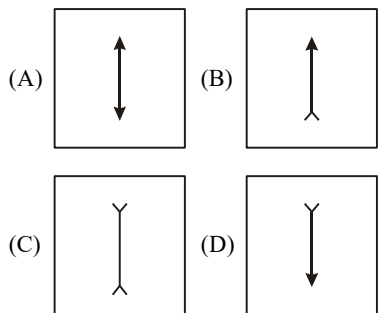
[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2014]

33. (C) First figure rotates 180° in second figure. Similarly, third figure rotates 180° in fourth figure.

34. Problem Figures



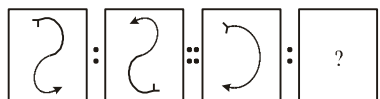
Answer Figures



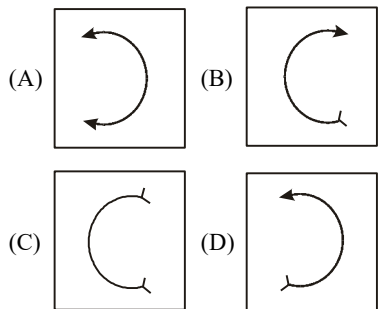
[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2014]

34. (D) First figure is vertically inverted in second figure. Similarly, third figure is vertically inverted in fourth figure.

35. Problem Figures



Answer Figures



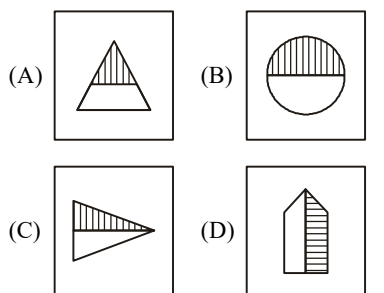
[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2014]

35. (B) First figure rotates 180° in second figure. Similarly, third figure rotates 180° in fourth figure.

36. Problem Figures



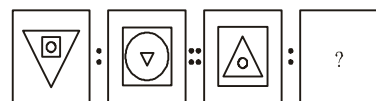
Answer Figures



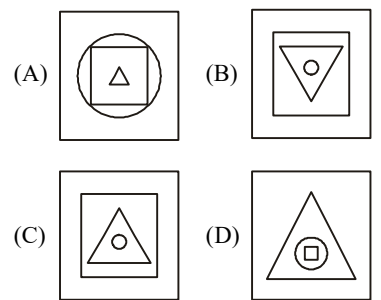
[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2014]

36. (C) From first to second figure, figure gets inverted and the number of sides decreases by 1. Similarly, third to fourth figure, we get answer figure (C).

37. Problem Figures



Answer Figures



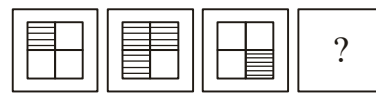
[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2014]

37. (D) Outermost figure of the first figure becomes inner most figure in the second figure. Similarly, outermost figure of the third figure becomes inner most figure in the fourth figure.

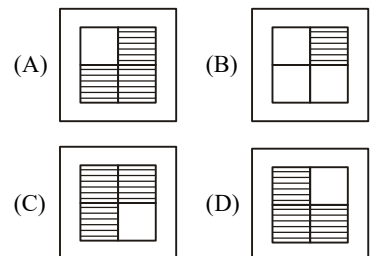
Direction (Q. No. 38 to 42)

Two sets are given of problem figures in each question. A question mark (?) is placed in the second set. There is a some relation between first two problem figures. There should be a similar relation between third and fourth problem figures. Choose that figure from answer figures which can fit at the place of question mark. By choosing the correct answer, write it in the box given in front of every question attached with answer-sheet.

38. Problem Figures



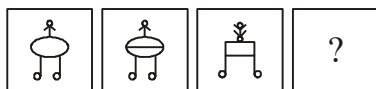
Answer Figures



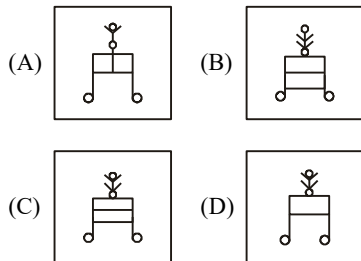
[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2013]

38. (A) First figure is the complete part of the second figure. Similarly, third figure is the complete part of the fourth figure. In this manner, the answer figure (A) is obtained.

39. Problem Figures



Answer Figures



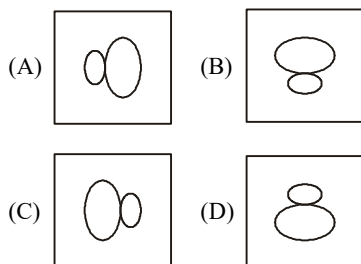
[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2013]

39. (C) As from the problem figure first to second, the horizontal line comes in the middle of the main figure. Similarly, we get answer figure (C) from the third figure.

40. Problem Figures



Answer Figures



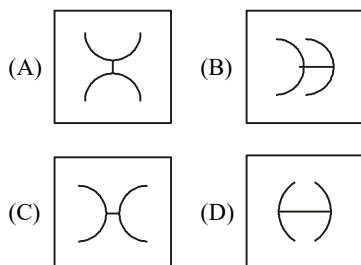
[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2013]

40. (B) First figure is vertically inverted in the second figure. Similarly, third figure is vertically inverted in the fourth figure. In this manner, answer figure (B) is obtained.

41. Problem Figures



Answer Figures



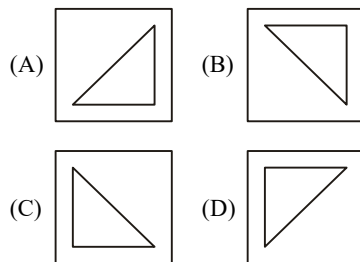
[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2013]

41. (D) From first to second figure, semi circles turn vertical on their same places and the middle small line becomes enlarge. In the same manner we get answer figure (D) from the problem figure.

42. Problem Figures



Answer Figures



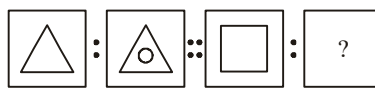
[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2013]

42. (A) First figure is inverted in the second figure. Similarly, third figure is inverted in the fourth figure. In this manner, answer figure (A) is obtained.

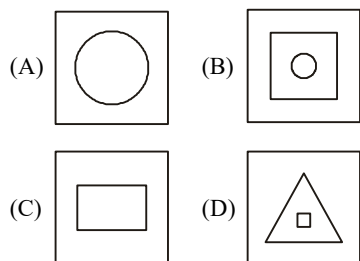
Direction (Q. No. 43 to 47)

In every question after three problem figures, a question mark (?) is placed at the fourth position. There is a some relation between first two problem figures. There should be a similar relation between third and fourth problem figures. Choose that figure from the answer figures which can be fit at the place of the question mark (?). By Choosing the correct answer, write it in the box in front of given every question attached with answer-sheet.

43. Problem Figures



Answer Figures



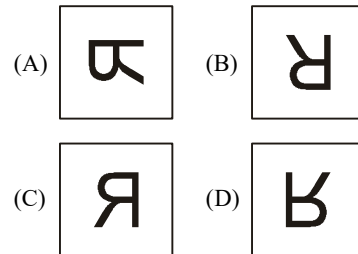
[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2012]

43. (B) From figure first to second, a small circle comes inside the main figure. Similarly, third to fourth figure, a small circle comes inside the main figure. We get answer figure (B)

44. Problem Figures



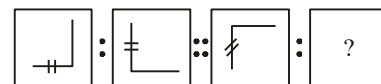
Answer Figures



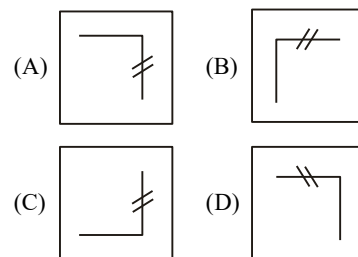
[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2012]

44. (D) From first to second figure, figure gets vertically inverted. Similarly, third to fourth figure, figure gets vertically inverted. We get answer figure (D)

45. Problem Figures



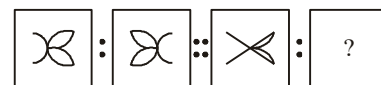
Answer Figures



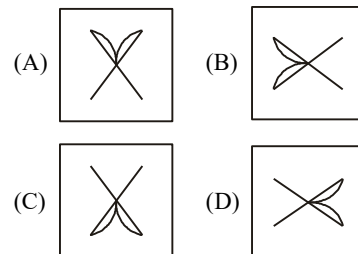
[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2012]

45. (D) First figure rotates 90° clockwise in second figure. Similarly, third figure rotates 90° clockwise in answer figure (D).

46. Problem Figures



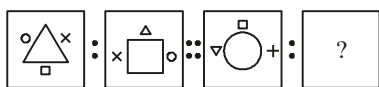
Answer Figures



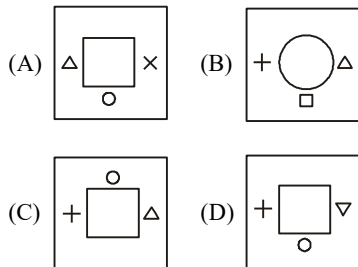
[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2012]

46. (B) Second figure is the mirror image of first figure. Similarly, answer figure (B) is the mirror image of the third figure.

47. Problem Figures



Answer Figures



[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2012]

47. (D) From first to second figure, the lower figure increases in size and moves at the central position. The middle figure reduces in size and moves upper side of the central figure. Similarly, answer figure and right side figures interchange their positions. (D) will get from the third figure.

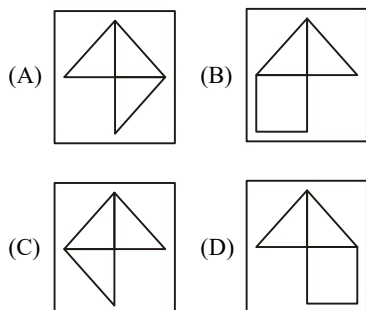
Direction (Q. No. 48 to 52)

In every question, after three problem figures, a question mark (?) is placed at the fourth position. There is a some relation between first two problem figures. There should be a similar relation between third and four problem figures. Choose that figure from the answer figures, which can be fit at the place of the question mark. By choosing the correct answer, write it in the box given in front of every question attached with answer-sheet.

48. Problem Figures



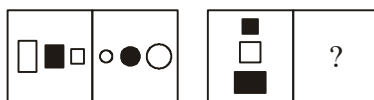
Answer Figures



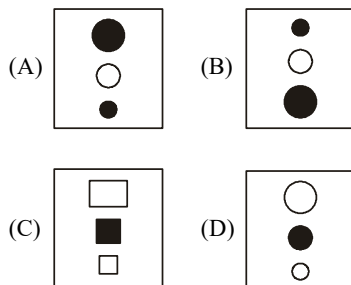
[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2011]

48. (A) From first to second figure, one-third part of the figure joins in lower right. Similarly, answer figure (A) will get from the third figure.

49. Problem Figures



Answer Figures



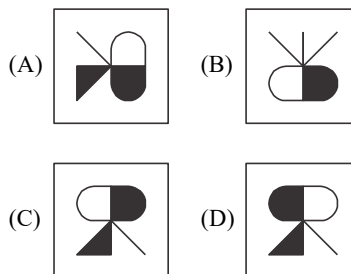
[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2011]

49. (A) From first to second figure, all figures convert into circles from right to left. Similarly, all figures convert into circles from top to bottom. We get answer figure (A).

50. Problem Figures



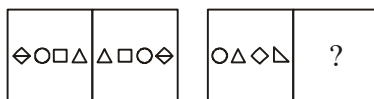
Answer Figures



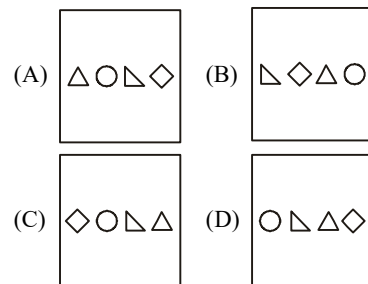
[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2011]

50. (D) As, after rotating the first figure at 90° in clockwise direction and darkening its image in the second figure is obtained. Similarly, after rotating third figure 90° in clockwise direction and darkening its image is obtained. Answer figure (D) will be obtained.

51. Problem Figures



Answer Figures



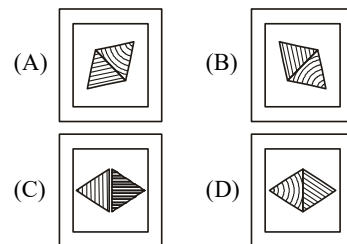
[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2011]

51. (B) From first to second figure, all figures rotate right to left. Similarly third to fourth figure, all figures rotate right to left. We get answer figure (B)

52. Problem Figures



Answer Figures



[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2011]

52. (D) First figure rotates 90° anti-clockwise in second figure. Similarly, third figure rotates 90° anti-clockwise in fourth figure.

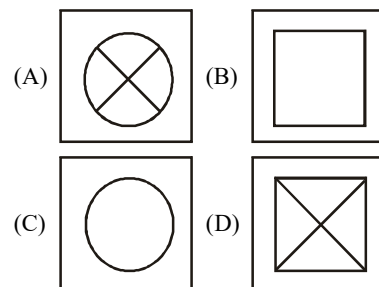
Direction (Q. No. 53 to 57)

In every following question, as the relation of the first figure with second figure, Similarly, third figure is related to any one of the given answer figure. Encircle the option to the correct answer.

53. Problem Figures



Answer Figures



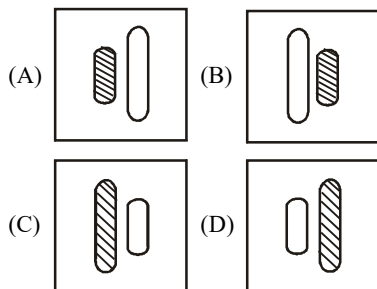
[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2010]

53. (A) From first to second figure, figure is divided into four equal parts. Similarly, circle is divided into four equal parts in answer figure (A).

54. Problem Figures



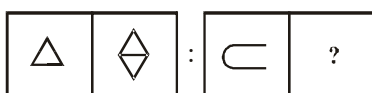
Answer Figures



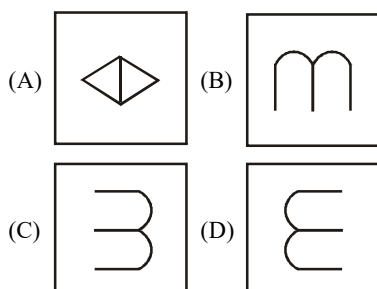
[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2010]

54. (A) From first to second figure, the figure given below gets shaded up. Similarly, the right side figure is shaded to the left.

55. Problem Figures



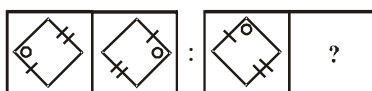
Answer Figures



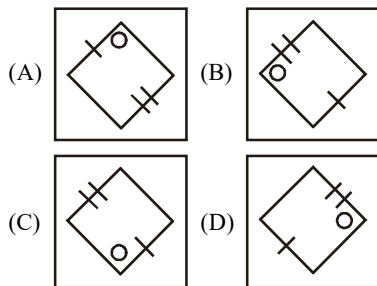
[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2010]

55. (D) From first to second figure, first figure comes down and joins to the first figure. Similarly, answer figure (D) will get from the third figure.

56. Problem Figures



Answer Figures



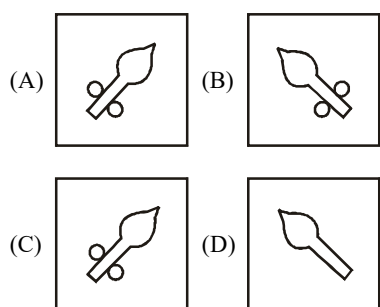
[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2010]

56. (C) From first to second figure, corner circle moves in opposite direction. The line segments on the sides of square change positions. Similarly, answer figure (C) will get from the third figure.

57. Problem Figures



Answer Figures



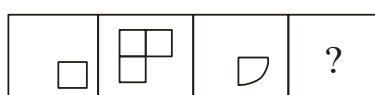
[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2010]

57. (B) As, first figure moves 90° anti-clockwise direction in second figure. Similarly, third figure moves 90° anti-clockwise direction and we get the answer figure (B).

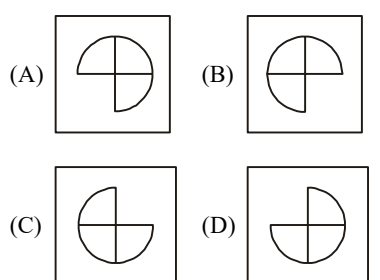
Direction (Q. No. 58 to 67)

In each of the following question, as first figure is related to second figure. Similarly, third figure is also related to any one figure of the answer figure. Encircle the correct answer figure.

58. Problem Figures



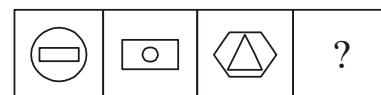
Answer Figures



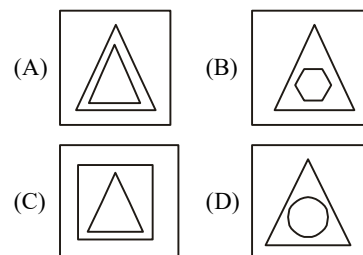
[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2009]

58. (B) As, one part of a complete square is shown in the first problem figure and the remaining part is shown in the second problem figure. Similarly, one part of a circle is shown in third problem figure and the remaining part will be obtain in answer figure (B).

59. Problem Figures



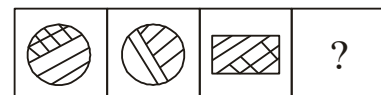
Answer Figures



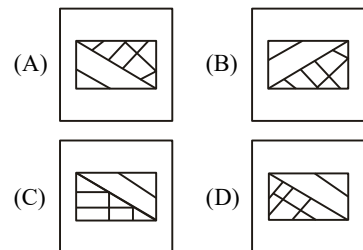
[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2009]

59. (B) As, from first to second figure, the larger figure becomes smaller and goes inside and the smaller figure becomes larger and comes out. Similarly, from third to fourth figure, the larger figure becomes smaller and goes inside and the smaller figure becomes larger and comes out.

60. Problem Figures



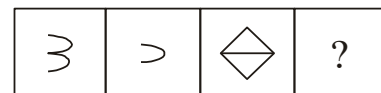
Answer Figures



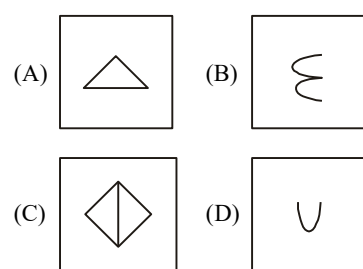
[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2009]

60. (D) As, from first to second figure, main figure rotates 90° in clockwise direction. In which the total of two (One from front and back) lines are reduced. The same type of change will be third to answer figure.

61. Problem Figures



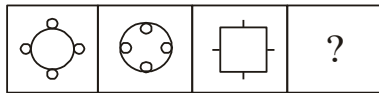
Answer Figures



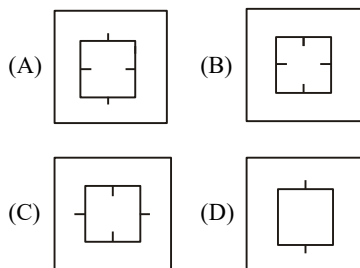
[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2009]

61. (A) As, from first to second figure, one of the parts of the main figure disappears. Similarly, From third figure to answer figure, one of the parts of the main figure disappears.

62. Problem Figures



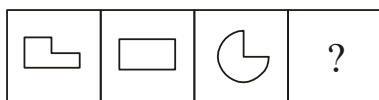
Answer Figures



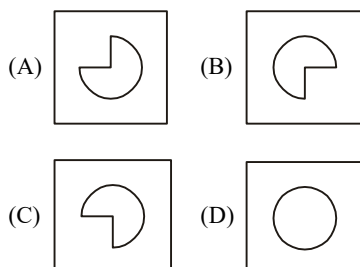
[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2009]

62. (B) In first figure, four small circles go inside in second figure. Similarly, in third figure, four line segments go inside in answer figure (B).

63. Problem Figures



Answer Figures

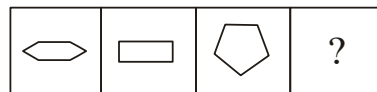


[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2009]

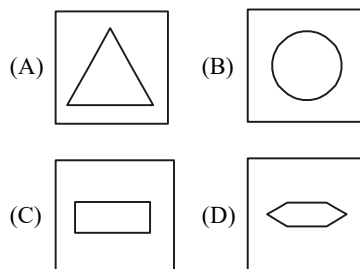
63. (D) As the remaining part of the rectangle in first problem figure becomes complete in second

problem figure. Similarly, the remaining part of the circle in third figure will complete in answer figure (D).

64. Problem Figures



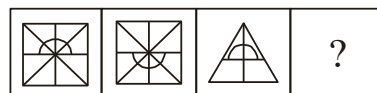
Answer Figures



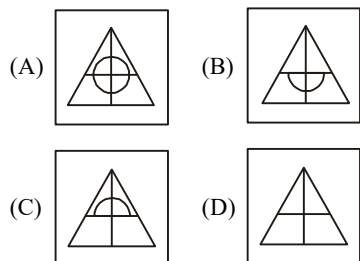
[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2009]

64. (A) As, from first to second figure the number of sides reduces by two. Similarly, from third to answer figure, the number of sides reduces by two.

65. Problem Figures



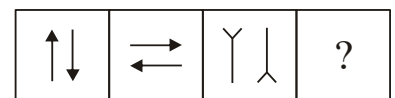
Answer Figures



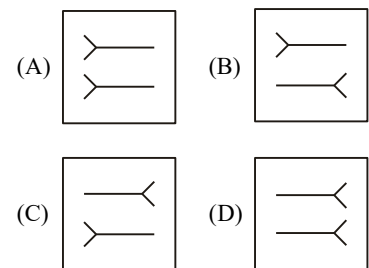
[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2009]

65. (B) As, from first to second figure, the middle semi-circle rotates 180° . Similarly, third to answer figure, the middle semi-circle rotates 180° .

66. Problem Figures



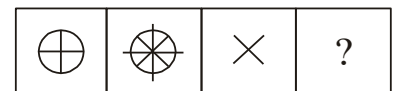
Answer Figures



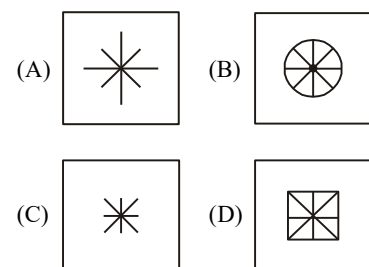
[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2009]

66. (C) From first to second figure, both arrows rotate 90° in clockwise direction. Similarly, third to answer Figure, both figures rotate 90° in clockwise direction.

67. Problem Figures



Answer Figures



[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2009]

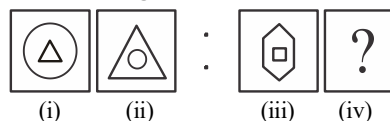
67. (C) From first to second figure, the size of the sign (+) in the main figure becomes slightly larger and the sign ($\times$) added to it. Similarly, third to answer figure, the size of the sign ($\times$) becomes slightly larger and the sign (+) is added to it.

Important Questions

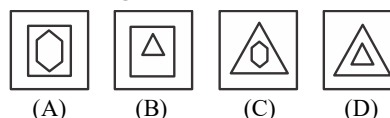
Direction (Q. No. 1 to 59)

The figure in each of the following questions is given in two groups. First group is for question figures and second group is for answer figures. There is a relation between both figures of first pair of question. Similarly, this relation is between third figure and fourth figure. Which figure will be formed by the answer on the question mark (?)

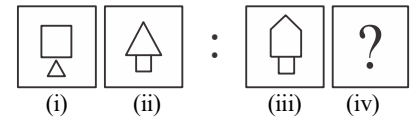
1. Question Figures



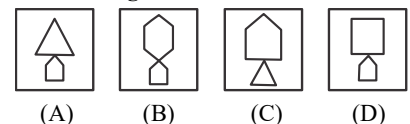
Answer Figures



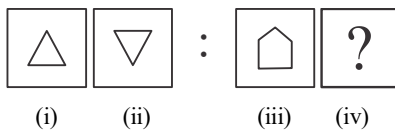
2. Question Figures



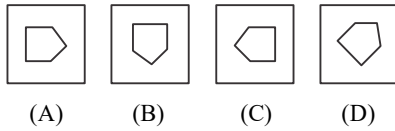
Answer Figures



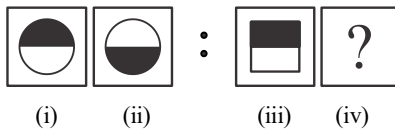
3. Question Figures



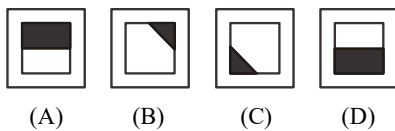
Answer Figures



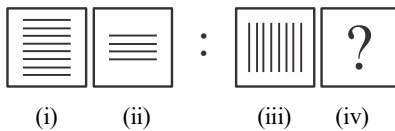
4. Question Figures



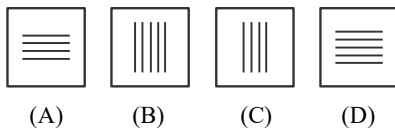
Answer Figures



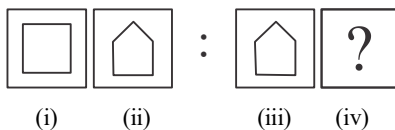
5. Question Figures



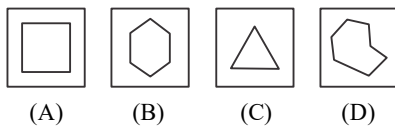
Answer Figures



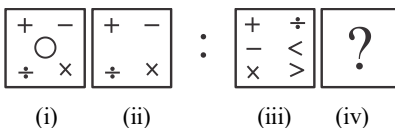
6. Question Figures



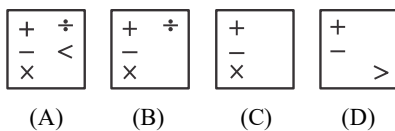
Answer Figures



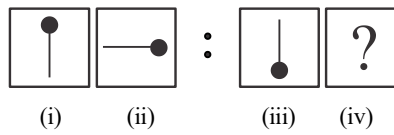
7. Question Figures



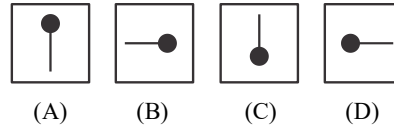
Answer Figures



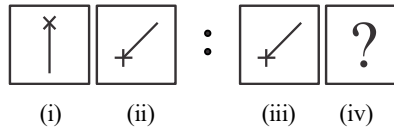
8. Question Figures



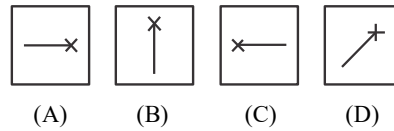
Answer Figures



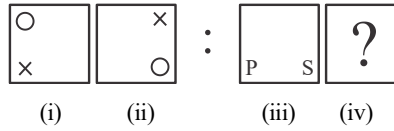
9. Question Figures



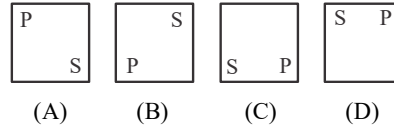
Answer Figures



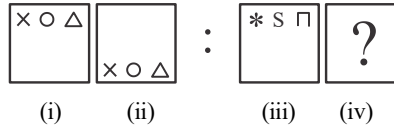
10. Question Figures



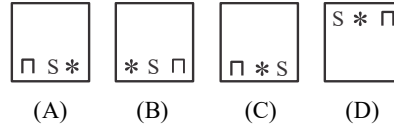
Answer Figures



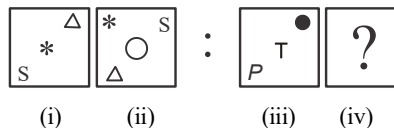
11. Question Figures



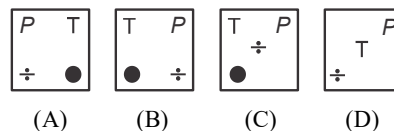
Answer Figures



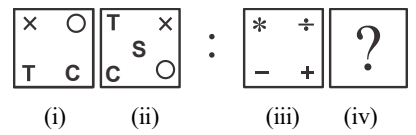
12. Question Figures



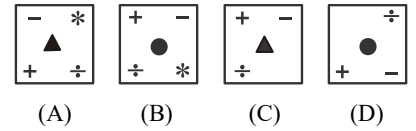
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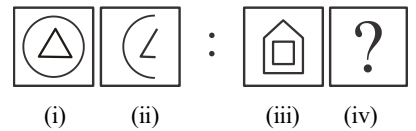
13. Question Figures



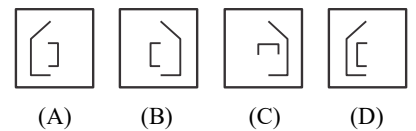
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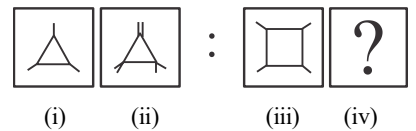
14. Question Figures



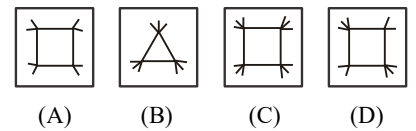
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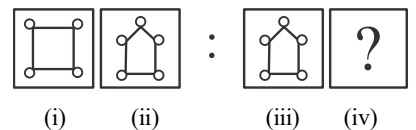
15. Question Figures



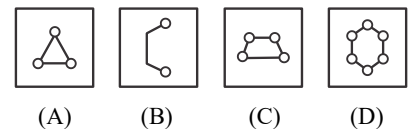
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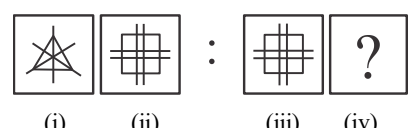
16. Question Figures



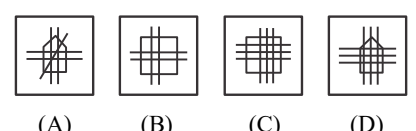
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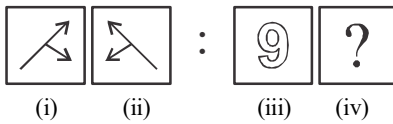
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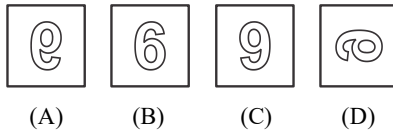
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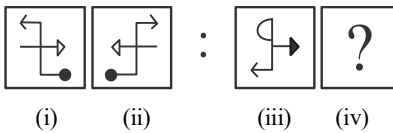
18. Question Figures



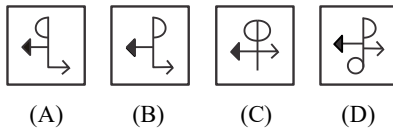
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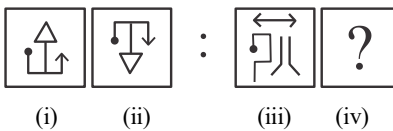
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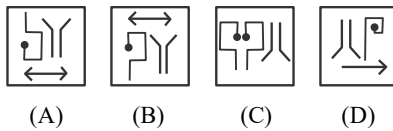
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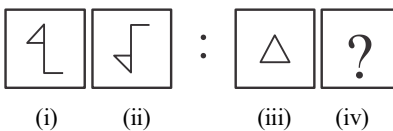
20. Question Figures



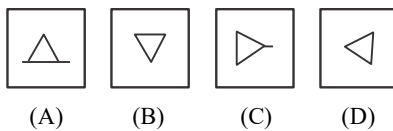
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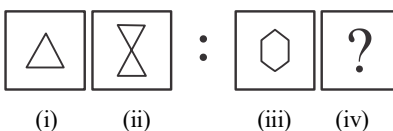
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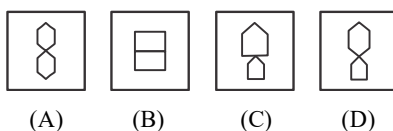
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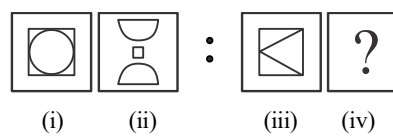
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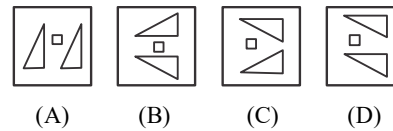
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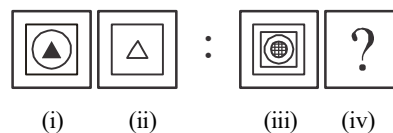
23. Question Figures



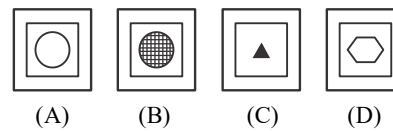
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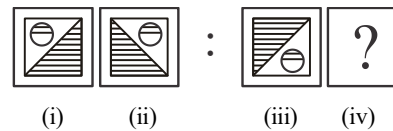
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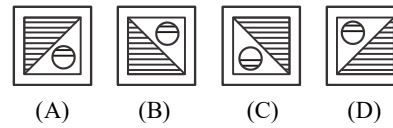
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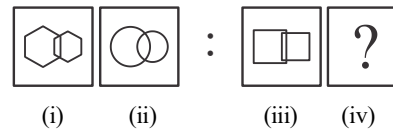
25. Question Figures



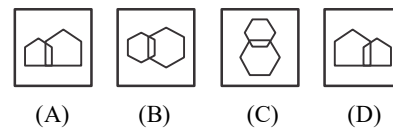
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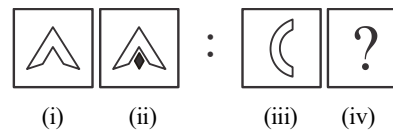
26. Question Figures



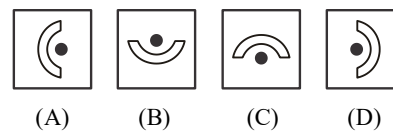
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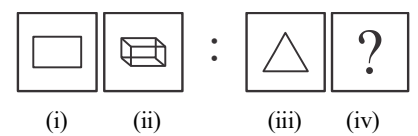
27. Question Figures



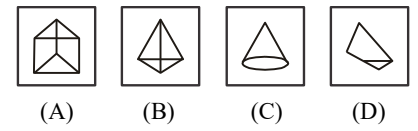
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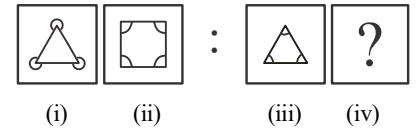
28. Question Figures



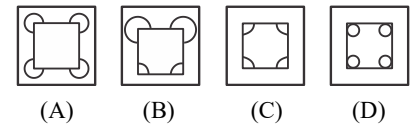
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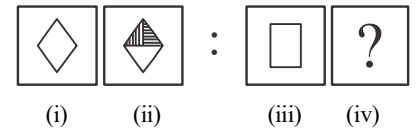
29. Question Figures



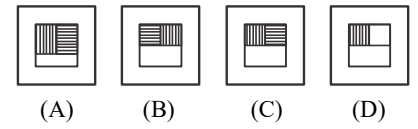
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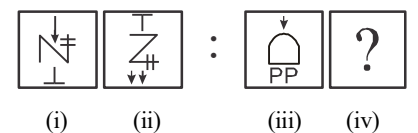
30. Question Figures



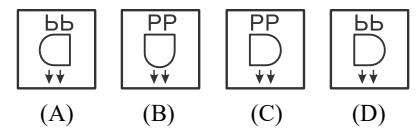
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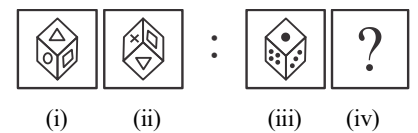
31. Question Figures



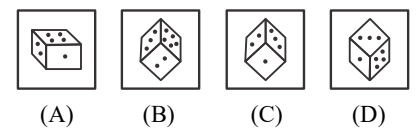
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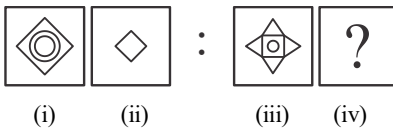
32. Question Figures



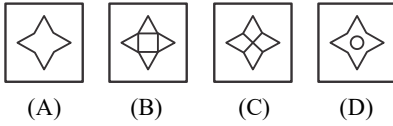
Answer Figures



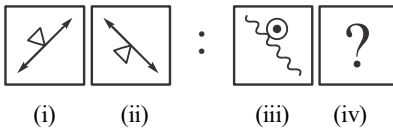
33. Question Figures



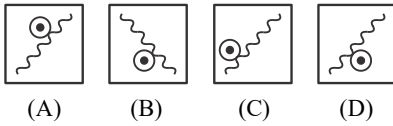
Answer Figures



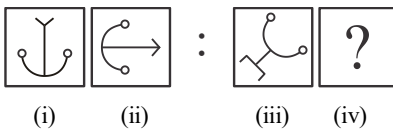
34. Question Figures



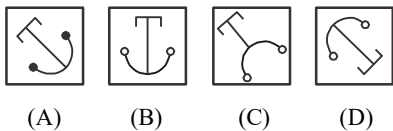
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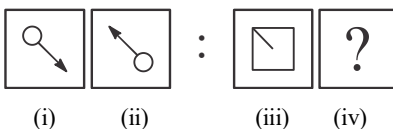
35. Question Figures



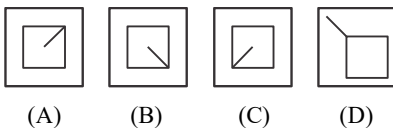
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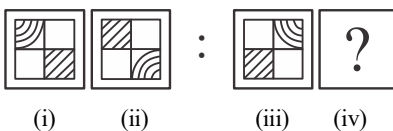
36. Question Figures



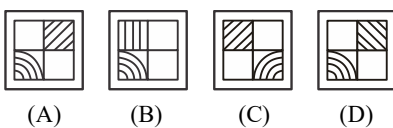
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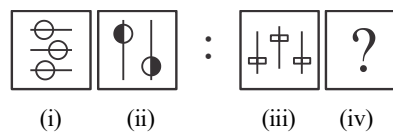
37. Question Figures



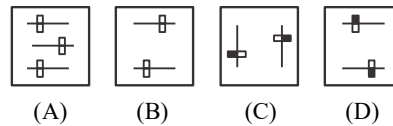
Answer Figures



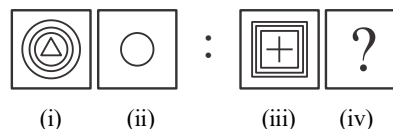
38. Question Figures



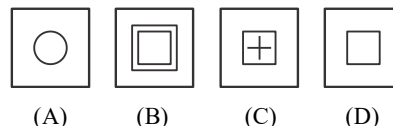
Answer Figures



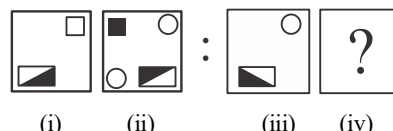
39. Question Figures



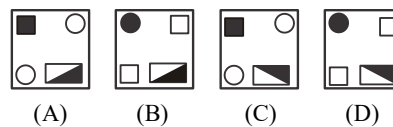
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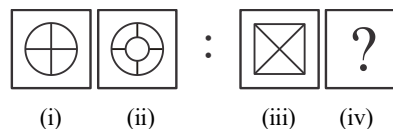
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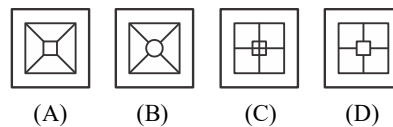
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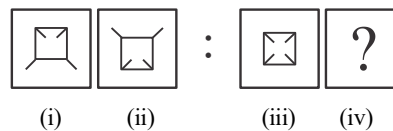
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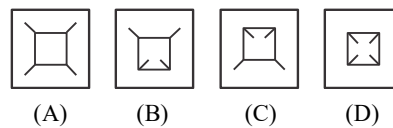
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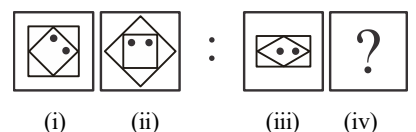
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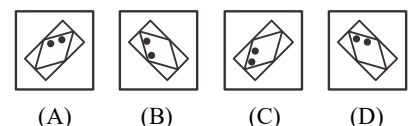
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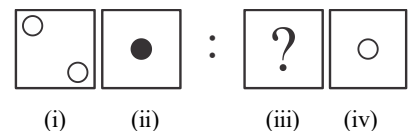
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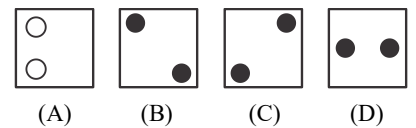
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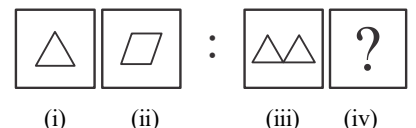
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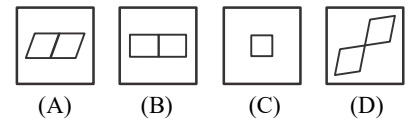
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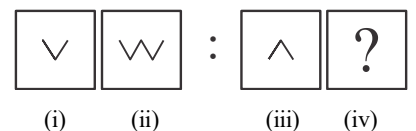
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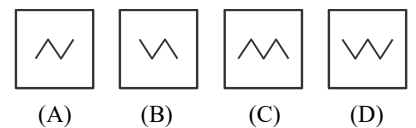
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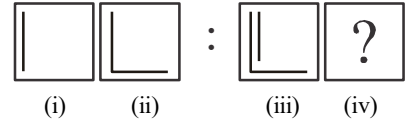
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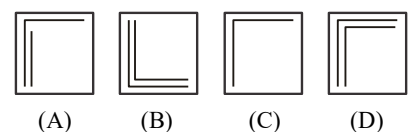
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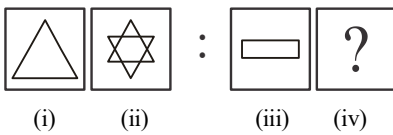
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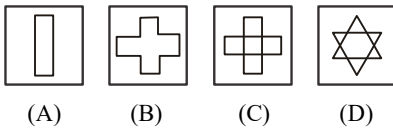
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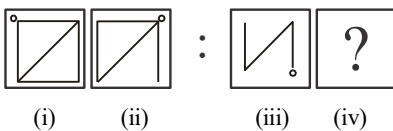
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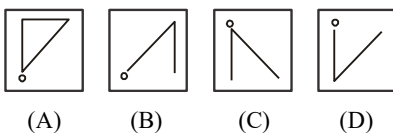
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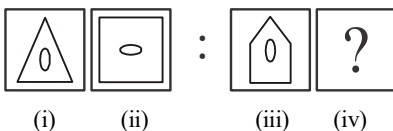
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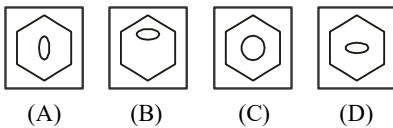
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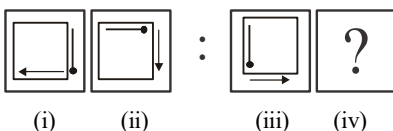
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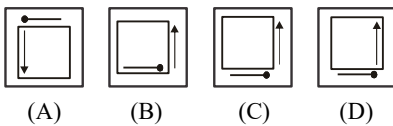
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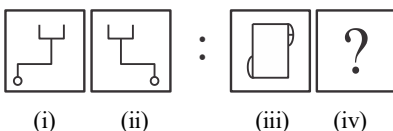
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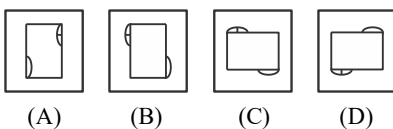
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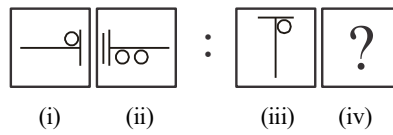
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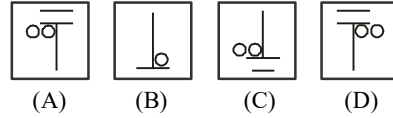
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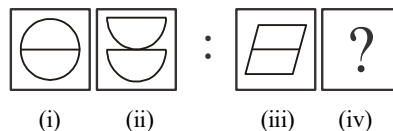
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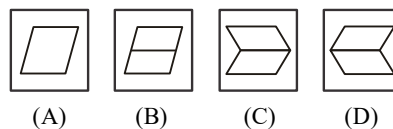
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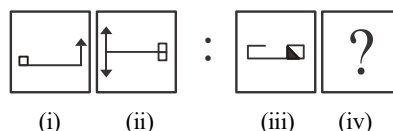
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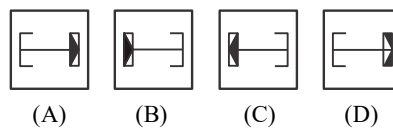
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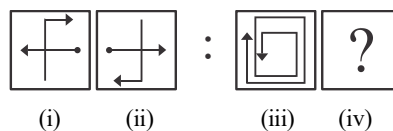
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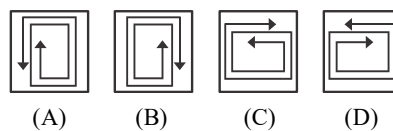
Answer Figures



56. Question Figures



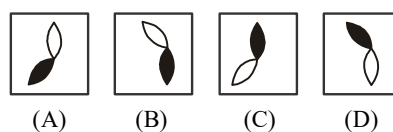
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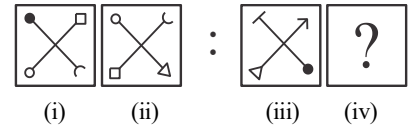
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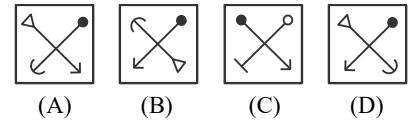
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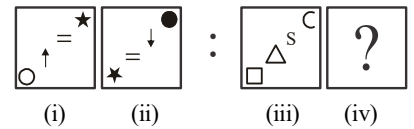
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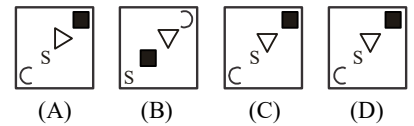
Answer Figures



59. Question Figures



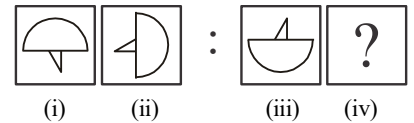
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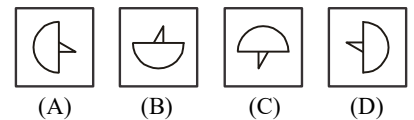
Direction (Q. No. 60 to 130)

Choose the related figure from the given answer figures.

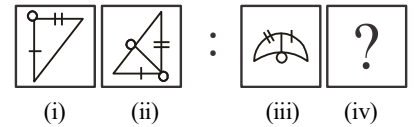
60. Question Figures



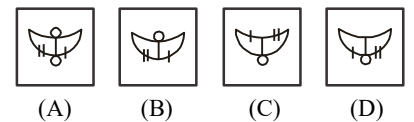
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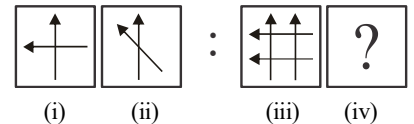
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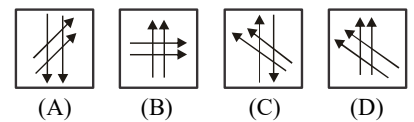
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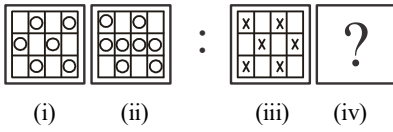
62. Question Figures



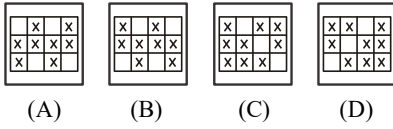
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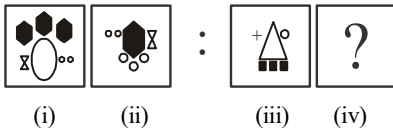
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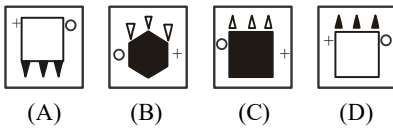
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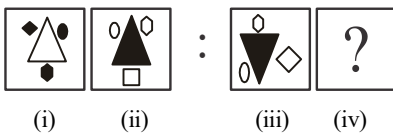
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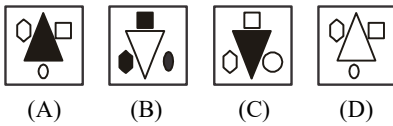
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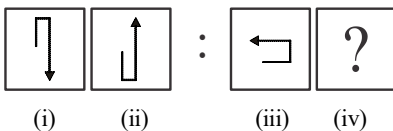
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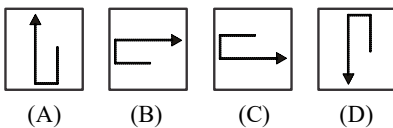
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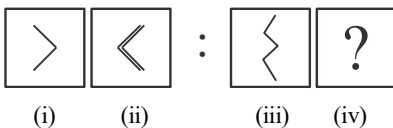
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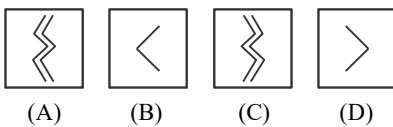
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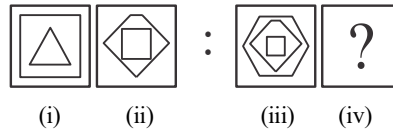
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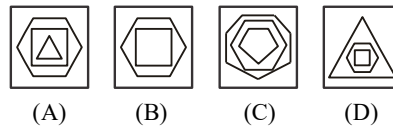
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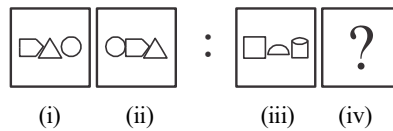
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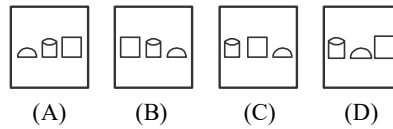
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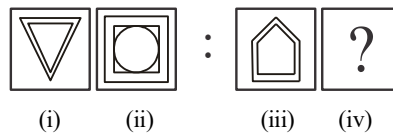
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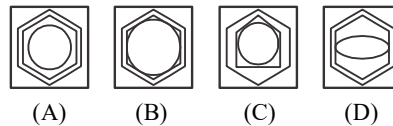
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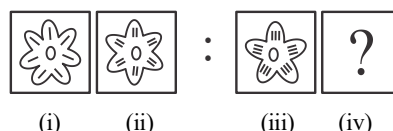
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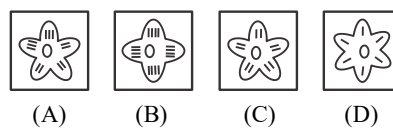
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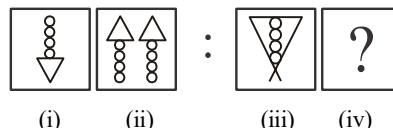
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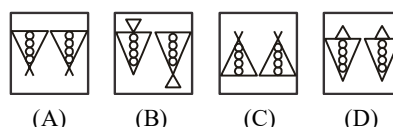
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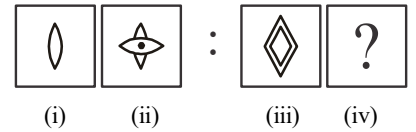
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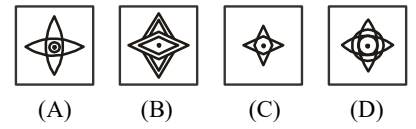
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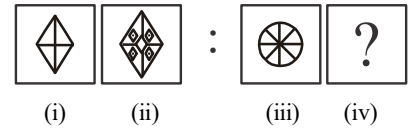
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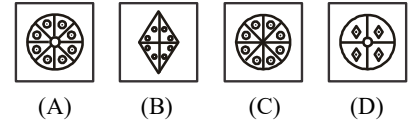
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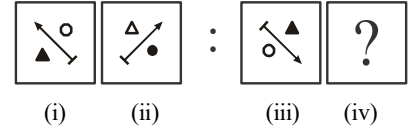
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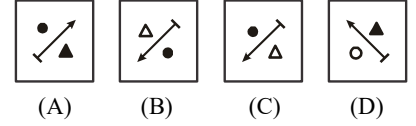
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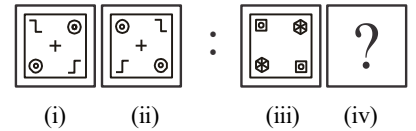
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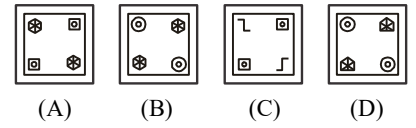
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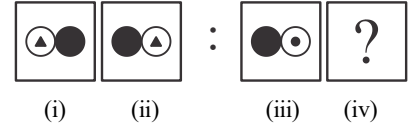
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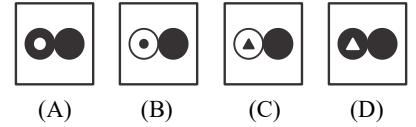
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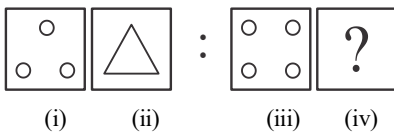
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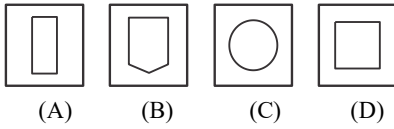
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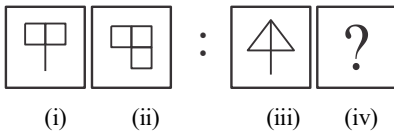
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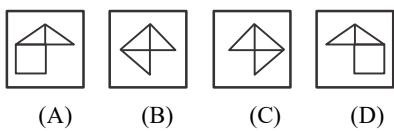
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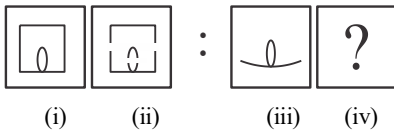
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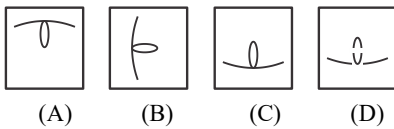
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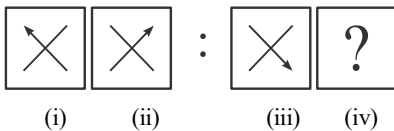
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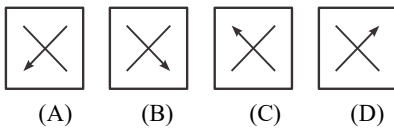
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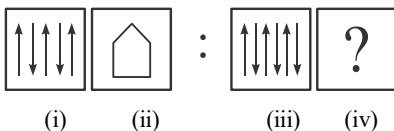
81. Question Figures



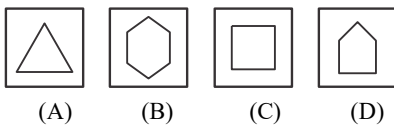
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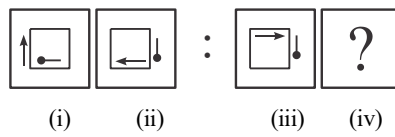
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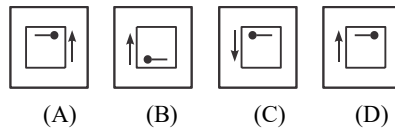
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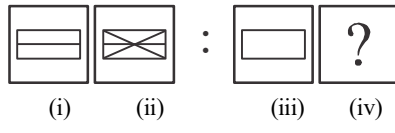
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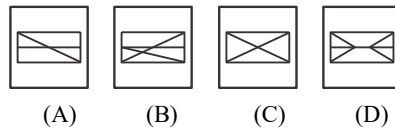
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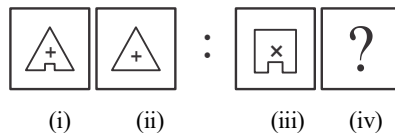
84. Question Figures



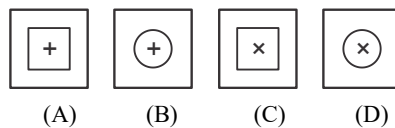
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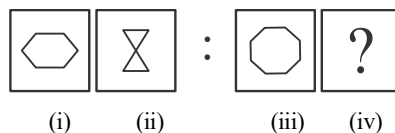
85. Question Figures



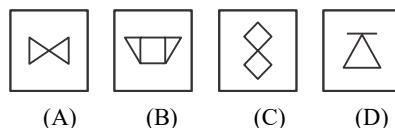
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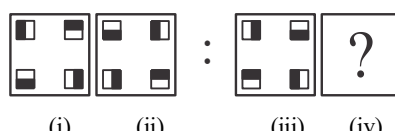
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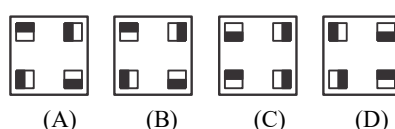
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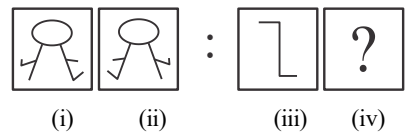
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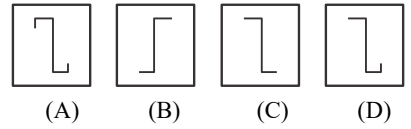
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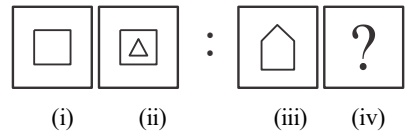
88. Question Figures



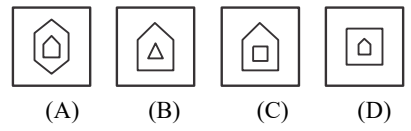
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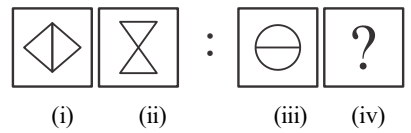
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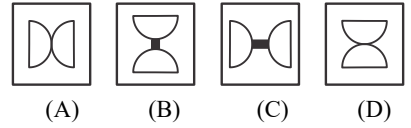
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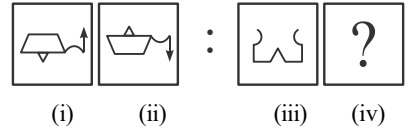
90. Question Figures



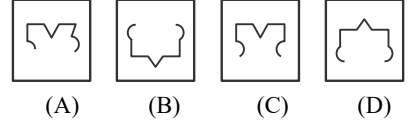
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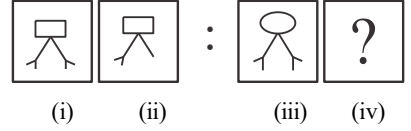
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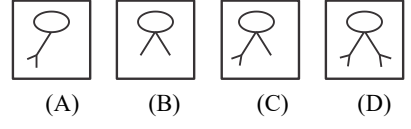
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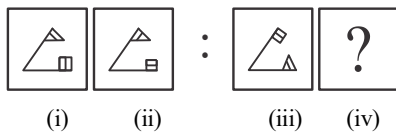
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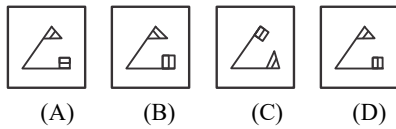
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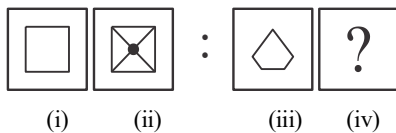
93. Question Figures



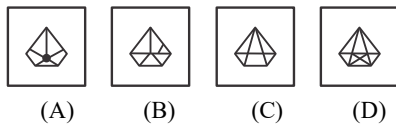
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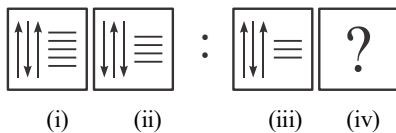
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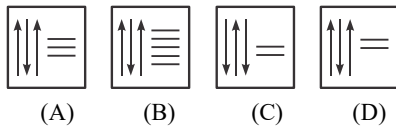
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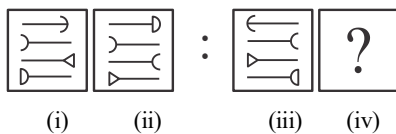
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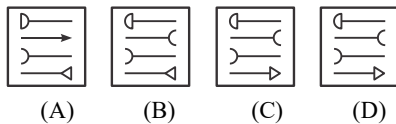
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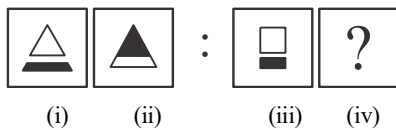
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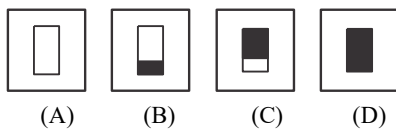
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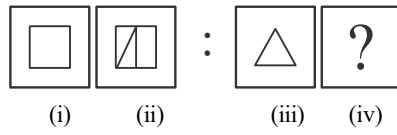
97. Question Figures



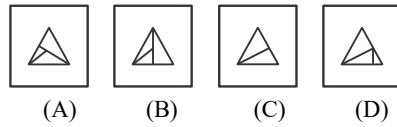
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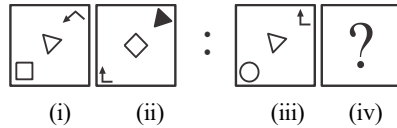
98. Question Figures



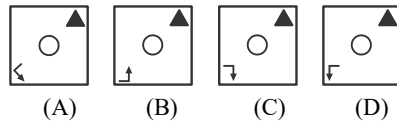
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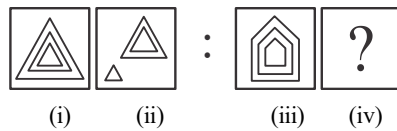
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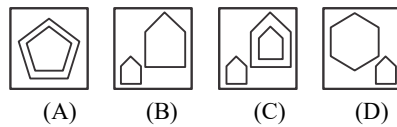
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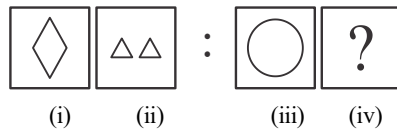
100. Question Figures



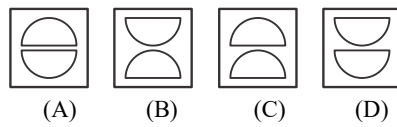
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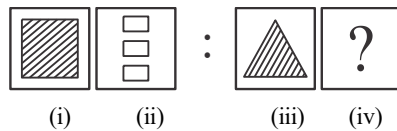
101. Question Figures



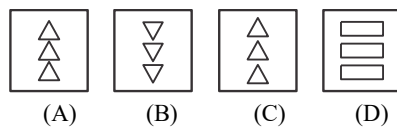
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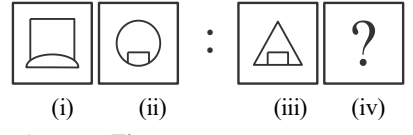
102. Question Figures



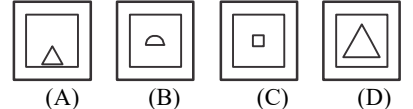
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103. Question Figures

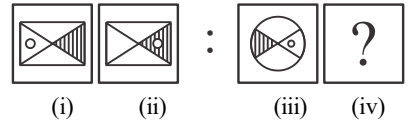


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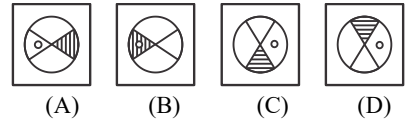


[JNV 2007]

104. Question Figures

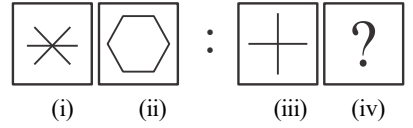


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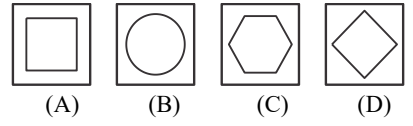


[JNV 2009]

105. Question Figures

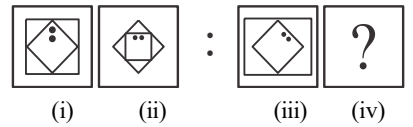


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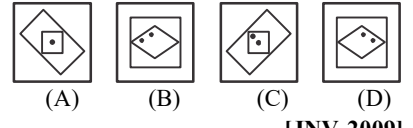


[JNV 2009]

106. Question Figures

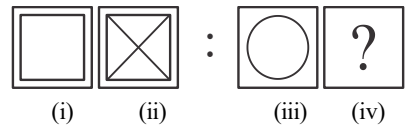


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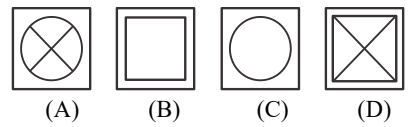


[JNV 2009]

107. Question Figures

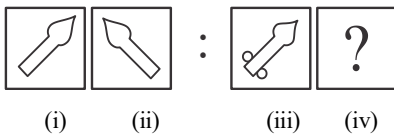


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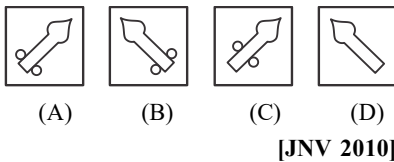


[JNV 2010]

108. Question Figures

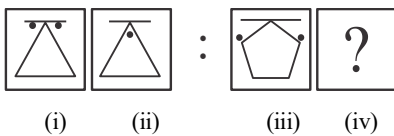


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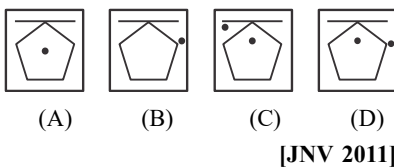


[JNV 2010]

109. Question Figures

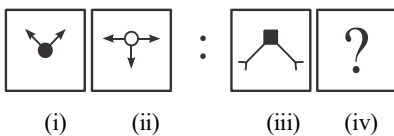


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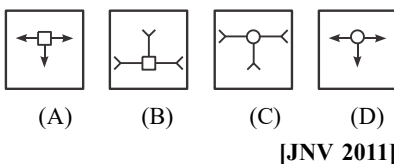


[JNV 2011]

110. Question Figures

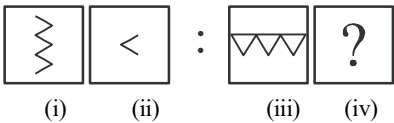


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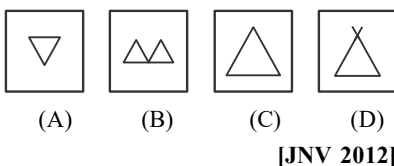


[JNV 2011]

111. Question Figures

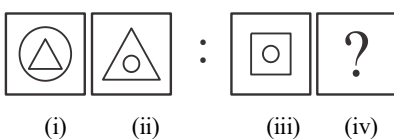


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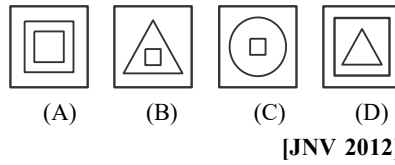
[JNV 2012]

112. Question Figures



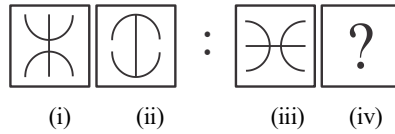
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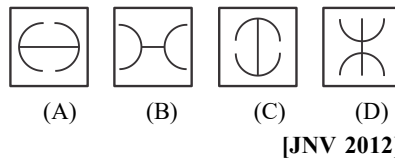


[JNV 2012]

113. Question Figures

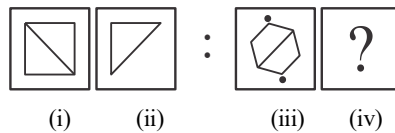


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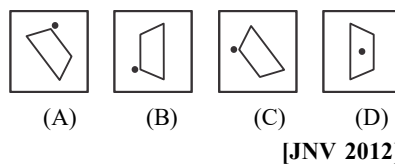


[JNV 2012]

114. Question Figures

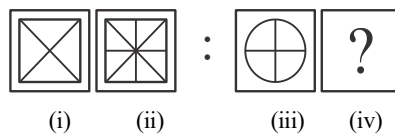


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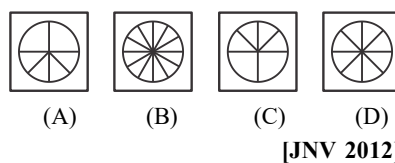


[JNV 2012]

115. Question Figures

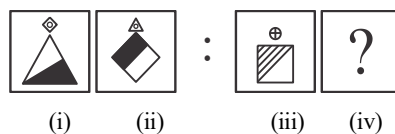


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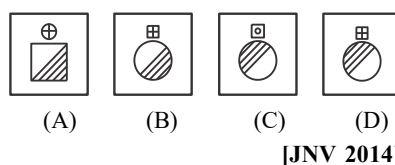


[JNV 2012]

116. Question Figures

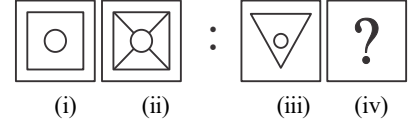


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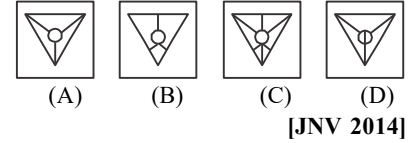


[JNV 2014]

117. Question Figures



Answer Figures

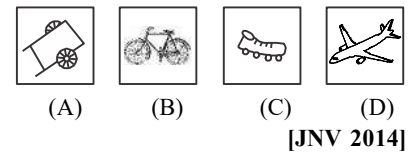


[JNV 2014]

118. Question Figures

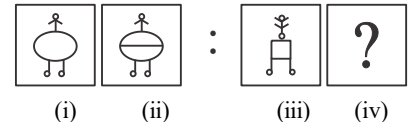


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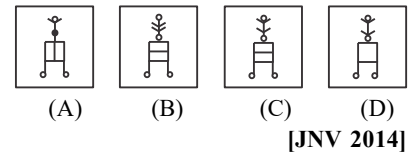


[JNV 2014]

119. Question Figures

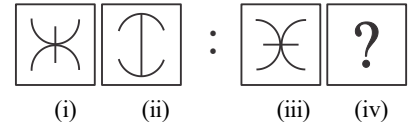


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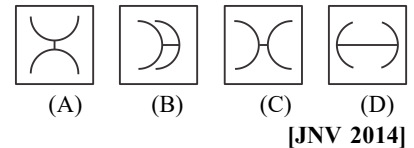


[JNV 2014]

120. Question Figures

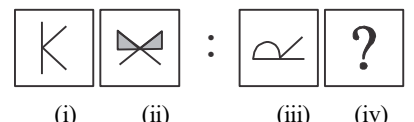


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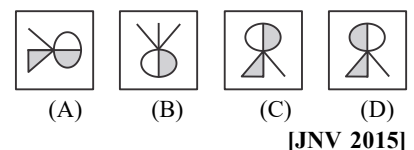


[JNV 2014]

121. Question Figures

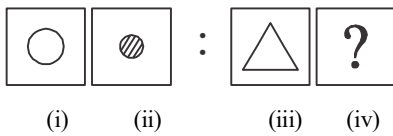


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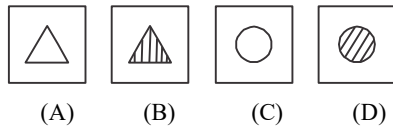


[JNV 2015]

122. Question Figures

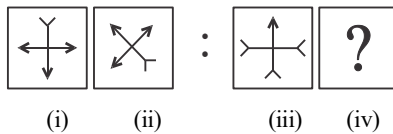


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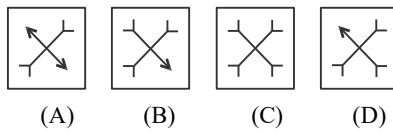


[JNV 2015]

123. Question Figures

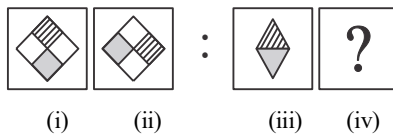


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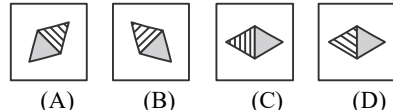


[JNV 2015]

124. Question Figures

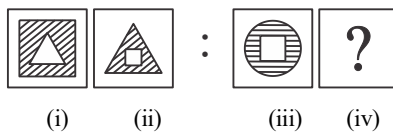


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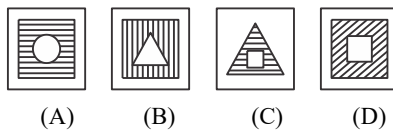


[JNV 2016]

125. Question Figures

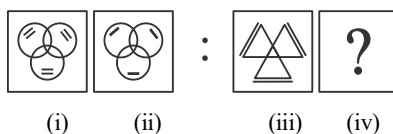


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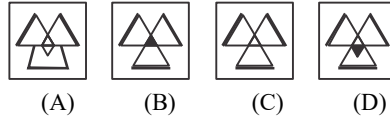
[JNV 2016]

126. Question Figures



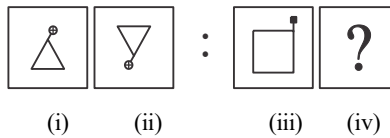
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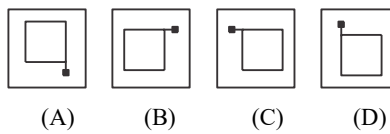
[JNV 2016]

127. Question Figures



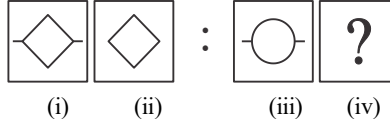
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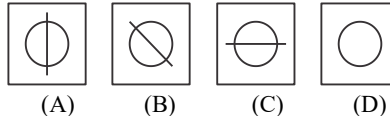
[JNV 2017]

128. Question Figures



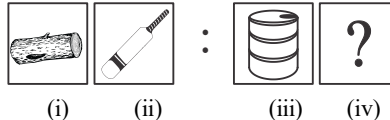
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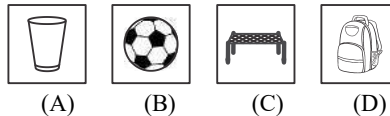
[JNV 2017]

129. Question Figures



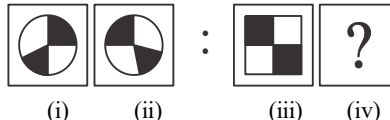
(i) (ii) (iii) (iv)

Answer Figures



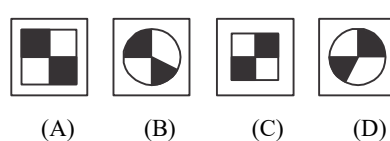
[JNV 2017]

130. Question Figures



(i) (ii) (iii) (iv)

Answer Figures



[JNV 1996]

Solutions

- (A) From figure (i) to (ii), the outer figure is getting smaller inside and at the same time inner figure is getting bigger outside. The same logic applies from figure (iii) to (iv). So option (A) is correct.
- (D) From figure (i) to (ii), the bigger rectangle changes to smaller and adds at the bottom. At the same time the smaller triangle changes to bigger and adds at the top. Then from figure (iii) to (iv), pentagon changes to smaller and adds at the bottom and rectangle changes to bigger and at the top. So option (D) is correct.
- (B) From shape (i) to (ii), the original shape completely reverse. Hence, the original shape from image (iii) to (iv) will be reversed. So option (B) is correct.
- (D) From shape (i) to (ii), the black part becomes white and the white part becomes black of the circle. Similarly, from shape (iii) to (iv) figure, we get answer figure (D). Hence, option (D) is correct.
- (C) In question figure (i) to (ii), eight lines have reduced to four in the same direction. Similarly, figure (iii) to (iv), we get four vertical lines.
- (B) From shape (i) to (ii), the rectangle changes to pentagon. Hence, pentagon changes to hexagon. Hence, option (B) is correct.
- (A) From figure (i) to (ii), five shapes are reduced to four. Hence, six shapes are reduced to five from figure (iii) to (iv). So option (A) is correct.
- (D) From shape (i) to (ii), shape rotates 90° in the clockwise direction. Hence, the shape rotates 90° in the clockwise direction from shape (iii) to (iv). Hence, option (D) is correct.
- (A) From shape (i) to (ii), the shape rotates 135° in anticlockwise direction. Hence, from shape (iii) to (iv), the shape rotates 135° in anticlockwise direction. Hence, option (A) is correct.

10. (D) From figure (i) to (ii), both shapes O and × are changed their place. Hence, from figure (iii) to (iv), P and S are changed their place and option (D) is correct.

11. (B) From figure (i) to (ii), all shapes come from top to bottom. Similarly, from figure (iii) to (iv), all shapes comes from top to bottom. So option (B) is correct.

12. (C) From figure (i) to (ii), S and Δ interchange their place *i.e.*, is they diagonally changed their place. (*) moves at corner and new image comes in the place of it. This will happen from figure (iii) to (iv). Hence, option (C) is correct.

13. (A) From figure (i) to (ii), there is a sequence of changing place  where, N indicates new shapes. Same logic applied from image (iii) to (iv). So option (A) is correct.

14. (D) From figure (i) to (ii), the original shape changes to half after cutting from the right side. Hence, same logic applies from figure (iii) to (iv). So option (D) is correct.

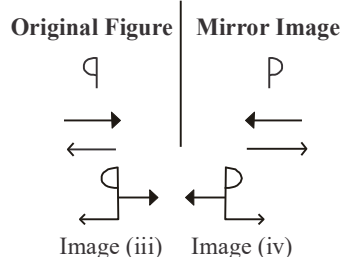
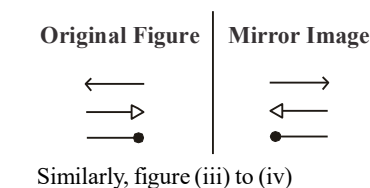
15. (A) From figure (i) to (ii), oneline is added at three corners of the triangle and the number of lines are two at three corners of the triangle. Similarly, from figure (iii) to (iv), the number of lines is changed from single to double. So option (A) is correct.

16. (D) From shape (i) to (ii), one line is added to the rectangle and changes to the pentagon and it has five shapes at corners. Similarly, from figure (iii) to (iv), pentagon will be Hexagon and it has 6 shapes at six corners. So option (D) is correct.

17. (A) From figure (i) to (ii), the number of intersecting lines is equal to the number of sides. Similarly, (iii) to (iv), figure; The number of intersecting lines is equal to the number of sides.

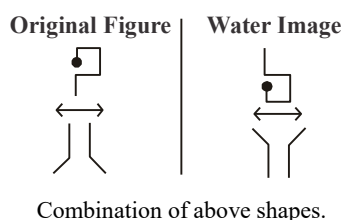
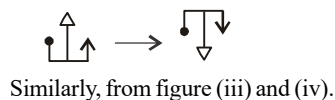
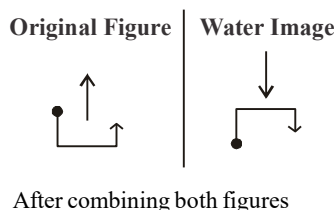
18. (A) In question figure, figure (ii) is the mirror image of the figure (i). Similarly, the mirror image of the figure (iii) in place of question mark (?). So option (A) is correct.

19. (B) The mirror image is formed from figure (i) to figure (ii).



Hence, option (B) is correct.

20. (A) In question figure, from figure (i) to (ii), water image is formed. Similarly, water image is formed from figure (iii) to (iv).



21. (B) Water image is formed from figure (i) to (ii), similarly, water image is formed from figure (iii) to (iv).

Here, water image of Δ is ∇. It is in the option (B). Hence, option (B) is the correct answer.

22. (A) In question figure, from shape (i) to (ii), two triangles are formed after turning the first triangle. Similarly, two hexagon are formed after reversing the first hexagon from shape (iii) to shape (iv). Hence, option (A) is correct.

23. (C) From figure (i) to figure (ii), the inside shape is divided into two parts and both parts separate and turn. The outer shape becomes smaller and remains middle between them. Same logic applies from figure (iii) to (iv). Hence, option (C) is correct.

24. (A) From figure (i) to (ii), the black inside triangle is changed to white and the circle in the middle is removed and the outside shape remains unchanged.

25. (A) The second shape is the mirror image of the first shape. Similarly, the fourth shape is the mirror image of the third shape.

26. (D) The first big shape is intersected to the second small shape. Hence, option (D) is correct.

27. (A) In this figure, the shape rotates 360° in the clockwise direction and also a small black shape is added to it at bottom.

28. (B) From figure (i) to (ii), the four sides rectangle change into eight sides cuboid. Similarly, the triangle shape changes into six sided three dimensional figure.

29. (A) From figure (i) to (iii), the rest part of the circle comes inside the square and outer part will be removed. Similarly, this logic applies from figure second to fourth.

30. (C) Perpendicular and horizontal lines are formed to the half part of the shape.

31. (D) Main figure rotates 90° in the clockwise direction and one arrow at the top changes to two arrows at bottom. Symbol at bottom is reversed when goes to top.

32. (C) Dice is inverted from top to bottom and a new symbol is added to the left side.

33. (A) Two figures inside the shape are removed.

34. (C) The shape rotates 90° in anticlockwise direction.

35. (C) The shape rotates 90° in the clockwise direction and the other side arrow is reversed side.

36. (B) The figure rotates 180°.

37. (A) The figure rotates 180°.

38. (D) From (i) to (ii) figure, the top figure is removed and remaining

figures rotate 90° in the clockwise and its half part becomes black. Similarly (iii) to (iv) figure, the right figure is removed and remaining figures rotate 90° in the clockwise and its half part becomes black.

39. (D) From (i) to (ii) figure, the three circles together make a circle. Similarly, (iii) to (iv) figure, the three squares together make a square.
40. (D) From figure (i) to (ii), the square shifts one arm to the left side and changes from white to black. Half black and white square rotates 90° in the clockwise direction and shifts one arm to the right side. Two new shapes come at diagonal on the right side. Similarly, from image (iii) to (iv). Hence, option (D) is correct.
41. (A) The outer shape of the first figure changes to the smaller shape and comes to middle and four lines touch the middle shape.
42. (D) Second figure is the water image of the first figure.
43. (A) First shape rotates 45° in anticlockwise direction to make second shape.
44. (B) From figure (i) to (ii), one white dot is reduced and the white dot changes to the black dot. Similarly, figure (iv) is formed from (iii) figure.
45. (D) Shape (i) becomes two and both figure join at a point, shape (iii) is formed. Similarly, image (ii) becomes two and both figures join at a point, shape (iv) is formed.
46. (C) The same figure joins to the first figure, the second figure is formed. Similarly, the same figure joins to the third figure, the fourth figure is formed.
47. (B) One line is to the added first shape and makes (L) in the second shape.
48. (C) The first figure turns on the same figure and forms a second figure. Similarly, third figure turns on the same figure and forms a fourth figure.
49. (B) From first to second shape, the white dot moves one arm to the right side and one line is missed from the main shape.

50. (D) When we go from first shape to second shape, the number of sides increases by one and middle shape rotates 90° .

51. (D) From first to second figure, arrow ($\uparrow$) and pin ($\uparrow$) move one side in anticlockwise direction and inner figure comes outside and outer figure goes inside.

52. (B) The second shape is the mirror image of the first shape.

53. (D) From first to second figure, the figure ($\text{—}\text{I}$) gets inverted and one line is added to it. White dots come to the other side of the figure and become doubled.

54. (C) From first to second shape, the top part of the shape rotates 180° and connects to the bottom shape.

55. (C) From first to second figure, first shape turns and after turning, water image is formed.



56. (B) The second figure is formed by the rotation of first image at 180° .

57. (A) From first to second shape, white leaf rotates 135° in the anticlockwise direction and black leaf rotates 135° in the clockwise direction.

58. (D) From first to second figure, both corner shapes at bottom move to top corners and the shape at top right corner moves to bottom left corner. The shape at top left corner moves to bottom right corner and changes to a new figure.

59. (C) From first to second figure, all shapes change their position from top to bottom in the form of inclined. The shape at bottom corner moves to the top corner and changes from white to black.

60. (A) Second shape is formed by the rotation of the first shape at 90° in the clockwise direction.

61. (A) From first to second shape, the first shape is inverted and one white dot is added to it.

62. (D) In the first shape, the horizontal arrow rotates 45° in the clockwise direction and makes the second shape.

63. (A) From first to second figure, the top shapes shift one-one block to the

left side. In the middle row, same shapes come in empty block and the position of shapes in bottom row remains the same.

64. (C) The top three figures are increased in size and their number becomes one and comes in the middle. The middle figure is reduced in size and their number becomes from one to three and move up or down.

65. (B) The black figure becomes white and the white figure becomes black in second figure and outer figures move one side in clockwise direction.

66. (B) The second shape is the image of first shape.

67. (C) First figure gets inverted and becomes doubled. Similarly, third figure gets inverted and becomes doubled.

68. (C) From first to second shape, the number of sides increases by one.

69. (C) From first to second figure, the right side shape moves to the left side and remaining shapes shift one-one position to the right side.

70. (B) From first to second shape, the number of sides increases by one and in middle, circle touches the sides.

71. (B) From first to second shape, the number of sides increases by one.

72. (C) From first to second shape, the first shape is inverted and makes images of it.

73. (B) From first to second shape, shapes cut each other across perpendicular and horizontal and one dot comes between them.

74. (A) From first to second shape, the first outer shape changes to smaller and comes in all four part and also in middle. A dot is added in the middle of all the four parts.

75. (C) Second figure is the mirror image of the first figure. After interchanging the position of both shapes, the black shape becomes white and the white shape becomes black.

76. (A) In second figure, the shapes of four corners of first figure, shift one-one side in clockwise direction.

77. (B) The second figure is the mirror image of first figure. Similarly, the fourth figure is the mirror image of third figure.
78. (A) As, from shape first to shape second, three dots together make a triangle. Similarly, four dots together make a square.
79. (C) As, from first shape to second shape, a square is increased in bottom right side. Similarly, in fourth shape a triangle is increased in bottom right side.
80. (D) First figure is divided into two parts in second figure. Similarly, third figure is divided into two parts in fourth figure.
81. (A) As, shape rotates 90° in clockwise direction when move from first shape to second shape. Similarly, answer shape rotates at 90° in clockwise direction from third shape.
82. (B) As, from the first shape to the second shape, the shape is formed which have an equal number of arrows. Similarly, it will happen from third to fourth shape.
83. (D) As, from the first shape to the second shape, both shapes which attached to the main shape rotate 90° in anticlockwise. Inside shape comes outside and the outside shape goes inside. Same logic applies from shape third to shape fourth.
84. (C) As, from the first shape to the second shape, two extra lines increase which intersect each other. Similarly, this logic applies from shape third to shape fourth.
85. (C) As, from first shape to second shape, the '+' sign remains the same inside the second shape and the missing part of the triangle is completed. Similarly, from the third shape to the fourth shape, the 'x' sign remains the same inside the rectangle in fourth shape and the missing part of the rectangle will be completed.
86. (C) As, from the first shape to the second shape, a new shape is formed from the sides of the first shape. Similarly, from the third shape to the fourth shape, a new shapes formed from the sides of the third shapes.
87. (B) As, from the first shape to the second shape, in all shapes rotate 90° anticlockwise direction. Similarly, from the third shape to the fourth shape, all shape rotate 90° in anticlockwise direction.
88. (B) As, second shape is the mirror image of the first shape. Similarly, the fourth shape is the mirror image of the third shape.
89. (C) From the first shape to the second shape, a second shape has shape inside it which has one side less than outer shape. Similarly, this logic applied from shape third to shape fourth.
90. (A) As, from the first shape to the second shape, the shape rotates 90° in clockwise direction and its both parts are inverted and their top sides are joined. Similarly, we can get the fourth shape from the third shape.
91. (C) As, the shape is inverted when we go from the first shape to the second shape. Similarly, we can get the fourth shape from the third shape.
92. (C) As, from the first shape to the second shape, the right bottom lines are removed. Similarly, this logic applies from third to fourth shape.
93. (C) As, from the first shape to the second shape, the small figures attached to the main shape rotates 90° . Similarly, from the third shape to the fourth shape, the small figures attached to the third shape rotates 90° .
94. (A) From first to second figure, four lines meet a point at centre. Similarly, third to fourth figure, five lines meet a point at centre.
95. (C) As, from the first shape to the second figure, all arrows at left are inverted in their place and the number of lines presents at right side is reduced by one. Similarly, this logic applies from the third shape to the fourth shape.
96. (B) As, from first to second figure, all three shapes are inverted from top to bottom and bottom shape moves upwards after turning their position.
97. (C) As, from the first shape to the second shape, both parts join and its top part gets black. Similarly, this logic applies from the third shape to the fourth shape.
98. (B) As, from the first shape to the second shape, the number of lines increases by two. Similarly, by this logic we can get the fourth shape from the third shape.
99. (A) As, in given shapes, the upper side shapes moves to bottom when we go from the first shape to the second shape and bottom shape shifts to middle and middle shape shifts to top and gets black. Similarly, the fourth shape can get from the third shape.
100. (C) As, one shape comes out from the main figure and moves down the left side. When we go from the first shape to the second shape and remaining two shapes remain the same. Similarly, we can get the fourth shape from the third shape.
101. (A) As, both top and bottom parts of the first shape remains in same direction in the second shape and this logic can be applied from third to fourth shape.
102. (C) As, shaded rectangle in first shape is changed to normal rectangle which comes one after one from top to bottom at some distance. This logic applies from third to fourth shape.
103. (A) As, from first shape to second shape, the half circle at bottom changes to complete circle when comes outside and square at the top becomes half when comes inside the circle. Similarly, half square at bottom becomes complete square when comes outside and outside triangle becomes half when comes inside.
104. (B) From first to second shape, left dot comes at right side. Similarly, the fourth shape can get from the third shape.
105. (D) As, second shape forms after adding all sides of the first shape. Similarly, this logic can be applied from the third shape to the fourth shape.
106. (B) Second shape is formed by the rotation of the first shape at 90° in anticlockwise direction and both inside dots become

horizontal. Similarly, this logic can be applied from the third shape to the fourth shape.

107. (A) As, second shape is formed by the division of the first shape in four parts. Similarly, this logic can be applied from the first shape to the second shape.
108. (B) As, second shape is the mirror image of first shape. Similarly, the fourth shape is the mirror image of the third shape.
109. (A) As, one outer black dots of first shape goes inside and forms the second shape. Similarly, this logic can be applied from the third shape to the fourth shape.
110. (B) The black circle in first figure changes to white circle in the second figure and one arrow is increased. This logic can be applied from the third to fourth figure.
111. (C) Three shapes in first figure are combined and inverted in second figure. Same logic also applies from the third shape to the fourth shape.
112. (C) From first to second shape, the inside shape comes outside and the outside shape goes inside. Similarly, the fourth shape can get from the third shape.
113. (A) As, both half circles are inverted in first figure and make second figure. Similarly, fourth figure can be formed by the third figure.
114. (C) As, the first shape rotates 90° and its half part is disappeared and the second shape is formed. Similarly, the fourth shape can get from the third shape.

115. (D) As, two lines are increased in first shape and get second shape. Similarly, two lines are increased in third shape. We get the fourth shape.
116. (B) As, from first shape to second shape, big shape changes to small and small changes to big and shaded black part moves from bottom to top. Similarly, this logic can be applied from third to fourth shape.
117. (A) From first to second figure, four lines inside the square touch the circle at centre. Similarly, three lines inside the triangle touch the circle at centre.
118. (B) As, wheel is the part of car. Similarly, handle is the part of cycle.
119. (C) A second shape is formed by drawing a horizontal line in the middle of the first shape. Similarly, the fourth shape can get from third shape.
120. (D) Both semicircles get inverted in first figure and form the second figure. Similarly, both semicircles get inverted in third figure and then we can get the fourth figure.
121. (D) From first shape to second shape, the shape rotates 90° in anticlockwise and both top parts get shaded. Similarly, the fourth shape is formed by the third shape.
122. (B) As, first figure reduces in size and becomes shaded and forms a second figure. Similarly, third figure reduces in size and becomes shaded this figure forms a fourth figure.

123. (B) From first to second figure, the horizontal figure rotates 45° in anti-clockwise direction and the vertical figure rotates 135° in anticlockwise. Similarly, fourth figure is formed by the third figure.
124. (D) As, second shape is formed by the rotation of the first shape at 90° in clockwise direction. Similarly, fourth figure is formed by the rotation of third figure at 90° anticlockwise.
125. (A) From first shape to second shape, without shaded shape changes to big shaded shape and comes outside. Shaded shape changes to small without shaded shape and goes inside. Similarly, from the figure will get from the third figure.
126. (C) As, from first figure to second figure, the two lines inside the circle get black completely. Similarly, fourth figure can be made by the third figure.
127. (A) As, the first figure gets inverted and makes the second figure. Similarly, the fourth shape can be made by the third shape.
128. (D) In first figure, two outer lines attached with square are removed in second figure. Similarly, in third figure, two outer lines attached with circle are removed in fourth figure.
129. (A) The bat has a same shape as wood. Similarly, glass has a same shape as drum.
130. (D) As, second shape is the mirror image of first shape. Similarly, fourth shape is the mirror image of third shape.



Chapter 1

Number System

Section-B : Mathematics

1. Important Terminology

I Digits- 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 are defined as digits in Mathematics. We can create many numbers by using these digits. For example: 10, 123, 456, 789, etc.

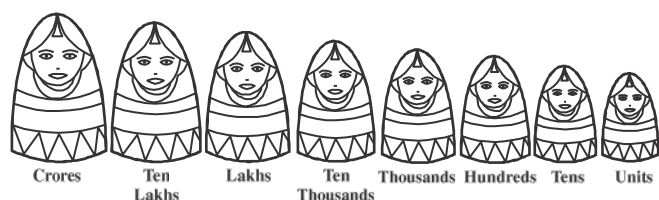
II. Number System- There are mainly two types defined in the number systems. These are-

(i) **Decimal Number System-** it contains 0 to 9 digits. That's why it is called *decimal number system*. In this system, the numbers is read and written in two ways –

- **Indian number system**

In the Indian number system or Hindi-Arabic system, the numbers are read and written as per their place values. These numbers are read as per the following table.

Periods	Crores		Lakhs		Thousands		Ones		
Value	10,00,00,000 (Ten Crores)	1,00,00,000 (Crore)	10,00,000 (Ten Lakhs)	1,00,000 (Lakh)	10,000 (Ten Thousands)	1,000 (Thousand)	100 (Hundred)	10 (Ten)	1 (One)
	10^8	10^7	10^6	10^5	10^4	10^3	10^2	10^1	10^0



Example : Number 51,45,42,786 can be read as Fifty-one Crores Forty-five Lakhs Forty-two Thousands Seven Hundred and Eighty-six. It is also called **number name**.

Unit Conversions :

- 1 tens = 10 units
- 1 Hundred = 10 tens = 100 units
- 1 Thousand = 10 Hundreds = 100 tens = 1000 units
- 1 Lakh = 10 Thousands = 100 Hundreds = 1000 tens
- 1 Crore = 10 Lakhs = 100 Thousands = 1000 Hundreds

- **International number system**

In International number system, the numbers are read and written as per the following table.

Periods	Millions			Thousands			Ones		
Value	100,000,000 (Hundred Millions)	10,000,000 (Ten Millions)	10,00,000 (Millions)	100,000 (Hundred Thousand)	10,000 (Ten Thousand)	1,000 (Thousand)	100 (Hundred)	10 (Ten)	1 (One)
	10^8	10^7	10^6	10^5	10^4	10^3	10^2	10^1	10^0

Example : Number 14,542,786 can be read as Fourteen Million Five Hundred Forty-two Thousand Seven Hundred Eighty-six.

- **Differences between the Indian and International Place Value Systems.**

Indian Place Value System	International Place Value System
Crores, lakhs, thousands and ones are the periods used to write a large number up to 9-digit.	Millions, thousands and ones are the periods used to write to large number up to 9-digit.
34136858 is written by placing the commas as 3,41,36,858.	34136858 is written by placing the commas as 34,136,858

- ❖ 1 lakh in the Indian system is read as 100 thousand in the International system.
- ❖ 10 lakh in the Indian system is read as 1 million in the International system.
- ❖ 1 crore in the Indian system is read as 10 million in the International system.
- ❖ 10 crore in the Indian system is read as 100 million in the International system.

- **Expanded Form**

We can write 7-and 8-digit numbers in the expanded form as shown below :

For example,

Standard Form	Expanded Form
78,98,448 =	7 ten lakhs + 8 lakhs + 9 ten thousands + 8 thousands + 4 hundreds + 4 tens + 6 ones $7 \times 1000000 + 8 \times 100000 + 9 \times 10000 + 8 \times 1000 + 4 \times 100 + 4 \times 10 + 6$ $7000000 + 800000 + 90000 + 8000 + 400 + 40 + 6$
1,24,28,420 =	1 crore + 2 ten lakhs + 4 lakhs + 2 ten thousands + 8 thousands + 4 hundreds + 2 tens + 0 ones $1 \times 10000000 + 2 \times 1000000 + 4 \times 100000 + 2 \times 10000 + 8 \times 1000 + 4 \times 100 + 2 \times 10 + 0$ $10000000 + 2000000 + 400000 + 20000 + 8000 + 400 + 20 + 0$

- (ii) **Roman Number System-** In this system, numbers are represented by Latin alphabets. The Roman numerals used in, are based on seven symbols or letters.

Roman System	I	V	X	L	C	D	M
Hindu Arabic System	1	5	10	50	100	500	1000

Example : 25 can be written as XXV and 101 as CI.

Note

- A letter repeats its value that many times (XXX = 30, CC = 200, etc.). A letter can only be repeated three times.
- If one or more letters are placed after another letter of greater value, add that amount.
For example,
VII = 7 (5 + 1 + 1); LXI = 61 (50 + 10 + 1); MCC = 1200 (1000 + 100 + 100)
- If a letter is placed before another letter of greater value, subtract that amount.
For example,
IV = 4 (5 - 1); XIV = 14 (10 + 5 - 1); CM = 900 (1000 - 100)
- Only subtract powers of ten (I, X, or C, but not V or L).
- Only subtract one number from another.
- Do not subtract a number from one that is more than 10 times greater (that is, you can subtract 1 from 10 [IX] but not 1 from 20—there is no such number as IXX.)
- A bar placed on top of a letter or string of letters increases the numeral's value by 1,000 times.
For example, XII = 12 whether $\overline{X}$ $\overline{II}$ = 12000.

Comparing Roman Numerals

Let us see how to compare Roman numerals using the signs <, > and =.

LIX	>	XLVII
XXXI	<	XCII
LXXX	>	LXV
XLVI	<	XLIV

2. Digits of Number

- Units :** Digit 0 to 9 are called Unit digits. The smallest and the largest number of 1-digit are 0 and 9 respectively.
- Tens :** The numbers from 10 to 99 are called ten numbers. The smallest and the largest number of 2-digits are 10 and 99 respectively.
- Hundred :** The numbers from 100 to 999 are called hundred numbers. The smallest and the largest number of 3-digits are 100 and 999 respectively.
- Thousand :** The numbers from 1,000 to 9,999 are called thousand numbers. The smallest and the largest number of 4-digits are 1000 and 9999 respectively.

- Ten thousand :** The numbers from 10,000 to 99,999 are called ten thousand numbers. The smallest and the largest number of 5-digits are 10,000 and 99,999 respectively.
- Lakh :** The numbers from 1,00,000 to 9,99,999 are called lakh numbers. The smallest and the largest number of 6-digits are 1,00,000 and 9,99,999 respectively.
- Lakh :** The numbers from 10,00,000 to 99,99,999 are called ten lakh numbers. The smallest and the largest number of 7-digits are 10,00,000 and 99,99,999 respectively.
- Crore :** The numbers from 1,00,00,000 to 9,99,99,999 are called crore numbers. The smallest and the largest number of 8-digits are 1,00,00,000 and 9,99,99,999 respectively.

3. Value of digits

- Place value-** Place value helps us to determine the value of numbers. Our (base-10) number system contains numerals or digits only from 0 to 9, but we often need to use numbers greater than 9. We show numbers greater than 9 by using place value. Place value refers to the value of each digit in a number.
Example : in a number 489765, place value of 7 will be 7 x 100 units, i.e., 700. Similarly, the place value of 8 will be 8 x 10,000 = 80,000.
- Face value-** The actual value of a digit in a number is the digit itself. The place value of the digit is ignored in the number.
For example, in a number 59,438, the face value of 4 is 4, face value of 9 is 9, etc.

Note

If x and y be the tens digit and unit digit respectively, then the 2-digit number formed by these digits will be $10x + y$.

4. Comparison of Numbers

I. When both numbers have unequal number of digits

The number having more digits is greater. It means
5-digit number > 4-digit number > 3-digit number

Example : Find out which is greater 5429683 or 65245893?

Solution : Since, the first number 5429683 is of 7-digit number and the second number 65245893 is of 8-digit. Therefore, the second number is greater than the first number.

II. When both numbers have equal number of digits

In case of the equal number of digits, we have to check the place value of the left-most digit of both numbers. If the digits of both numbers are also equal, then we move to its next digit placed on the right side and repeat the process until we get the desired result.

Example : Arrange the following numbers in ascending order.

5403100, 5460860, 5458087, 5420378

Solution : At first, we check the place value of the leftmost digit of each number. Then repeat the same process until we get the answer. Here, in each number, two leftmost digits are equal. After that, we check ten thousand place values and then arrange the digits in ascending order. Hence, we get

$$5403100 < 5420378 < 5458087 < 5460860$$

5. Classification of Numbers

There are several types of numbers exist in the number system for different purposes. These numbers are classified into different groups according to their properties. These are –

I. Natural Numbers – Counting numbers starting from 1, 2, 3..., etc. are called natural numbers. It is represented by capital letter **N**. Its set is shown as

$$N = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots\}$$

II. Whole Numbers – All natural numbers along with 0 is known as whole numbers. It is represented by capital letter **W**. Its set is shown as

$$W = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots\}$$

III. Even Odd Numbers – A number is even if it is a multiple of two, and is odd otherwise. **Even numbers** are denoted by capital letter **E** and **odd numbers** are denoted by capital letter **O**.

$$E = \{2, 4, 6, 8, \dots\} \text{ and } O = \{1, 3, 5, 7, \dots\}$$

IV. Integers – Positive and negative counting numbers, with zero are called integers. Integers are denoted by capital letter **Z**.

$$Z = \{\dots -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$$

V. Prime Numbers – An integer with exactly two positive divisors: itself and 1, is called prime number. For example, 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13...etc. are the **prime numbers**. 2 is the smallest prime number.

VI. Composite Numbers – All those numbers greater than 1 that are not prime are called **composite numbers**. For example, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, etc. are few composite numbers.

VII. Rational Numbers – Numbers that can be expressed as a ratio of an integer to a non-zero integer. Moreover any repeating or terminating decimal represents a **rational number**. Rational numbers are denoted by capital letter **Q**. All integers are rational, but the converse is not true.

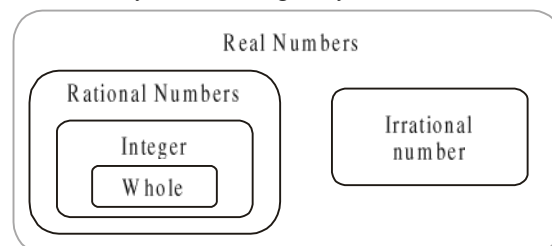
$$Q = \left\{ \dots, \frac{2}{3}, -1, 0, \frac{1}{4}, \dots \right\}$$

VIII. Irrational Numbers – All those real numbers that are not rational *i.e.*, those numbers that can not be written as a ratio as two integers are called irrational numbers. Moreover these numbers goes on forever without repeating. Irrational numbers are denoted by **I**.

$$I = \left\{ \dots, \frac{2}{3}, \sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}, \dots \right\}$$

IX. Real Numbers – Positive, negative, zero and all types at decimal numbers are called real numbers. All rational

numbers are real, but the converse is not true. These because they are not imaginary numbers.



X. Consecutive Numbers – Numbers which follow one after the other without any gaps are called **consecutive numbers**. For example, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.

6. Forming Numbers

We can form the largest and smallest number using any given digits.

To form the largest number, arrange the digits in the descending order.

For example, the largest 8-digit number formed using the digits 3, 5, 1, 9, 8, 0, 4 and 2 is 9, 85, 43, 210.

To form the smallest number, arrange the digits in the ascending order.

For example, the smallest 8-digit number formed using the digits 3, 5, 1, 9, 8, 0, 4 and 2 is 1,02, 34, 589.

We cannot put 0 as the first digit to form the smallest 8-digit number.

Hence, the smallest 8-digit number formed using the given digit is 1,02,34,589.

7. Approximate values of Numbers

Place values are considered to be the base to find approximation values in numbers. Approximation value of few place values is determined by the following methods.

I. Approximate value nearest tens place - If the number at units place is less than 5 then it is rounded of zero otherwise add 1 to the tens place and keeps unit place as zero.

Example : 73 can be rounded off to 70, 156 can be rounded off to 160 and 4265 can be rounded off to 4270.

II. Approximate value nearest hundred place – If the number at tens place is less than 5 then it is rounded of zero otherwise add 1 to the hundred place and keeps tens place and unit place as zero.

Example : 510 can be rounded off to 500, 9573 can be rounded off to 9600 and 53650 can be rounded off to 53700.

III. Approximate value nearest thousand place – If the number at hundred place is less than 5 then it is rounded of zero otherwise add 1 to the thousand place and keeps hundred place, tens place and unit place as zero.

Example : 6240 can be rounded off to 6000, 17573 can be rounded off to 18000 and 553650 can be rounded off to 554000.

8. Divisibility Test of Numbers

I. Divisibility by 2 :

If the unit digit of a number is any *i.e.*, 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, then the given number is divisible by 2.

Example : 84, 786, 282, 1008, 5000.....etc. are divisible by 2.

II. Divisibility by 3 :

A number is divisible by 3, if the sum of all digits of the number is divisible by 3.

Example : 786, here $7 + 8 + 6 = 21$ (completely divisible by 3)

So, the number 786 will be divisible by 3

III. Divisibility by 4 :

A number is divisible by 4, if the last two-digits of the number is divisible by 4.

Example : 3464, here 64 is the last two-digit number which is divisible by 4.

So, the number 3464 will be divisible by 4.

IV. Divisibility by 5 :

A number is divisible by 5, if the unit digit of the number is either 0 or 5.

Example : 3125, 2010, 2015, 6580.....etc. are divisible by 5.

V. Divisibility by 6 :

A number is divisible by 6, if the number is divisible by the numbers 2 and 3.

Example : Test whether number 8202 is divisible by 6.

(i) the unit digit of the number is 2 which is divisible by 2.

(ii) the sum of digits of the number $= 8 + 2 + 0 + 2 = 12$ (divisible by 3)

Since, it is clear from (i) and (ii) that the number 8202 is divisible by both 2 and 3. So, the number will be divisible by 6.

VI. Divisibility by 7 :

Take the last digit of the given number and double it. Subtract this number from the rest of the digits in the original number. If this new number is either 0 or if it's a number that is divisible by 7, then the given number is also divisible by 7.

Example : Test whether number 2492 is divisible by 7.

Solution: Here, the unit digit of the number = 2

$249 - 2 \times 2 = 245$ (divisible by 7). So, the number will be divisible by 7.

VII. Divisibility by 8 :

A number is divisible by 8, if the last three-digits of the number is divisible by 8.

Example : Test whether number 6288 is divisible by 8.

Solution: Here, in the given number, 288 is the last three-digit number which is completely divisible by 8.

So, the number 6288 will be divisible by 8.

VIII. Divisibility by 9 :

A number is divisible by 9, if the sum of its digits is divisible by 9.

Example : Test whether number 7074 is divisible by 9.

Sum of all digits of the number $= 7 + 0 + 7 + 4 = 18$ (divisible by 9).

So, the number 7074 will be divisible by 9.

IX. Divisibility by 11 :

A number is divisible by 11, if difference between the sum of digits at odd places and the sum of digits at even places, is divisible by 11.

Example : Test whether number 86460 is divisible by 11.

Sum of the all digits at even places in the number $= 6 + 6 = 12$

Sum of the all digits at odd places in the number $= 8 + 4 + 0 = 12$

Their difference $= 12 - 12 = 0$. So, the number 6288 will be divisible by 8.

X. Other Examples :

The number obtained by subtracting the sum of the digits of a number from the same number is always divisible by 9.

Example 1 : 159

$$159 - (1 + 5 + 9) = 159 - 15$$

$$= 144$$

$$= 9 \times 16$$

Hence, the resulting number is divisible by 9.

Example 2 : 5843

$$5843 - (5 + 8 + 4 + 3)$$

$$= 5843 - 20$$

$$= 5823$$

$$= 9 \times 647$$

Hence, the resulting number is divisible by 9.

Example 3 : 98

$$98 - (9 + 8) = 98 - 17$$

$$= 81$$

$$= 9 \times 9$$

Hence, the resulting number is divisible by 9.

Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya Previous Years (2021-2009) Questions

1. Two lakh two thousand, in digits, is written as :

(A) 20200 (B) 200200
(C) 202000 (D) 22000

[JNV Entrance Exam. Class VI : 11-08-2021]

1. (C) $\because$ 1 lakh = 100000
1 thousand = 1000
 $\therefore$ Two lakh two thousand
 $= 2 \times 100000 +$
 2×1000
 $= 202000$

2. The prime factorisation of 640 is :

(A) $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 5$
(B) $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 5$
(C) $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 5 \times 5$
(D) $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 5$

[JNV Entrance Exam. Class VI : 11-01-2020]

2. (D) $640 = 64 \times 10$
 $= 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 10$
 $= 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 5$

3. Which of the following statements is correct ?

(A) Zero is an odd number
(B) Zero is an even number
(C) Zero is a prime number
(D) Zero is neither odd nor even number

[JNV Entrance Exam. Class VI : 2019]

3. (D) Zero is neither odd nor even number.

4. What is the sum of the place value of 5 in the number 584356 ?

(A) 10 (B) 50050
(C) 5050 (D) 500050

[JNV Entrance Exam. Class VI : 2019]

4. (D) Place values of 5 in 584356 are
 $= 500000$ and 50
 $\therefore$ Required sum $= 500000 + 50$
 $= 500050$

5. The difference between the greatest and the smallest 5-digit numbers, formed by the digits 0, 3, 6, 7 and 9 without repetition, is :

(A) 93951 (B) 67061
(C) 66951 (D) 60840

[JNV Entrance Exam. Class VI : 2019]

5. (C) Largest 5-digit number formed by 0, 3, 6, 7 and 9
 $= 97630$
Smallest 5-digit number using the same digits
 $= 30679$
 $\therefore$ Difference $= 97630 - 30679$
 $= 66951$

6. If a is predecessor of b , then find the value of $(a - b)$ and $(b - a)$:

(A) -1 and 1 (B) 1 and -1
(C) 0 and -1 (D) 1 and 0

[JNV Entrance Exam. Class VI : 2018]

6. (A) Given, a is prior predecessor of b .
then $b - 1 = a$
where $(a - b)$ and $(b - a)$
then putting the value of a ,
 $[b - 1 - b]$ and $[b - (b - 1)]$
 $\Rightarrow [b - 1 - b]$ and $[b - b + 1]$
or, -1 and $+1$.

7. Which of the following number is completely divisible by 18 ?

(A) 444444 (B) 555555
(C) 666660 (D) 666666

[JNV Entrance Exam. Class VI : 2018]

7. (D) Any number is divisible by 2 & 9. Then it will also be divisible by 18.

(i) **Divisibility by 2**—If in unit there is 0, 2, 4, 6, 8 then that number will be divisible by 2.

(ii) **Divisibility by 9**—If the total of digits of the numbers will be multiple of 9 then it will be divisible by 9. Like $783 = 7 + 8 + 3 = 18$, which is multiple of 9.

$\therefore$ 783 is divisible by 9.

According to question, by examining number 666666, is divisible by both 2 and 9.

$\therefore$ 666666 is completely divisible by 18.

8. Find a 4 digit number, formed by different digits, in which 9 is at the place of tens ?

(A) 1092 (B) 1290
(C) 2091 (D) 2190

[JNV Entrance Exam. Class VI : 2017]

8. (A) According to question, the smallest number by different numbers in which 9 is at the place of tens
 $= 1092$

9. $101 \times 0 \times 11$ is equals to :

(A) 112 (B) 1010
(C) 0 (D) $11 \cdot 11$

[JNV Entrance Exam. Class VI : 2017]

9. (C) From the question, $101 \times 0 \times 11 = 0$

10. The smallest even number formed by using the digits 9, 5, 0, 2, 4 is

(A) 20594 (B) 20459
(C) 02594 (D) 02459

[JNV Entrance Exam. Class VI : 2017]

10. (A) The smallest even number from digit 9, 5, 0, 2, 4 = 20594

11. Which digit has the maximum place value in the number 59368 ?

(A) 9 (B) 8
(C) 5 (D) 6

[JNV Entrance Exam. Class VI : 2016]

11. (C) According to question,
The place value of 5 in 59368
 $= 50000$
The place value of 9 in 59368 = 9000
The place value of 3 in 59368 = 300
The place value of 6 in 59368 = 60
The place value of 8 in 59368 = 8
 $\therefore$ In the given number the place value of 5 is maximum.

12. What will be the sum of five digit largest and smallest number ?

(A) 100999 (B) 10999
(C) 109999 (D) 1009999

[JNV Entrance Exam. Class VI : 2016]

12. (C) According to question, the largest number of 5 digit = 99999
and the smallest number of 5 digit
 $= 10000$
 $\therefore$ Required total $= 99999 + 10000$
 $= 109999$

13. Find the nearest value to ten thousands of 56789 and 98765—

(A) 59000, 10009 (B) 60000, 100000
(C) 59900, 10080 (D) 62000, 10675

[JNV Entrance Exam. Class VI : 2016]

13. (B) 56789 = 60000
and 98765 = 100000

14. Find nearest 100th value of 14.444 and 20.468 ?

(A) 14.40, 20.40 (B) 14.44, 20.47
(C) 14.45, 20.46 (D) 14.50, 20.41

[JNV Entrance Exam. Class VI : 2016]

14. (B) $14.444 = 14.44$ and $20.468 = 20.47$

15. How many numbers are there between 1 and 100 which are completely divisible by 6 ?

(A) 15 (B) 17
(C) 16 (D) 19

[JNV Entrance Exam. Class VI : 2016]

15. (C) Divided number between 1 and 100 by 6 $= 100 \div 6$
 $\therefore$ by dividing

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \overline{)100} 16 \\ \underline{6} \\ 40 \\ \underline{36} \\ 4 \end{array}$$

$\therefore$ Required number = 16

16. What is the next sequence of the following number pattern ?

81	74	63
108	101	90
135	128	117

- (A) 150, 143, 132 (B) 162, 143, 132
(C) 162, 144, 133 (D) 162, 155, 144

[JNV Entrance Exam. Class VI : 2015]

16. (D)

81	108	135	Next values 162
74	101	128	155
63	90	117	144

17. Which is largest number of the following four numbers ?

8080, 8800, 8008, 8880

- (A) 8080 (B) 8008
(C) 8880 (D) 8800

[JNV Entrance Exam. Class VI : 2015]

17. (C) The largest number among the given numbers = 8880

18. Write the following in ascending order :
11023, 11032, 12031, 12013

- (A) 11023, 12031, 12013, 11032
(B) 11032, 12013, 11023, 12031
(C) 11023, 11032, 12013, 12031
(D) 11032, 11023, 12013, 12031

[JNV Entrance Exam. Class VI : 2015]

18. (C) Required ascending order of given numbers : 11023 < 11032 < 12013 < 12031

19. If the sum of numbers of each row, each column and each diagonal is same, then write the values of a , b and c respectively.

8	1	a
3	b	c
4	9	2

- (A) 6, 5, 7 (B) 5, 6, 7
(C) 7, 6, 5 (D) 6, 7, 5

[JNV Entrance Exam. Class VI : 2014]

19. (A) Sum of 1st column = $8 + 3 + 4 = 15$
Sum of 2nd column = $1 + b + 9 = b + 10$

According to question,
 $b + 10 = 15$
 $b = 5$

Now, sum of 1st row = $8 + 1 + a = 9 + a$

$\therefore 9 + a = 15$
 $a = 15 - 9 = 6$

And, sum of 3rd column = $a + c + 2$

$\therefore a + c + 2 = 15$
 $6 + c + 2 = 15$
 $c + 8 = 15$
 $c = 15 - 8$
 $c = 7$

20. The product of the largest and smallest numbers made up of 3 digit number 0, 9 and 6, is :

- (A) 99,900 (B) 5,84,640
(C) 66,240 (D) 8,69,760

[JNV Entrance Exam. Class VI : 2014]

20. (B) Largest 3-digit number formed by 0, 9 and 6 digits = 960

and, the smallest 3-digit number formed by these digits = 609

$\therefore$ Required product = 960×609
 $= 584640$

21. The sum of two decimals is 167.25. If one number is greater by 18.50 from another, then the greater number is ?

- (A) 92.875 (B) 74.875
(C) 75.475 (D) 93.275

[JNV Entrance Exam. Class VI : 2014]

21. (A) Let, the smaller number = x

$\therefore$ The larger number = $(x + 18.50)$

According to question,

$$x + (x + 18.50) = 167.25$$

$$2x = 167.25 - 18.50$$

$$2x = 148.75$$

$$x = 74.375$$

$\therefore$ The larger no. = $x + 18.50$

$$= 74.375 + 18.500$$

$$= 92.875$$

22. The addition of two numbers is 987654. If one number is 20,100 more than another number, then what is another number ?

- (A) 483777 (B) 493877
(C) 503870 (D) 503877

[JNV Entrance Exam. Class VI : 2014]

22. (D) Let, the smaller number = x

and the larger number = $(x + 20100)$

$$\therefore x + (x + 20100) = 987654$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x = 987654 - 20100$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x = 967554$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 483777$$

$\therefore$ The larger no. = $x + 20100$

$$= 483777 + 20100$$

$$= 503877$$

23. What is that smallest number made up of by using the digits 4, 5, 0 and 3 (The repetition of digits is possible) ?

- (A) 30450 (B) 30045
(C) 34500 (D) 30540

[JNV Entrance Exam. Class VI : 2014]

23. (B) Smallest 5-digit number using the digits 4, 5, 0 and 3 (Repetition is possible) = 30045

24. Arrange the following numbers in ascending order :

98230, 98023, 89320, 98032

- (A) 98230, 98023, 89320, 98032
(B) 89320, 98230, 98032, 98023
(C) 89320, 98032, 98023, 98230
(D) 89320, 98023, 98032, 98230

[JNV Entrance Exam. Class VI : 2014]

24. (D) Arranging the number is ascending order :

$$89320 < 98023 < 98032 < 98230$$

25. By using the digit 9, 8 and 0 (When every digit can be used only once) how many natural numbers can be made ?

- (A) 4 (B) 7
(C) 8 (D) 10

[JNV Entrance Exam. Class VI : 2014]

25. (D) Numbers formed by 9, 8 and 0

= 8, 9, 80, 89, 90, 98, 809, 890, 908 & 980

$\therefore$ Required numbers = 10

26. The next row of numbers is :

40	45	50
55	60	65
70	75	80

(A) 75, 80, 85

(B) 85, 90, 95

(C) 90, 95, 100

(D) 70, 75, 85

[JNV Entrance Exam. Class VI : 2013]

26. (B)

40	$\xrightarrow{+15}$	55	$\xrightarrow{+15}$	70	$\xrightarrow{+15}$	85
45	$\xrightarrow{+15}$	60	$\xrightarrow{+15}$	75	$\xrightarrow{+15}$	90
50	$\xrightarrow{+15}$	65	$\xrightarrow{+15}$	80	$\xrightarrow{+15}$	95

$\therefore$ New column numbers = 85, 90, 95

27. If the addition of row, column and diagonal is equal, then what will be the values of a , b , c and d respectively ?

a	1	b
3	5	d
c	9	2

(A) 8, 6, 4, 7

(B) 6, 8, 4, 7

(C) 7, 8, 6, 4

(D) 4, 6, 7, 8

[JNV Entrance Exam. Class VI : 2013]

27. (A) Sum of 2nd column = $1 + 5 + 9 = 15$

Sum of 2nd row = $3 + 5 + d = 8 + d$

$$\therefore 8 + d = 15$$

$$\Rightarrow d = 15 - 8 = 7$$

Sum of 3rd column = $b + d + 2$

$$\therefore b + 7 + 2 = 15$$

$$\Rightarrow b = 15 - 9 = 6$$

Sum of 1st row = $a + 1 + b$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore a + 1 + 6 &= 15 \\ \Rightarrow a &= 15 - 7 = 8 \\ \text{Sum of 3rd row} &= c + 9 + 2 \\ \therefore c + 9 + 2 &= 15 \\ \Rightarrow c &= 15 - 11 = 4 \\ \therefore a = 8, b = 6, c = 4, d = 7\end{aligned}$$

28. The largest prime number of 2 digits is :
(A) 93 (B) 97
(C) 91 (D) 99

[JNV Entrance Exam. Class VI : 2013]

28. (B) Largest 2-digit prime number = 97
29. The difference of largest and smallest number of 5 digits which is made up of 0, 3, 6, 8 and 9 digits. (each digit can be used once only) ?
(A) 94941 (B) 61821
(C) 61740 (D) 67941

[JNV Entrance Exam. Class VI : 2013]

29. (D) Largest 5-digit number formed by 0, 3, 6, 8 & 9 = 98630
Smallest 5-digit number formed by 0, 3, 6, 8 & 9 = 30689
 $\therefore$ Difference = $98630 - 30689 = 67941$

30. In the product of $(3207 \times 12 \times 17 \times 13)$ the digit of unit is :
(A) 0 (B) 3
(C) 4 (D) 7

[JNV Entrance Exam. Class VI : 2013]

30. (C) Unit digit of $(3207 \times 12 \times 17 \times 13)$
= Unit digit of $(7 \times 2 \times 7 \times 3)$
= Unit digit of 294
= 4

31. The addition of two numbers is 234560. If one number is Ten thousand ten more than another number, then what will be the larger number ?
(A) 112275 (B) 122285
(C) 132285 (D) 117280

[JNV Entrance Exam. Class VI : 2013]

31. (B) Let, the smaller number = x
 $\therefore$ The greater number = $(x + 10010)$
According to question,
 $x + (x + 10010) = 234560$
 $2x = 234560 - 10010$
 $2x = 224550$
 $x = 112275$
 $\therefore$ The larger no. = $x + 10010$
= $112275 + 10010$
= 122285

32. The largest even number of 5 digits, which is made up of 3, 0, 5, 7 and 8 is :
(A) 83570 (B) 85703
(C) 87530 (D) 87350

[JNV Entrance Exam. Class VI : 2013]

32. (C) Largest 5-digit even number formed by 3, 0, 5, 7 & 8 = 87530
33. The largest number of 5 digits which is made by 9, 6, 3 and 0 (any digit can be used twice) is :
(A) 96630 (B) 96300
(C) 99630 (D) 90963

[JNV Entrance Exam. Class VI : 2013]

33. (C) Largest no. of 5-digit formed by 9, 6, 3 and 0 while any digit occurs two times = 99630
34. Karan has secured 10 more marks than Bhawna in a exam. Isha has secured 5 less marks than Bhawna. How many marks did Karan secured when the total of all three marks is 140 ?
(A) 40 (B) 45
(C) 50 (D) 55

[JNV Entrance Exam. Class VI : 2013]

34. (D) Let, Bhawna got the marks in exam = x
 $\therefore$ Karan got the marks in the exam = $(x + 10)$
and Isha got the marks in the exam = $(x - 5)$
According to question,
 $x + (x + 10) + (x - 5) = 140$
 $3x + 5 = 140$
 $3x = 135$
or $x = 45$
 $\therefore$ Karan got the marks = $x + 10$
= $45 + 10$
= 55

35. The next row of digits with following pattern is :
30 45 60
42 57 72
54 69 84
... ..
(A) 60 65 70 (B) 60 75 90
(C) 66 81 96 (D) 66 86 106

[JNV Entrance Exam. Class VI : 2012]

35. (C) 1st Column :
 $30 \xrightarrow{+12} 42 \xrightarrow{+12} 54 \xrightarrow{+12} 66$
2nd Column :
 $45 \xrightarrow{+12} 57 \xrightarrow{+12} 69 \xrightarrow{+12} 81$

3rd Column :

$$60 \xrightarrow{+12} 72 \xrightarrow{+12} 84 \xrightarrow{+12} 96$$

$\therefore$ Next row numbers are 66, 81, 96

36. The difference between the nearest thousands value of 14510 and the nearest Hundreds value of 8849 is :
(A) 5200 (B) 5700
(C) 6200 (D) 6150

[JNV Entrance Exam. Class VI : 2012]

36. (C) Number of 14510 nearest 1000 = 15000
Number of 8849 nearest 100 = 8800
 $\therefore$ Required difference = $15000 - 8800 = 6200$

37. How many prime numbers of 2 digits will be there whose each digit is also a prime number ?
(A) 3 (B) 4
(C) 6 (D) 9

[JNV Entrance Exam. Class VI : 2012]

37. (B) Prime numbers of 2 digits whose each digit is also a prime number are 23, 37, 53 and 73.
Total number = 4

38. What number should be subtracted from the addition of 435.88 and 37 to get 4.08 ?
(A) 476.96 (B) 477.68
(C) 488.68 (D) 468.80

[JNV Entrance Exam. Class VI : 2012]

38. (D) Let, x should be subtracted
 $\Rightarrow 435.88 + 37 - x = 4.08$
 $\Rightarrow 472.88 - 4.08 = x$
 $\Rightarrow 468.80 = x$
 $x = 468.80$

39. The descending order of the numbers 45405, 45450, 45504, 45449 is :
(A) 45504, 45450, 45449, 45405
(B) 45405, 45449, 45450, 45504
(C) 45450, 45504, 45405, 45449
(D) 45504, 45405, 45449, 45450

[JNV Entrance Exam. Class VI : 2012]

39. (A) Arrange in decreasing order,
 $45504 > 45450 > 45449 > 45405$

40. The difference in the largest odd number and smallest odd number of 5 digits which is formed by 0, 3, 6, 7 and 9 (repetition of digits is not allowed) ?
(A) 66951 (B) 66924
(C) 20700 (D) 19564

[JNV Entrance Exam. Class VI : 2012]

40. (B) Largest 5 digit odd number formed by the digits 0, 3, 6, 7 and 9 = 97603
Smallest 5 digit odd number formed by the digits 0, 3, 6, 7 and 9 = 30679
So, the required difference

$$= 97603 - 30679 \\ = 66924$$

41. What is the next row in the following number sequence?

25	50	520
27	54	420
29	58	320
—	—	—

- (A) 30 60 320
(B) 31 62 220
(C) 30 60 220
(D) 32 64 320

[JNV Entrance Exam. Class VI : 2011]

41. (B) 1st column :

$$25 + 2 = 27$$

$$27 + 2 = 29$$

$$29 + 2 = \boxed{31}$$

- 2nd column :

$$50 + 4 = 54$$

$$54 + 4 = 58$$

$$58 + 4 = \boxed{62}$$

- 3rd column :

$$520 - 100 = 420$$

$$420 - 100 = 320$$

$$320 - 100 = \boxed{220}$$

∴ Right option — 31 62 220

42. What should be subtracted from the product of 133 and 80 to get the result 10,600 ?

- (A) 140 (B) 40
(C) 60 (D) 160

[JNV Entrance Exam. Class VI : 2011]

42. (B) Let, x should be subtracted.

$$\therefore 133 \times 80 - x = 10600$$

$$10640 - x = 10600$$

$$x = 40$$

43. What is the largest even number of 5 digits formed by digits 4, 0, 6, 7, 3 & 8 ?

- (A) 70648 (B) 87643
(C) 87634 (D) 87640

[JNV Entrance Exam. Class VI : 2011]

43. (D) The largest 5 digit sum number formed by 4, 0, 6, 7, 3, and 8 = 87640

44. The sum of largest three digit number and smallest four digit number is :

- (A) 1 (B) 1999
(C) 1099 (D) 0999

[JNV Entrance Exam. Class VI : 2011]

44. (B) Largest 3 digit number = 999
Smallest 4 digit number = 1000
∴ Required sum = (1000 + 999)
= 1999

45. 16 lakhs, eight hundred thirteen is written as :

- (A) 16813 (B) 160830
(C) 1600813 (D) 160713

[JNV Entrance Exam. Class VI : 2010]

45. (C) Sixteen lakh eight hundred thirteen = 16,00,813

46. 14 rows are there in a car park. In each row there is a place of parking for 420 cars. How many total cars can be parked in the parking ?

- (A) 5880 (B) 434
(C) 406 (D) 30

[JNV Entrance Exam. Class VI : 2010]

46. (A) Total no. of vehicles parked
= 14×420
= 5880

47. What is the place value of digit 5 in the number 214.56 ?

- (A) 5 ones (B) 5 tens
(C) 5 tenths (D) 5 hundredths

[JNV Entrance Exam. Class VI : 2010]

47. (C) Place value of 5 = 0.5

48. There are 26 rooms in a school. In every room four plants are kept. If 2 cup water is given to every plant, then how much total cup water is needed to all plants ?

- (A) 32 cup (B) 106 cup
(C) 112 cup (D) 208 cup

[JNV Entrance Exam. Class VI : 2010]

48. (D) Total number of plants in the room
= $26 \times 4 = 104$

$$\therefore \text{number of cups of water} \\ = 104 \times 2 = 208 \text{ cups}$$

49. Which of the following number is the largest ?

- 45600, 45606, 46506, 40566
(A) 45600 (B) 45606
(C) 46506 (D) 10566

[JNV Entrance Exam. Class VI : 2009]

49. (C) Arrange the following numbers in descending order

$$46506 > 45606 > 45600 > 40566$$

∴ The largest number is 46506

50. Find the smallest number of four digits whose each every digit is different ?

- (A) 1000 (B) 1023
(C) 1032 (D) 1230

[JNV Entrance Exam. Class VI : 2009]

50. (B) According to question,

The smallest 4-digits number

$$= 1023$$

51. Which group will be in next row of numbers ?

4	24	424
5	30	530
6	36	636
—	—	—

- (A) 7 42 784
(B) 7 42 742
(C) 8 48 848
(D) 7 49 749

[JNV Entrance Exam. Class VI : 2009]

51. (B) $4 \Rightarrow 4 \times 6 = 24 \Rightarrow 424$

$$5 \Rightarrow 5 \times 6 = 30 \Rightarrow 530$$

$$6 \Rightarrow 6 \times 6 = 36 \Rightarrow 636$$

Similarly,

$$7 \Rightarrow 7 \times 6 = 42 \Rightarrow 742$$

52. What is nearest value to tens place of number 12056 ?

- (A) 12000 (B) 12060
(C) 12100 (D) 12150

[JNV Entrance Exam. Class VI : 2009]

52. (B) Approximate value of 12056 nearest to tens digit = 12060

Important Questions

1. 7536008 can be written in words as—
(A) Seven lakhs Fifty-three thousand six hundred eight
(B) Seventy-five lakhs thirty-six hundred eight

- (C) Seventy-five lakhs thirty-six thousand eight
(D) Seven lakhs three thousand six hundred eighty

2. Five thousand five hundred fifty-five will be written as—

- (A) 5055 (B) 5505
(C) 5550 (D) 5555

3. What will be the place value of zero in the number 7086?
(A) 100 (B) 80
(C) 7000 (D) 0
4. Find out the smallest number of 5-digits formed from 1, 5, 0, 7, 6?
(A) 10567 (B) 15670
(C) 1567 (D) 76510
5. Find out the smallest number from the following?
(A) 5353535 (B) 5355335
(C) 5335335 (D) 5553335
6. Roman number LXXVII is equivalent to-
(A) 56 (B) 77
(C) 66 (D) 65
7. Find the difference between largest 5-digit number and the smallest 6-digit number.
(A) 90,000 (B) 90,001
(C) 9 (D) 1
8. Equivalent Roman number of 95 is
(A) CXV (B) XVC
(C) XCV (D) VXC
9. What will be the smallest odd number of 4-digits formed from 3, 2, 1 and 0?
(A) 1023 (B) 0123
(C) 1032 (D) 1203
10. If (place value of 5 in 15201) + (place value of 6 in 2659) = $8 \times x$, then find the value of x .
(A) 80 (B) 70
(C) 800 (D) 700
11. If 112 units + 12 thousands = 11012 + x tens, then find the value of x .
(A) 110 (B) 101
(C) 112 (D) 111
12. How many numbers from 100 to 300 are divisible from 7?
(A) 42 (B) 28
(C) 35 (D) 31
13. Find the difference between place value of 6 and face value of 4 in the number 56431?
(A) 6500 (B) 5600
(C) 5996 (D) 6600
14. Arrange the Roman numbers XLVI, LXIX, XCV and XLIX in the ascending order?
(A) XLVI, XCV, XLIX, LXIX
(B) XCV, XLIX, LXIX, XLVI
(C) XCV, LXIX, XLVI, XLIX
(D) XLVI, XLIX, LXIX, XCV
15. Fill in the blank space:
(Product of all positive common factors of 36 and 48) = $999 + 9 \times \dots$
(A) 81 (B) 90
(C) 9 (D) 27
16. Which of the following is not correct?
(A) 1cm is hundredth of 1m
(B) 1ml is hundredth of 1L
(C) 1 lakh = 1 hundred thousand
(D) 1 crore = 1 hundred lakh
17. Which of the following is divisible by 25?
(A) 4855 (B) 5685
(C) 6790 (D) 7150
18. Which number from 12, 14, 16, 18 will be the dividend of the number whose dividend are 16 and 7?
(A) 12 (B) 14
(C) 16 (D) 18
19. Which of the following numbers have a correct sequence?
(A) $0 < -100 < 100 < -500$
(B) $0 < -500 < -100 < 100$
(C) $-100 < -500 < 0 < 100$
(D) $-500 < -100 < 0 < 100$
20. Nearest value to the thousands place of 49532 will be :
(A) 41000 (B) 50000
(C) 49000 (D) 49500
21. What will be the least value of * in $6735*1$ so that the obtained number will be exactly divided by 9?
(A) 7 (B) 9
(C) 5 (D) 4
22. Find the sum of first 12 odd numbers.
(A) 441 (B) 144
(C) 140 (D) 414
23. The product of all prime numbers between 80 and 90 is:
(A) 83 (B) 89
(C) 7387 (D) 598347
24. Find the sum of all those prime numbers that are not larger than 17.
(A) 59 (B) 58
(C) 41 (D) 42
25. 19 thousands + 19 hundreds + 19 units is equal to :
(A) 21090 (B) 20919
(C) 19919 (D) 191919

Solutions

1. (C) Seventy-five lakhs thirty-six thousand eight
2. (D) 5555
3. (D) Place value of zero in 7086 = $0 \times 100 = 0$
4. (A) Smallest number of 5-digits formed from 1, 5, 0, 7, 6 = 10567
5. (C) 5353535 is the least number.
6. (B) $LXXVII = 50 + 10 + 10 + 5 + 1 + 1 = 77$ (Equivalent number)
7. (D) Smallest 6-digits number = 100000
Largest 5-digit number = 99999
 $\therefore$ Difference = $100000 - 99999 = 1$
8. (C) $95 = 100 - 10 + 5 = XCV$ (Equivalent Roman number)
9. (A) Required number = 1023
10. (D) (Place value of 5 in 15201) + (Place value of 6 in 2659) = $8x$
 $\Rightarrow 5000 + 600 = 8x$
 $\Rightarrow 8x = 5600$
 $\Rightarrow x = \frac{5600}{8} = 700$
11. (A) 112 units + 12 thousand = 11012 + x tens
 $112 + 12000 = 11012 + 10x$
 $12112 = 11012 + 10x$
 $10x = 12112 - 11012$
 $10x = 1100$ या $x = 110$
12. (B) Numbers having multiples of 7 between 100 and 300
 $= 15 \times 7, 16 \times 7, 17 \times 7, \dots 42 \times 7$
So, Total numbers divisible by 7
 $= 42 - 15 + 1 = 28$
13. (C) Difference = $6000 - 4 = 5996$

14. (D) XLVI, XLIX, LXIX, XCV

15. (A) Positive factors of 36 and 48

$$36 = 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 12, 18, 36$$

$$48 = 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24, 48$$

$$\therefore \text{Product of their common factors} \\ = 999 + 9 \times m \text{ (say)}$$

$$2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 6 \times 12 = 999 + 9m$$

$$\Rightarrow 1728 - 999 = 9m$$

$$\Rightarrow 729 = 9m$$

$$\Rightarrow m = \frac{729}{9} = 81$$

16. (B) 1 mL is hundredth of 1 L. (Wrong)

17. (D) If last two digits are divisible by 25, then the entire number will also be divisible by 25.

$$\therefore \text{Required number} = 7150$$

18. (B) 14 is the only number from 12, 14, 16 and 18 whose divisor will be 16 and 7.

19. (D) $-500 < -100 < 0 < 100$

20. (B) Approximate value of 49532 nearest to hundred place = 50000

21. (C) $6735^*1 = 6 + 7 + 3 + 5 + * + 1 = 22 + *$.

For the exact division, 5 will be the least value to put in place of *.

22. (B) Sum of first 12 odd numbers = n^2
 $= (12)^2 = 144$

23. (C) Prime numbers between 80 and 90
 $= 83, 89$

$$\therefore \text{Required Answer} = 83 \times 89 = 7387$$

24. (B) Prime numbers till 17
 $= 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17$

$$\therefore \text{Required sum} \\ = 2 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 11 + 13 + 17 \\ = 58$$

25. (B) 19 thousands + 19 hundreds + 19 units
 $= 19000 + 1900 + 19$
 $= 20919$



Chapter 1

Section-C : English

Comprehension Passage

Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya Previous Years (2021-2009) Questions

Direction (Q. No. 1 to 20)

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 passages answers as (A), (B), (C) and (D) are given. Only one out of these is correct..

Passage-1

There are only two simple rules to follow to lose weight or to maintain a healthy weight. They are to eat a balanced diet with less fat and sugar and to exercise more. You don't have to starve to lose weight. If you eat less sugar, cakes, biscuits and eat more fruits and vegetables and drink plenty of water, you will lose weight and be healthier. Go for a walk or cycling every day. Be more active instead of watching television or playing video games.

[JNV Entrance Exam. Class VI : 11-08-2021]

- How can we remain healthy ?
(A) By eating biscuits only
(B) By doing exercise only
(C) By eating a balanced diet and doing exercise
(D) By eating more fruits
- (C) According to the passage, we can remain healthy by eating a balanced diet and doing exercise.
- What do we have to eat more to lose weight ?
(A) Sugar and cakes
(B) Fruits and vegetables
(C) Biscuits and sugar
(D) Biscuits and fruits
- (B) We should eat more fruits and vegetables to lose more weight.
- What do we have to drink in plenty to remain healthier ?
(A) Colas (B) Fruit juice
(C) Water (D) Vegetable juice
- (C) To remain healthier we should drink plenty of water.
- Which is a good exercise for all ?
(A) Walking and cycling
(B) Kite flying
(C) Playing video games
(D) Watching television

- (A) Walking and cycling is a good exercise for all.
- Which word is opposite in meaning to the word, 'active' ?
(A) Dull (B) Inactive
(C) Interested (D) Energetic
- (B) The word opposite in meaning to inactive is active. Dull means lacking, Interested means showing curiosity, Energetic-active dynamic.

Passage-2

Autumn is the season that falls between summer and winter. There are many changes that begin in this beautiful season. Days become shorter. Leaves of trees turn from green to lively red, yellow and orange. In fact trees need sunlight to keep their leaves green. Without sunlight leaves turn pale. The grass is no longer blanketed with dew but with frost, almost every morning, as temperatures reach the freezing point. Animals start storing up a food supply to last through the long winter months. These changes occur as we adjust from the heat of the summer to chill of the winter.

- Autumn occurs between summer and.....
(A) January (B) spring
(C) winter (D) solstice
- (C) According to passage, autumn occurs between summer and winter.
- Which of the following changes may occur during autumn ?
(A) Days become shorter
(B) It becomes very hot
(C) Days become longer
(D) There is more sunlight
- (A) During autumn, days become shorter.
- Leaves turn pale during autumn because they :
(A) don't get enough oxygen
(B) don't get enough light
(C) don't get enough water
(D) store too much oxygen
- (B) Because they don't get enough light.

- What do animals begin to do to prepare for the end of autumn ?
(A) Store food
(B) Eat less
(C) Shed fur
(D) Turn colours
- (A) Animals start storing up a food supply to last through the long winter months. So option (A) is correct.
- Another word for 'blanketed' is :
(A) grass (B) woollen
(C) covered with (D) grew up
- (C) The word 'blanketed' means cover completely with a thick layer of something. So option (C) covered with is correct.

Passage-3

Deepak was excited. He was going on a picnic on Sunday with his uncle and cousins Preeta and Ria. He packed his backpack with his swimming kit, snacks and playthings. They started at 6 a.m. in the morning. It was a long drive and they reached the picnic spot at 9 a.m. It was a farmhouse in a village. They walked around the village to see the paddy fields and learnt how the rice is grown. They climbed trees and plucked mangoes and guavas. In the afternoon they sat under a tree and had lunch. When uncle said it was time to return home they wanted to stay longer because they liked the village so much.

- The word 'excited' means.....
(A) confident (B) very happy
(C) busy (D) depressed
- (B) The word 'excited' means very happy, Confident-self-assured, Busy – occupied in, engaged in, Depressed – sad, unhappy, gloomy, melancholy.
- Deepak and his cousins :
(A) felt bored in the village
(B) enjoyed the picnic
(C) wanted to return home
(D) could not climb trees

12. (B) According to the passage, Deepak and his cousins enjoyed the picnic.
13. Deepak went on a picnic with his a
 (A) parents
 (B) uncle and cousins
 (C) friends
 (D) sister
13. (B) Deepak went on a picnic with his uncle and cousins.
14. The picnic spot was in a.....
 (A) park (B) beach
 (C) village (D) swimming pool
14. (C) The picnic spot was a farmhouse in a village.
15. Uncle showed Deepak how.....
 (A) we eat (B) to swim
 (C) to drive (D) rice is grown
15. (D) Deepak's uncle shows him, how rice is grown.

Passage-4

Have you played the Tug of War game ? It is an interesting game. To play Tug of War you need some open space, a long and strong rope and two teams of players. The game will be interesting only if both the teams are equally strong. A line is drawn between the two teams. The team which gets pulled and is made to cross the line in the middle loses the game.

The strongest member of the team should hold the end of the rope and the team should pull in a united manner. The play area should be cleaned of stones. Otherwise, it could cause injuries.

16. Tug of War is
 (A) a war (B) a rope
 (C) a game (D) a fight
16. (C) Tug of War is a game. Tug of War athletic contest between two teams at opposite ends of a rope. So, option (C) is correct.
17. In 'Tug of War', we do.....
 (A) boxing
 (B) hiding
 (C) rope pulling
 (D) batting and bowling
17. (C) In the Tug of War, game each team to pull the rope along with the members of opposition team to their side. So, option (C) is correct.
18. The end of the rope is held by the.....member of the team.
 (A) tallest (B) shortest
 (C) strongest (D) youngest
18. (C) In end of the rope is held by the strongest member of the team.

19. The team which is pulled across the line in the middle is
 (A) the winner
 (B) the loser
 (C) successful
 (D) given another chance
19. (B) The team which is pulled across the time in the middle is the loser.
20. The word 'united' means.....
 (A) together (B) fight
 (C) pull (D) winning
20. (A) The word 'united' means together. So, option (A) is correct.

Direction (Q. No. 21 to 40)

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 passages answers as (A), (B), (C) and (D) are given. Only one out of these is correct.

Passage-1

Hema lay on her bed staring at the stars stuck on the ceiling of her room. She was upset as none of the clothes seemed to fit her. She wore them again one by one but they were either too tight or too short. A cupboard full of clothes and she could not wear any of them. She then had a bright idea, her eyes lit up and she ran to her mother's room. "Ma, I need new clothes", she said, "but only after I donate all my old clothes to charity. No more amassing of clothes." Her mother smiled and hugged her. She did have a kind daughter.

[JNV Entrance Exam. Class VI : 11-01-2020]

21. Hema lay on her bed because she :
 (A) was tired
 (B) liked looking at the stars
 (C) was wondering what to wear
 (D) was a lazy girl
21. (C) Hema lay on her bed because she was wondering what wear.
22. She could not wear any of her clothes because :
 (A) they were not fashionable
 (B) they were too colourful
 (C) she did not know what to choose
 (D) none of them fitted her
22. (D) She could not wear any of her clothes because none of them fitted her. See the second line of the passage.
23. Synonym for the word, 'amassing' is :
 (A) collecting (B) distributing
 (C) sharing (D) gifting
23. (A) The correct synonym of amassing is collecting.

24. Hema is :
 (A) greedy (B) charitable
 (C) selfish (D) miserly
24. (B) Hema is charitable because she donates all her old clothes to charity.
25. The opposite of word, 'donate' is :
 (A) give (B) receive
 (C) distribute (D) spend
25. (B) The correct opposite of donate (v) is receive (v).

Passage-2

Travelling is both recreational and educative. It has always been regarded as an important part of education. In Europe, a young man is considered fully educated only when he has travelled through many countries of Europe. In ancient India also, our sages understood the great value of travelling. They made it a pious duty of all to visit various pilgrim centres situated in different parts of India. This encouraged the feeling of oneness among Indians.

26. It is important to.....if one wants to get real education.
 (A) study (B) work
 (C) travel (D) meditate
26. (C) The correct word to fill in the blank is 'travel'.
27. Which one of the following words is a synonym of "recreational" ?
 (A) edudcational (B) thrilling
 (C) tiring (D) sight-seeing
27. (B) The correct synonym of recreational (Adj.) is thrilling.
28. Visiting the.....centres was considered holy in ancient India.
 (A) training (B) pilgrim
 (C) city (D) business
28. (B) The correct word to fill in the blank is 'Pilgrim'.
29. People have a feeling of oneness with others if they.....a lot.
 (A) travel (B) talk
 (C) play (D) question
29. (A) The correct word to fill in the blank is 'travel'.
30. A sage is a person who is.....
 (A) learned (B) smart
 (C) free (D) wicked
30. (A) The correct word to fill in the blank is learned (adj.).

Passage-3

Fire is to blame for the loss of countless lives and billions of rupees each and every year. Firefighters help protect people and their property from injury and damage. They put their lives on the line every time they respond to a call.

While on duty, firefighters must be ready to respond in a matter of minutes to just about any disaster that may occur. At every fire scene, a superior fire officer takes command and directs the jobs of all the people at the scene. Some firemen connect the hose lines to hydrants. Others manually operate the pumps to send water to the hoses. Teams of firefighters also operate ladders used to reach distances high in the air.

31. Which is **not** true about the firefighters ?
 (A) They are brave
 (B) They often put their lives in danger
 (C) They never put their lives in danger
 (D) They are highly trained

31. (C) The correct option in (C) *i.e.* they never put their lives in danger.

32. A firefighter has to prepare to extinguish a fire in :
 (A) minutes (B) hours
 (C) days (D) weeks

72. (A) A Fire fighter has to prepare to extinguish a fire in minutes. So, option (A) is correct.

33. Firefighters put their lives on the line means :
 (A) They stand in a line
 (B) They fight fire
 (C) They put their lives in danger
 (D) They connect the hose line to hydrant

33. (C) Fire fighters put their lives on means they put their lives in danger.

34. To 'operate manually' means to :
 (A) make a man work
 (B) work with their hands
 (C) use a machine
 (D) use one's body

34. (B) To operate manually means work with their hands.

35. The word 'occur' means the same as :
 (A) come (B) happen
 (C) call (D) fire

35. (B) The word occur (v) means happen.

Passage-4

To be fit and healthy, you need to be physically active. Regular physical activity protects you from serious diseases such as obesity, heart disease, cancer, mental illness, diabetes and arthritis. Riding a bicycle regularly is one of the best ways to reduce your risk of health problems associated with a sedentary lifestyle. Cycling is a healthy, low-impact exercise that can be enjoyed by people of all ages, from young children to older adults. It is also fun, cheap and good for the environment. Riding to work or the shop is one of the most time-efficient ways

to combine regular exercise with everyday routine. An estimated one billion people ride bicycles everyday-for transport, recreation and sport. Cycling is a good way to reduce weight as it builds muscle and burns body fat. Research suggests that by cycling for half an hour everyday we can shed at least five kilos of weight in a year.

36. The main focus of the passage is to tell us the advantages of :
 (A) keeping fit
 (B) cycling
 (C) exercising
 (D) reducing weight

36. (C) The main focus of the passage is to tell us the advantages of exercising.

37. When the writer says : 'Cycling is good for the environment', which of the following is **not** correct ?
 (A) it does not emit any unhealthy gas
 (B) It can be run without petrol or diesel
 (C) It does not pollute air
 (D) It can be ridden by all age groups

37. (D) The correct option is (D) *i.e.* It can be ridden by all age groups.

38. The word which means opposite of the word, '**sedentary**' is :
 (A) active (B) lazy
 (C) inactive (D) deskbound

38. (A) The opposite of sedentary (adj.) is 'Active'.

39. A low-impact exercise is one which is :
 (A) not tiring (B) not costly
 (C) not efficient (D) not boring

39. (B) A low-impact exercise is one which is-not costly.

40. Regular cycling helps us in all of the following **EXCEPT** to :
 (A) reduce fat and strengthen muscles
 (B) combine fun with work
 (C) prevent serious accidents
 (D) remain healthy

40. (C) Regular cycling help us in reduce fat and strengthen muscles combine fun with work, remain healthy except to prevent serious accidents.

Directions (Q. No. 41 to 60)

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 as (A), (B), (C) and (D) are given. Only one out of these is correct.

PASSAGE 1

Chewing gum was discovered a thousand years ago by the Mayans in the Mexican jungles.

They found a liquid leaking from a sapodilla tree. As it oozed out, it thickened into something that they called chicle which was chewable and tasty. Today, workers called chicleros still collect chicle. The chicle is boiled to remove the water. It is then made into slabs about 30 pounds each or 14 kilograms each. These slabs are sent to gum factories. There it is mixed with several ingredients to sweeten, soften, flavour and colour the gum.

[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2019]

41. discovered chewing gum.
 (A) The Mayans (B) Sapodillas
 (C) Chicleros (D) Gum factories

41. (A) The Mayans.

42. are the workers who collect chicle.
 (A) Sapodillas (B) The Mayans
 (C) Chicleros (D) Gummers

42. (C) Chicleros is the correct option.

43. Slabs of chicle are sent to :
 (A) recycling centers
 (B) gum factories
 (C) the Mexican jungles
 (D) candy stores

43. (B) Slabs of chicle are sent to gum factories.

44. Several ingredients are added to chicle to do all of the following except to it.
 (A) soften (B) flavour
 (C) thicken (D) sweeten

44. (C) Except to thicken it several ingredients are added to chicle to soften, add flavour and colour to the gum.

45. A suitable title for the passage will be :
 (A) The Gum
 (B) Chiclero
 (C) The Story of Chiclero
 (D) The Story of Chewing Gum

45. (D) 'The Story of Chewing Gum' will be a suitable title.

PASSAGE 2

India is a land of pilgrims and pilgrimages. These holy places, whether in the hills or in the plains, are **generally** situated on river banks or by the sea. It is not only the religious people who visit these places of pilgrimages, but also travellers and sight-seers from all over India and abroad. Wherever two or more rivers meet, pilgrims come to bathe and worship because that place is supposed to be holy. One such place is Haridwar which is situated on the bank of river Ganga.

[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2019]

46. Holy places are visited by religious people, sight-seers as well as.....
 (A) children (B) travellers
 (C) traders (D) voyagers

46. (B) See the 3rd line of the passage sight-seers as well as travellers.
47. Which one of the following is a synonym of the word 'generally'?
- (A) usually (B) publicly
(C) occasionally (D) eventually
47. (A) 'Usually' is the correct synonym of 'generally'.
48. The place is considered 'holy' where two or more rivers meet. Here the antonym of the word 'holy' is :
- (A) godly (B) religious
(C) cursed (D) pious
48. (C) The word 'holy' means 'religious', its antonym is 'cursed'.
49. People come to bathe and worship in the Ganga as its water is :
- (A) holy (B) clear and clean
(C) cool (D) healthy
49. (A) Holy.
50. People go on a pilgrimage because they are :
- (A) curious (B) religious
(C) explorers (D) old
50. (B) Because they are religious.

PASSAGE 3

It was Ajit's birthday. All his friends and relatives had gathered. He received many gifts. There were books, toys and clothes. Ajit's aunt gave him a surprise gift-a rose sapling. Ajit liked his aunt's gift the best and at once ran to the garden and planted the sapling. Ajit watered the plant everyday. As soon as he woke up in the morning, he would rush to see how much the plant had grown. One day he saw two little rose buds peeping out. He kept watching the buds bloom into beautiful yellow roses. He was happy and thrilled. With his mother's help, he plucked the flowers. He gifted the first two roses to his mother and sister. Ajit decided to plant more saplings in his garden.

[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2019]

51. Ajit's best birthday gift was a :
- (A) race car (B) shirt
(C) rose sapling (D) book
51. (C) It was a rose sapling.
52. As soon as Ajit woke up he :
- (A) started studying
(B) rushed to see the sapling
(C) had a bath
(D) went to school
52. (B) As soon as Ajit woke up, he rushed to see the sapling.
53. How many rose buds appeared first?
- (A) one (B) four
(C) two (D) many
53. (C) Two rose buds are appeared.

54. Ajit gifted the first two roses to :
- (A) his friends
(B) his aunt
(C) his mother and sister
(D) his mother and aunt
54. (C) Ajit gifted the first two roses to his mother and sister.
55. The word 'thrilled' means :
- (A) sad (B) excited
(C) afraid (D) surprised
55. (B) The word 'thrilled' (adj) means excited.

PASSAGE 4

The neem tree is known as a village pharmacy due to the medicinal benefits of its seeds, bark and leaves. It is called *arista* in Sanskrit which means perfect, imperishable and complete. Neem oil plays an important role in pest control and can also be used as a replacement for mosquito repellent. Neem seed cakes are used as fertilizer. A paste of neem leaves is used to treat chickenpox. Neem twigs commonly referred to as 'datun' are used as toothbrushes in villages. The bark and roots are also used, in powdered form, to control fleas and ticks on pets.

[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2019]

56. A pharmacy is :
- (A) farm land (B) a medical store
(C) a playground (D) a farm house
56. (B) A pharmacy is a medical store.
57. The part of the neem tree that is useful to the farmers is :
- (A) seeds (B) bark
(C) twigs (D) leaves
57. (A) The part of the neem tree that is useful to the farmers is its seeds.
58. Which one of the following is not a synonym of 'perfect' ?
- (A) faultless (B) flawless
(C) seamless (D) blemished
58. (D) 'Perfect' means ideal, faultless etc. Blemished is not a synonym of 'Perfect'.
59. The word 'pest' in the passage means :
- (A) an insect that destroys crops
(B) an angry person
(C) dirty water
(D) pollution
59. (A) An insect that destroys crops.
60. Neem are used as toothbrushes in villages.
- (A) roots (B) leaves
(C) twigs (D) seed cakes
60. (C) Neem twigs are used as toothbrushes in villages.

[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2019]

Direction (Q. No. 61 to 85)

Read the following passages carefully and answer the questions by choosing the options that you consider the most appropriate.

PASSAGE 1

Our voyage was very prosperous, but I shall not trouble the reader with a journal of it. The captain called in at one or two ports and sent in his long-boat for provisions and fresh water, but I never went out of the ship still we came into the Downs, which was on the 3rd day of June, 1706, about nine months after my escape. I offered to leave my goods in security for payment of my freight, but the captain protested he would not receive one farthing. We took kind leave of each other, and I made him promise that he would come to see me at my house in Redriff. I hired a house and a guide for five shillings which I borrowed from the captain.

[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2018]

61. When the writer uses the word 'prosperous' to describe the voyage, he means that :
- (A) it made him rich
(B) it made him healthy
(C) it was very pleasant
(D) it was uneventful
61. (C) The writer uses the word 'prosperous' to describe the voyage, that it was very pleasant.
62. On the voyage, the author :
- (A) left the ship at intervals
(B) was not able to leave the ship because it did not stop
(C) never left the ship at all
(D) never left the ship till they came into the Downs
62. (D) On the voyage the author never left the ship till they came into the Downs.
63. In the context of the passage, the word 'provisions' means :
- (A) mainly food
(B) mainly security
(C) money
(D) mainly ammunition
63. (A) The word 'provisions' means 'food' or supply.
64. For the payment of the author's freight, the captain :
- (A) kept his goods as security
(B) refused to accept any money
(C) protested against being paid only a farthing
(D) accepted a sum of money

64. (B) The captain refused to accept any money for the payment of the authors freight.
65. From the passage, it is clear that the captain's attitude to the author was :
- (A) one of hostility
(B) one of indifference
(C) one of extreme friendliness and kindness
(D) one of disgust and irritation
65. (C) The captain's attitude to the author was one of extreme friendliness and kindness.

PASSAGE 2

A story tells that two friends were walking through the desert. During some point of the journey they had an argument, and one friend slapped the other one in the face. The one who got slapped was hurt, but without saying anything, wrote in the sand: "TODAY MY BEST FRIEND SLAPPED ME IN THE FACE." They kept on walking until they found an oasis, where they decided to take a bath. The one who had been slapped got stuck in the mire and started drowning, but the friend saved him. After the friend recovered from the near drowning, he wrote on a stone: "TODAY MY BEST FRIEND SAVED MY LIFE," The friend who had slapped and saved his best friend asked him, "After I hurt you, you wrote in the sand, and now, you. write on a stone. Why?"

The other friend replied: "When someone hurts us, we should write it down in sand where winds of forgiveness can erase it away. But, when someone does something good for us, we must engrave it in stone where no wind can ever erase it."

[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2018]

66. Why did the friend who got hurt write on the sand ?
- (A) Because he was very kind-hearted
(B) Because he was too weak to take revenge
(C) Because he knew that his feeling of hurt was temporary
(D) Because he loved his friend too much
66. (C) Because he knew that his feeling of hurt was temporary.
67. What is an oasis ?
- (A) An oasis is a tall tree found in a desert.
(B) An oasis is a water body found in a desert.
(C) An oasis is a creature like centipede.
(D) An oasis is grassland.
67. (B) An oasis is a water body found in a desert.
68. What did one of the friends do after recovering from the near drowning ?

- (A) He rebuked his friend.
(B) He avenged by slapping his friend in his face.
(C) He wrote something on sand in his praise.
(D) He wrote something about his friend to express his gratitude.
68. (D) One of the friend wrote "TODAY MY BEST FRIEND SAVED MY LIFE" to express his gratitude after recovering from the near drowning.
69. What does writing on the stone suggest ?
- (A) Writing something on stone means expressing one's love for another.
(B) Writing on stone means writing something with an intention to make it last forever.
(C) Writing something on stone means expressing one's extreme anger.
(D) Writing something on stone means writing something with a view to preaching one and all.
69. (B) Writing on stone suggests that writing something with an intention to make it last forever.

70. What is the synonym of the word 'engrave' as used in the passage ?

- (A) dislodge (B) neglect
(C) aid (D) inscribe
70. (D) The engrave means 'inscribe'.

PASSAGE 3

I woke up one August morning in a warm sweat. I ran to the refrigerator to get a cold drink, but the refrigerator was broken and all the drinks were as hot as me. I walked over to my electric fan, but it wasn't working either. I then turned on the television and finally realized that the electricity in my house was out. Later that day, I went to the pool to cool off. I dived right in! I swam eight laps before I got tired. My friend Lucy then bought me an ice-cream cone. I got a vanilla ice-cream cone with rainbow sprinkles. Even though it was really hot, I did have a lot of fun.

[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2018]

71. What did the narrator want from the refrigerator ?
- (A) a ham sandwich
(B) a fan
(C) a drink
(D) an apple
71. (C) The narrator wanted to get a cold drink from the refrigerator.
72. Why does the electric fan not work ?
- (A) it was broken
(B) it needed batteries
(C) the power was out
(D) it wasn't oiled

72. (C) Because the power was out.
73. How many laps did it take for the narrator to tire of the pool ?
- (A) two (B) four
(C) six (D) eight
73. (D) The narrator took eight laps of the pool before he got tired.
74. Who bought the narrator an ice-cream cone ?
- (A) Lucy (B) Sam
(C) Peter (D) Prince
74. (A) Lucy bought him an ice-cream cone.
75. What was the flavour of the ice-cream ?
- (A) rainbow (B) vanilla
(C) chocolate (D) strawberry
75. (B) It was a vanilla ice-cream with rainbow sprinkles.

PASSAGE 4

Once upon a time I went for a week's holiday in the Continent with an Indian friend. We both enjoyed ourselves and were sorry when the week was over, but on parting our behaviour was absolutely different. He was plunged in despair. He felt that because the holiday was over all happiness was over until the world ended. He could not express his sorrow too much, but in me the Englishman came out strong. I could not see what there was to make a fuss about. It was not as if we were parting forever or dying. 'Buck up', I said, 'do buck up'. He refused to buck up, and I left him plunged in gloom.

[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2018]

76. What is the Continent in the context of the passage ?
- (A) An island
(B) The countryside
(C) African safari
(D) Europe
76. (D) Europe is the continent in the context of the passage.
77. What does the author mean by 'buck up'?
- (A) Buckle yourself up
(B) Stand up
(C) Cheer up
(D) Shut up
77. (C) The author means 'cheer up' by 'buck up'.
78. Why was the Indian friend plunged in despair ?
- (A) He was hopeless
(B) He experienced racial discrimination
(C) He would never be so happy again
(D) He had spend lot of money
78. (A) The Indian friend was plunged in despair because he was hopeless see the 3rd line of passage.

79. What does 'but in me the Englishman came out strong' imply ?
 (A) He was strong Englishman
 (B) He had the typical English character
 (C) The Englishman went out of him
 (D) He started following Indian traditions
79. (B) The clause 'but in me the Englishman came out strong' implies that he had the typical English Character.
80. What is the author's intension in the passage ?
 (A) To contrast the Indian character with the English character
 (B) To show that an Indian is sorrowful
 (C) To ridicule the Indian traditions
 (D) To praise the Englishman
80. (A) The author's intension is to contrast the Indian character with the English character.

PASSAGE 5

One day a wolf found a sheepskin. He covered himself with the sheepskin and got into a flock of sheep grazing in a field. He thought, "The shepherd will shut the sheep in the pen after sunset. At night I will run away with a fat sheep and eat it.

All went well till the shepherd shut the sheep in the pen and left. The wolf waited patiently for the night to advance and grow darker. But then an unexpected thing happened. One of the servants of the shepherd entered the pen. His master had sent him to bring a fat sheep for supper. As luck would have it, the servant picked up the wolf dressed in the sheepskin. That night the shepherd and his guests had wolf for supper.

[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2018]

81. Why did the wolf cover himself with the sheepskin and get into a flock of sheep ?
 (A) He wanted to look like a beautiful sheep.
 (B) He wanted to eat a sheep.
 (C) He wanted to enter into the pen.
 (D) He wanted to make friends with the sheep.
81. (B) Because he wanted to eat a sheep.
82. How did the wolf meet his end ?
 (A) All the sheep attacked the wolf and killed him.
 (B) The shepherd recognised the wolf in sheep's clothing and killed him.
 (C) The shepherd's servant picked up the wolf dressed in the sheepskin for supper.
 (D) The wolf died of a serious disease.
82. (C) The wolf met his end as the shepherd's servant picked up the wolf dressed in the sheepskin for supper.

83. What is the moral of the passage ?
 (A) An evil design has an evil end.
 (B) Pen is mightier than the sword.
 (C) Might is right
 (D) Die in harness
83. (A) The moral of the passage is – An evil design has an evil end.
84. Why did the servant pick the wolf for supper ? Select the most appropriate answer.
 1. Because he wanted to have the tasty meat of wolf.
 2. Because the wolf was in sheep's clothing.
 3. Because the servant thought the wolf to be a fat sheep,
 (A) Only 1 (B) Only 2
 (C) Only 3 (D) Only 1 and 2
84. (C) Only (3)
85. What is the antonym of the word 'shut' as used in the passage ?
 (A) kill (B) close
 (C) imprison (D) free
85. (D) 'Free' is the antonym of the given word shut.

Direction (Q. No. 86 to 110)

There are five passages in this section. Each passage is followed by five questions. Read each passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. For each questions four probable answer bearing letters (A), (B), (C) and (D) are given. Only one out of these is correct. You have to choose the correct answer and indicate your correct response.

PASSAGE 1

Among the major tasks before us, none is of greater importance for our strength and stability than the task of building up the unity and solidarity of our people. Our country often stood like a solid rock in the face of common danger and there is a deep underlying unity which runs like a golden thread through all our seeming diversity. There have been occasions when unfortunate and disturbing divisions, some of them accompanied by violence, have appeared in our society.

Political democracy and the way it has functioned in our country is surely a great achievement. Here again we owe an immeasurable debt to Shri J L Nehruji for his deep attachment to democracy as a form of government and as a way of life. There is something in our older cultural heritage too. I have particularly in view that enduring strength in Indian life which can best be described as respect for human personality and the spirit of tolerance. I have no doubt in my mind that it is only by methods of persuasion and mutual accommodation and by a constant search for

areas of agreement as the basis for action, that democracy and work. It is in this spirit that I shall devote myself to the duties and responsibilities of the office I have been called upon to fill.

[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2017]

86. The writer thinks that :
 (A) we have never faced dangers
 (B) in our country there is unity underlying diversity
 (C) our society is tribal in organisation
 (D) stability of the nation depends upon many factors
86. (B) The writer thinks that in our country there is unity underlying diversity.
87. The author believes that democracy can work :
 (A) if leaders are honest
 (B) if people participate
 (C) if method of persuasion and mutual adjustment are employed
 (D) if people have faith in democracy
87. (C) If method of persuasion and mutual adjustment are employed.
88. What is the permanent trend in Indian life ?
 (A) Respect for human personality
 (B) Love for animals
 (C) Worship of nature
 (D) Hero-worshipping
88. (A) The permanent trend in Indian life is to respect for human personality.
89. Shri Nehru was deeply attached to :
 (A) democracy as a way of life
 (B) democracy of the western
 (C) democracy which emerges from our culture
 (D) the Indian way of living
89. (A) He was deeply attached to democracy as a way of life.
90. The writer wants to work for :
 (A) just economic forces
 (B) just social order
 (C) democratic forces
 (D) None of these
90. (B) The writer want to work for just social order.

PASSAGE 2

Desert is a place where there is sand all around. It is a hot and dry place. There is very little rain in Deserts. So, very few trees grow there. The only plants that grow in the deserts are cactus, date palms and thorny bushes which do not need much water to grow.

The Sahara is the biggest desert in the world. It stretches across the whole of North Africa.

The Arabian desert is also a very large desert. In India too, there is a desert called Thar desert in Rajasthan. Life in a desert is tough. The days are very hot and nights are cool.

[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2017]

91. The biggest desert in the world is in :
 (A) India (B) Africa
 (C) Arabia (D) America
91. (B) Africa.
92. In desert regions :
 (A) there is no rainfall
 (B) it rains heavily
 (C) there is enough rain
 (D) there is a little rain
92. (D) In desert regions there is a little rain.
93. The climate in a desert is :
 (A) pleasant (B) difficult
 (C) comfortable (D) cold
93. (B) The climate in a desert is difficult.
94. Date palms grow in :
 (A) plains (B) hilly regions
 (C) deserts (D) snowy regions
94. (C) Date palms grow in deserts.
95. Very few trees grow in deserts because :
 (A) most trees need water to grow
 (B) there is sand all-around
 (C) nights are very cold
 (D) there is no one to take care of trees
95. (A) Because most trees need water to grow.

PASSAGE 3

About three hundred and fifty years ago there lived in India an Emperor called Shah Jahan. He had a beautiful and intelligent wife, whom he loved very much. Her name was Mumtaz Mahal; its shortened form, Taj Mahal, means 'pride of the palace'. In the year 1630 this beloved wife of the emperor died. The emperor decided, out of love for his wife, to build her the most beautiful tomb that had ever been seen. Shah Jahan gathered the best artists and architects from India, Turkey, Persia and Arabia to design the building. It took more than 20000 men working over a period of 18 years to build the Taj Mahal, perhaps the most beautiful building in India.

[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2017]

96. Which of the following is the work of an 'architect' ?
 (A) To advise the king
 (B) To build a palace
 (C) To design a building
 (D) To supervise cooking of meals
96. (C) To design a building is the work of architect.
97. People consider Taj Mahal as :
 (A) a large river

- (B) the most beautiful building in India
 (C) a very tall building
 (D) a memory of an emperor
97. (B) People consider it is the most beautiful building in India.
98. Which one of the statements agrees with the paragraph ?
 (A) Shah Jahan wanted to build a palace for himself
 (B) Artists and Architects from India asked Shah Jahan to give them work
 (C) 'Pride of the palace' means 'Shah Jahan'
 (D) Shah Jahan decided to build a beautiful tomb for his beloved wife
98. (D) Shahjahan decided to build a beautiful tomb for his beloved life.
99. Which one of the following pairs is not associated with buildings ?
 (A) Painters and carpenters
 (B) Teachers and doctors
 (C) Architects and engineers
 (D) Masons and plumbers
99. (B) Teacher and doctors are not associated with buildings.
100. Taj Mahal was built :
 (A) out of love for Mumtaz Mahal
 (B) because Mumtaz Mahal was intelligent
 (C) to let the world know that Mumtaz Mahal was beautiful
 (D) to protect Mumtaz Mahal from his enemies
100. (A) It was built out of love for Mumtaz Mahal.

PASSAGE 4

Since, the most ancient times, India has been not only periodically invaded by greedy hordes but also visited by tradesman and travellers, scholars and sight-seers. Some of them have written books. The books of these writers become all the more important because there were not too many of them and they have served as rich sources for the historian. It is especially in this context that observations provided by the great Chinese writer Hiuen Tsang become very relevant.

Already in the 7th century, Buddhism was a powerful cultural force among the educated classes of China. It was common for Chinese pilgrims to come to India, the native land of the Buddha, to pay their respects to the founder of their religion. Perhaps the most famous of them all was this gentle observer who had studied and travelled extensively in China before entering the Indian sub-continent. Being both scholar and sophisticated, he was not given to easy praise. Within India itself he traversed deserts and climbed mountains,

stayed in villages and lived in capitals, practised in monasteries and studied in universities and spent time in some royal courts as well.

[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2017]

101. Why are the writings of Hiuen Tsang considered as relevant ?
 (A) He had spent sometime in some royal courts
 (B) He visited India as a trader and sight-seer
 (C) He had travelled to many Asian countries
 (D) He was a gentle observer
101. (D) Because he was a gentle observer.
102. Chinese pilgrims commonly come to visit :
 (A) mountains
 (B) villages
 (C) deserts
 (D) the native land of Buddha
102. (D) They generally, come to visit the native land of Buddha.
103. What probably prompted Hiuen Tsang to travel to India ?
 (A) To study influence of Buddhism on Hindu religion
 (B) To spread his religion in India
 (C) To undertake pilgrimage and enhance knowledge
 (D) To study the powerful cultural force in India
103. (C) To undertake Pilgrimage and enhance knowledge.
104. In the most ancient times, India was visited by except :
 (A) scholars (B) tradesman
 (C) farmers (D) sight-seers
104. (C) Except farmers.
105. Hiuen Tsang did all of the following travel in India except
 (A) travelled in deserts
 (B) lived in villages
 (C) followed the schedule in Monasteries
 (D) taught in the university
105. (D) Taught in the university.

PASSAGE 5

Man made satellites play a very important role in the modern man's world today. It helps in the study of space which has fascinated and inspired people for centuries and also helps us to find out more about the earth and our solar system. Advances in satellite technology have diversified to such an extent that it has improved our quality of life. Satellites help us communicate with people anywhere in the world, forecast weather, look at climate change and monitor disaster. Almost everyone today

use satellite technology. Paying by credit card, or using an ATM machine—all involve satellite technology. Thus satellites have become an integral part of present-day man.

[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2017]

106. Satellites help in the study of :
 (A) animals (B) space
 (C) plastics (D) bacteria
106. (B) Satellites help in the study of space.
107. The word 'fascinated' used in the paragraph means :
 (A) pleased (B) interested
 (C) affected (D) enthused
107. (B) 'Fascinated' means diluded, enchanted so the option (B) interested is correct.
108. Which of the following sequences is correct as mentioned in the paragraph ?
 (A) Technology—Monitor—Study
 (B) Monitor—Study—Technology
 (C) Study—Monitor—Technology
 (D) Technology—Study—Monitor
108. (C) Study—monitor—technology.
109. The phrase 'present-day man' means :
 (A) man who is present
 (B) man present everyday
 (C) man of everyday
 (D) man of today
109. (D) Man of today.
110. Satellite technology cannot be used for :
 (A) speaking to a friend in America
 (B) washing and drying clothes
 (C) taking out money from a bank
 (D) warning against a storm
110. (B) It cannot be used for washing and drying clothes.

Direction (Q. No. 111 to 135)

In this section five passages are given. Each passage has five questions. Read every passage with carefully and give answer of the questions.

PASSAGE-1

There is no general agreement about how the planets were formed. The most widely accepted theory is that about 5000 millions years ago swirling clouds of matter began to condense. Through the action of centrifugal force, the heavier molecules were concentrated near the centre of the eddies and the lighter, gaseous material was thrown out towards the periphery. Such is the theory. What is known is that nine satellites began orbiting round the sun. These are the planets.

The planet on which man lives is the third closest to the sun, with the third shortest orbit. It also has something none of the others has—an atmosphere that can support life in all the manifold forms that exist on our planet.

There may be satellites circling other stars in other parts of the universe that have the right ingredients for some sort of life to evolve, but the earth is the only one in the solar system.

[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2016]

111. According to the passage, the planets are:
 (A) nothing but condensed clouds
 (B) a collection of gaseous material
 (C) a collection of condensed swirling material
 (D) a collection of centrifugal forces
111. (A) See the first para of the passage.
112. The theory of the formation of the planets :
 (A) is generally agreed upon by everyone
 (B) is a debatable one
 (C) covers a very wide area
 (D) is fairly well-known
112. (C) The theory of the formation of the planets—covers a very wide area.
113. A planet is a 'heavenly body' which moves round :
 (A) the sun
 (B) a star
 (C) a satellite of the solar system
 (D) the universe
113. (A) The sun
114. One essential difference between the earth and the other planets is that :
 (A) the atmosphere of the earth makes possible the presence of life on it
 (B) the earth draws the heavier molecules into its centre through the action of centrifugal force
 (C) only the earth is on the periphery of the solar system
 (D) the earth has the capacity to come into closer contact with the sun
114. (A) The main difference between the Earth and the other planets is that—the atmosphere of the Earth makes possible the presence of life on it.

115. The writer claims that the life-supporting atmosphere :

- (A) *is there on other planets in the solar system*
 (B) *may be there on the other satellites in the universe*
 (C) *may evolve on other satellite circling other stars in the universe*
 (D) *cannot evolve anywhere outside the earth*

115. (C) Mentioned in the last para of the passage.

PASSAGE-2

A certain Ameer was on a voyage in his ship when a great storm arose. One of the slaves on board, who had never been to sea, began to wail and cry out in fear. This went on for sometime and no one could silence him. In anger

the Ameer asked, 'Is there no one here who can silence this wretched coward ?'

A philosopher, who happened to be a passenger, said, 'I think I can quiet this man, Sir, if you give me full permission to do as I please with him.'

'Go ahead,' said the Ameer, 'you have my permission'.

[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2016]

116. What kind of prose is used in this extract ?
 (A) Informative (B) Argumentative
 (C) Lyrical (D) Narrative
116. (D) Narrative type prose used in this extract.
117. The verb 'to wail' means :
 (A) to smile (B) to call
 (C) to weep (D) to speak
117. (C) 'to wail' means 'to weep'.
118. The word 'voyage' means :
 (A) travelling by sea
 (B) walking on foot
 (C) riding a horse
 (D) swimming in sea
118. (A) 'Voyage' (n) means 'travelling by sea'.
119. The slave was afraid because :
 (A) the Ameer was about to beat him
 (B) there was a storm in the sea
 (C) he was about to be thrown into the sea
 (D) the journey was not coming to an end
119. (B) See the first line of the first para of the passage.
120. The philosopher volunteered to :
 (A) throw off the slave
 (B) persuade the slave
 (C) silence the slave
 (D) None of these
120. (C) See the second para of the passage.

PASSAGE-3

We started pitching the highest camp that has ever been made. Everything took five times as long as it would have taken in a place where there was enough air to breathe; but at last we got the tent up and when we crawled in, it was not too bad. There was only a light wind, and inside it was not too cold for us to take off our gloves. At night most climbers take off their boots; but I prefer to keep them on. Hillary, on the other hand, took his off and laid them next to his sleeping bag.

[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2016]

121. The narrator of the story is :
 (A) an airline pilot (B) a mountaineer
 (C) a traveller (D) a tourist

121. (B) A mountaineer
122. In this passage, 'we' refers on to :
 (A) the author and his friends
 (B) the author and his friend
 (C) the author and his wife
 (D) None of the above
123. (B) In this passage 'we' refer to—the author and his friend.
123. They crawled into the tent because :
 (A) they must have been too tired to work
 (B) the entrance to the tent must have been low
 (C) they had heavy loads on their back
 (D) they wanted to hide from enemies
123. (B) The entrance to the tent must have been low.
124. They took a long time to finish the work because :
 (A) they were very tired
 (B) it was very cold
 (C) there was not enough air to breathe
 (D) it was very dark
124. (C) Because there was not enough air to breathe.
125. When they crawled into the tent :
 (A) they took off their gloves because it was not very cold
 (B) they could not take off their gloves because it was very cold
 (C) they took off their gloves though it was very cold
 (D) they did not take off their gloves though it was not cold
125. (A) They took off their gloves because it was not very cold.

PASSAGE-4

In the evening we decided to pitch camp as the weather was not encouraging. The wind was high and gathering storm clouds predicted a wild wet night. Moreover, we had arrived at a spot which looked promising for a camp.

A level expanse in the lee of a high hill afforded some shelter from the wind; fresh water was near at hand in a stream which flowed across the plain; a copse of trees provided adequate supplies of fuel; and the dry grasses which abounded on the hillside would enhance the comfort of our beds.

Each member of the party was allotted a task. Some erected the tents; others prepared a scanty meal; yet others attended to the needs of the ponies that were now exhausted after a very strenuous day. As the angry sun sank, the bustle of activity was hushed into silence and each man settled down to sleep.

[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2016]

126. As the weather was not encouraging we decided to :

- (A) set up the camp
 (B) pack up the camp
 (C) extend the camp
 (D) shift the camp

126. (A) See the first line of the first para of the passage.

127. The camp site looked encouraging because :

- (A) it was sheltered by some trees
 (B) the dry grass would provide fuel
 (C) we had been promised that spot
 (D) it was level and sheltered

127. (B) The option is contained in the second para of the passage.

128. The day had been very :

- (A) exciting (B) tiring
 (C) boring (D) comfortable

128. (B) 'tiring' means 'exhausting', so the option (B) is correct.

129. The task given to some members was to:

- (A) pitch the camp
 (B) prepare a hot meal
 (C) walk the ponies
 (D) allot the tasks

129. (A) To pitch the camp.

130. This passage is about the selection of :

- (A) a suitable home
 (B) a suitable place for animals
 (C) a suitable place to camp
 (D) a suitable route for trekking

130. (C) About the selection of – a suitable place to camp.

PASSAGE-5

A completely uneducated farmer's work is far more important than that of a professor. We can live without education, but we die if we have no food. If no one cleaned our streets and took the rubbish away from the house, we should get terrible diseases in our towns. In countries where there are no servants, because every one is ashamed of doing house work, the professors have to waste much of their time doing house work.

In fact when we say that all of us must be educated in such a way that firstly, each of us can do whatever job is suited to his ability and brain and secondly that we can realize that all jobs are necessary to society and that it is very bad to be ashamed of one's work or to scorn someone else's. Only such type of education can be called valuable to society.

[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2016]

131. If no one cleans our streets we should :

- (A) be unclean (B) be unhappy
 (C) get diseases (D) get dirty

131. (C) If no one cleans our streets we should get terrible diseases in our town.

132. Only such type of education can be called valuable. Such type of education refers to :

- (A) that which enables us to do any thing
 (B) that which enables us to scorn some one else's work
 (C) that which develops dislike in us
 (D) that which enables us to do any work and not to hate any work.

132. (D) Such type of education refers to that which enables us to do any work and not to hate any work.

133. Which word in the passage is one word for 'one who is a university teacher'?

- (A) teacher (B) professor
 (C) educationist (D) lecturer

133. (B) One who is a university teacher is called professor.

134. A completely uneducated farmer's work is more important than :

- (A) that of a businessman
 (B) that of a professor
 (C) that of an artist
 (D) that of an advocate

134. (B) A completely uneducated farmer's work is more important than that of a professor. See the first line of the passage.

135. Professors, in some countries waste their time because :

- (A) they have to do house work
 (B) they have to teach lower classes
 (C) they have to help the students
 (D) they have to wait for train

135. (A) Professors in some countries waste their time because they have to do house work.

Direction (Q. No. 136 to 160)

There are five passages. Each passage has five questions. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

PASSAGE-1

We are tempted to assume that technological progress is real progress and that material success is the criterion of civilisation. If the Eastern people become fascinated by machines and techniques and use them, as Western nations do, to build huge industrial organisations and large military establishments, they will get involved in power politics and drift into the danger of death. Scientific and technological civilisation brings great opportunities and great rewards but also great risks and temptations. Science and technology are neither good nor bad. They are not to be tabooed but tamed) and assigned their

proper place. They become dangerous only if they become idols.

[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2015]

136. According to the author, people think that real progress lies in :
- material success and technological growth
 - worshipping idols and having faith in them
 - having large industries and political power
 - taking risks and facing temptations
136. (A) According to the author, people think that real progress lies in—material success and technological growth.
137. From the passage one gathers that the Eastern people must :
- appreciate scientific achievements
 - build huge industrial organisations
 - avoid being controlled by machines and techniques of industrial production
 - be fascinated by machines
137. (C) See the second line of the passage.
138. According to the author, science and technology should be :
- tabooed and eliminated from life
 - used in a controlled and careful manner
 - encouraged and liberally used
 - made compulsory in education
138. (B) Should be used in a controlled and careful manner.
139. According to the author, science and technology will bring benefits to :
- only Western nations
 - only Eastern countries
 - nobody
 - all, if tamed properly
139. (D) See the last lines of the passage.
140. According to the author, science and technology are :
- totally harmless
 - extremely dangerous
 - to be treated as idols
 - are useful, if they are not worshipped blindly
140. (D) According to the author, science and technology are useful, if they are not worshipped blindly.

PASSAGE-2

Earth is the only planet so far known with the suitable environment for sustaining life. Land, water, air, plants and animals are the major components of the global environment. Population, food and energy are the three fundamental problems facing mankind.

Unemployment, inflation, crowding, dwindling resources and pollution are all due to the factors like increasing population, high standard of living, deforestation, etc.

Man has been tampering with the Ecosphere for a very long time and is forced to recognize that environmental resources are scarce. Environmental problems are really social problems. They begin with people as cause and end with people as victims. Unplanned use of resources has resulted in the depletion of fossils, fuels, pollution of air and water, deforestation, which has resulted in ecological imbalance and draining away of national wealth through heavy expenditure on oil and power generation.

[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2015]

141. Increasing population causes :
- unemployment and crowding
 - inflation and pollution
 - dwindling resources
 - unemployment, inflation, crowding, dwindling resources and pollution
141. (D) Unemployment, inflation, crowding, dwindling resources and pollution
142. National wealth is drained away by spending heavily on :
- power generation
 - fuels
 - water and power generation
 - oil and power generation
142. (D) oil and power generation
143. The three major components of the global environment are :
- food, energy and population
 - high standard of living, crowding and inflation
 - land, water and air
 - plants, animals and mankind
143. (C) land, water and air
144. Depletion of fossils and fuels, pollution of air and water and deforestation will never occur in case of :
- improper use of resources
 - planned use of resources
 - unplanned use of resources
 - over use of resources
144. (B) planned use of resources
145. We face the three fundamental problems that are :
- inflation, deforestation and unemployment
 - population, deforestation and energy
 - population, inflation and food
 - population, food and energy
145. (D) population, food and energy

PASSAGE-3

All sources of energy upon which industry depends are wasted when they are employed, and industry is expanding them at a continually increasing rate. Already coal has been largely replaced by oil and oil is being used up so fast that the East and the West alike consider it to be necessary for their prosperity. And what is true of oil is equally true of other natural resources. Everyday, in fact, many miles of forests are turned into newspapers, but there is no known process by which newspapers can be turned into forests. You will say that this need not worry us, since newspapers will be replaced by radio, but radio requires electricity, electricity requires power and power requires raw materials.

[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2015]

146. The central contention of the passage is that :
- industries 'should be closed down, since they expend all sources of energy
 - newspapers should not be allowed to destroy forests
 - an all-out effort is necessary for the preservation of natural resources that ultimately supply power
 - power should be generated in abundance
146. (C) The central contention of the passage is that—an all-out effort is necessary for the preservation of natural resources that ultimately supply power.
147. The 'and' in the first sentence has the force of :
- as well as
 - besides
 - Still
 - though
147. (C) The word 'and' in the first sentence has the force of 'still'.
148. The statement 'many miles of forests are turned into newspapers' means :
- many miles of forests have become as dry as newspapers
 - devastation of vast areas of forests is a newsworthy item
 - a good part of forests has been felled and converted into newsprint
 - large numbers of trees in forests are converted into raw materials to supply power for the machines that print newspapers
148. (C) 'many miles of forests are turned into newspapers' means—'a good part of forests has been felled and converted into newsprint.'
149. According to this passage, oil has become necessary for the prosperity of a nation because :

- (A) it is cheaper than coal
(B) it is more useful than coal
(C) the East and the West think so
(D) it is now the chief source of energy
149. (C) It consists in the second line of the passage.
150. According to this passage, the most indispensable item for an industrialised society is :
(A) the radio (B) raw materials
(C) power (D) electricity
150. (B) Indispensable means 'essential' so the option (B) is correct. See the last line of the passage.

PASSAGE-4

Youth today do not realise that one is modern only when his thoughts and actions bring out something new, which can set an example to the rest of the world. Imitating only the Western outlook in lifestyle, leaving aside their values, is not what modernism is. Should we consider a youth modern if he opts for a dozen girlfriends and then pretends to be ignorant when dowry in marriage is concerned ?

The family also plays a vital role in shaping one's life. If the urban population in India is divided into two broad divisions, the elite and the middle class, we will find that youths belonging to both these classes suffer from severe frustrations. The parents in the higher society are so busy with their work that their children are left neglected. Loneliness, tensions arising out of parent's unhappy relations and family feuds result in psychiatric depression in the youth.

The case is similar in the middle class families, though with a difference. Lack of attention at home ruins them. The situation is not so grave with the girls as they generally prefer to stay at home, whatever its conditions be. But young men, desperate to find some refuge; quite often come in contact with drugs, alcohol and other illegal activities. Neither are they happy with the society nor is the society happy with them.

[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2015]

151. The, passage is concerned with :
(A) the urban youth
(B) the elite class youth
(C) the middle class youth
(D) the modern girls
151. (A) The passage is concerned with-'the urban youth'.
152. Youths in the elite class families are :
(A) lonely and depressed
(B) prone to drug-addiction
(C) desperate for revenge
(D) angry and defiant
152. (A) See the second para of the passage.

153. Being truly modern means :
(A) imitating the West
(B) opting for a dozen girl-friend
(C) accepting dowry in marriage
(D) doing something exemplary
153. (D) 'doing something exemplary'.
154. The situation in case of the girls is :
(A) desperate (B) menacing
(C) not so serious (D) gloomy
154. (C) Not so serious as they generally prefer to stay at home.
155. Young men seek refuge in :
(A) dozen girl-friends
(B) modernism
(C) drugs, alcohol, etc.
(D) dowry in marriage
155. (C) Mentioned in the last line of the third paragraph.

PASSAGE-5

As the rulers of the planet, humans like to think that it is the large creatures who will emerge victorious from the struggle for survival. However, nature teaches us the opposite : it is often the smallest species which are the toughest and most adaptable. A perfect example is the hummingbird, which is found in the Americas. One species of hummingbird known as the bee hummingbird ranks as the world's smallest and lightest bird and it is barely visible when it is in flight.

Hummingbirds are the only birds that can fly backwards. They feed mainly on the nectar of flowers, a liquid that is rich in energy. Nectar is an ideal food source, for hummingbirds need an incredible amount of energy to sustain their body metabolism. A hummingbird's wings flap at a rate of about 80 times per second and its any heart beats more than 1000 per minute. This is why they must consume relatively large quantities of food. In the course of a day, a hummingbird consumes about half its body weight in nectar.

[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2015]

156. Which of the following statements about the bee humming-bird is true ?
(A) It could fly high beyond the clouds.
(B) It cannot be seen when it is in flight.
(C) It is obviously visible when it flies.
(D) It escapes our sight when it is in flight.
156. (B) It cannot be seen when it is in flight.
157. Hummingbirds need a lot of energy in order to :
(A) sustain a steady rhythm of heart-beat.
(B) win in the struggle for survival.
(C) maintain their body metabolism.
(D) flap their wings and fly backwards.
157. (C) maintain their body metabolism.

158. The hummingbirds are exclusive in the sense that :
(A) they consume half their body weight every day
(B) they can fly backwards
(C) they subsist only on nectar
(D) their pulse rate is more than 1000 per minute
158. (B) they can fly backwards.
159. The word 'incredible' in the passage means :
(A) unbelievable
(B) phenomenal
(C) tremendous
(D) inexhaustible
159. (C) tremendous
160. Nature has made man realize the fact that :
(A) humans who rule the planet are the most powerful beings on Earth.
(B) the largest and the smallest species are equally tough and strong.
(C) the large creatures emerge victorious from the struggle for survival.
(D) the smallest creatures are the toughest and most adaptable.
160. (D) the smallest creatures are the toughest and most adaptable.

Direction (Q. No. 161 to 185)

There are five passages. Each passage has five questions. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

PASSAGE-1

Simi was a puppy. She was very cute. Asha found her crying in a park. When she picked her up, the puppy stopped crying and looked at her. Asha liked that glance of her and she decided to take her home. Her mother approved the idea. They together gave her the name 'Simi', and happily brought her home. So far nobody had trained the puppy, so Asha thought she should train her. Next morning she took Simi out and gave her some lessons. A trainer has to be a bit strict. So she punished her when she disobeyed and rewarded her when she did what Asha wanted her to do. On the whole, the training was not so difficult. In a week's time Simi became a good cultured puppy.

[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2014]

161. Asha took the puppy home because she:
(A) pitied her (B) liked her glance
(C) liked dogs (D) needed a puppy
161. (B) Because she liked her glance.
162. 'She disobeyed:..' 'She' here refers to :
(A) Asha (B) Asha's mother
(C) the puppy (D) the storyteller

162. (C) 'In the sentence- 'She disobeyed'.... 'she' refers to the puppy.
163. What is the opposite of 'reward' ?
 (A) Encouragement
 (B) Punishment
 (C) Gift
 (D) Scolding
163. (B) Punishment (n) is the opposite of the given word 'reward' (n).
164. The puppy was named Simi by :
 (A) Asha
 (B) Her mother
 (C) Asha and her mother
 (D) A friend of Asha
164. (C) By Asha and her mother.
165. Which of the following words does mean ".....did what she wanted her to do" ?
 (A) Obeyed (B) Performed
 (C) Followed (D) Picked
165. (A) Obeyed.

PASSAGE-2

Arjuna went to Dwarka to ask support from Krishna. The same day Duryodhana also reached there to seek Krishna's help. Duryodhana reached first, but seeing Krishna asleep; he sat down on a cushion at the side of his head and waited. Then, reached Arjuna and waited standing near Krishna's feet. When Krishna awoke, Duryodhana requested him to be on his side in the war. "But I will bear no weapon," said Krishna. "Both of you have to choose between myself and my vast army. Arjuna has the first choice, for I saw him first." Arjuna choose Krishna without arms and Duryodhana had the army of eleven hundred million soldiers, well tried and tested in several wars.

[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2014]

166. Who went to Dwarka to ask support from Krishna ?
 (A) Arjuna
 (B) Duryodhana
 (C) Both Arjuna and Duryodhana
 (D) Karna
166. (C) Both Arjuna and Duryodhana
167. Who kept standing towards Krishna's feet ?
 (A) Bhima
 (B) Duryodhana
 (C) Arjuna
 (D) None of the above
167. (C) Arjuna kept standing towards the Krishna's feet.
168. Who preferred Krishna's army in place of Krishna ?
 (A) Duryodhana (B) Bhima
 (C) Arjuna (D) Karna

168. (A) Duryodhana preferred Krishna's army in place of Krishna.
169. How many soldiers were there in Krishna's army ?
 (A) One hundred million soldiers
 (B) Five hundred million soldiers
 (C) Eleven hundred million soldiers
 (D) Twenty hundred million soldiers
169. (C) Eleven hundred million soldiers were there in Krishna a's army.
170. Where did Arjuna go to ask support from Krishna ?
 (A) Mathura (B) Agra
 (C) Dwarka (D) Ayodhya
170. (C) Dwarka

PASSAGE-3

The train was moving very fast. But the engine driver noticed the boy, waving his red shirt, running towards the engine. The driver was surprised and angry. He blew the whistle. The boy did not stop. So the driver slowed the train down. The boy ran faster towards it. "Stop stop" he shouted. The driver stopped the train, he got down from the engine. Ramu came running to the driver. He was panting for breath. He was pointing towards the bridge. "What is the matter", asked the driver angrily. "Oh; the bridge is broken", said Ramu, "You can not take the train over". All the passengers came down the train. They saw that the bridge was really broken. They were very happy and thankful. The driver thanked Ramu and said. "You are really a brave boy, you have done a brave deed."

[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2014]

171. Spot the correct statement :
 (A) The engine driver was panting for breath
 (B) The passengers gave a good beating to Ramu
 (C) Ramu was waving his red shirt running towards the engine
 (D) Ramu was running away from the engine
171. (C) Option (C) is the correct statement.
172. Ramu was pointing :
 (A) towards the river
 (B) towards the broken bridge
 (C) towards the broken rails
 (D) towards his village
172. (B) Ramu was point towards the broken bridge.
173. Why did the driver blow the whistle ?
 (A) The driver blew the whistle angrily to stop the boy
 (B) The driver blew the whistle to stop the train
 (C) The driver blew the whistle to warn the passengers
 (D) The driver blew the whistle to step up the speed of the train

173. (A) The driver blew the whistle angrily to stop the boy. So option (A) is correct.
174. Ramu was :
 (A) not a brave boy
 (B) a naughty boy
 (C) a coward boy
 (D) a brave boy
174. (D) Ramu was a brave boy.
175. The colour of Ramu's shirt was :
 (A) green (B) red
 (C) yellow (D) white
175. (B) Red.

PASSAGE-4

Once upon a time, there lived a Rajput king at Malwa. His kingdom was small, quiet and peaceful. There were no major battles on 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.

[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2014]

176. What was the king's problem ?
 (A) Wars (B) Politics
 (C) Famine (D) Flood
176. (C) The king's problem was 'Famine'.
177. Which statement does show that the Rajput king loved his people ?
 (A) The king offered his first-born child to river Narmada
 (B) He opened the gates of the state granary for his people
 (C) He forced his neighbouring states to contribute food
 (D) He set up relief camps to feed the hungry
177. (A) The king offered his first-born child to river Narmada.
178. When there is drought :
 (A) there is lot of rain
 (B) the Earth is dry and cracked
 (C) people are very happy
 (D) people sow the seeds
178. (B) During drought is the Earth is dry and cracked. So the option (B) is correct.

179. The king prayed Narmada for :
 (A) grains (B) famine
 (C) a child (D) rain
179. (D) For rain.
180. 'Before long' means :
 (A) a long time ago (B) for a long time
 (C) very soon (D) in the past
180. (C) 'Before Long' means—'very soon'.

PASSAGE-5

Issac Newton was a great scientist. He was born in 1642 and died in 1727. He discovered the law of gravitation. It was the falling of an apple in the garden that set him thinking. He was trying to find why the Earth went round the Sun and the Moon round the Earth. He asked himself, "Why does an apple fall to the Earth?" This led him to his discovery. Newton also found out that white light is made up of seven colours. We see these colours in the rainbow. He also made many other discoveries. Newton was a very learned man. But he was very humble. Shortly before his death, he said, "I seem to have been only like a boy playing on the sea-shore while the great ocean of truth lay undiscovered before me."

[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2014]

181. Issac Newton was a great :
 (A) doctor (B) teacher
 (C) leader (D) scientist
181. (D) Scientist
182. When was he born ?
 (A) In 1727 (B) In 1627
 (C) In 1642 (D) In 1742
182. (C) In 1642.
183. What did set him thinking ?
 (A) The falling of a fig
 (B) The falling of an apple
 (C) The falling of a coconut
 (D) The falling of a man
183. (B) The falling of an apple set him thinking.
184. How many colours do make the white light ?
 (A) Five (B) Ten
 (C) Three (D) Seven
184. (D) Seven colours do make the white light.
185. The Earth moves around the :
 (A) Moon (B) Sun
 (C) Mars (D) Stars
185. (B) The Earth moves around the Sun.

Direction (Q. No. 186 to 210)

Read the following passages carefully and answer the questions given below them.

PASSAGE-1

The purpose of education is to make the student an expert in his subject. This must be clearly

understood, and mere muddling through lessons and lectures and books and passing examination are relegated to secondary importance as means to the end—which is excellence in the field chosen.

But there are so many fields, and no man can become an expert in all the fields. It is necessary to decide which fields are the important ones that a man should know well.

It is clear that one's own work is the most important. This has been realised and modern civilization has accordingly provided vocational education. It is now possible to acquire high professional skill in the various fields, medicine, engineering, production, commerce and so on—but with good and bad mixed together, and no standard for guidance.

[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2013]

186. The purpose of education is to make the student :
 (A) an expert in all fields
 (B) an expert in his subject
 (C) only capable of earning
 (D) confident only
186. (B) The purpose of education is to make the student : an expert in his subject.
187. What, according to the writer, is the end ?
 (A) excellence in the field chosen
 (B) passing the examination
 (C) earning more and more money
 (D) cramming lectures and books
187. (A) See the last line of the first paragraph of the passage.
188. According to the passage, can a man become an expert in all fields ?
 (A) Yes
 (B) Partially yes
 (C) Sometimes
 (D) No
188. (D) No
189. According to the writer, which of the following is the most important work ?
 (A) someone else's work
 (B) one's own work
 (C) nobody's work
 (D) everyone's work
189. (B) The most important work : one's own work.
190. The modern civilization has provided :
 (A) vocational education
 (B) art of conversation
 (C) adult education
 (D) higher education
190. (A) See the last paragraph of the passage.

PASSAGE-2

English education, which was introduced in India in the earlier part of the nineteenth

century, established her cultural contact with the West. Prior to this, India had for centuries remained in a state of isolation, although in very early times she had sent out cultural missions to the other Asiatic countries. India really began to borrow from the West and assimilate new ideas on an extensive scale only after the British had taken up the direction of her educational policy.

It is true that western education at first exerted an unsettling : influence on young men and led to errors in life and conduct. They hated everything Indian, aped western manners and modes of life, and forgot their glorious past. There were scholars who ignored modern Indian languages, avoided classical Indian literature, and made a fetish of speaking and writing English.

[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2013]

191. When was English education introduced in India ?
 (A) in the twentieth century
 (B) in the later part of the nineteenth century
 (C) in the earlier part of the nineteenth century
 (D) in the eighteenth century
191. (C) English education introduced in India : earlier part of the nineteenth century.
192. When did India begin to borrow from the West ?
 (A) after the British had taken up the direction of her educational policy
 (B) before the British had taken up the direction of her educational policy
 (C) in the twentieth century
 (D) none of the above is correct
192. (A) India begin to borrow from the west after the British had taken up the direction of her educational policy.
193. What did India send out to other Asiatic countries ?
 (A) economic mission
 (B) military forces
 (C) cultural missions
 (D) none of these
193. (C) Cultural missions. See the first paragraph of the passage.
194. Western education exerted an unsettling influence on :
 (A) old men (B) young men
 (C) old women (D) children
194. (B) Young men.
195. Young men forgot their :
 (A) glorious past (B) present
 (C) future (D) originality
195. (A) Young men forgot their glorious past.

PASSAGE-3

Each nation has its own peculiar character which distinguishes it from others. But the peoples of the world have more points in which they are all like each other than points in which they are different. One type of person that is common in every country is the one who always tries to do as little as he possibly can and to get as much in return as he can. His opposite, the man who is in the habit of doing more than is strictly necessary and is ready to accept what is offered in return, is rare everywhere.

Both these types are usually unconscious of their character. The man who avoids effort is always talking about his 'rights'; he appears to think that society owes him a pleasant easy life. The man who is always doing more than his sheer talks of 'duties' feels that the individual is in debt to society, and not society to the individual. As a result of their view, neither of these men thinks that he behaves at all strangely.

[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2013]

196. What type of person is common in every nation ?
(A) A person who wants to do little and get more
(B) A person who wants to do more and get little
(C) Each person is different
(D) There is no such type of person that is common in every country
196. (A) A person who wants to do little and get more.
197. A person doing more and getting little :
(A) is rare everywhere
(B) is found in our country
(C) is common in all countries
(D) is found nowhere
197. (A) Is rare everywhere. See the last line of first paragraph of the passage.
198. The man who talks about his 'rights' :
(A) avoids meeting other people
(B) avoids hard work
(C) knows his duties well
(D) believes in hard work
198. (B) Avoid hard work. See the second line of 2nd paragraph of the passage.
199. The man who talks of 'duties' :
(A) is always hard working
(B) avoids hard work
(C) does not know his duties well
(D) always thinks of his 'right' first
199. (A) The man who talks about his 'right' is always hard working.
200. Which one of the following thinks that the individual is in debt to the society ?
(A) a person who talks of his 'rights only'

- (B) a person who is always doing more than his sheer talks of 'duties'
(C) every citizen of the country
(D) a person who talks of his 'duties' only

200. (C) Every citizen of the country.

Direction (Q.No. 201 to 215)

There are three 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 (A), (B), (C) and (D) are given. Only one out of these is correct. You have to choose the correct answer and write the letter in the box against the letter corresponding to the question in answer sheet.

PASSAGE-1

A Jeweller, when peeped through his shop into the lane, saw a well-dressed woman getting out of her car. Along with her pet she moved forward and rang the bell. Curiously, the shopkeeper let her in. After an hour or so the curiosity subsided. The woman with utmost care looked at the trays containing diamond, at the counter in front of her nodded her head and asked for something else. In the end she asked for the tray-5 to be shown once again. The jeweller was very happy from within because the said tray contained the most valuable diamonds. When he brought the tray, the woman moved forward and dashed with the jeweller, resulting in all the diamond scattered hither-thither. The woman cut a sorry figure and jeweller looked at her timidly. She helped him picking the diamonds. In the meanwhile, she took out a piece of biscuit out of her purse and fed her dog. When jeweller could pick the pieces of diamonds he felt something to stop his heart beat. A 5 carat diamond was seen no where. Excitedly he looked around the entire floor but all in vein. Then he suspiciously looked at the woman and called the police. At the request of the jeweller the police searched the woman but could find nothing. The jeweller realized that the clever woman has cheated on him.

[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2012]

201. Why did the jeweller show curiosity while letting the woman in ?
(A) because she was well-dressed
(B) because she rang the bell
(C) because she had a pet also
(D) because she was beautiful
201. (A) Because she was well-dressed.
202. In the above passage Tray-5 is important, because :
(A) It contained shining diamonds
(B) Whatever it contained, all scattered on the floor

- (C) The female cut the sorry figure and the jeweller got desperate
(D) This tray was loving to the jeweller

202. (A) Tray-5 is important because it contained shining diamonds.

203. What is the meaning of 'counter' in the passage ?

- (A) An article on which you count
(B) Re. to be used during playing cards
(C) An opposition
(D) A flat surface, on which articles are kept to sell

203. (D) In the passage – 'Counter' means 'A flat surface on which articles are kept to sell.'

204. Police was called :

- (A) The woman made the diamonds in tray-5 to fall down
(B) She was feeding her dog with biscuit and she did not like any of the diamonds
(C) A 5 carat diamond got disappeared
(D) She did not purchase anything from the tray

204. (C) Because A 5 carat diamond got disappeared.

205. Then he looked at the woman with suspicion. What does the underline phrase mean :

- (A) He looked at the woman as if she was not a woman
(B) He angrily looked at the woman, because she made the tray to fall down
(C) He looked in such a way as if the woman had cheated on him
(D) He looked at her suspiciously and the police arrested her

205. (C) See the last line of the passage.

PASSAGE-2

In the year 2007 India became the 11th nation to join the trillioners club. It was the moment to pat your back, but the experts opined that we congratulated in haste. The country is suffering from evils like child marriage, poverty, diseases, casteism and communalism, therefore it is a matter of shame for all of us.

[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2012]

206. Which important event took place in the year 2007 ?
(A) India landed loan worth \$1 trillion to 11 nations
(B) India became the 11th nation to take loan worth \$ 1 trillion
(C) India is included among those prosperous countries, which had more than one trillion \$
(D) India became the 11th nation to have no poor

206. (C) The answer lies in the first line of the passage.
207. When the writer says that we have congratulated ourselves in haste, he means :
- (A) Indian wished each other very early in the morning
(B) India is proud to be counted as prosperous country
(C) We ought to celebrate the moment when there is no poor in the country
(D) People should have wished each other by the late evening
207. (C) The writer's means—we ought to celebrate the moment when there no poor in the country.
208. Which words mean—to feel pleasure :
- (A) To pat one's own back
(B) To wish in haste
(C) Only some have become rich
(D) Country is still reeling under poverty
208. (A) To pat one's own back.
209. What was shame for India, according to the writer ?
- (A) India became rich quickly
(B) People are still unhappy
(C) Only some have become rich
(D) The government did not give employment to all
209. (B) Shame for India is —'people are still unhappy'.
210. Which of the following sentences impart the meaning—evils like child marriage ?
- (A) Children in marriage are evils
(B) Child marriage is an evil
(C) We adopt evil methods to torture others
(D) To speak loudly with your parents, is an evil
210. (B) Child marriage is an evil

PASSAGE-3

Two diseases of banana, spreading fast in Africa, are becoming danger to about 3 crore people who bank upon this fruit for their food and earning as well. To check this fast spreading disease, the scientists had an emergency meeting with policy makers. They found the disease incurable, therefore they suggested powerful scheme; such as ploughing the large banana fields, spray the insecticide or burn the plants. They felt, if steps were not taken in time, the disease would turn into epidemic and 90% of the crop would be destroyed.

[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2012]

211. Why did the writer say that the banana disease is becoming danger to the people ?
- (A) It would soon spread among the people and kill them

- (B) It would soon destroy the crop, which is the means of living and earning of the people
(C) The trees would turn poisonous
(D) This would spread epidemic among the people
211. (B) It would soon destroy the crop, which is the means of living and earning of the people
212. Why did scientists have emergency meeting ?
- (A) To find the solution of the problem
(B) To tell the government, that they have found out the solution
(C) To be awarded by the government
(D) To tell the government that the problem is serious
212. (A) The aim behind an emergency meeting is—To find the solution of the problem.
213. To check the disease, the scientists suggested :
- (A) All the people should be inhabited elsewhere
(B) People should be given some other employment for their earning
(C) People should plant something else
(D) All the affected plants must be burnt out or sprayed with insecticide
213. (D) All the affected plant must be burnt out or sprayed with insecticide.
214. Epidemic means :
- (A) Frequently spread disease
(B) Drought
(C) A method to cure plants
(D) A disease to attack only human being
214. (A) 'Epidemic' (n) means—Frequently spread disease.
215. Which sentence is used to mean incurable disease ?
- (A) None could survive after contracting AIDS
(B) On spreading swine flu, to check the spread the government has to take strict steps
(C) The fire was so furious that the entire building turned into ashes within no time
(D) There was a powerful change in the people's life after the erection of factory in the village
215. (A) None could survive after contracting AIDS.

Direction (Q.No. 216 to 190)

There are three passages in this section. Each passages followed by five question. Read the following passages carefully and answer the questions given below them.

PASSAGE-1

The family sat down at the table and began to talk about the summer holidays. They had to decide a place to visit during the vacation. Should they go to their village or to a hill station ? The parents preferred the village while the children wished to go to the hill station. After few moments of discussion, the elders decided to visit both the places. First they shall go to the village for a week and then stay at the hill station for the remaining days. For the first time, the family shall be together during the holidays. The children were happy with the holiday plan.

[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2011]

216. Why were children happy ?
- (A) Because a hill station was included in their holiday plan
(B) Because a visit to their village was excluded from their holiday plan
(C) Because their choice prevailed
(D) Because they were going all alone to the hill station
216. (A) Children were happy because a hill station was included in their holiday plan.
217. The final plan was to visit :
- (A) their village
(B) a hill station
(C) their village as well as a hill station
(D) their home town
217. (C) The final plan was to visit their village as well as a hill station.
218. The final decision was made by the :
- (A) boys (B) girls
(C) women (D) elders
218. (D) The final decision was made by the 'elders'.
219. They decided first to go to their village and stay there for :
- (A) a day (B) a week
(C) ten days (D) a fortnight
219. (B) a week
220. The purpose for which the family sat down at the table was to :
- (A) decide a place to visit during the vacation
(B) educate the children how to carry articles during a visit to a hill station
(C) decide the date when they should start their journey
(D) tell the children that they visit a hill station during this vacation
220. (A) decide a place to visit during the vacation.

PASSAGE-2

Fishing is my favourite sport. I often fish for hours without catching anything. But this does

not worry me. Some fishermen are unlucky. Instead of catching fish, they catch old boots and rubbish. I am even less lucky. I never catch anything—not even old boots. After having spent whole mornings on the river, I always go home with an empty bag. “You must give up fishing!” my friends say. It’s a waste of time. But they don’t realise one important thing. I’m not really interested in fishing. I am only interested in sitting in a boat and doing nothing at all.

[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2011]

121. Fishing is the writer’s favourite sport as he :
- (A) always catches fish
(B) finds it a funny sport
(C) enjoys doing nothing while sitting in a boat
(D) collects old boots
121. (C) answer lies in the last line of the passage.
122. Some fishermen are unlucky because :
- (A) they never catch a fish
(B) fishing is not their favourite sport
(C) they fish for hours together
(D) sometimes they catch old boots and rubbish instead to fish
222. (D) because Some times they catch old boots and rubbish instead to fish.
223. What does writer carry when he go home from the river ?
- (A) fish (B) old boots
(C) new boots (D) empty bag
223. (D) The writer carries : ‘empty bag’.
224. Who says “You must give up fishing ?”
- (A) Writer’s brother
(B) Writer’s mother
(C) Writer’s father
(D) Writer’s friends
224. (D) Writer’s friends.
225. Who is not interested in fishing ?
- (A) Writer
(B) Writer’s friends
(C) Writer’s family
(D) All of the above
225. (A) ‘Writer’ because he is interested in sitting in a boat and doing nothing at all.

PASSAGE—3

Laws of nature are not commands but statements of facts. The use of the word “Law” in this context is rather unfortunate. It would be better to speak of uniformities of nature. This would do away with the elementary fallacy that a law implies a law-giver. If a piece of matter does not obey a law of nature, it is not punished. On the contrary, we say that the law has been incorrectly stated.

[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2011]

226. If a piece of matter violates nature’s law, it is not punished because :
- (A) it is not binding to obey it
(B) there is no superior being to enforce the law of nature
(C) it cannot be punished
(D) it simply means that the facts have not been correctly stated by the law
226. (C) because it cannot be punished.
227. The author is not happy with the word ‘law’ because :
- (A) it expresses rigidity and harshness
(B) it implies an agency which has made them
(C) it does not convey the sense of nature’s uniformity
(D) it gives rise to false beliefs
227. (C) it does not convey the sense of nature’s uniformity.
228. Laws of nature differ from man-made laws because :
- (A) the former state facts of nature
(B) they must be obeyed
(C) they are nature
(D) unlike human laws, they are systematic
228. (A) because the former state facts of nature.
229. The laws of nature based on observation are :
- (A) conclusive about the nature of the universe
(B) true and unfalsifiable
(C) figments of the observer’s imagination
(D) subject to change in the light of new facts
229. (C) The laws of nature based on observation are figments of the observer’s imagination.
230. The antonyms of ‘obey’ is :
- (A) disobey (B) refused
(C) accept (D) obedient
230. (A) the word : ‘disobey (V) is the antonym of obey.’ ‘obey’ means ‘do what someone says

Direction (Q. No. 131 to 245)

There are three passages in this section. Each passage is followed by five questions. For every question, four probable answers bear in letters (A), (B), (C) and (D) are given. Only one out of these is correct. You have to choose the Correct answer.

PASSAGE-1

It was a flowering mustard-field, pale like melting gold as it swept across miles and miles of even land. A group of dragon-flies were

bustling about on their gaudy purple wings, intercepting the flight of a lone black bee or butterfly in search of sweetness from the flowers. The child followed them in the air with his gaze, till one of them would still its wings and rest, and he would try to catch it. But it would go fluttering, flapping, up into the air, when he had almost caught it in his hands. Then his mother gave a cautionary call, “Come, child, come, come on to the footpath.”

[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2010]

231. The mustard-field looked like :
- (A) melting gold (B) shining silver
(C) golden sun (D) silvery moon
231. (A) melting gold. See the first line of the passage.
232. The dragon flies were :
- (A) dancing in the air
(B) searching the flowers
(C) intercepting a lone black bee or butterfly
(D) sitting on the ground
232. (C) intercepting a lone black bee or butterfly.
233. The child followed :
- (A) the butter flies (B) the black bees
(C) the dragon flies (D) the lady birds
233. (C) The child followed the dragon flies.
234. The boy tried to catch :
- (A) when it was still
(B) when it was flying
(C) when it circle around
(D) when it fell
234. (A) When it was still.
235. His mother asked him to come to :
- (A) the road (B) the field
(C) the shop (D) the footpath
235. (D) to come to the footpath.

PASSAGE-2

Santosh’s parents were affluent landowners who could afford to send their children to the best schools, even to the country’s capital Delhi, which was quite close by. But in line with the prevailing custom in the family, Santosh had to make do with the local village school. So, She decided to fight the system in her own quiet way when the right moment arrived. And the right moment came when she turned sixteen. At sixteen most of the girls in her village used to get married. Santosh was also under pressure from her parents to do the same.

[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2010]

236. The parents of Santosh were :
- (A) traders (B) land owners
(C) shopkeepers (D) labourers
236. (B) land owners. See the first line of passage.
237. Santosh had to study in the local village school due to :

- (A) poverty
(B) her age
(C) prevailing custom
(D) less distance
- 237.** (C) Due to 'prevailing custom' in the family.
- 238.** The right moment for Santosh came when the :
(A) her family shifted to the city
(B) came to the age of eighteen
(C) her parents agreed
(D) turned sixteen
- 238.** (D) When she turned sixteen.
- 239.** What happened to the village girls at the age of 16 years ?
(A) they used to get married
(B) they used to be sent to village school
(C) they were sent to city schools
(D) they came free to do anything
- 239.** (A) they used to get married.
- 240.** Santosh's parents pressurised her to :
(A) go to city school
(B) get married
(C) learn how to cook food
(D) work in fields
- 240.** (B) Santosh's parents pressurised her to : get married.

PASSAGE-3

The small shrine was on the river bank which the writer visited during his stay in Kathmandu. It was somewhere on the bank of the river Bagmati. It belonged to the Hindu Mythological Goddess. The small shrine was half immersed in the water. It was standing on a stone platform. The people had a belief that when the shrine would emerge fully, the Goddess of the shrine would disappear. Then the Kaliyug would end, which is supposed to be the evil period. Hence, it would lead to the arrival of the new era of good virtues.

[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2010]

- 241.** The shrine was situated on the bank of the river :
(A) Ganga (B) Yamuna
(C) Bagmati (D) Narmada
- 241.** (C) Bagmati
- 242.** To which religion did the Goddess related ?
(A) Hindu (B) Sikh
(C) Jain (D) Buddhist
- 242.** (A) The Goddess was related to 'Hindu religion'.
- 243.** The belief about the shrine was about :
(A) breaking of shrine
(B) disappearance of the Goddess
(C) disappearance of the river
(D) flooding of the river

- 243.** (B) Disappearance of the Goddess.

- 244.** The Kaliyug is said to be a :

- (A) good period
(B) god and bad period
(C) evil period
(D) period of death

- 244.** (C) Evil period.

- 245.** The end of Kaliyug will bring :

- (A) era of mourning
(B) era of death
(C) era of diseases
(D) era of good virtues

- 245.** (D) The end of Kaliyug will bring "era of good virtues."

Direction (Q. No. 246 to 255)

There are two passages in this Section. Each passage is followed by five questions. For each question four probable answers bearing letters (A), (B), (C) and (D) are given only one out of these is correct. Choose the correct answer and write your correct response.

PASSAGE-1

One great defect of our civilization is that it does not know what to do with its knowledge. Science as we have seen has given us powers fit for gods, yet we use them like small children. For example 'we do not know how to manage our machines. Machines were made to be man's servants, yet he was grown so dependent on them that they are in a fair way to become his masters. Already most men spend most of their time in looking after and waiting upon machines. Besides, machines are very stern masters. They must be fed with coal and given petrol to drink and oil to wash with and must be kept at a right temperature. If they do not get their meals when they expect them they refuse to work or burst with rage.

[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2009]

- 246.** Why writer has assumed a great defect of our civilization ?
(A) Because it gives a proper knowledge of right way
(B) Because it does not know what to do with its knowledge
(C) Because it has provided machines to us
(D) Because its base is science
- 246.** (B) Because it does not know what to do with its knowledge (See the first line of the paragraph)
- 247.** How we use the powers fit for gods of science ?
(A) Like scientists
(B) Like animals
(C) Like human beings
(D) Like small children
- 247.** (D) We use them like small children.

- 248.** We do not know how to manage our machines. It is said in the section why ?

- (A) Because there is a fault in our civilization
(B) We are illiterates
(C) Because we use them like small children
(D) Because machines are very big

- 248.** (C) Because we are illiterates.

- 249.** 'Machines have become man's master in a fair way', because :

- (A) Machines were made to be man's servant
(B) We do not know how to manage them
(C) Man has depended on machines
(D) Man spends- a great part of his time to look after them

- 249.** (C) Because man has depended on machines.

- 250.** What should they want for eating and drinking ?

- (A) They must be fed with coal and given petrol to drink
(B) Machines neither eat nor drink
(C) They must be fed with food and water to drink
(D) They want proper temperature to eat and drink

- 250.** (A) They must be fed with coal and given petrol to drink.

PASSAGE-2

Mahatma Gandhi once said that there is enough on this earth of all men's need but not for one man's greed. When we start falling green trees in our hurry to make more profit in less time. We strike at the root of our own survival. Increasing population has burdened our forests too much to let them remain green and rich. Industrialisation and mechanical means if cutting timber have accelerated the rate of deforestation. Forests are being cleared to provide land for farming and constructing colonies for people.

[JNV Entrance Exam. (Class-VI) 2009]

- 251.** For what means the forests can not remain green and rich ?
(A) By means of increasing population
(B) By means of root dryness
(C) By means of mechanical sources
(D) By means of cutting forests
- 251.** (A) By means of increasing population.
- 252.** Gandhiji said, "The forests are being cleared", because :
(A) to provide land for farming and constructing colonies for people
(B) there is enough burden on the forests
(C) mechanical sources are available to cut wood
(D) forests strike at the root of their own

252. (A) Because to provide land for farming and constructing colonies for people.
253. To make profit we cut forests in hurry. Then :
- (A) we strike off the root of our own survival
- (B) our greed increase more
- (C) the importance and area of farming land increase
- (D) we get enough wood

253. (A) Then we strike off the root of our own survival.
254. "There are enough source on the earth for all men but not for one man's greed." The mean of this is :
- (A) greed is the cause of sin
- (B) surplus is painful
- (C) use the means properly
- (D) means are cause to pleasure
254. (C) The mean of this is—use the means properly.

255. The rate of deforestation has increased because :
- (A) There is a requirement of more wood
- (B) There is a lack of land
- (C) Green and rich forests are not good
- (D) The mechanical means of industrialisation and cutting wood are available
255. (D) Because the mechanical means of industrialisation and cutting wood are available.

Important Questions

Direction (Q. No. 1 to 50)

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below.

PASSAGE-1

There is an old proverb 'Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy wealthy and wise.' I am in the habit of getting up early in the morning and have formed the habit of taking long morning walks in the past two years. It is a light exercise and best for physical fitness. The morning air which is fresh and pure is beneficial for the lungs. The early rays of the rising sun are good for healthy skin. 'Health is wealth' and doctors also recommend morning walk to their patients for gaining sound health and freshness of energy.

- What is good for lungs ?
(A) Sunrays (B) Fresh air
(C) Sound sleep (D) Light exercise
- What is a light exercise ?
(A) Early to bed
(B) Early to rise
(C) Morning walk
(D) Gaining sound health
- What is good for skin ?
(A) Fresh air
(B) Morning air
(C) Morning walk
(D) Rising sun's rays
- What is best for physical fitness ?
(A) Light exercise
(B) Long morning walk
(C) Early to rise
(D) Fresh and pure air
- Long morning walk :
(A) bring sound sleep
(B) ensures physical fitness
(C) ensures healthy skin
(D) keeps healthy, wealthy and wise

PASSAGE-2

Once Govind intended to go on pilgrimage with his family. He asked Mirind to accompany.

But for his trade's reason, he did not go with him. So Govind thought it safe to leave the box of his jewellery with him, as it was dangerous to leave it in a lone house or take it on the journey. So he went to him with the box. He took him to a lonely place under a tree and handed it over to him. He told Mirind, "Keep it safe with you. I shall return from the journey after six month then I shall take it back from you." Mirind said, "Don't worry, I shall keep it as safe as own."

- Govind intended to go :
(A) for a business trip
(B) to a hill station
(C) on a long journey to a sacred place
(D) to his home town for a long period
- Why did Govind leave his box of jewellery with Mirind ?
(A) Because it was not safe to take the box with him on a long journey
(B) Because Mirind was his fast friend
(C) Because the box was very heavy
(D) Because his house was unsafe
- Why did Govind take Mirind to a lonely place ?
(A) To tell him that the box contained valuable jewellery
(B) So that no third person could see box
(C) To show him what was within the box
(D) To tell him that the box will remain with him
- Where did Govind hand over the box of jewellery to Mirind ?
(A) At Mirind's house
(B) At his own house
(C) In a lonely place
(D) In a lonely place under a tree
- It was not safe to leave the box in a lone house. Here the word 'lone house' means :
(A) a house in a deserted place
(B) a house where none lives
(C) a house without door and lock
(D) a house near the forest

PASSAGE-3

Our National Flag is tricolour. It has three equal horizontal strips. The strip at the top is saffron, in the middle is white and at the bottom is green. The ratio of width to length of the flag is 2 : 3. In the centre of the white strip is a wheel in navy blue. The wheel represents the *chakra*. Its design is similar to the wheel which appears on the abacus of the Sarnath Lion Capital of Ashoka Its diameter approximates to the width of the white strip. The wheel has 24 spokes. It was adopted by Constituent Assembly on July 22, 1947. We love our national flag. We respect it. We are ready to sacrifice our life to protect its honour. It represents the nation. So it is a symbol of national honour.

- In our national flag the wheel is located in the centre of :
(A) saffron strip (B) white strip
(C) green strip (D) blue strip
- In our national flag which of the strips is at the bottom in our national flag ?
(A) blue (B) saffron
(C) white (D) green
- Why do we love our national flag ?
(A) Because it is tricolour
(B) Because it has three strips
(C) Because it has a wheel at the centre
(D) Because it is a symbol of national honour
- Our national flag was approved by :
(A) President
(B) Lok Sabha
(C) Parliament
(D) Constituent Assembly
- The diameter approximates to the width of the white strip. Here the word 'approximates' means :
(A) is more or less equal
(B) is exactly equal
(C) is not equal
(D) is related

PASSAGE-4

Kalidas is known as the Shakespeare of India. His name has been immortalised in the history of Sanskrit literature. He was at the head of the celebrated nine gems which adorned the court of Vikramaditya. The poems and dramas of Kalidas have elicited unreserved praise not only from Indian scholars but even from European critics like Maxmuller. The age in which Kalidas flourished and the place where he was born are matters of dispute. But true genius is independent of time and place and although the century of Kalidas is far more remote, his fame is shining with undiminished grandeur even in our own days.

16. Kalidas wrote :
(A) stories (B) novels
(C) dramas (D) songs
17. Kalidas is famous as a :
(A) *nav-ratna* (B) historian
(C) dramatist (D) scholar
18. Kalidas is known as the Shakespeare of India. It means :
(A) he lived in India when Shakespeare lived in England
(B) he wrote dramas as Shakespeare did
(C) his place in Sanskrit literature is as high as that of Shakespeare in English literature
(D) he wrote as many dramas as Shakespeare wrote
19. His fame is shining with undiminished grandeur even in our own days. To whom does it refer ?
(A) Shakespeare
(B) Vikramaditya
(C) Kalidas
(D) Both Shakespeare and Kalidas
20. Who was a true genius ?
(A) Kalidas
(B) Vikramaditya
(C) Shakespeare
(D) Both Kalidas and Vikramaditya

PASSAGE-5

People sometimes get injured in accidents and require treatment from a doctor. But before a doctor can be brought or the person is taken to a doctor or a hospital, often the person needs immediate treatment. The help which is given to the injured before arrival of a doctor or reaching a hospital, is called 'First Aid'. In India some organisations like the Indian Red Cross Society, give first aid-training to students and others.

21. Red Cross Society :
(A) provides training to doctors
(B) selects students for blood donation
(C) gives training in first aid
(D) runs hospitals

22. Indian Red Cross Society :
(A) provides immediate treatment to the injured
(B) sends doctor to treat sick persons
(C) supplies medicines to poor patients
(D) gives first aid-training
23. First aid is the treatment given to an injured person :
(A) in the hospital
(B) at home
(C) before he is taken to a doctor or a hospital
(D) at the clinic
24. One needs first aid when :
(A) one is sick
(B) one is injured in an accident
(C) one's stomach is upset
(D) one is referred to a hospital
25. First Aid means :
(A) the treatment first given
(B) the treatment given by Red Cross Society
(C) immediate treatment before regular medical care service is obtained
(D) to take the injured to the nearest available doctor

PASSAGE-6

Issac Newton was a great scientist. He was born in 1642 and died in 1727. He discovered the law of gravitation. It was the falling of an apple in the garden that set him thinking. He was trying to find why the Earth went round the Sun and the Moon round the Earth. He asked himself, "Why does an apple fall to the Earth?" This led him to his discovery. Newton also found out that white light is made up of seven colours. We see these colours in the rainbow. He also made many other discoveries. Newton was a very learned man. But he was very humble. Shortly before his death, he said, "I seem to have been only like a boy playing on the sea-shore while the great ocean of truth lay undiscovered before me."

26. Issac Newton was a great :
(A) doctor (B) teacher
(C) leader (D) scientist
27. When was he born ?
(A) In 1727 (B) In 1627
(C) In 1642 (D) In 1742
28. What did set him thinking ?
(A) The falling of a fig
(B) The falling of an apple
(C) The falling of a coconut
(D) The falling of a man
29. How many colours do make the white light ?
(A) Five (B) Ten
(C) Three (D) Seven

30. The Earth moves round the :
(A) Moon (B) Sun
(C) Mars (D) Stars

PASSAGE-7

The family sat down at the table and began to talk about the summer holidays. They had to decide a place to visit during the vacation. Should they go to their village or to a hill station ? The parents preferred the village while the children, wished to go to the hill station. After few moments of discussion, the elders decided to visit both the places. First they shall go to the village for a week and then stay at the hill station for the remaining days. For the first time, the family shall be together during the holidays. The children were happy with the holiday plan.

31. The purpose for which the family set down at the table was to :
(A) decide a place to visit during the vacation
(B) educate the children how to carry articles during a visit to a hill station
(C) decide the date when they should start their journey
(D) tell the children that they will visit a hill station during this vacation
32. The final plan was to visit :
(A) their village
(B) a hill station
(C) their village as well as a hill station
(D) their home town
33. The final decision was made by the :
(A) boys (B) girls
(C) women (D) elders
34. They decided first to go to their village and stay there for :
(A) a day (B) a week
(C) ten days (D) a fortnight
35. Why were children happy ?
(A) Because a hill station was included in their holiday plan
(B) Because a visit to their village was excluded from their holiday plan
(C) Because their choice prevailed
(D) Because they were going all alone to the hill station

PASSAGE-8

The Earth is known as a 'watery planet' because it is the only planet of the solar system containing water in abundance. The presence of life on our planet is mainly due to water and air. More than two-thirds of the Earth's surface is covered with water. Oceans contain about 97% of the total water available on the Earth's surface. The fresh water found in the form of snow and ice on the ground and water in lakes and rivers accounts for the remaining 3%. Ocean

water is always saline. Hence, it is not of direct use to man. It is, however, important as it provides the bulk of water vapour that enters the atmosphere where it forms clouds.

36. The presence of life on our Earth is due to :
(A) good food and crops
(B) good roads and motor cars
(C) air and water
(D) sunlight
37. surface of the Earth is covered with water.
(A) More than half
(B) More than two-thirds
(C) Less than half
(D) Less than two-thirds
38. Spot the correct statement.
(A) Man uses ocean water directly
(B) Fresh water is always saline
(C) Ocean water is always saline
(D) Earth gets water from Sun
39. Oceans contain :
(A) 55% of the total water
(B) 3% of the total water
(C) 97% of the total water
(D) ice and snow
40. Clouds are formed :
(A) by the water vapours
(B) by the sunlight
(C) by the ice and snow
(D) by air and sunlight

PASSAGE-9

English is an international language. It is the language of trade and commerce all over the world. It has a rich literature and a vast store of knowledge. It has tremendously influenced our culture and regional languages. It is still needed for scientific and technical education. Higher studies in any field are not possible without the knowledge of English. Infact, English is a window on our modern world culture and civilization. If it is properly studied, it can make Indian languages rich. It may not be the official language of India, but it has come to stay as the library language in our country—a language of research and higher education.

The importance of English in India has increased during the Post-Independence years and now it is viewed not as a colonial legacy but as a useful medium of communication. The

study of English needs greater emphasis today than ever before, without blunting the growth of our mother tongue.

41. Which is an international language ?
(A) English (B) Hindi
(C) Sanskrit (D) Chinese
42. English is the.....of India.
(A) window
(B) official language
(C) library language
(D) colonial legacy
43. Are higher studies possible without the knowledge of English ?
(A) Yes (B) Sometimes
(C) No (D) Always
44. Choose the incorrect statement :
(A) English is the language of trade and commerce
(B) English is a window to modern world
(C) English is a library language in our country
(D) English is a colonial legacy in our country
45. Which word in the passage is opposite of 'sharp' ?
(A) Legacy (B) Culture
(C) Emphasis (D) Blunting

PASSAGE-10

We stand poised precariously and challengingly on the razor's edge of destiny. We are now at the mercy of atom bombs and the like which would destroy us completely if we fail to control them wisely. And wisdom in this crisis means sensitiveness to the basic values of life; it means a vivid realization that we are literally living in one world where we must either swim together or sink together. We cannot afford to tamper with man's single minded loyalty to peace and international understanding. Anyone, who does it is a traitor not only to man's past and present, but also to his future, because he is mortgaging the destiny of unborn generations.

46. From the tone and style of the passage it appears that the writer is :
(A) a prose writer with a fascination for images and metaphors
(B) a humanist with a clear foresight
(C) a traitor who wishes to mortgage the destiny of future generations
(D) unaware of the global power situation

47. The best way to escape complete annihilation in an atomic war is to :
(A) world or international understanding and harmony
(B) invent more powerful weapons
(C) turn to religion
(D) ban nuclear weapons
48. The phrase 'razor's edge of destiny' means a/an :
(A) enigma that cuts through the pattern of life like the edge of a razor
(B) critical situation that foreordains the future
(C) sharp line of division that marks the alternative courses of action in the future
(D) destiny with sharp edges
49. According to the writer, 'wisdom' on the razor's edge of destiny means :
(A) awareness that we stand poised precariously on the razor's edge of destiny
(B) determination to ban nuclear weapons
(C) responsibility to the 'unborn generations'
(D) awareness of the basic values of life.
50. The author is concerned about the threat of nuclear weapons because he feels that :
(A) a nuclear war will destroy human civilization
(B) all countries are interlinked and one cannot escape the consequences of what happens to another country
(C) the world is on the brink of disaster
(D) his country is threatened by a nuclear war

Answers Key

1. (B) 2. (C) 3. (D) 4. (B) 5. (B)
6. (C) 7. (A) 8. (B) 9. (D) 10. (B)
11. (B) 12. (D) 13. (D) 14. (D) 15. (A)
16. (C) 17. (C) 18. (C) 19. (C) 20. (A)
21. (B) 22. (D) 23. (B) 24. (C) 25. (A)
26. (D) 27. (C) 28. (B) 29. (D) 30. (B)
31. (A) 32. (C) 33. (D) 34. (B) 35. (A)
36. (C) 37. (B) 38. (C) 39. (C) 40. (A)
41. (A) 42. (C) 43. (C) 44. (D) 45. (D)
46. (B) 47. (A) 48. (B) 49. (D) 50. (A)



Practice Set-1

English

Direction (Q. No. 1 to 5)

Read the given passage carefully and select the best answer to each question out of the four given alternatives.

For most people, music is an important part of daily life. Some rely on music to get them through the morning commute, while others turn up a favorite playlist to stay pumped during a workout. Many folks even have the stereo on when they're cooking a meal, taking a shower, or folding the laundry. Music is often linked to mood. A certain song can make us feel happy, sad, energetic, or relaxed. Because music can have such an impact on a person's mindset and well-being, it should come as no surprise that music therapy has been studied for use in managing numerous medical conditions. All forms of music may have therapeutic effects, although music from one's own culture may be most effective. In Chinese medical theory, the five internal organs and meridian systems are believed to have corresponding musical tones, which are used to encourage healing.

- Music is often linked to
(A) anger (B) mood
(C) anxiety (D) happiness
- How is music an important part of life ?
(A) It makes us feel different emotions
(B) It makes us sad
(C) It helps in our daily activities
(D) It helps us in remembering things
- Which of the statements is true ?
(A) All forms of music may heal wounds
(B) All forms of music may have good effect
(C) All forms of music may be soothing
(D) All forms of music may have therapeutic effects
- How can music be used as a therapy ?
(A) It can help us to manage our day to day activities
(B) It can help us in managing numerous medical conditions
(C) It can help us manage our life
(D) It can help us manage our careers
- In Chinese medical theory, the five internal organs and meridian systems
(A) are believed to have musical chords
(B) are believed to have no musical tones

(C) are believed to have same musical tones

(D) are believed to have corresponding musical tones

Direction (Q. No. 6 to 10)

Read the given passage carefully and select the best answer to each question out of the four given alternatives.

Approximately half of India's 1.2 billion people are under the age of 26, and by 2020 we are forecasted to be the youngest country in the world, with a median age of 29 years. With this tremendous forecast, it becomes imperative to ensure an environment which promotes positive well-being. Unfortunately, India has the highest suicide rate in the world among the youth standing at 35.5 per 100,000 people for 2012. The reason for such high numbers can be attributed to lack of economic, social, and emotional resources. More specifically, academic pressure, workplace stress, social pressures, modernization of urban centers, relationship concerns, and the breakdown of support systems. Some researchers have attributed the rise of youth suicide to urbanization and the breakdown of the traditional large family support system. The clash of values within families is an important factor. As young Indians become more progressive, their traditionalist households become less supportive of their choices pertaining to financial independence, marriage, age, premarital sex, rehabilitation and taking care of the elderly.

- Approximately half of India's 1.2 billion people are under the age of
(A) 30 (B) 26
(C) 22 (D) 18
- What are the reasons for high number of suicide rates among the youth in India ?
(A) lack of monetary help by the government
(B) lack of healthy foods
(C) lack of economical, social and emotional resources
(D) lack of good roads and transports
- By which year India will become the youngest country in the world ?
(A) 2017 (B) 2030
(C) 2019 (D) 2020
- The within families is an important factor.
(A) clash of values
(B) clash of resources

(C) clash of power
(D) clash of thinking

10. How can we prevent youth from committing suicide ?

- (A) by making families progressive
(B) by creating an environment that which promotes good behaviour
(C) by creating an environment that which promotes positive well being.
(D) by creating career opportunities

Direction (Q. No. 11 to 15)

Read the given passage carefully and select the best answer to each question out of the four given alternatives.

He was a vendor of sweets. He had his own peculiar method of advertising and doing business. He never depended upon others for help and worked hard all alone. I speak of Murali— the man who sold sweets. His customers were children, the future citizens of the world. At the stroke of nine in the morning, Murali would stand in front of the school with his tray of sweets. Till about eleven, the sale would be brisk. After that he moved off to other places. Even when the sweets became sticky in the heat, his business never slackened. There was depression in his business when the holidays came.

- Who was Murali ?
(A) a businessman
(B) a vendor of sweets
(C) a job seeker
(D) a student
- Who were his customers ?
(A) the children
(B) the adults
(C) the office goers
(D) the housewives
- What time would he go to the school ?
(A) at 10 in the morning
(B) at 8 in the morning
(C) at 3 in the afternoon
(D) at 9 in the morning
- Till about eleven, the sale would be
(A) high (B) worse
(C) brisk (D) low
- When did the depression come in his business ?
(A) after the holidays
(B) when the holidays came

- (C) he was found cheating
(D) None of these

Direction (Q. No. 16 to 20)

Read the given passage carefully and select the best answer to each question out of the four given alternatives.

History plays a key role in helping the current generation to know where they came from. It also helps us understand the transformation that the society has gone through. We all know that change is a constant thing that takes place every now and then. History plays a very crucial role when it comes to making comparisons. For example, historians help us understand why small things may lead to big disasters. The "Best example being the causes of the first and second world wars. The current generation tends to gain more information about their past culture. By knowing your culture, you are placed at a better position to preserving it. History is such an important subject and plays a very vital role when it comes to shaping our society. History is the study of past events. We refer to the past when comparing it with the present times and deduce the changes that have taken place. This is the easiest way to make comparisons on timely basis.

16. Why is history such an important subject to study?
(A) History plays a crucial role when it comes to making comparisons
(B) History helps us preserve humans
(C) History helps to understand our current generation
(D) History can prevent diseases
17. How is history beneficial to the current generation?
(A) It helps them to know about world wars
(B) It helps them to know where they came from
(C) It helps them to know the mistakes of their ancestors
(D) It helps them to create opportunities
18. History is the study of events.
(A) future (B) present
(C) new (D) past
19. What is the role of historians ?
(A) to help us understand why small things lead to big disaster
(B) to study future disasters
(C) to acknowledge the mistakes of the past
(D) to study wars of different periods
20. Which of the statements is true ?
(A) by knowing our culture, we can understand other cultures also
(B) by knowing our culture, we can add more to it

- (C) by knowing our culture, we can better preserve it
(D) by knowing our culture, we can understand our country

Mental Ability Test

Part-I

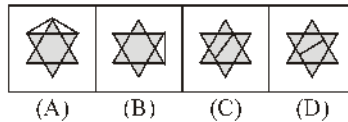
Direction (Q. No. 21 to 24)

A problem figure is given above and four answer figures (A), (B), (C) and (D) are given below. Select the answer figure which is exactly the same as problem figure and write your answer only in English alphabets (A, B, C, D) in the box against the corresponding to the question.

21. Problem Figure



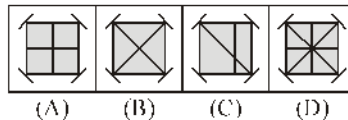
Answer Figures



22. Problem Figure



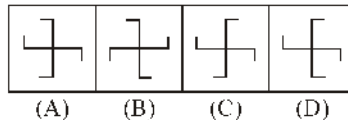
Answer Figures



23. Problem Figure



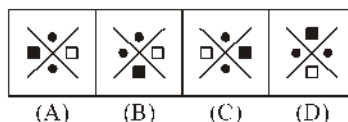
Answer Figures



24. Problem Figure



Answer Figures



Part-II

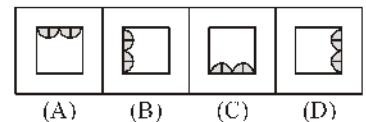
Direction (Q. No. 25 to 28)

A problem figure is given in the question, a part of which is missing. Observed the answer figures (A), (B), (C) and (D) and find out the answer figure with without changing the directions, fits in the missing part of the problem figure in order to complete the pattern in the problem figure. Write your answer only in English alphabets (A, B, C, D) in the box against the corresponding to the question.

25. Problem Figure



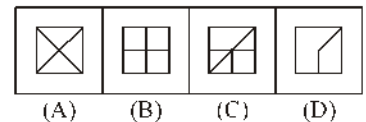
Answer Figures



26. Problem Figure



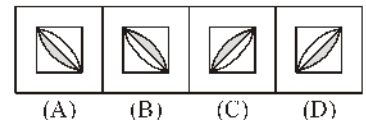
Answer Figures



27. Problem Figure



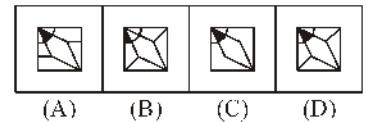
Answer Figures



28. Problem Figure



Answer Figures

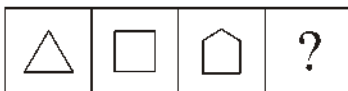


Part-III

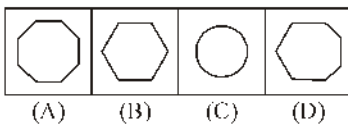
Direction (Q. No. 29 to 32)

A problem figure is given above and the space for the fourth figure is left blank. Problem figure are in a series. Find out one figure from among the answer figure which occupies the blank space for the fourth figure and completes the series. Write your answer only in English alphabets (A, B, C, D) in the box against the corresponding to the question.

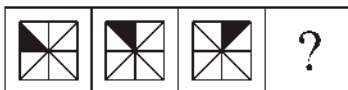
29. Problem Figures



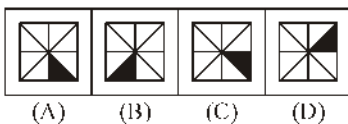
Answer Figures



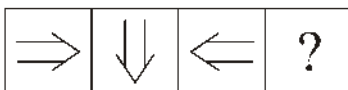
30. Problem Figures



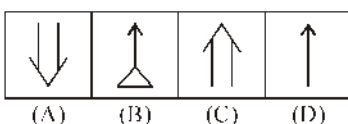
Answer Figures



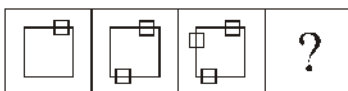
31. Problem Figures



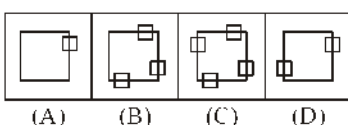
Answer Figures



32. Problem Figures



Answer Figures



Part-IV

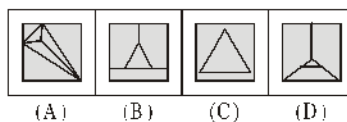
Direction (Q. No. 33 to 36)

There are two sets of two problem figure each. The second set has a question mark (?). There exists a relationship between the first two problem figures. Similar relationship should exist between the third and fourth problem figure select one of the answer figure. Which replace the question mark (?) write the answer figure selected by you in the box against the corresponding the question.

33. Problem Figures



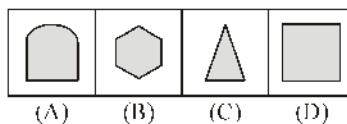
Answer Figures



34. Problem Figures



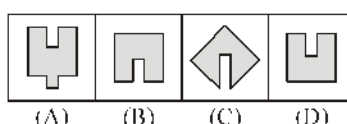
Answer Figures



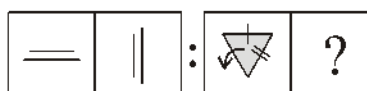
35. Problem Figures



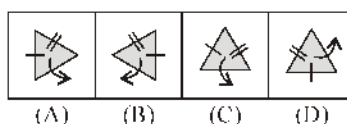
Answer Figures



36. Problem Figures



Answer Figures



Part-V

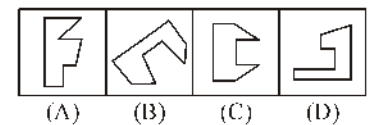
Direction (Q. No. 37 to 40)

One part of a geometrical figure (Triangle, circle, square) is given above as problem figure and other one is among the four answer figures (A), (B), (C) and (D) below. Find the figure that complete the geometrical figure and write your answer only in English alphabets (A, B, C, D) in the box against the corresponding to the question.

37. Problem Figure



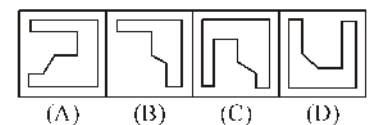
Answer Figures



38. Problem Figure



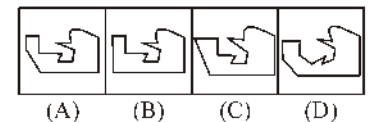
Answer Figures



39. Problem Figure



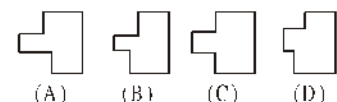
Answer Figures



40. Problem Figure



Answer Figures

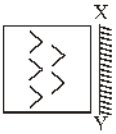


Part-VI

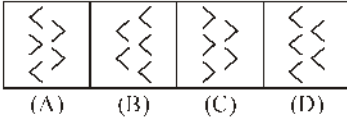
Direction (Q. No. 41 to 44)

A problem figure is given above and four answer figures (A), (B), (C) and (D) are given below. Select the answer figure which is exactly the mirror image of the problem figure when the mirror is held at XY. Write your answer only in English alphabets (A, B, C, D) in the box against the corresponding to the question.

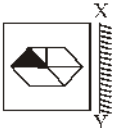
41. Problem Figure



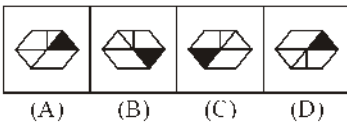
Answer Figures



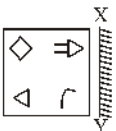
42. Problem Figure



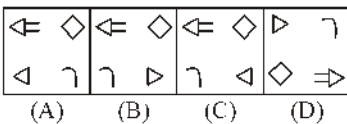
Answer Figures



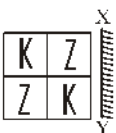
43. Problem Figure



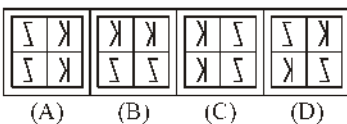
Answer Figures



44. Problem Figure



Answer Figures

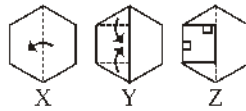


Part-VII

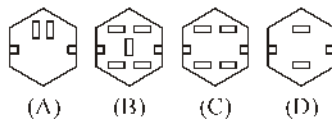
Direction (Q. No. 45 to 48)

A piece of paper is folded and punched as shown in problem figures above and four answer figures (A), (B), (C) and (D) are given below. Select the answer figure which indicate how the paper will appear when unfolded. Indicate your answer figure chosen by you in the box against the corresponding to the question.

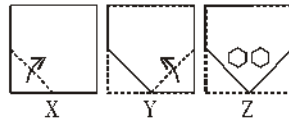
45. Problem Figures



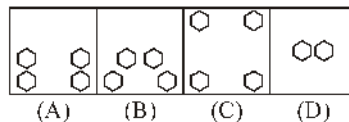
Answer Figures



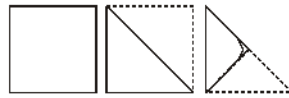
46. Problem Figures



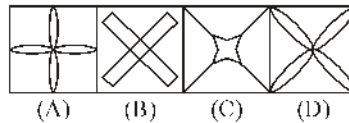
Answer Figures



47. Problem Figures



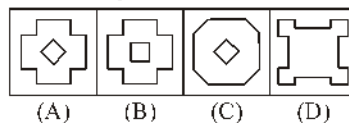
Answer Figures



48. Problem Figures



Answer Figures



Part-VIII

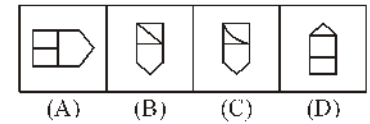
Direction (Q. No. 49 to 52)

A problem figure is given above and four answer figures (A), (B), (C) and (D) are given below. Select the answer figure which can be formed from the cutout pieces given in the problem figures and write your answer only in English alphabets (A, B, C, D) in the box against the corresponding to the question.

49. Problem Figure



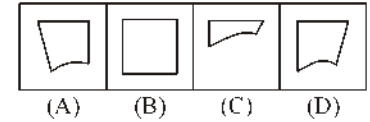
Answer Figures



50. Problem Figure



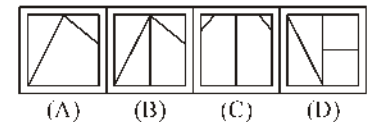
Answer Figures



51. Problem Figure



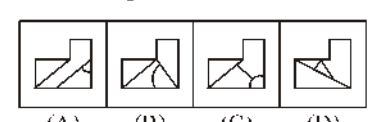
Answer Figures



52. Problem Figure



Answer Figures



Part-IX

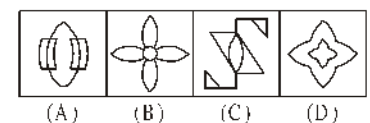
Direction (Q. No. 53 to 56)

A problem figure is given above and four answer figures (A), (B), (C) and (D) are given below. Select the answer figure which the problem figure is hidden/ embedded and write your answer only in English alphabets (A, B, C, D) in the box against the corresponding to the question.

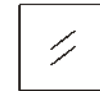
53. Problem Figure



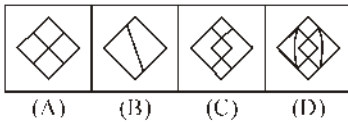
Answer Figures



54. Problem Figure



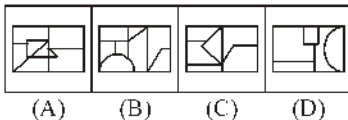
Answer Figures



55. Problem Figure



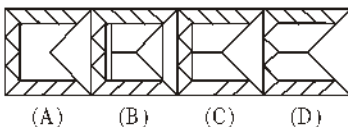
Answer Figures



56. Problem Figure



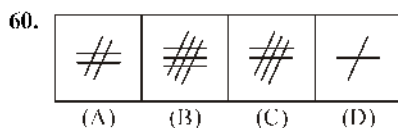
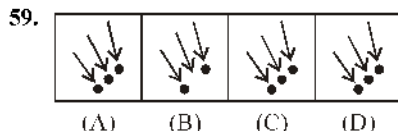
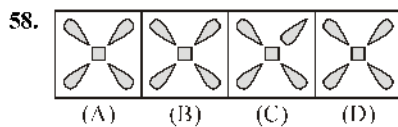
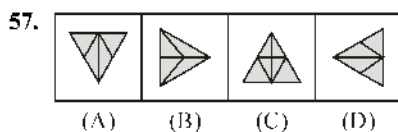
Answer Figures



Part-X

Direction (Q. No. 56 to 70)

Four figures (A), (B), (C) and (D) have been given in each question of these four figures three figures are similar in some way and one figure is different select the figures which is different and write your answer only in English alphabets (A, B, C, D) in the box against the corresponding to the question.



Mathematics

61. Cost price of 1 kg sugar is ₹ 5, then find the cost price of $5\frac{1}{2}$ kg sugar.

- (A) ₹ 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ (B) ₹ 27 $\frac{1}{2}$
(C) ₹ 17 (D) ₹ 27

62. Find the H.C.F. of 24, 48, 56 :

- (A) 3 (B) 6
(C) 7 (D) 8

63. Atharv has ₹ 90. He bought 5 biscuit packets. Now, he has a ten rupee coin, 2 five rupee coins and 5 one rupee coins. Find the rate of one biscuit packet.

- (A) ₹ 13 (B) ₹ 12
(C) ₹ 11 (D) ₹ 9

64. A plot has a perimeter 56 m. If width of the plot is 10 m, then find the area of the plot.

- (A) 180 m² (B) 160 m²
(C) 360 m² (D) 560 m²

65. Find x, if $5 : 35 = x : 105$

- (A) 7 (B) 10
(C) 15 (D) 20

66. Roman numeral of greatest 3-digit number is 20 more than X. Find X.

- (A) CMLXXIX (B) CMXLXIX
(C) MXLIX (D) IXVHIX

67. What percent of 5 days is 180 minutes ?

- (A) 0.25% (B) 25%
(C) 250% (D) 2.5%

68. In □ ABCD, $\angle ABC = 60^\circ$, $\angle BCD = 105^\circ$, $\angle DAB = 105^\circ$ find $\angle CDA$.

- (A) 60° (B) 50°
(C) 90° (D) 45°

69. The average score of Kamal in five matches is 80. Find the total score in all five matches.

- (A) 300 (B) 301
(C) 400 (D) 401

70. $7865 - 245 \div 31 + 30 = ?$

- (A) 300 (B) 301
(C) 400 (D) 401

71. If 100 one rupee coins weight 422 gm, then how much 10,000 coins weight ?

- (A) 422 gm (B) 42 kg 200 gm
(C) 4 kg 22 gm (D) 422 kg

72. Find the next number in the sequence.

4, 22, 100, 302, 606, ?

- (A) 608 (B) 505
(C) 350 (D) 2

73. Find the LCM of 15, 20, 35 :

- (A) 70 (B) 60
(C) 120 (D) 420

74. Find the sum of the number of faces and edges of a cube.

- (A) 18 (B) 16
(C) 14 (D) 12

75. 3 kilogram, 5 gram and 10 mg = mg

- (A) 350010 (B) 3005010
(C) 3050010 (D) 3050100

76. Find the largest three digit number divisible by 23.

- (A) 999 (B) 989
(C) 979 (D) 969

77. 16 : 32 on digital clock means :

- (A) 4 : 32 AM (B) 4 : 32 PM
(C) 6 : 32 AM (D) 6 : 32 PM

78. The value of $25 + \frac{2}{100} + \frac{5}{1000}$ in decimal is :

- (A) 25.25 (B) 25.205
(C) 25.025 (D) 25.20

79. In an examination, Rahul had to obtain 45% of the maximum marks to pass. He got 245 mark and failed by 70 marks. Find the maximum marks.

- (A) 700 (B) 600
(C) 650 (D) 450

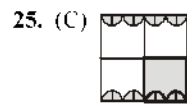
80. The place value of 5 in 9956943 is :

- (A) 50 (B) 500
(C) 5000 (D) 50000

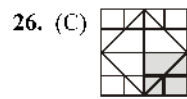
Hints and Solutions

- (B) Mood means a temporary state of mind or feeling; happiness means the state of being happy, anger means a strong feeling of annoyance, displeasure, anxiety means a feeling of woory, unease.
- (A) Music makes us feel different emotions and this is how it is an important part of life.
- (D) All forms of music may have therapeutic effects, this statement is true according to the context of the passage.
- (B) Music can help us in managing numerous medical conditions, this is how it can be used as a therapy.

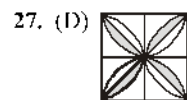
5. (D) In Chinese medical theory, the five internal organs and meridian systems are believed to have corresponding musical tones.
6. (B) Approximately half of India's 1.2 billion people are under the age of 26.
7. (C) Lack of economical, social and emotional resources are the reasons for high number of suicide rates among the youth of India.
8. (D) By 2020 India will become the youngest country in the world.
9. (A) The clash of values within families is an important factor.
10. (C) We can prevent youth from committing suicide by creating an environment that which promotes positive well being.
11. (B) Murali was a vendor of sweets.
12. (A) The children were his customers.
13. (D) At 9 in the morning he would go to the school.
14. (C) brisk means active and energetic; worse means of poor quality high means of great vertical extent; low means depressed or lacking in energy.
15. (B) The depression came in his business when the holidays came.
16. (A) History plays a crucial role when it comes to making comparisons that is why it is such an important subject to study.
17. (B) History is beneficial to the current generation as it helps them to know where they came from.
18. (D) History is the study of past events ; (Past means Ancient)
19. (A) The role of historians is to help us understand why small things lead to big disaster.
20. (C) By knowing our culture we can better preserve it (True Statement).
21. (D) Answer figure (D) is exactly the same as the figure given in question. Hence option (D) is the correct answer.
22. (A) Answer figure (A) is same as the figure given in question. Hence, option (A) is the correct answer.
23. (D) Answer figure (D) is same as the figure given in question. Hence, option (D) is the correct answer.
24. (A) Answer figure (A) is same as the figure given in question. Hence, option (A) is the correct answer.



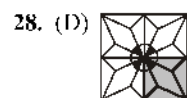
Hence, answer figure (C) completes the problem figure.



Hence, answer figure (C) completes the problem figure.



Hence, answer figure (D) completes the problem figure.



Hence, answer figure (D) completes the problem figure.

29. (B) The number of sides increases by one in every next figure. Hence, option (B) is the correct answer.

30. (D) In every next figure, a shadow part moves one place forward in clockwise direction. Hence, next figure will be option (D).

31. (C) In each next figure, an arrow rotates at 90° in clockwise direction. Hence, next figure will make figure (C) after rotating at 90° in clockwise direction.

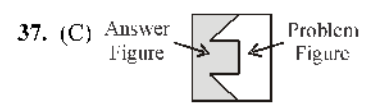
32. (C) In each next figure, a small square joins to the main figure one by one in clockwise direction. Hence, next figure will make figure (C) after joining a small square to the main figure in clockwise direction.

33. (A) Inner most figure of first figure is missing in second figure. Similarly, inner most figure of third figure is missing in fourth figure.

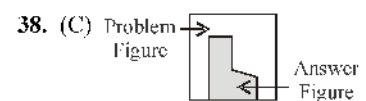
34. (C) The number of sides of first figure decreases by one in second figure. Similarly, the number of sides of third figure decreases by one in fourth figure.

35. (D) As, the first figure is inverted and diagonal lines go inside in second figure. Similarly, third figure is inverted and outer bulge goes inside to make fourth figure.

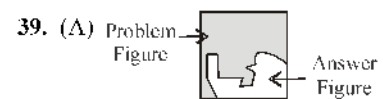
36. (A) As, first figure rotates 90° anti-clockwise direction in second figure. Similarly, third figure rotates 90° anticlockwise direction in fourth figure.



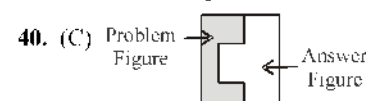
Hence, figure given in option (C) completes the Problem figure.



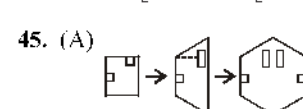
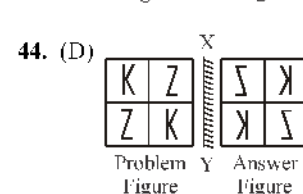
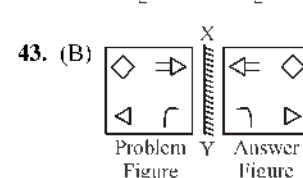
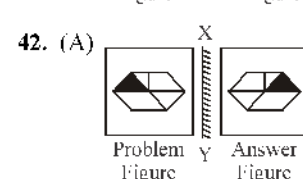
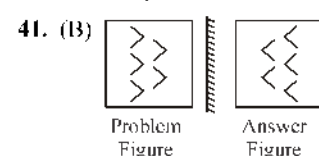
Hence, figure given in option (C) completes the Problem figure.



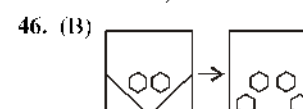
Hence, option (A) completes the Problem figure.



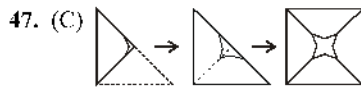
Hence, figure given in option (C) completes the Problem figure.



After opening the problem figure, it will appear as shown in answer figure (A).

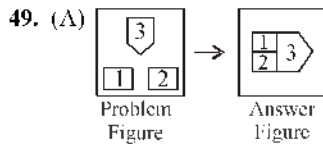


After opening the problem figure, it will appear as shown in answer figure (B).

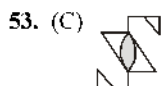
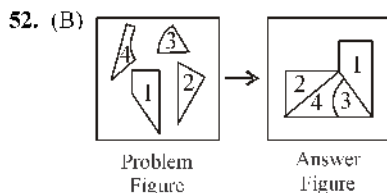
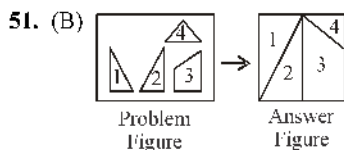
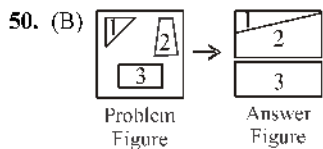


On opening the paper in sequence, it will appear as shown in answer figure (C).

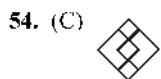
48. (D) After opening the problem figure, it will appear as shown in answer figure (D).



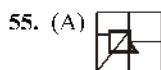
It is clear that answer figure (A) can be formed from the given pieces in the problem figure.



Answer figure (C) is hidden/embedded in problem figure. Hence, option (C) is correct.



Answer figure (C) is hidden/embedded in Problem figure. Hence, option (C) is correct.



Answer figure (A) is hidden/embedded in Problem figure. Hence, option (A) is correct.

56. (B) Answer figure (B) is hidden/embedded in Problem figure. Hence, option (B) is correct.

57. (B) In all other figures except (B), three lines in the triangle meet at a point on base.

58. (C) In all the other figures except (C), all outer designs are inward.

59. (B) In all the other figures except (B), figures consist of three arrows and three points.

60. (C) In all the other figures except (C) the number of horizontal and diagonal lines is same.

61. (B) $\therefore$ C.P. of 1 kg sugar = ₹ 5

$\therefore$ C.P. of $5\frac{1}{2}$ kg or $\frac{11}{2}$ kg sugar

$$= \frac{11}{2} \times 5$$

$$= \frac{55}{2} \text{ or } ₹ 27\frac{1}{2}$$

62. (D) Using division Method,

$$\begin{array}{r} 48 \overline{) 561} \\ \underline{- 48} \\ 8 48 \\ \underline{- 48} \\ \times \end{array}$$

Again,

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \overline{) 243} \\ \underline{- 24} \\ \times \end{array}$$

$\therefore$ HCF of 24, 48 and 56 = 8

63. (A) Total amount Atharv has = ₹ 90

Let the C.P. of 1 biscuit packet = ₹ x

According to question,

$$₹ 5x + ₹ 10 + ₹ 5 \times 2 + ₹ 1 \times 5 = 90$$

$$(5x + 10 + 10 + 5) = 90$$

$$5x + 25 = 90$$

$$5x = 90 - 25$$

$$x = \frac{65}{5} = 13$$

$\therefore$ The C.P. of 1 biscuit packet = ₹ 13

64. (A) $\therefore$ A plot is rectangular.

$$\text{Perimeter} = 2 (\text{length} + \text{width})$$

$$56 = 2 (\text{length} + 10)$$

$$28 = \text{length} + 10$$

$$\text{or } \text{length} = 28 - 10 = 18 \text{ m}$$

Now, Area of the plot = length

$$\times \text{width}$$

$$= 18 \times 10$$

$$= 180 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} 65. (C) \quad 5 : 35 &= x : 105 \\ \Rightarrow 35 \times x &= 5 \times 105 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{5 \times 105}{35}$$

$$\text{or, } x = 15$$

66. (A) Roman numeral of greatest 3-digit number

= CM XC IX. i.e. 999 (in decimal)

So, Required number X = 999 - 20

$$X = 979$$

$\therefore$ It's equivalent roman numeral = CMLXXIX

67. (D) $\therefore$ 5 days = 5×24 hours

$$= 5 \times 24 \times 60 \text{ minutes} \quad \dots (1)$$

Let, $x\%$ of 5 days = 180 minutes

$$\frac{x}{100} \times 5 \text{ days} = 180 \text{ minutes}$$

$$x = \frac{180 \times 100}{5 \times 24 \times 60} \text{ [from eq (1)]}$$

$$x = 2.5\%$$

68. (C) $\therefore$ Sum of all interior angles of a quadrilateral is 360° . so, we have,

$$\angle ABC + \angle BCD + \angle CDA + \angle DAB = 360^\circ$$

$$60^\circ + 105^\circ + \angle CDA + 105^\circ = 360^\circ$$

$$\angle CDA + 270^\circ = 360^\circ$$

$$\angle CDA = 360^\circ - 270^\circ$$

$$\angle CDA = 90^\circ$$

69. (C) $\therefore$ Average score of Kamal in 5 matches = 80

$$\therefore \text{Total score} = 80 \times 5 = 400$$

70. (A) $7865 - 245 \times 31 + 30$

$$= 7865 - 7595 + 30$$

$$= 7895 - 7595$$

$$= 300$$

71. (B) $\therefore$ Weight of 100 coins = 422 gm

$$\therefore \text{Weight of 1 coin} = \frac{422}{100} \text{ gm}$$

$\therefore$ Weight of 10000 coins

$$= \frac{422}{100} \times 10000$$

$$= 42200 \text{ gm}$$

or 42 kg 200 gm

72. (A) $4 = 4 \times 5 + 2 = 22$

$$22 = 22 \times 4 + 2 = 100$$

$$100 = 100 \times 3 + 2 = 302$$

$$302 = 302 \times 2 + 2 = 606$$

$$606 = 606 \times 1 + 2 = \boxed{608}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 73. (D) \quad 5 \overline{) 15, 20, 35} \\ \underline{3, 4, 7} \end{array}$$

$$\therefore \text{LCM} = 5 \times 3 \times 4 \times 7 \\ = 420$$

74. (A) No. of faces = 6
No. of edges = 12

$$\therefore \text{Total} = 6 + 12 = 18$$

75. (B) $\therefore 1 \text{ kg} = 1000 \text{ gm}$

$$\Rightarrow 3 \text{ kg} = 3000 \text{ gm}$$

$$\therefore 1 \text{ gm} = 1000 \text{ mg}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3000 \text{ gm} = 3000000 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{and } 5 \text{ gm} = 5000 \text{ mg}$$

$$\therefore \text{Required sum} = (3000000 \\ + 5000 + 10) \text{ mg}$$

$$= 3005010 \text{ mg}$$

76. (B) $\therefore$ Largest 3-digit number = 999

$$\text{and } 999 = 43 \times 23 + 10$$

It means that the largest 3-digit number divisible by 23 is 43×23 or 989.

77. (B) $16 : 32 = (12 + 4) : 32$

$$= 4 : 32 \text{ PM}$$

78. (C) $25 + \frac{2}{10} + \frac{5}{1000}$

$$= 25 + 0.02 + 0.005$$

$$= 25.025$$

79. (A) According to question,

$$45\% \text{ of maximum marks} = 245 + 70$$

$$\frac{45}{100} \times \text{M.M.} = 315$$

$$\text{M.M.} = \frac{315 \times 100}{45}$$

$$\text{M.M.} = 700$$

80. (D) Place value of 5 in 9956943 is

$$= 5 \times 10000$$

$$= 50000$$

