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This book is specially prepared for students appearing in the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya Selection Test (JNVST) Class 6 Entrance Examination 2027, conducted by the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS). Based on the latest syllabus released on 8 July 2026, it provides simple, easy-to-understand and exam-focused preparation for Environmental Studies (EVS).

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Entrance Exam Environmental
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Conducted By Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti

JAWAHAR NAVODAYA VIDYALAYA

CLASS 6

Entrance Exam 2027

As per the syllabus released on 8 July 2026

Environmental Studies (Textbook)

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Environmental Studies

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Answer Key

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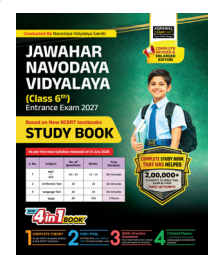
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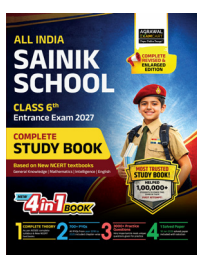
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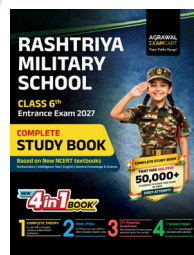
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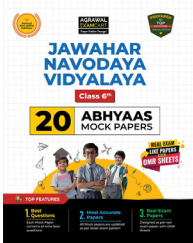
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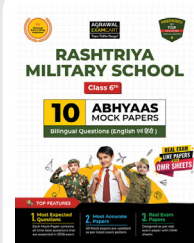
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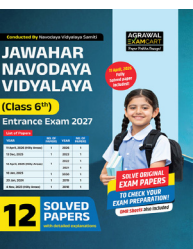
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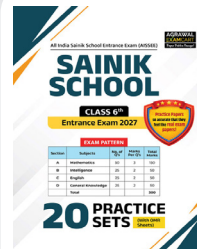
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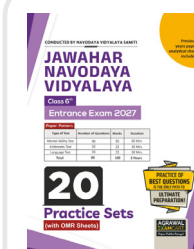
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Sainik School (Practice Sets)



Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (Practice Sets)



1

CHAPTER

Transportation

1. Introduction

- Along with the increasing needs of people over time, their dependence on means of transportation has also increased. In today's hectic and busy life, man's greatest dependence is on the means of transportation.
- Whether children have to go to school, adults have to go to work in far-off places or go to meet their relatives living far away or goods have to be sent from one place to another. All these tasks depend on the means of transportation and the transportation system.
- **Development of Transport :** In ancient times, people used to travel from one place to another only on foot. They used to reach their homes by recognizing their footprints. They also brought and took their cattle through the same path, and goods were also carried by animals through this very path. Whereas heavy goods were also carried by being pulled by animals.
- A path was formed by their footprints and this path was called a narrow road/footpath (pagdandi). We can still see this type of roads in forest and mountainous areas today. When needed, they were expanded. Gradually these narrow roads transformed into wide roads.
- In ancient times, people lived on the banks of rivers. In the context of transportation, movement of goods by waterways is a very old system. Gradually, the need to carry heavy goods was felt and then the wheel was invented and developed.
- The development of the wheel changed the entire world. Due to this, road transport, rail transport, air transport, water transport etc. developed. Now we can easily travel to and from any place in less time and can also carry goods.
- Transportation has become possible only because of trains, aeroplanes, ships and road transport. The development of transport has been possible only as a result of the need to travel and carry goods rapidly.



Do You Know?

- ★ **Bamboo Bridge :** It rains heavily in Assam. Sometimes, after rain, water fills up to the knees everywhere. But even so much rain cannot stop children from going to school. They hold their books in one hand and bamboo

in the other hand. They quickly cross the bridge of bamboo and rope to reach school.

- ★ **The Trolley :** In Ladakh, children have to cross the river to go to school. Here, the rivers are wide and deep. There is a strong iron rope across the river. This rope is tied tightly to strong trees or rocks on both sides. There is a trolley (an open box made of wood) attached to this rope. Four or five children can sit in this trolley. With the help of a pulley, this trolley can go across the rope. The children reach the other side of the river in a short time.
- ★ **Cement Bridge :** Bridges are used to cross some water bodies. These bridges are made of cement, bricks and iron rods. There may also be stairs in some places on these bridges.
- ★ **Vallam :** In some parts of Kerala, children use vallam (a small wooden boat) to reach school.
- **Road Transport :** Bicycle, rickshaw, bus, truck, car, scooter, motorcycle, bullock cart, tonga, camel cart etc. are means of road transport.
 - ❖ Roads are of two types – unpaved (kutchha) and paved (pucca).
 - ❖ Where roads are good, that state develops rapidly.
 - ❖ The world's first charcoal road was built in Baghdad.
 - ❖ Sher Shah Suri had built the longest road from Peshawar (Pakistan) to Kolkata. It is known as G.T. Road (Grand Trunk Road).
 - ❖ Under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, every village of the country has been connected to the main road.
 - ❖ Many huge national highways have been built in the country and construction of many is also in progress. Many big cities and capitals of all states have been connected by national highways. With time, new means of road traffic can also be seen.
 - ❖ A huge development has taken place in the field of transport. Recently, flying cars have also been developed.
- **Signs and Symbols of Road Transport :** Many new means of road transport have come into use in the world. Their number has also increased with time. To run them smoothly, some symbols have been developed. These symbols are of two types :

- ❖ **Symbols Indicating Roads Such As :** Bridge ahead, narrow road ahead, U-turn, forest ahead, school ahead, hospital ahead etc.
- ❖ Some symbols are to control traffic, such as traffic lights, route-guiding symbols etc.
- ❖ In the traffic light symbol, there are three types of lights: red, green and yellow.
- ❖ Red light means that all vehicles must stop before the stop-line is drawn on the road.
- ❖ Yellow light means stop, look, then go.
- ❖ Green light means the way is clear and keeps moving.
- ❖ If these symbols are followed properly, accidents can be prevented.



Traffic Signal

- **Rail Transport :** Most of the people in the world travel and goods are transported from one place to another through rail transport. There are three types of rail routes in India. Based on the distance between the railway tracks, they are named Broad-Gauge, Metre-Gauge and Narrow-Gauge.
 - ❖ Metropolitan cities and big cities have been connected by broad gauge. In cities where there was no need for high-speed train transport, tracks of metre gauge trains have been laid.
 - ❖ Now all metre gauge tracks are being converted into broad gauge tracks.
 - ❖ Indian rail transport network is first in Asia and second in the world.
 - ❖ India's first 34-kilometer long train started between Mumbai and Thane in 1853. The first train in India was pulled with the help of horses. Now high-speed trains like Gatimaan, Shatabdi, Rajdhani are running.
 - ❖ The first underground train was started in Kolkata. Now in Delhi, metro train has also gained prominence in transportation. Some metro trains are underground and some operate above the ground.
 - ❖ Now a magnetic train named monorail is coming to India, which will run above the train track.



Do You Know?

- ★ Speed = Distance/Time

- ❖ Earlier in mountainous areas, the train used to go up to Jammu. Now train tracks have been laid in other parts of the state of Jammu and Kashmir. Similarly, Tripura has also been connected by train. The government has now made a plan to connect all parts of the country through trains.



Do You Know?

- ★ A railway timetable gives details about the route of each train. It describes the route of the train along with the stations coming on the route, the arrival and departure time of the train, and the distance covered by the train etc.
- **Water Transport :** Water transport started before road and rail transport. In the beginning, boats were used only for catching fish, but with time and according to need, it kept developing.
 - ❖ Gradually, rivers and seas also started being used for war and trade. Nowadays, goods are brought and carried from one country to another through water ships. The waterway in the sea is always fixed.
 - ❖ With time, giant ships and submarines have been developed. At present, the size of ships is so huge that many fighter planes can land on them and take off from them.
 - ❖ In our country, movement of goods and passengers takes place through rivers like Hooghly, Brahmaputra and Ganga etc.
- **Air Transport :** This is a high-speed main means of transport. The Wright brothers flew with balloons for the first time in 1903. After this, helicopters, gliders, airbus, fighter planes etc. were developed.
 - ❖ Now airplanes fly to major cities and capitals of all states. Now airports have been built in those places where reaching earlier used to be impossible. We can easily reach even the cities of remote areas like Itanagar, Tawang, Bomdila and Dimapur through airplanes and helicopters.
- **Pipelines :** Pipelines are used for the transport of water, oil, natural gas etc. Nowadays, cooking gas, petrol, CNG etc. are transported through pipelines only. Drinking water also comes through pipelines only.

2. Communication

- We exchange our feelings, thoughts and information with people. This itself is known as communication. The devices used to transmit these thoughts and information are called means of communication. Newspapers, books, telephone, mobile and internet are called components of communication.

- **Means of Communication :** Books, newspapers, magazines, mobile, radio, television are all means of communication. Through these only we share our thoughts with others and listen to the thoughts of others.
 - ❖ A lot of development has taken place in the ways of sending and receiving information through talking, writing, seeing, symbols and signs.
 - ❖ Earlier this work was done by a barber or messenger. Invitation letters were sent through them. This process took a lot of time. Now we can talk to our relatives or friends in any corner of the world through telephone or mobile phone sitting at home.



Do You Know?

- ★ E-mail or electronic mail is a way of sending a letter to a computer or other device through the internet. An e-mail address is required to send an e-mail. In 1972, Ray Tomlinson sent the first e-mail message.
- **Human Communication :** When we talk or smile or move our eyebrows or adopt any posture or give something in writing, we provide information through all these means. Let us now know about them :
 - ❖ **Gestures**
 - We can express ourselves even by sitting face-to-face without talking to anyone. People who cannot speak express themselves with feelings through gestures only. At present, there are also many such schools which teach the art of expressing oneself through signs. In this art, one expresses oneself clearly through signs of hands, eyebrows, lips and neck.
 - We welcome guests by joining hands only. And we also do namaste by joining hands only. When we agree or disagree with someone's point, we express our thoughts by shaking our neck.
 - In olden times, signs and symbols were used to identify distances. To identify the way in the forest, marks were made on trees with an axe. Signals were given by light, beating drums and lighting colorful firecrackers. Even today, our soldiers leave a signal by throwing similar firecrackers from their position to clarify their identity.
 - Various types of pictures have also been found on the walls of many ancient caves. In ancient times, people used to show what they did by making such pictures. These pictures are extremely helpful in knowing the history of ancient times. Symbols found in Mohenjodaro and Harappa are examples of this.
- **Symbol Signs :** You must have seen various types of signs around you. These signs tell us a lot. For example: school ahead, U-turn ahead, danger here, smoking is prohibited, railway crossing, hospital ahead, doctor etc.

- **Language :** Everything changed after the discovery of letters/alphabets. Now, different languages exist in different parts of the world and their translators are also available. It is only because of the discovery of letters/alphabets that the printing of books, newspapers and magazines has become possible. Through all of these, you can know the thoughts of people from other countries. Reading and writing has made all means of communication very easy.

Communication among Animals

- Animals cannot talk like humans, but they can express themselves through signs.
- Sound is most important for animals and birds. They express themselves in front of their friends by making different types of sounds.
- Chimpanzees can express themselves by giving signs like humans. This is because their signs are similar to our signs.
- Smell is a major means of animal communication. For example, dogs are used to detect something; they can tell about anything by smelling. Ants also leave their smell so that other ants can accompany them.



Do You Know?

- ★ **Chandrayaan-3** is the first space mission that successfully landed on the south pole of the Moon.
- ★ **Rakesh Sharma:** In 1984, Rakesh Sharma became the first Indian to go into space by flying in the Soviet spacecraft Soyuz T-11. He also saw the Earth from space.
- ★ A long time ago, people used to beat drums and make pictures on stones to give messages. Later, messengers and pigeons were used to send messages.
- ★ When telephone, radio and TV were made, talking became easy. Today, with mobile and internet, we can talk to anyone, anywhere, in just a few seconds.
- ★ A long time ago, people used the “barter system” to exchange goods. But finding the right partner and the right value was not easy. To make this easy, money was invented.
- ★ Metals are extracted from special rocks and soil. These are called “ore”. These are extracted by digging from inside the Earth.
- ★ Glass is mostly made from sand.
- ★ A potter's stove is called a “bhatha” (kiln).

Al-Biruni

- ★ More than a thousand years ago, a traveler came to India, his name was Al-Biruni. The place he came from is now called Uzbekistan. Al-Biruni closely observed every event and recorded the details of whatever he saw in his book, Kitab-ul-Hind. He especially wrote about those things which seemed very different from his own country. He wrote about the ponds of that time.

The people here were very skilled at making ponds. They gathered huge rocks to build platforms (raised platforms) all around the lake and joined them with iron rods. Between these, there used to be rows of long staircases going up and down. The stairs for going up and coming down were separate. Therefore, there was also less crowding here.

- ★ **Postal System** : India has the world's largest postal network (Postal Network).
- ★ **DIGIPIN** : This is the digital form of your address. A 10-digit digital code has been given to every small place in India. It is like a name tag (Name Tag) of your house or school.

★ India's Aadhaar card is the world's largest digital identity system, which is used by more than 99% of Indian adults (adults).

★ UPI (Unified Payments Interface) is the world's largest digital payment system, which many other countries are now preparing to adopt.

★ **Currency and Assistance for the Visually Impaired** : Some Indian notes have raised marks (Raised Prints) and special symbols on them so that visually impaired people can also identify them. The MANI app helps them in this.

Important Questions

1. What was the field that changed the most due to the invention of the wheel?
(A) Agriculture (B) Transport
(C) Education (D) Medicine
2. Which of the following is a means of land transport?
(A) Ship (B) Bus
(C) Helicopter (D) Boat
3. Which of the following is a means of water transport?
(A) Train (B) Car
(C) Ship (D) Bicycle
4. Which of the following is a means of air transport?
(A) Bus (B) Boat
(C) Aeroplane (D) Bullock Cart
5. What was used to pull vehicles in ancient times?
(A) Electricity (B) Animals
(C) Petrol (D) Diesel
6. Which of the following is the fastest means of transport?
(A) Bicycle (B) Train
(C) Aeroplane (D) Bullock Cart
7. What is used for travelling on rivers or seas?
(A) Bus (B) Boat
(C) Motorcycle (D) Tractor
8. On which route does a train run?
(A) Road (B) Railway Tracks
(C) Water (D) Sky
9. Which of the following is an example of road transport?
(A) Car (B) Ship
(C) Helicopter (D) Submarine
10. What is the main purpose of transport?
(A) Entertainment
(B) To carry people and goods from one place to another
(C) Only to play
(D) Only to measure

