

O. P. JINDAL SCHOOL, SAVITRI NAGAR

Annual Examination (2025 – 2026)

Class / Section: IV ()

MM: 80

Subject: EVS

Time: 2Hrs.

Name: _____

Roll No.: _____

Invigilator Sign: _____

Marks Obtained: _____

Examiner Sign: _____

(Fifteen Minutes Extra will be given for reading the Question Paper.)

General Instructions: -

The question paper comprises of five sections A,B,C,D and E. There are 24 questions in the question paper. All questions are compulsory.

Section A, question no. 1 is of MCQ type carrying 1 mark each.

Section B, question no. 2 and 3 are of case-based and carrying 4 marks each.

Section C, question no. 4 and 12 are very short answer type and carrying 2 marks each.

Section D, question no. 13 and 21 are short answer type and carrying 3 marks each.

Section E, question no. 22 and 24 are long answer type and carrying 5 marks each

(Section –A)

Q1 Tick the correct option.

i) The head of a gram panchayat is called _____.

- a) Mayor b) Sarpanch c) Councillor d) Chairman

ii) To be able to vote in the municipal elections of a town, you have to be _____.

- a) 18 years old b) 18 or older c) 18 or older and a resident d) 21 years old

iii) We started using our constitution from _____.

- a) 26 January 1950 b) 26 January 1947 c) 15 August 1947 d) 1 January 1950

iv) The members of parliament are elected by the _____.

- a) people of a state b) people of the country c) prime minister d) chief minister

v) To the south of the himalayas are fertile _____.

- a) Valley b) Plateaus c) Coastal areas d) Plains

vi) The system of sending signals with the help of flags held in different positions is called_____.

- a) semaphore b) Morse code c) telegraph d) wireless

vii) In the beginning, radios were used for transmitting_____.

- a) songs b) commentary c) coded messages d) news

viii) Which post was held by Dr Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan?

- a) Prime Minister b) Governor d) Second President d) Chief Justice

ix) Man Sharpened his stone tools with_____.

- a) Wood b) bones c) stones d) ploughs

x) Paper was first made in_____.

- a) China b) England c) Germany d) India

xi) The northern mountains have a_____.

- a) hot climate b) cold climate c) warm climate d) rainy climate

xii) There are _____ spokes in the chakra in our flag.

- a) 21 b) 30 c) 23 d) 24

(Section -B)

Q2. Read the paragraph and tick the correct answers. (Case Based)

Gandhiji led a very simple life. He wore only a dhoti and a shawl that he spun himself. He even did all his work himself.

As a young man, Gandhiji worked as a lawyer in South Africa. At that time, South Africa was ruled by the British. They had different laws for European settlers, called 'whites', and the rest, called 'non-whites'. They had different schools, railway coaches, and so on, for whites and non-whites. Gandhiji decided to fight this system. This changed his life.

When he returned to India, Gandhiji continued his fight against British rule. And the people, whether rich or poor, educated or illiterate, joined him. He led them in the struggle for independence through nonviolence. Nonviolence means not hurting or killing anyone. So how did Gandhiji fight the British? The means he used were simple really. He asked the people not to cooperate with the British and not to follow their rules. One way of not cooperating with the British was not buying British goods. This and many other reasons finally made the British leave India.

i) Gandhiji spun his own_____.

- a) Shirt b) Dhoti and shawl c) Coat d) Turban

ii) Gandhiji worked as a lawyer in_____.

- a) India b) South Africa c) England d) Australia

iii) In South Africa, British made separate rules for_____.

- a) Men & women b) Whites & non-whites c) Rich & poor d) Old & young

iv) Gandhiji used_____.

- a) Violence b) Non-cooperation c) Army fight d) New taxes

Q3. Read the paragraph and tick the correct answers. (Case Based)

Other great things happened in the world of transport in the 19th century (1801-1900). People tried to make cars and buses that ran on steam. But they did not turn out to be too good. They were heavy, smoky and slow. The really big change came with a car made by two Germans-Karl Benz and Gottlieb Daimler. It was a car which ran on petrol.

Many others followed them. The greatest of them was an American called Henry Ford. He made the process of making cars cheaper and faster. Until then every car was assembled separately by a few people. To assemble means to put together. Ford started the assembly-line production of cars. Workers stood in a line, and the cars being made moved from one worker to the next. Each worker would fix one part in a car. This way of making things in a factory is called assembly-line production, It makes the production of things faster.

i) Steam cars were_____.

- a) Fast b) Heavy and smoky c) Light d) Quiet

ii) Karl Benz and Gottlieb Daimler made a car that ran on_____.

- a) Steam b) Coal c) Petrol d) Electricity

iii) Henry Ford made car production_____.

- a) Slower b) Cheaper and faster c) Costly d) Harder

iv) Assembly-line production means_____.

- a) One worker makes whole car b) Workers in line fix one part each
c) Cars made by hand only d) Cars pulled by steam

(Section -C)

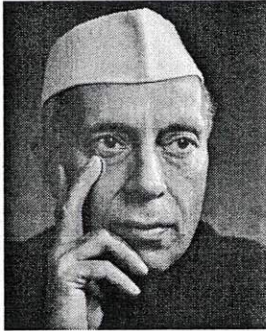
Q4. What is an adult education centre meant for?

Q5. Who elects the members of a municipality?

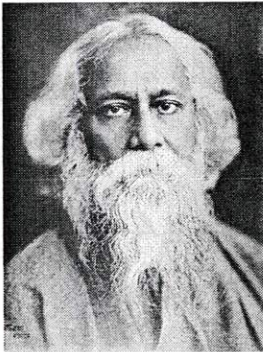
Q6. Who makes laws for a state?

Q7. What is a plateau?

Q8. Identify the picture and write one lines about it.



Q9 Identify the picture and write one lines about it.



Q10. Which metal did man discover first? Name two discoveries that changed the life of early man.

Q11. Name one thing we use in the kitchen that shows the power of steam. Which invention made the locomotive possible?

Q12. What did people write in before paper was invented?

or

What is a computer program?

(Section-D)

Q13. From where does a gram panchayat get money for all the work it does?

Q14. Write three things a municipality does.

Q15. A town has 15 wards. How many members get elected to the town's municipal council? What is a ration shop?

Q16. What does the union council of ministers do?

Q17. On political map of India Mark the following states of India.

- i) Madhya Pradesh
- ii) Karnataka
- iii) Gujarat

Q18. What is written at the base of our emblem? What does it mean?

Q19. What were man's earliest weapons made of?

Q20. Did the invention of the steam engine help water transport in any way? Draw any one means of water transport.

Q21. How did the Chinese print books?

(Section – E)

Q22. Who elects the president of our country? What do the members of parliament do?

Q23. Name the mountains to the north of our country. Name the group of Indian islands that lie in the Arabian Sea. How is the general climate of our country?

Q24. Name three discoveries that changed the life of early man. How do forest fires occur (happen)?
