

DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL GANDHINAGAR



MY BUDDY

Environmental Science

CLASS 4

Academic session-2025-26.

NAME: _____

SECTION: _____

ROLL NO.: _____

SYLLABUS



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL GANDHINAGAR
ACADEMIC SESSION 2025-26
CLASS – IV
EVS SYLLABUS

TERM 1			
MONTH	TOPICS	CHAPTER	ACTIVITIES / PRACTICALS
APRIL & MAY	Science	L-1: EATING FOR LIFE- FOOD	Bring a balanced meal using knowledge of nutrients.
	Science	L-2: TEETH AND DIGESTION	Practical: Chewing Time Test (Understand importance of chewing.(in scrapbook)]
	S.St. (Geography)	L-1: INDIA THE HEAVENLY LAND	<u>AIL</u> : Know Your Country- Learn to greet in different languages (Hello, Thank You, Welcome)
JUNE	S.St.(Civics)	L-18: MUNICIPAL COMMITTEES	
JULY	S.St.(Civics)	L-18: MUNICIPAL COMMITTEES (Continued)	Role Play: Municipal Committee in Action.
	Science	L-5: MATERIALS- SOLID, LIQUID, GAS	Experiment-Which Solutes Dissolve Best? [(Solute-Sugar, Naphthalene balls)(Solvents: Water, Nail polish remover)]
	S.St. (History)	L- 22: REFORMERS OF INDIA	Poster-Making: "India's Change makers"
PT-1 SYLLABUS	Science	L-1: EATING FOR LIFE- FOOD	
	S.St.	L-1: INDIA THE HEAVENLY LAND (Page: 7 & 8) L-18: MUNICIPAL COMMITTEES L- 22: REFORMERS OF INDIA (Page: 119 & 120)	
AUGUST	Science	L-6: PLANTS- THE PRODUCERS	<u>SEA</u> : Paste a dry leaf and label different parts of a leaf.
		L-7: PLANTS- LIVING AND SURVIVING	Experiment: Study different leaf types as part of plant adaptation.
SEPTEMBER	REVISION FOR HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION		
HALF YEARLY EXAM SYLLABUS	Science	L-1: EATING FOR LIFE- FOOD L-2: TEETH AND DIGESTION L-5: MATERIALS – SOLID, LIQUID AND GAS L-6: PLANTS- THE PRODUCERS L-7: PLANTS- LIVING AND SURVIVING	
	S.St.	L-1: INDIA THE HEAVENLY LAND, L-18: MUNICIPAL COMMITTEES, L-22: REFORMERS OF INDIA	

TERM 2			
MONTH	TOPICS	CHAPTER	ACTIVITIES / PRACTICALS
SEPTEMBER	Science	L-8: ANIMALS-LIVING AND SURVIVING	
OCTOBER	Science	L-8: ANIMALS-LIVING AND SURVIVING (Continued)	<u>SEA</u> : Role Play: Adaptation Parade
	S.St. (Geography)	L-6: THE COASTAL PLAINS AND THE ISLANDS	On a Political map of India mark –The Coastal Plains, group of islands in Arabian Sea & Bay of Bengal, southernmost tips of India.
NOVEMBER	Science	L-9: REPRODUCTION IN ANIMALS	Make a Mini-Book- “From Baby to Adult”
	S.St.(Civics)	L-19: OUR RIGHTS AND DUTIES	Rights & Duties Matching Game
DECEMBER	Science	L-10: FORCE, WORK, SIMPLE MACHINES AND ENERGY	Collect 5 pictures showing the conversion of energy and paste them (in scrapbook).
	S.St.(History)	L-21: OUR CULTURAL HERITAGE	<u>AIL</u> : Folks dance of Jammu & Kashmir.
PT-2 SYLLABUS	Science	L-8: ANIMALS-LIVING AND SURVIVING	
	S.St.	L-6: THE COASTAL PLAINS AND THE ISLANDS (Page No:40-42) L-19: OUR RIGHTS AND DUTIES (Up to Fundamental Rights) L-21: OUR CULTURAL HERITAGE (Up to Music & Dance)	
JANUARY	Science	L-11: AIR, WATER AND WEATHER	Weather Journal Project-Observe and record daily weather (in scrapbook) for 3 days.
		L-12: OUR ENVIRONMENT	Experiment-Air Pollution Detector (Observe dust/dirt sticking on a petroleum jelly paper hanging outside for 3 days).
FEBRUARY	REVISION FOR ANNUAL EXAMINATION		
ANNUAL EXAM SYLLABUS	Science	L-8: ANIMALS-LIVING AND SURVIVINGs L-9: REPRODUCTION IN ANIMALS L-10: FORCE, WORK, SIMPLE MACHINES AND ENERGY L-11: AIR, WATER AND WEATHER L-12: OUR ENVIRONMENT	
	S.St.	L-6: THE COASTAL PLAINS AND THE ISLANDS L-19: OUR RIGHTS AND DUTIES L-21: OUR CULTURAL HERITAGE	

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TERM I

CHAPTER 1 EATING FOR LIFE - FOOD

Q.I Competency based questions:

1. _____ helps in the formation of hemoglobin.
 - a. Protein
 - b. Iodine
 - c. Iron
 - d. Carbohydrate
2. Vitamin _____ helps to keep skin, bones, teeth, and gums strong and healthy.
 - a. A
 - b. B
 - c. C
 - d. D
3. The largest portion in the food pyramid is occupied by _____.
 - a. Vitamins and minerals
 - b. carbohydrates
 - c. proteins
 - d. fats
4. _____ are protective foods.
 - a. Carbohydrates and fats
 - b. Proteins and fats
 - c. Water and roughage
 - d. Vitamins and minerals
5. Which of the following is not good for our body?
 - a. Junk food
 - b. Carbohydrates
 - c. Proteins
 - d. Balanced diet
6. We must drink at least _____ glasses of water every day.
 - a. 8
 - b. 4
 - c. 10
 - d. 3
7. Which of the following is a way to preserve food?
 - a. Steaming
 - b. Frying
 - c. Pickling
 - d. Balanced diet
8. Statement (S): Milk powder can be used over a longer period of time.
Reason (R): Germs do not grow in dry and dehydrated food.
 - a. Both S and R are correct.
 - b. S is correct, but R is incorrect.
 - c. S is incorrect, but R is correct.
 - d. Both S and R are incorrect
9. Ghee: __::Fruits : vitamins
 - a. Fats
 - b. Carbohydrate
 - c. Protein
 - d. Vitamin
10. Which nutrient gives you more energy than carbohydrates?

- a. Minerals
- c. Proteins

- b. Vitamins
- d. Fats

11. Sugaring helps preserve food by:

- a. Adding salt to remove water
- c. Drying the food in sunlight

- b. Using sugar to prevent microbial growth
- d. Keeping food in the refrigerator.

12. Pickling is a method used to:

- a. Boil food quickly
- c. Preserve food using salt, oil or vinegar

- b. Add sugar to food
- d. Freeze food

Q.II Give one word:

1. The nutrients in food that give energy to our bodies. _____
2. The nutrients in food that give large amount of energy to our bodies. _____
3. Unhealthy deposition of fats on our bodies. _____
4. The nutrients in food that build our muscles and help us grow. ____
5. Methods to prevent spoiling of food. .
6. The nutrients in food that our bodies need to keep the digestive system clean and remove waste materials from our bodies. ____

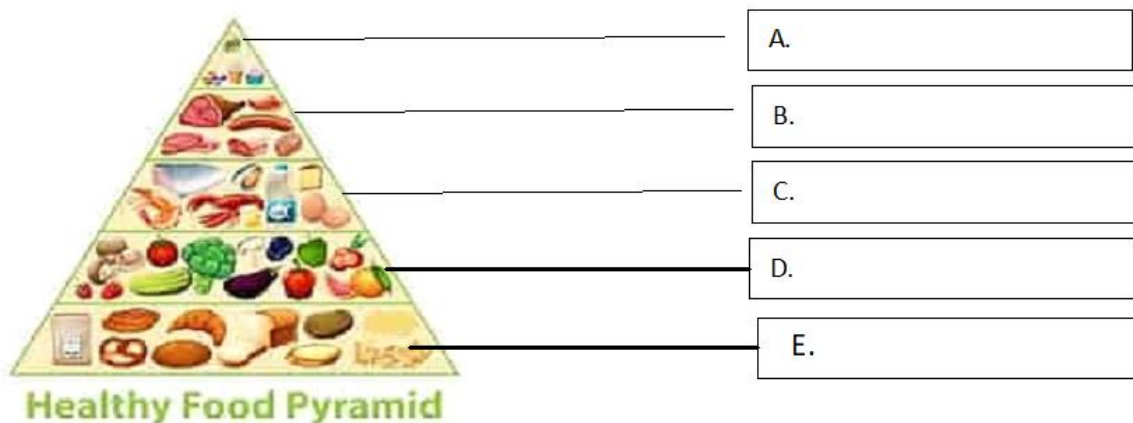
Q.II Write true or false:

I

It is healthy to eat oily and spicy food every day.
Steaming is a healthy method of cooking food

Q.I Label the following diagram:

V



Q.V Read the paragraph and answer the following questions:

Eating healthy food is very important for maintaining good health. A balanced diet includes essential nutrients like proteins, vitamins, minerals, carbohydrates, fats, and plenty of fluids. These

nutrients help our body grow, stay strong, and fight diseases. It is important to eat fresh fruits, green leafy vegetables, milk, eggs, curd, and salads regularly. Always eat freshly cooked and clean food. Avoid oily, spicy, and fried items, as they are harmful to our health. Food from roadside vendors may be exposed to dust and flies, so it should be avoided. Eating on time and allowing enough gap between meals helps the stomach digest food properly. One should finish dinner at least two to three hours before sleeping. Sadly, many people choose junk food just for its taste and ignore the healthy choices their bodies need. Eating right not only keeps the body fit but also helps reduce stress and makes life more enjoyable.

1. Which of the following is part of a balanced diet?
 - a. Only fruits
 - b. Only carbohydrates
 - c. Only fats
 - d. All essential nutrients
2. Why should we avoid food from roadside vendors?
 - a. It is very tasty
 - b. It is rich in nutrients
 - c. It may be dirty and unhygienic
 - d. It is freshly made
3. When should you finish your last meal?
 - a. Right before sleeping
 - b. 2–3 hours before bedtime
 - c. In the morning
 - d. After midnight
4. People mostly eat junk food because:
 - a. It is healthy
 - b. It is cheap
 - c. It tastes good
 - d. It is easy to cook
5. True or False:
Drinking plenty of water is important for good health.

CHAPTER 2

TEETH AND DIGESTION

Q.I Competency based questions:

- How many permanent teeth does a normal adult have?
 - 24
 - 20
 - 32
 - 12
- After the stomach, food travels to which part of the digestive system?
 - Large intestine
 - Small intestine
 - Liver
 - Food pipe
- While eating sugarcane, Aryan uses his pointed teeth to tear pieces. Which type of teeth is he using?
 - Molars
 - Incisors
 - Canines
 - Premolars
- A dentist said Ritu's tooth pain is due to infection in the inner part of the tooth. Which part is likely infected?
 - Enamel
 - Crown
 - Pulp
 - Dentine
- After digestion, most of the water from leftover food is absorbed in which organ?
 - Stomach
 - Large intestine
 - Small intestine
 - Liver
- During a dental check-up at school, the dentist counted 20 teeth in a child. What type of teeth were they?
 - Wisdom teeth
 - Milk teeth
 - Permanent teeth
 - Extra teeth
- Sugar + Germs →
 - Starch
 - Enamel
 - Acids
 - Liquids
- Diseases like typhoid and pneumonia are caused by which microorganism?
 - Protozoa
 - Virus
 - Bacteria
 - Fungi
- Which germ is responsible for causing chickenpox?
 - Bacteria
 - Virus
 - Protozoa
 - Worms
- Statement (S): Teeth are very important.
Reason (R): They help us eat, speak, and give shape to our face.
 - Both S and R are correct
 - S is correct but R is incorrect

c. S is incorrect but R is correct

d. Both S and R are incorrect

11. Statement (S): Enamel protects teeth from damage.
Reason (R): It is the hardest part of the human body.

a. Both S and R are correct

c. S is incorrect but R is correct

b. S is correct but R is incorrect

d. Both S and R are incorrect

Q.II Give one word:

1. Digestive juices produced by the liver.
2. Chemical substances that help to digest the food.
3. Teeth that help in cutting and biting the food.
4. Part of the tooth that is not visible to us.
5. Soft structure that lies inside the dentine and sends signals to brain through nerves and blood vessels.
6. Small living things that can only be seen using a microscope.
7. Teeth that come after six years of age and replace the temporary teeth.

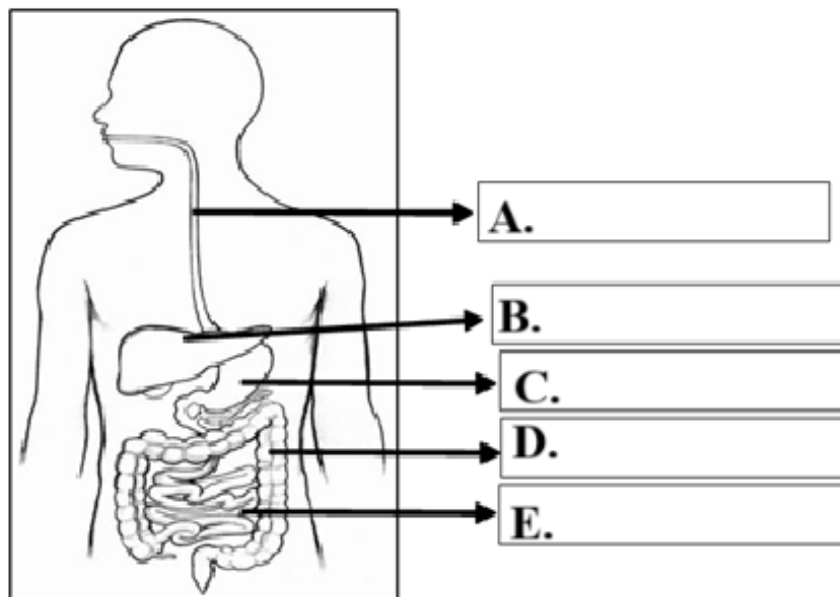
Q.II Write true or false:

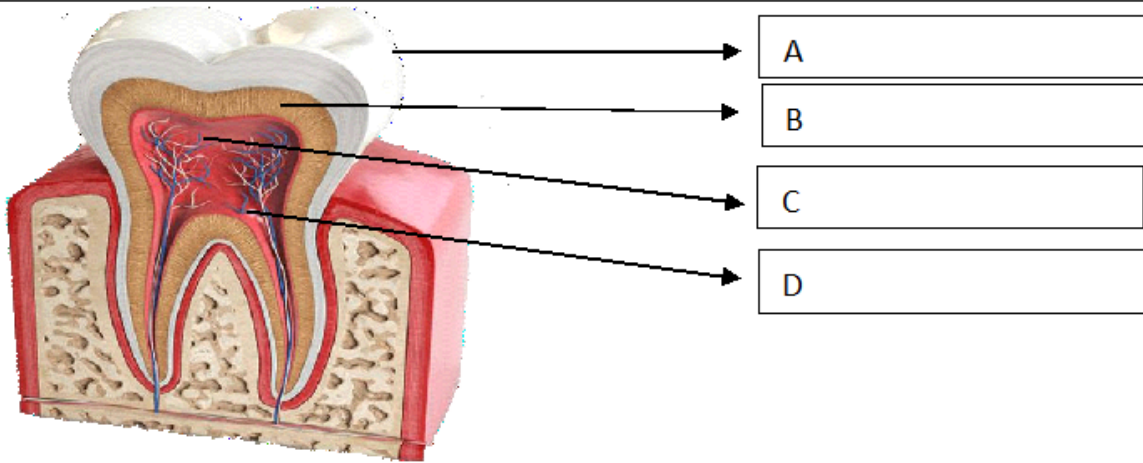
I

1. The function of the food pipe is to digest the food.
2. Below the enamel is the pulp which is also hard.

Q.I Label the following diagram:

V





Q.V Read the paragraph and answer the following questions:

Eating habits are the things we do every day when we eat our food. It's important to have good eating habits to stay healthy and strong. Eating fruits and vegetables is a great way to keep our bodies happy. They give us energy and help us grow big and strong. It's also important to drink lots of water to stay hydrated.

Eating too much junk food like chips and candies all the time is not good for us. It's best to eat those kinds of foods only sometimes. Eating regular meals and not skipping breakfast is very important too. Breakfast gives us energy for the day ahead. Chewing our food well and eating slowly is a good habit to have. It helps us digest our food better.

It's nice to eat together as a family and talk about our day. Remember, having good eating habits is like having a superpower that keeps us healthy and happy every day.

1. Good eating habits make us:
 - a. Healthy
 - b. Strong
 - c. Our body happy
 - d. Both a and b
2. Eating habits are the things we do in hotels or restaurants. True / False
3. Drinking lots of water helps us stay _____.
 - a. Hydrated
 - b. Dehydrated
 - c. Active
 - d. Happy
4. Why is it important not to skip breakfast?
 - a. It makes us sleepy
 - b. It helps us avoid junk food
 - c. It gives us energy for the day ahead
 - d. It helps us eat faster
5. Chewing our food well and eating slowly is a _____.

CHAPTER -5

MATERIALS – SOLID, LIQUID AND GAS

Q.I Competency based questions:

1. What do we call a solid that mixes completely in a liquid?
 - a. Solution
 - b. Solute
 - c. Solvent
 - d. Mixture
2. Which of the following best describes a solid?
 - a. Has no shape and no volume
 - b. Has shape but no volume
 - c. Has shape and volume
 - d. Can flow like water
3. When water vapor changes back to water, does it take in or give out heat?
 - a. Take in heat
 - b. Gives out heat
 - c. Keeps the same temperature
 - d. None of the above
4. What are things like chairs and books made of?
 - a. water
 - b. Air
 - c. Matter
 - d. Fire
5. Find the odd one out
 - a. Air
 - b. Water
 - c. Juice
 - d. Joy
6. Badam : Solid :: Badam Milk : ?
 - a. Solid
 - b. Liquid
 - c. Gas
 - d. Air
7. Solid changes to liquid when we heat it. What do we call the process when liquid changes to solid?
 - a. Melting
 - b. Freezing
 - c. Evaporation
 - d. Boiling
8. What is the opposite of freezing?
 - a. Melting
 - b. Boiling
 - c. Freezing
 - d. Evaporation
9. Riya left a bowl of water in the sun and saw that it disappeared after a few hours. What process helped the water go away?
 - a. Freezing
 - b. Evaporation
 - c. Boiling
 - d. Melting
10. Your ice cream starts melting on a hot day. What does this tell us?
 - a. Solids stay the same
 - b. Heat changes solids into liquids
 - c. Ice cream has air in it
 - d. Cold things never melt
11. Statement (S): I can easily compress the balloon to reduce its volume.

Reason (R): Liquid is not having fixed volume.

- a. Both S and R are correct.
- b. S is correct, but R is incorrect.
- c. S is incorrect, but R is correct.
- d. Both S and R are incorrect

12. Statement (S): when a solid changes to a liquid. It is called melting.

Reason (R): Solids turn into liquids on heating.

- a. Both S and R are correct.
- b. S is correct, but R is incorrect.
- c. S is incorrect, but R is correct.
- d. Both S and R are incorrect

Q.II Give one word:

- 1. A liquid in which a substance is dissolved.
- 2. A substance that does not dissolve in water.
- 3. Anything that has mass and occupies space.
- 4. The process by which solid changes to liquid on heating.
- 5. The process by which a liquid changes to solid on cooling,
- 6. The quantity of matter contained in an object.
- 7. A substance that dissolves in the liquid.

Q.II True or False:

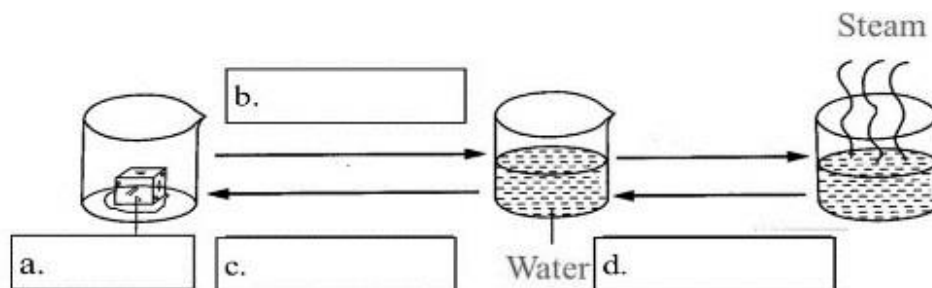
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- 1. Matter is anything that takes up space and has weight.
- 2. Light and heat are also considered matter.

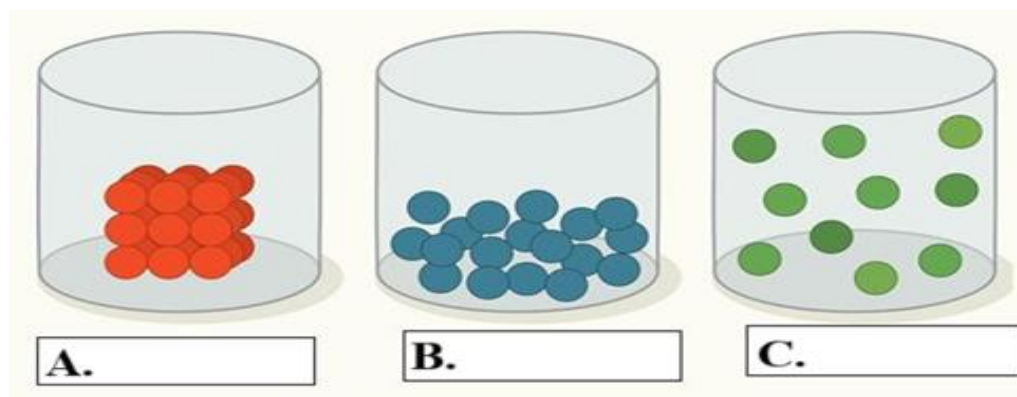
Q.I Label the following diagram:

V

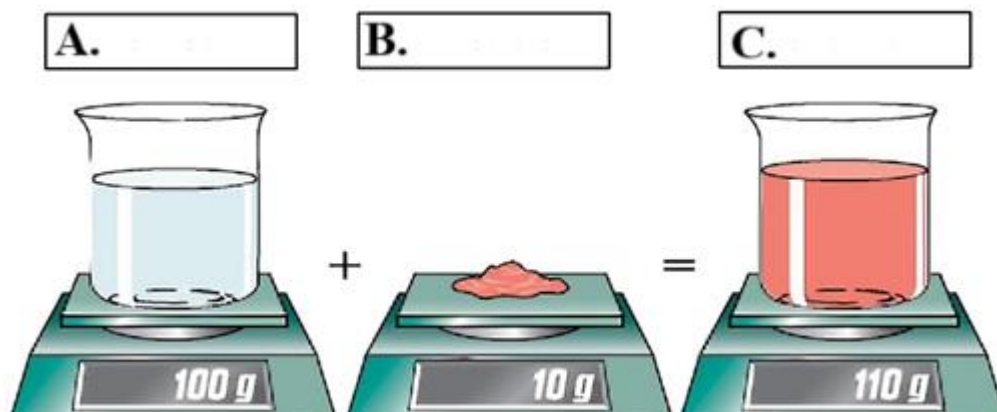
1.



2.



3.



Q.V Read the paragraph and answer the following questions:

Matter is anything that has weight and takes up space. Everything around us, like books, toys, water, and even the air we breathe, is made of matter. Matter can be seen and touched. All matter is made up of tiny particles called atoms. These atoms are too small to see with our eyes.

Some examples of matter are a table, a balloon filled with air, and a glass bottle. But things like light, heat, and feelings (such as joy or anger) are not matter because they don't have weight or take up space.

1. Which of the following is an example of matter?
 - a. Happiness
 - b. Balloon filled with air
 - c. Music
 - d. Heat
2. What is matter made up of?
 - a. stones
 - b. Energy
 - c. Atoms
 - d. Light
3. Which of the following is NOT an example of matter?
 - a. Table
 - b. Air
 - c. Joy
 - d. Water

CHAPTER -6

PLANTS – THE PRODUCERS

Q.I Competency based questions:

- Which of the following grows from a seed?
 - Chair
 - Mango
 - Toy
 - Spoon
- Which one is junk food that we should eat less of?
 - Cauliflower
 - Boiled potatoes
 - Pizza
 - Fruits
- Which part of a plant takes in water and minerals?
 - Leaf
 - Root
 - Flower
 - Stem
- What are the fine lines on the surface of a leaf called?
 - Midrib
 - Veins
 - Stalk
 - Blade
- What connects the leaf to the stem?
 - Midrib
 - Stalk
 - Vein
 - Leaf blade
- Green plants are called:
 - Eaters
 - Builders
 - Users
 - Producers
- During which of the following times of the day does the process shown here takes place in plants?



- Morning only
 - Night
 - Day time
 - Evening
- Which of the following parts of a cactus plants performs photosynthesis?
 - Spines
 - Stem
 - Roots
 - Leaves
 - Abhi covered a leaf of a potted plant and kept the plant under sunlight for a few days and then tested it with iodine solution for the presence of starch in it. The colour of the covered leaf did not turn blue-black. What does this indicate?

- The black cover absorbed all the starch present in the leaf
- Iodine solution does not work with black covers.
- Starch is evaporated from the leaves
- Starch is prepared only in the presence of sun light.

10. Statement (S): Fungi forms the class of non-green plants.

Reason (R): They depend on dead and decaying animals and plants for their food.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| a. Both S and R are correct. | b. S is correct, but R is incorrect. |
| c. S is incorrect, but R is correct. | d. Both S and R are incorrect |

11. Statement (S): There are some plants that have orange, purple, red, or yellow leaves. Reason (R): This is because they have less quantity of chlorophyll and more quantity of the other pigments.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| a. Both S and R are correct. | b. S is correct, but R is incorrect. |
| c. S is incorrect, but R is correct. | d. Both S and R are incorrect |

Q.II Give one word:

- A pigment that gives colour.
- The green substance present in plants that helps to absorb sunlight.
- A type of sugar.
- The form in which food is stored in plants.
- Tiny pores found on the underside of leaves.

Q.II Write true or false:

I

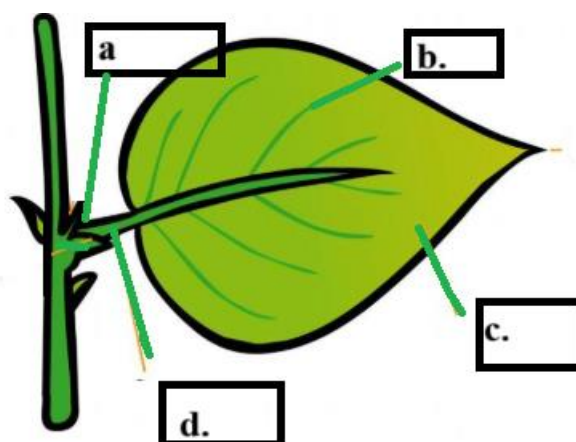
- All plant leaves are green in colour.
- Stomata are tiny pores found on the stem of the plant.

Q.I Label the following diagram:

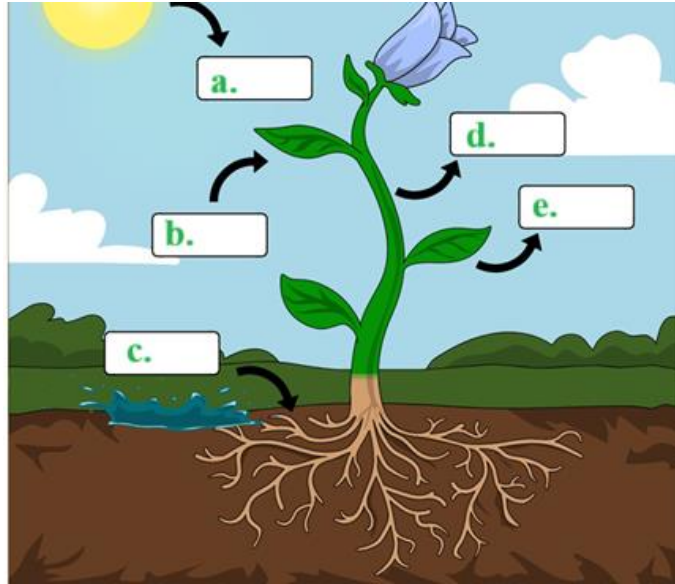
V

1.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____



2. a. _____
 b. _____
 c. _____
 d. _____
 e. _____



Q.V Read the paragraph and answer the following questions:

Trees are very important plants, and they are covered with leaves during the summer season. Plants make our Earth beautiful and useful. People depend on plants for many things like food, paper, rubber, and gum. Plants make their own food using sunlight, air, and water in a process called photosynthesis. Since plants cannot move to protect themselves, some of them have special ways to stay safe, such as sharp spines or leaves that cause itching.

Plants help clean the air and keep us healthy. Some plants are also used to make medicine or food. They give us vegetables, fruits, oxygen, and help in balancing carbon dioxide in the air. The study of plants is called botany. Plants also provide homes for many animals and sea creatures. They help us make useful things like rubber, vegetable oil, natural colors, and even fuel like coal and petroleum.

1. Trees are full of leaves in the _____ season.

a. Winter	b. Summer
c. Autumn	d. Rainy
2. Humans depend on plants for

a. Food	b. Shelter
c. Gum and paper	d. All of these
3. _____ is the study of plants and their types.

a. Zoology	b. Botany
c. Physics	d. chemistry
4. Fuels like coal and petrol are made from plants. True / False
5. Natural air purifiers are _____.

a. Machines	b. Trees
c. Clouds	d. Buildings

CHAPTER -7

PLANTS – LIVING AND SURVIVING

Q.I Competency based questions:

1. Which of the following water plants is small, light, and floats freely on the surface?
 - a. Mangroves
 - b. Duckweed
 - c. Pondweed
 - d. Cactus
2. Coconut trees grow well in which type of region?
 - a. Desert
 - b. Coastal
 - c. Rocky
 - d. Hilly
3. Which plant is an example of a fully submerged aquatic plant?
 - a. Lotus
 - b. Water lily
 - c. Duckweed
 - d. Pondweed
4. Which plant has waxy leaves to reduce water loss through evaporation?
 - a. Fir
 - b. Hydrilla
 - c. Coconut
 - d. Mangrove
5. Plants that grow in areas of high rainfall usually have _____.
 - a. Thick barks
 - b. Spines
 - c. Needle like leaves
 - d. Thick canopy
6. In which type of region does the Acacia plant commonly grow?
 - a. Hilly
 - b. Desert
 - c. Coastal
 - d. River basin
7. Mangroves survive in marshy areas due to their special ____ roots.
 - a. Supporting
 - b. Pillar
 - c. Breathing
 - d. Tap
8. Krish noticed that a lotus plant had a long, hollow stem. Why is this feature helpful to the plant?
 - a. It helps flowers grow taller
 - b. It absorbs water from air
 - c. It keeps the plant afloat and supports the leaves
 - d. It makes the flower colorful
9. In cactus plants, the leaves are modified into:
 - a. Petals
 - b. Spines
 - c. Branches
 - d. Stems
10. A student observed a plant in the mountains with a tall trunk and needle-like leaves. What adaptation is this likely for?
 - a. Protection from animals
 - b. Resistance to strong winds and snow
 - c. Easy water storage
 - d. Quick seed dispersal
11. Which type of plants generally have no pores in their leaves to avoid water loss?

- a. Floating plants
- c. Desert plants

- b. Underwater plants
- d. Mangrove plants

12. Why do desert plants like cactus have thick stems and spines instead of leaves?

- a. To store extra oxygen
- b. To attract insects
- c. To reduce water loss and store water
- d. To collect rainwater

13. Statement (S): Insectivorous plant leaves modified to capture insects.

Reason (R): Lack of chlorophyll they adapted themselves to capture insects.

- a. Both S and R are correct.
- b. S is correct, but R is incorrect.
- c. S is incorrect, but R is correct.
- d. Both S and R are incorrect

14. Statement (S): Most plants in deserts have spines or thorns.

Reason (R): This discourages animals from eating the plants.

- a. Both S and R are correct.
- b. S is correct, but R is incorrect.
- c. S is incorrect, but R is correct.
- d. Both S and R are incorrect

Q.II Give one word:

- 1. The environment in which a plant or an animal is commonly found.
- 2. Plants that grow on land.
- 3. Trees that remain green round the year.
- 4. Trees that shed their leaves once a year during winters.
- 5. Special features that allow plants to live and grow in their natural environment.

Q.II Write true or false:

I

- 1. Plants that grow under the surface of water are called floating plant.
- 2. Dodder plant is the total parasitic plant.

Q.I Identify and name the following plant:

V

- 1. This is _____ plant.

Adaptive features:



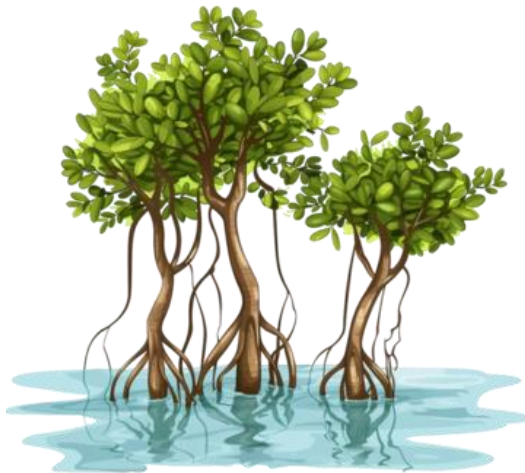
2. This is _____ plant.

Adaptive features:



1. This is _____ plant.

Adaptive features:



1. This is _____ plant.

Adaptive features:



Q.V Read the paragraph and answer the following questions:

Plants grow in many different places, and they adapt to their surroundings to survive. In deserts, plants like cactus have thick stems to store water and spines instead of leaves to reduce water loss.

In water-rich areas, plants like lotus have broad leaves that float on water and hollow stems for support. In cold and hilly regions, plants like pine trees have needle-like leaves and sloping branches to prevent snow from collecting. These special features or adaptations help plants live and survive in different climates and conditions.

1. Why do cactus plants have spines instead of broad leaves?
 - a. To make the plant look beautiful
 - b. To protect the plant from animals
 - c. To reduce water loss in dry areas
 - d. To attract bees
2. How do needle-like leaves help plants in hilly areas?
 - a. They help the plant grow faster
 - b. They prevent snow from gathering and reduce water loss
 - c. They give the tree more flowers
 - d. They protect from animals
3. Which of the following best explains how plants survive in their environment?
 - a. By growing fruits and flowers
 - b. By adapting their shape and parts to match the climate
 - c. By changing color every season
 - d. By growing roots above the ground

SST. CHAPTER -1 (GEOGRAPHY)

INDIA- THE HEAVENLY LAND

Q.I Competency based questions:

1. India is located in which continent?
 - a. Africa
 - b. Europe
 - c. Asia
 - d. Australia
2. The bottom part of India is surrounded by water on three sides. What do we call this landform?
 - a. Island
 - b. Peninsula
 - c. Coastline
 - d. Continent
3. India is the ____ largest country in area and ____ in population.
 - a. Sixth, First
 - b. Fifth, Second
 - c. Seventh, First
 - d. Seventh, Third
4. Sri Lanka lies to the ____ of India.
 - a. North
 - b. West
 - c. East
 - d. South
5. Which of these is not a neighboring country of India?
 - a. Nepal
 - b. Bhutan
 - c. Bangladesh
 - d. Kerala
6. Which of these is not a country that shares a border with India?
 - a. China
 - b. Bhutan
 - c. Goa
 - d. Bangladesh
7. What is the southernmost point of India called?
 - a. Kashmir
 - b. Indira Point
 - c. Kanyakumari
 - d. Andaman
8. How long is India from top to bottom (north to south) and from side to side (east to west)?
 - a. 3224 km, 2933 km
 - b. 3214 km, 2933 km
 - c. 321 km, 293 km
 - d. 3214 km, 2988 km
9. The Indian Ocean is to the south of India. Which sea is on the west side?
 - a. Bay of Bengal
 - b. Arabian Sea
 - c. Red Sea
 - d. Pacific Ocean
10. India shares its land borders with other countries. How long is this border?
 - a. 12000 km
 - b. 15200 km
 - c. 1000 km
 - d. 10000 km
11. Which of the following is true about Manipur?

- a. It is one of the Seven Sister states
- b. Its capital is Imphal
- c. It is a state in northeast India
- d. All of the above

12. Statement (S): The only country in the world to have an ocean in its name is India.

Reason (R): Indian ocean is on south side of India.

- a. Both S and R are correct.
- b. S is correct, but R is incorrect.
- c. S is correct, but R is incorrect
- d. Both S and R are incorrect

Q.II Give one word:

1. Land surrounded by water on three sides.
2. Raised and flat land.

Q.III Write true or false:

1. The largest state in India is Rajasthan.
2. Land surrounded by water on four sides are called peninsula.

Q.IV Label the following diagram:



Identify and write marked neighboring countries of India.

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____
- D. _____
- E. _____
- F. _____



Write states and its capital.

	STATE	CAPITAL
A		
B		
C		
D		
E		
F		

Q.V Read the paragraph and answer the following questions:

India is a beautiful land with many different physical features. In the north, it has the tall Himalayan mountains, which are covered with snow. The northern plains are wide and fertile, great for growing crops. In the west, there is the Thar Desert, which is hot and dry. The southern part is a peninsula, surrounded by water on three sides – the Bay of Bengal in the east, the Arabian Sea in the west, and the Indian Ocean in the south. India shares its borders with seven countries:

Pakistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, and Sri Lanka (across the sea). All these features make India a heavenly and special land.

1. Which mountain range is found in the north of India?
 - a. Andes
 - b. Alps
 - c. Himalayas
 - d. Rockies
2. Which sea lies to the east of India?
 - a. Bay of Bengal
 - b. Arabian Sea
 - c. Red Sea
 - d. Pacific Ocean
3. What type of landform is the southern part of India?
 - a. Island
 - b. Plateau
 - c. Peninsula
 - d. Mountain
4. Which of the following is not a neighbour of India?
 - a. Nepal
 - b. Pakistan
 - c. Japan
 - d. China
5. The desert found in the western part of India is called:
 - a. Sahara Desert
 - b. Thar Desert
 - c. Gobi Desert
 - d. Kalahari Desert

SST. CHAPTER -18 (CIVICS)

MUNICIPAL COMMITTEES

Q.I Competency based questions:

1. What are our basic civic needs?
 - a. Water
 - b. Electricity
 - c. Schools
 - d. All of these
2. Public utility services are also known as:
 - a. Government shops
 - b. Basic civic services
 - c. Village fairs
 - d. Local buses
3. _____ provides basic civic services in villages.
 - a. City mayor
 - b. Prime minister
 - c. Gram panchayat
 - d. Teacher

4. Match the places with their local government:

Place	Local Government
A. Cities	i. Gram Panchayat
B. Villages	ii. Municipal Corporation
C. Big Cities	iii. Municipal Committee

- a. A-ii, B-i, C-iii
 - b. A-i, B-iii, C-ii
 - c. A-iii, B-ii, C-i
 - d. A-i, B-ii, C-iii
5. Who chooses the members of a municipal committee?
 - a. Municipal councilors
 - b. Mayor
 - c. The people living in a city
 - d. Principal
6. Rahul was born on June 2nd, 2005. Could he vote in the 2025 election?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
7. Who is the leader of a Municipal Corporation?
 - a. Chairman
 - b. Mayor
 - c. Watchman
 - d. Police
8. Which city has the oldest municipal corporation in India?
 - a. Mumbai
 - b. Chennai
 - c. Delhi
 - d. Bengaluru
9. What taxes does the municipal corporation collect?
 - a. Road tax
 - b. Property tax
 - c. Water tax
 - d. All of these
10. Who gives money to the municipal committees for their work?

- a. Only central government
- c. Both governments

- b. Only state government
- d. shopkeepers

11. Statement (S): Municipal Committees collect money through taxes.

Reason (R): They use this money to give us services like water and roads.

- a. Both S and R are correct.
- b. S is correct, but R is incorrect.
- c. S is correct, but R is incorrect
- d. Both S and R are incorrect

12. Statement (S): Municipal Corporation builds toilets and parks.

Reason (R): Civic services in villages are provided by municipal corporations.

- a. Both S and R are correct.
- b. S is correct, but R is incorrect.
- c. S is correct, but R is incorrect
- d. Both S and R are incorrect

Q.II Give one word:

- 1. A place where medicines are prepared and given out.
- 2. Tax paid to government by the owner of motor vehicle which being used on the roads.

Q.III Write true or false:

- 1. The head of municipal committee is chairman.
- 2. A person who is 15 years old or more is eligible to cast a vote in India.

Q.IV Label the following diagram:



- 1. Name the building shown in the picture

Ans:

- 2. Which city is this building located in?

Ans:

Q.V Read the paragraph and answer the following questions:

India has different levels of government to help run the country smoothly. These levels are:

Central → State → District → Taluka (Block) → Village (Panchayat)

The **Central Government** makes big decisions for the whole country, like building big roads, airports, and how to protect the nation.

At the village level, there is a **Gram Panchayat**, which is a group of people from the village. They take care of village needs and tell the **State Government** what help the village needs.

1. Which group helps take care of a village?
 - a. Central government
 - b. Gram panchayat
 - c. President
 - d. District office
2. Who makes big decisions for the whole country?
 - a. Panchayat
 - b. Taluka
 - c. Central government
 - d. Village head
3. _____ government help the village needs.
 - a. Central
 - b. State
 - c. President
 - d. District

SST. CHAPTER -22 (History)

REFORMERS OF INDIA

Q.I Competency based questions:

1. Ramayana and Mahabharata are the epics of religion.
 - a. Parsi
 - b. Christianity
 - c. Hindu
 - d. Buddhism
2. Which set of holy texts belongs to a religion that began around 5000 years ago?
 - a. Vedas
 - b. Puranas
 - c. Upanishads
 - d. All of the above
3. Choose the one that does not belong to the group:
 - a. Adi Shankaracharya
 - b. Ramakrishna Paramahansa
 - c. Gautam Buddha
 - d. Swami Dayananda Saraswati
4. Match the following religions with their founders:

Religion	Founder
A. Buddhism	i. Prophet Muhammad
B. Jainism	ii. Gautam Buddha
C. Islamic	iii. Lord Mahavira

 - a. A-iii; B- i; C-ii
 - b. A-ii; B- iii; C-i
 - c. A-iii; B- ii; C-i
 - d. A-i; B- iii; C-ii
5. Guru Nanak is to Adi Granth as Zarathustra is to:
 - a. Zend Avesta
 - b. Bible
 - c. Dohas
 - d. Quran
6. Poona Seva Sadan, a women's welfare organization, was started by:
 - a. Sant Kabir
 - b. Raja Rammohan Roy
 - c. Ramabai Ranade
 - d. Zarathustra
7. Who founded the Brahma Samaj reform movement?
 - a. Sant Kabir
 - b. Raja Rammohan Roy
 - c. Ramabai Ranade
 - d. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
8. Akbar, the Mughal emperor, had a deep appreciation for:
 - a. Literature
 - b. Art
 - c. Music
 - d. All of these
9. Krishnadeva Raya is known for constructing several:
 - a. Hospitals
 - b. Water tanks
 - c. Rest houses
 - d. Monuments
10. Raja Rammohan Roy worked to stop the practice of Sati. What did his actions show?
 - a. He liked old customs
 - b. He followed all rules

c. He cared about women

d. He respected old traditions

11. Which battle made King Ashoka renounce violence and embrace Buddhism?

a. Aligarh

b. Maharashtra

c. Kalinga

d. None of these

12. Statement (S): Sushruta and Charak Samhita dealt with human anatomy.

Reason (R): They are famous astronomers of India.

a. Both S and R are correct.

b. S is correct, but R is incorrect.

c. S is correct, but R is incorrect

d. Both S and R are incorrect

13. Statement (S): J.C. Bose, C.V. Raman and H.J. Bhabha were famous Indian scientists.

Reason (R): Their contribution in the field of science is highly appreciable.

a. Both S and R are correct.

b. S is correct, but R is incorrect.

c. S is correct, but R is incorrect

d. Both S and R are incorrect

Q.II Give one word:

1. People doing good for the society.

2. To live in peace.

Q.III Write true or false:

1. Sant Kabir was a weaver by profession.

2. India gave the concept of zero to the rest of the world.

Q.IV

Name the reformers of India:

a.



b.



c.



d.

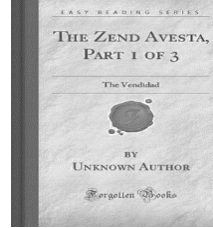


Q.V Read the paragraph and answer the following questions:

India has seen several great reformers who worked to remove social evils and uplift society. Raja Rammohan Roy, known as the father of modern India, founded the Brahma Samaj to fight against practices like Sati. Ramabai Ranade worked for women's education and started Poona Seva Sadan. Swami Dayananda Saraswati started the Arya Samaj to promote Vedic values and oppose caste discrimination. These reformers played a major role in shaping a modern, progressive India.

1. Who is called the father of modern India?
 - a. Mahatma Gandhi
 - b. Raja Rammohan Roy
 - c. Ramabai Ranade
 - d. Swami Vivekananda
2. Poona Seva Sadan was founded by:
 - a. Sant Kabir
 - b. Raja Rammohan Roy
 - c. Ramabai Ranade
 - d. Swami Dayananda
3. Which reformer started the Arya Samaj movement?
 - a. Adi Shankaracharya
 - b. Raja Rammohan Roy
 - c. Swami Dayananda
 - d. Swami Vivekananda

Q.5. Zend Avesta is the holy book of _____.



- a. Sikhism
- b. Parsi
- c. Buddhism
- d. Christian

Q.6. Rahul must cross the _____ ocean to get to Sri Lanka.

- a. Arabian
- b. Indian
- c. Pacific
- d. Bay of Bengal

Q.7. Find odd one out:

- a. Bangladesh
- b. Bhutan
- c. China
- d. Kerala

Read the paragraph and answer the following questions:

A balanced diet, including liquids, proteins, fatty acids, vitamins, minerals, and calories, helps maintain or improve our well-being. It's essential to eat fresh fruits, salad, green leafy vegetables, milk, eggs, yogurt, etc., at regular intervals to stay healthy. Only consume freshly prepared, thoroughly washed, and properly cooked food that is free from dust and flies. Avoid fried foods and those high in fat, spices, and chili. Steer clear of eating from roadside vendors. Finish your last meal two or three hours before bedtime. Allow sufficient time between meals to aid digestion in the stomach.

People eat junk foods and other unhealthy food items only for taste, neglecting the nourishment their bodies require. They lack time to prioritize their well-being.

Q.8. People take unhealthy foods for _____

- a. Balanced diet
- b. taste
- c. carbohydrates
- d. proteins

Q.9. _____ food is good for health.

- a. cooked
- b. fried
- c. spicy
- d. road side

Q.10. True or False.

We should finish our last meal two hours before bedtime.

SECTION – B

Do as directed.

Q.11, **Fill in the blanks:**

4 x ½ =2

- i. _____ helps in the formation of haemoglobin.
- ii. _____ is a land surrounded by water on three sides.
- ii. Energy giving nutrients are present in _____.
- iv. The _____ heads a Municipal Committee.

Q.12. Write true or false:

4 x ½ =2

- i. In cities, basic amenities are provided by Gram Panchayat.
- ii. Fats keep the body warm.
- ii. Any person who is 15 years old is eligible to vote.
- iv. Eggs are dried to preserve them from getting spoiled.

SECTION – C

Q.13. Answer the following questions.

3 x 2=6

- i. Write two functions of Fats and Proteins in our body.
- ii. Why should roughage be included in the diet and write two examples?
- iii. Define: a. Food pyramid. b. Nutrients



Delhi Public School, Gandhinagar
SAMPLE-Half Yearly Examination (2025-26)

Class IV

EVS

Date: 11.09.2024

Time: 2hours

M. Marks: 50

Name: _____ Sec: _____ Roll No. : _____

General Instructions:

(i) All the questions are compulsory.

(ii) Question paper has the following sections-

Section A- consists of Q-1 – Q-25, each carries 1mark.

Section B- consists of Q-26, has 5 sub questions of 2 marks each.

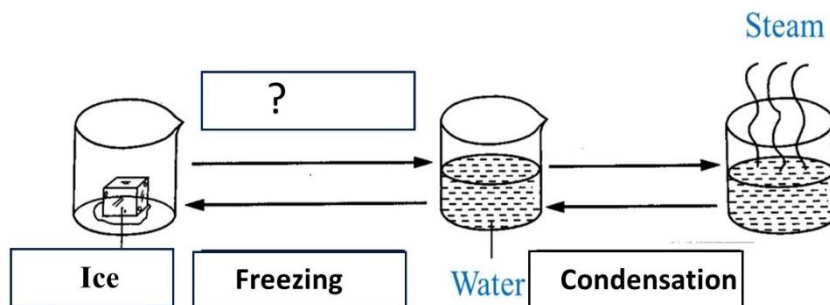
Section C- consists of Q-27, has 3 questions of 2 marks each and
Q-28, has 3 questions of 3 marks each.

SECTION -A

Tick the correct option.

25x1=25

Q1. Identify me!



- a. Solid b. Melting c. Evaporation d. Boiling

Q2. _____ government gives money to gram panchayat.

- a. Central b. State
c. Both(a) and (b) d. None of these

Q3. Odd one out:

- a. Manipur b. Mizoram c. Meghalaya d. New Delhi

Q4. Who gave the concept of zero to the world?

- a. Europeans b. Arabs c. Indians d. Parsi

Q5. Capital of the largest state of India is _____.

- a. Dispur b. Raipur c. Jaipur d. Bhopal

Q6. Bad carbohydrates do not digest quickly and accumulate as fats. Identify which is not a bad carbohydrate?

- a. Sugar b. Refined flour c. Soda d. Wheat

Q7.



: Solid ::  : _____

- a. Solid b. Gas c. Liquid d. All of these

Q8. At age 30, how many teeth are generally present in an adult woman's mouth?

- a. 20 b. 14 c. 28 d. 32

Q9. King _____ built many historical monuments.

- a. Ashoka b. Krishnadeva Raya c. Akbar d. Sant Kabir

Q10. Reena made lemonade. For this she added sugar and lemon juice in water and stirred. The lemonade is a _____.

- a. solid b. solution c. solvent d. gas

Q11. Sita lit perfume sticks in the corner of a room. When she stood at the other corner, she smelled the perfume after sometime. What can we conclude from this?



stood at
What

- a. Room produces perfume.
b. All the air present in the room gives perfume.
c. Perfume does not spread from one place to another.
d. All gases, including perfumes, have the property of spreading from one place to another.

Q12. Odd one out:

- a. Bacteria b. Virus c. Protozoa d. Dentine

Q13. Steaming : Momos :: Roasting :

- a. Bellpepper b. Samosas c. Cakes d. both (a) and (c)

Q14. From which organ do nutrients being absorbed into the blood?

- a. Oesophagus b. Small intestine c. Stomach d. Mouth

- Q15. Salting preserves food by drawing water out of the food thereby preventing the growth of _____.
- a. salt b. vinegar c. microbes d. sugar
- Q16. _____ is not the function of teeth.
- a. Bite b. Chew c. Speak d. Taste
- Q17. _____ provides padding to protect the vital organs of our body.
- a. Rice b. Eggs c. Fruits d. Fats
- Q.18 Statement (S): There are some plants that have orange, purple, red or yellow leaves.
Reason (R): This is because they have more quantity of chlorophyll and less quantity of the other pigments.
- a. Both S and R are correct.
b. S is correct, but R is incorrect.
c. S is incorrect, but R is correct.
d. Both S and R are incorrect.
- Q.19 In which state, southern most tip of India's mainland is located?
- a. Rajasthan b. Gujarat c. Tamilnadu d. none of them
- Q.20 Vijay is in Ahmedabad right now, but he would like to travel to Kolkata for a wedding. Which way does he need to go in order to go to Kolkata?
- a. West b. South c. East d. North

Read the following paragraph and choose the correct option:

Green colour chlorophyll capture sunlight, through photosynthesis, plants can make their own food. Plants that grow on land are called terrestrial plant. In desert areas, only those plants which need very little water can survive. Plants cannot run away from animals to protect themselves but have specific safety mechanisms.

Sharp spines and allergic reactions triggered by leaves are common ways to defend against prey in nature. Plants provide various benefits for people. They can purify the air and help keep us healthy. Some plants can even provide medicine or food when needed. Plants provide a variety of vegetables, fruits, oxygen, and other things and assist in controlling carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. Planting more trees helps in maintaining the ecosystem and saves the environment from the harmful effects of global warming.

- Q.21 _____ purifies air.
- a. People b. Plants c. Animals d. Medicines
- Q.22 _____ capture sunlight for photosynthesis.
- a. Carbon dioxide c. Chlorophyll
b. Oxygen d. both (a) and (b)

Q.23 Plants provide us _____.

- a. vegetables b. fruits c. medicines d. all of these

Q.24 Terrestrial plants grow on _____.

- a. water b. atmosphere c. land d. none of these

Q.25 Plants releases _____ and absorbs carbon dioxide.

- a. carbon dioxide b. air
c. nitrogen d. oxygen

SECTION -B

Q.26 Do as directed

5x2=10

i. Fill in the blanks :

- a. In cities, basic services are provided by the _____. (Gram panchayat / Municipal Committee)
b. Krishnadeva Raya was a popular king of _____. (South India/ North India)
c. The _____ heads a Municipal Corporation. (Mayor / Chairman)
d. In India _____ marriages were very common. (adult / child)

ii. Give one word for the followings :

- a. To live in peace. _____
b. A place where medicines are prepared and given out. _____
c. People doing good for the society. _____
d. Tax paid to government by the owner of motor vehicle which is being used on the roads.

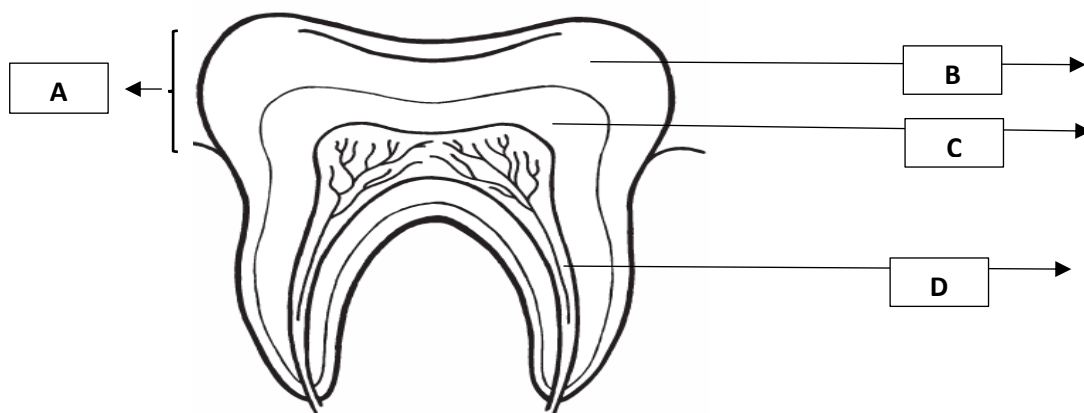
iii. Match the following :

- | | |
|----------------|---------|
| a. Chlorophyll | water |
| b. Seed | pigment |
| c. Leaves | peas |
| d. Root | cabbage |

iv. Write true or false :

- a. Municipal Corporation maintaining cleanliness in the city. _____
b. Salting is a food preservation method. _____

- c. Calcium helps in the formation of haemoglobin. _____
- d. Municipal councillors select the head of municipal committee. _____
- v. **Label the following diagram :**



SECTION -C

Answer the following questions as per instructions given below.

Q.27 Answer the following in short.

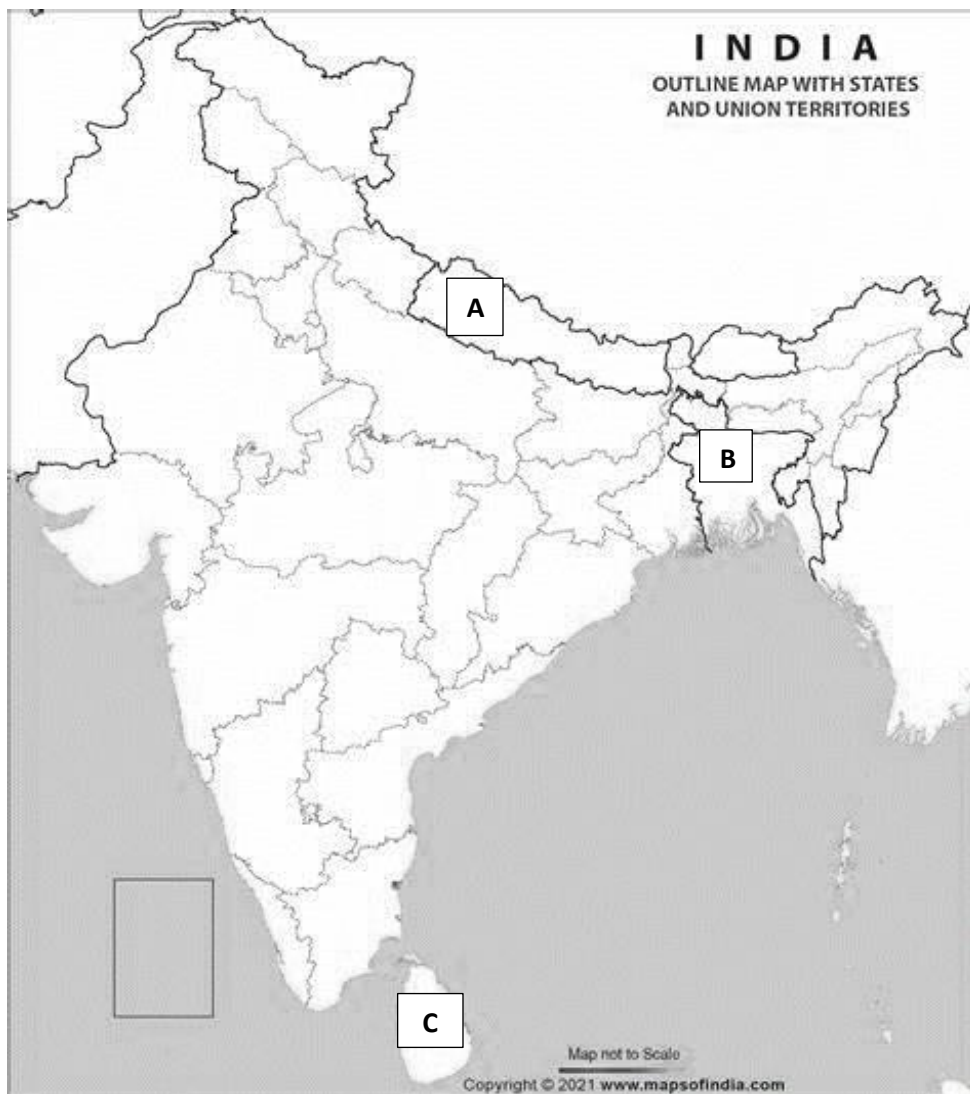
3X2=6

- i. Define:
 - a. Solute
 - b. Solution
- ii. How are plants and animals interdependent? (give two points)
- iii. Write four basic civic amenities given by Municipal Corporation.

Q.28 Answer the following in detail.

3X3=9

- i. Write one special characteristic of the following plants with one example of each.
 - A. Insectivorous plants.
 - B. Non - green plants.
 - C. Parasitic plants.
- ii. Name three famous scientists of India.



TERM II

CHAPTER 8

ANIMALS- LIVING AND SURVIVING

Q.I

Competency based questions:

- Based on the presence of the backbones, animals are classified into _____ groups.
e. 2
g. 5
f. 4
h. 6
- _____ have hollow bones to reduce their body weight.
e. Birds
g. Fish
f. Lizard
h. Cat
- The pufferfish can blow itself up to twice its normal size to _____.
e. scares away its enemy
g. excrete water
f. look beautiful
h. camouflage
- Camouflage is a kind of adaptation in which an organism deceives others by merging its colour with that of its surroundings. Which of the following colours will best suit a chameleon to hide from its enemies in a forest when it sits on branch of a tree?
a. Red
b. Orange
c. Brown
d. Pink
- Match the following animals with their adaptations that help these animals to survive in winter.

i	migrate long distances	p	Penguin
ii	undergoes hibernation	q	Siberian cranes
iii	grow thick layer of fat under its skin	r	Lizard

- a. i-p, ii-q, iii-r
b. i-q, ii-p, iii-r
c. i-r, ii-q, iii-p
d. i-q, ii-r, iii-p

- 6.** Which of the following can complete the given box.

Herbivore	Carnivore	Scavenger
Cow	Lion	?

- a. Crow b. Ticks c. Vulture d. Bear

7. A stick insect looks like a twig and polar bear living in snowy regions has white fur on its skin. Although these animals are very different from each other, what is common to both?
- They use their bodies to attack enemies.
 - They use their body covering to confuse enemies.
 - They use their bodies to prepare food.
 - They migrate to long distances to protect themselves from enemies.

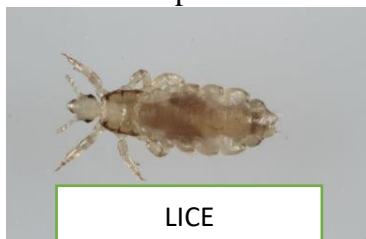
8. Study the information about Animal X.

Outer covering: Dry scales	Method of reproduction: Lays eggs
----------------------------	-----------------------------------

Which of the following animals is 'X' most likely to be?

- a. Frog b. Salmon c. Pigeon d. Cobra

9. The animal given below is an example of:



- a. Parasite b. Scavenger c. Omnivore d. Carnivore

10. A student identified the following characteristics in an animal:

(i) Strong claws and broad hip girdles
(ii) Tail for holding on to the branches
(iii) Ability to climb trees

Which of the following titles describes the above characteristics?

- a. Terrestrial animal b. Aquatic animal
c. Amphibian animal d. Arboreal animal

Q.II Give one word:

1. Animals that spend most of their life on trees.

2. Animals that live on or inside the bodies of other living beings.

3. The natural environment or a place where an animal lives.

4. The special features in animals that help them to survive in their habitat.

5. The ability of some animals to merge with their surroundings.

6. A condition where some animals go to deep sleep to escape the cold.

7. A condition where some animals go to long hour sleep to escape the extreme heat.

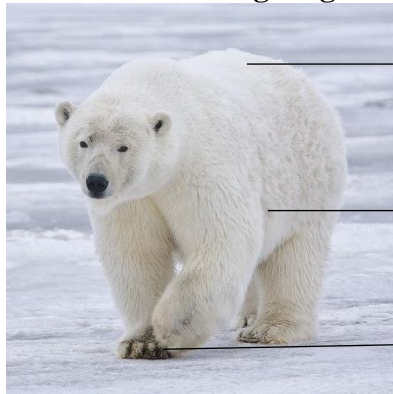
Q.III Write true or false:

1. Cold-blooded animals are those animals that have a constant body temperature.

2. Bumblebee bat is the smallest mammal in the world.

Q.IV
1.

Label the following diagram:



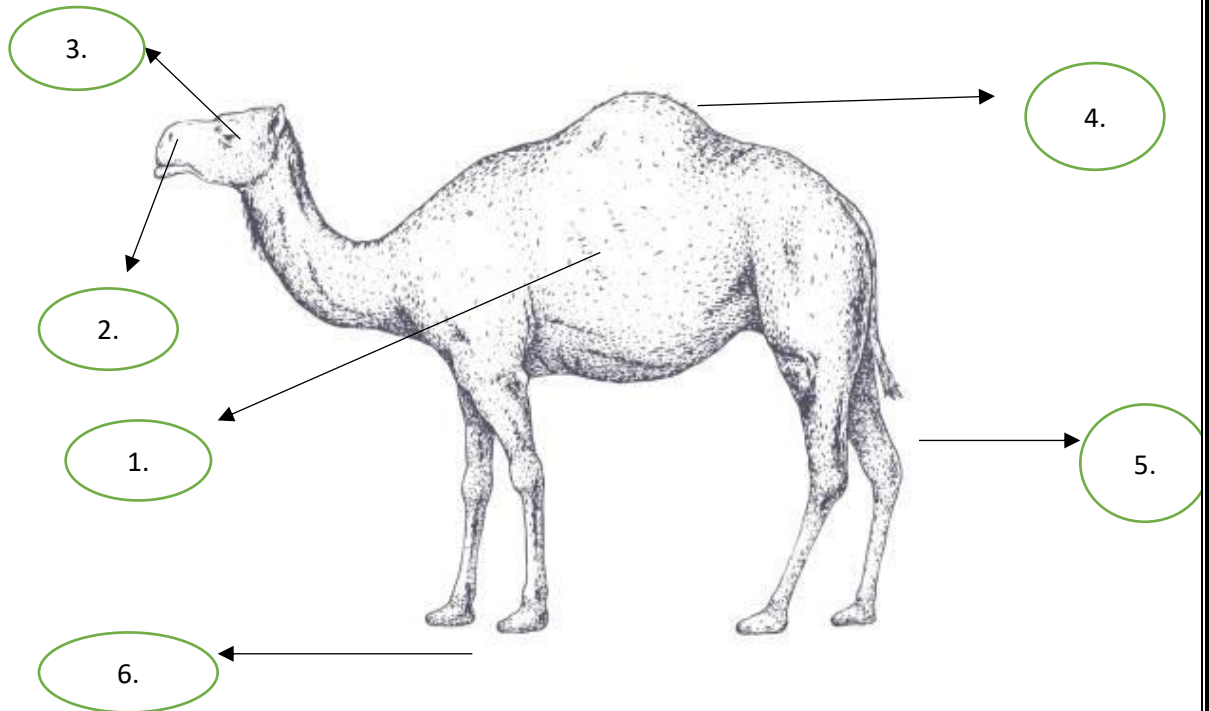
1.

2.

3.

S.NO	Adaptation	Reason for this adaptation
1.	White fur	
2.	Thick layer of fat	
3.	Large wide paws	

2.



S.NO	Adaptation	Reason for this adaptation
1.	Thick skin	
2.	Stretchy Nostrils	
3.	Long eyelashes	
4.	Hump	
5.	Long legs	
6.	Padded feet	

Q.V

Read the paragraph and answer the following questions:

An adaptation can be structural, meaning it is a physical part of the organism. An adaptation can also be behavioral, affecting the way an organism responds to its environment. Seasonal migration is an example of a behavioral adaptation. Gray whales migrate thousands of kilometers every year as they swim from the cold Arctic Ocean in summer to the warm waters off the coast of Mexico to winter. Organisms sometimes adapt with and to other organisms. This is called coadaptation. Certain flowers produce nectar to appeal to hummingbirds. Mimicry is a type of coadaptation. In mimicry, one organism has adapted to resemble another. The harmless king snake has adapted a color pattern that resembles the deadly coral snake. This mimicry keeps predators away from the king snake.

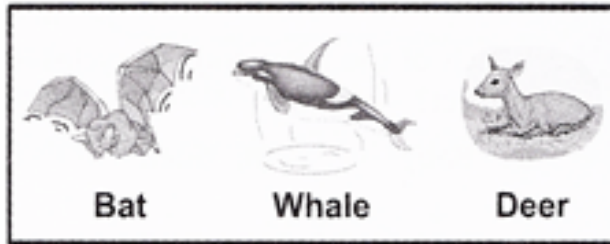
1. An adaptation can be _____.
 - a. Structural
 - b. behavioral
 - c. both (a) & (b)
 - d. none of these
2. Give one example of migration.
3. Organism adapt with and to other organisms is called _____.
4. **TRUE/ FALSE**
Gray whale mimic to keep predators away.

CHAPTER 9

REPRODUCTION IN ANIMALS

Q.I Competency based questions:

1. Which one of the following does not lay eggs to reproduce?
a. Sparrow b. Cockroach c. Mosquito d. Deer
2. What does an egg yolk contain?
a. Water b. Stored food c. Soil d. Sunlight
3. Which of these defines a mammal?
a. It gives birth to babies and feeds them with its own milk.
b. It lays eggs and looks after them and the babies after they hatch.
c. It lays eggs but does not look after them or the babies after they hatch.
d. All of the above
4. _____ is the process in which the young one breaks open the egg shell to come out.
a. Metamorphosis b. Hatching c. Moulting d. Incubation
5. How are the animals given below similar?



- a. Their eggs have hard shells.
b. Their eggs must be incubated.
c. They give birth to live young one.
d. They do not look after their young.
6. Which of the following young ones resemble their parents?
a. caterpillar b. tadpole c. chick d. All of these
7. The animals which suckle their young ones (feed baby with milk) are called _____.
a. mammals b. insects c. reptiles d. cocoons
8. Statement (S): Bats fly in the air.
Reason (R): Bats are mammals.
e. Both S and R are correct f. S is correct but R is incorrect
g. S is incorrect but R is correct h. Both S and R are incorrect
9. The growing chick in the yolk is called _____.
a. larva b. pupa c. embryo d. cocoon

10. Tadpoles respire through _____.
a. lungs b. gills c. fins d. skin

Q.II

Give one word:

1. The process by which a living organism produces more individual of its own kind.
2. To split up an egg and come out of it.
3. Many changes that a young one undergoes before becoming an adult.
4. The process of an animal keeping its egg warm till the time its young one comes out.
5. Shedding of skin by insects.
6. A protective covering that an insect spins around itself during the stage of development.
7. Frog's eggs in cluster.

Q.III

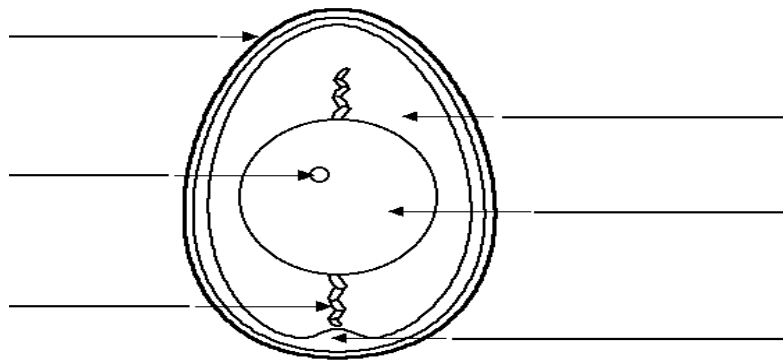
Write true or false:

1. Marsupials are mammals that carry their young ones in a pouch.
2. Froghopper puts frothy mass of bubbles called cuckoo spit around its eggs.

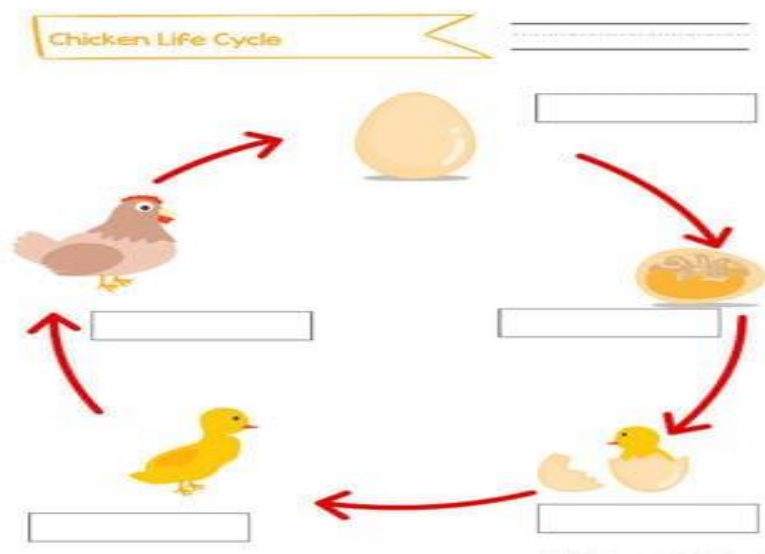
Q.IV

Label the following diagram:

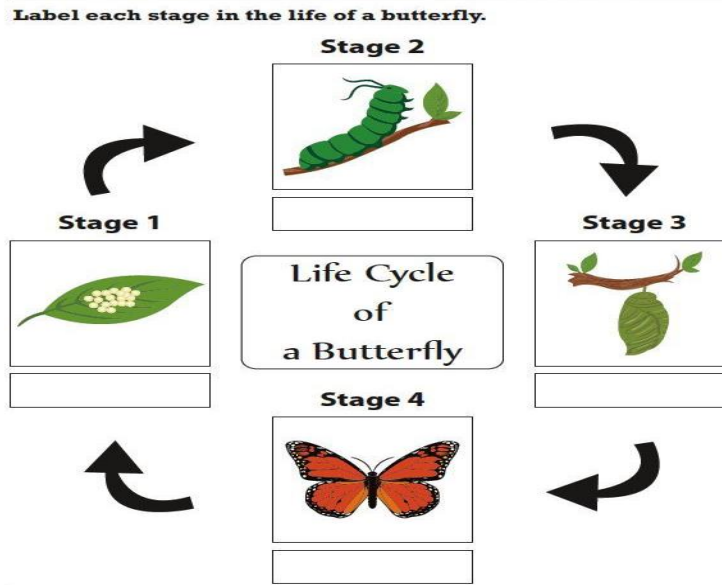
1.



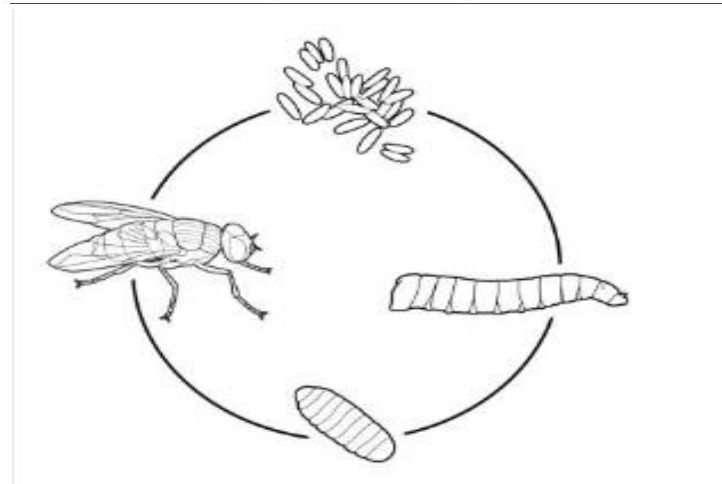
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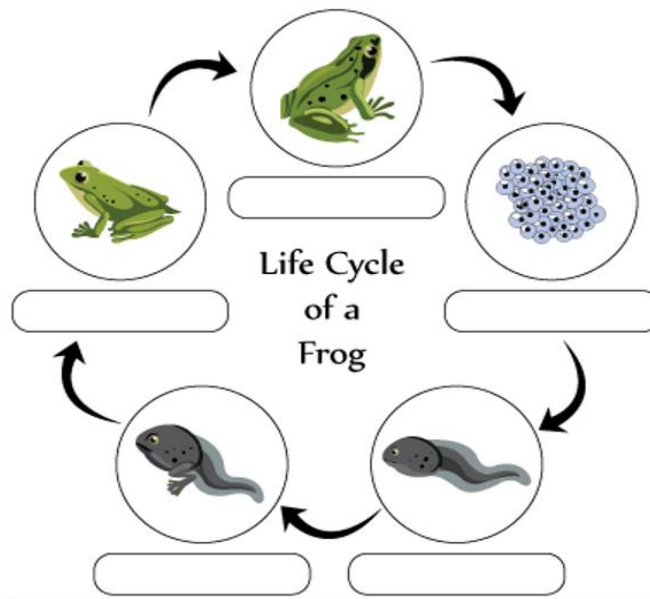
3.



4.



5.



Q.V

Read the paragraph and answer the following questions:

All living things live for a certain period and then die. The period for which a living organism lives is called its lifespan. To ensure the continuity of life, living things must produce more of their kind before they die. Reproduction is the process by which living things produce more of their kind. Animals reproduce in two ways. the animals which give birth to their young ones are called viviparous animals. Example, human being, cats, cow, horse, lion etc. The animals which lay eggs are called oviparous animals. For example, birds, fishes, insects, frogs, snakes, lizards, turtle and crocodiles. When these eggs are hatched, young ones come out of these eggs.

1. What is the process by which living things produce more of their kind?
a. adaptation b. reproduction c. lifespan d. biodiversity
2. Which of the following reproduce by laying eggs?
a. cats b. cow c. lion d. lizard
3. _____ animals give birth to their young ones?
a. oviparous b. viviparous
c. both a & b d. none of these
4. True or false:
Animals reproduce in only one way.

CHAPTER 10

FORCE, WORK, SIMPLE MACHINES AND ENERGY

Q.I Competency based questions:

1. Walking on slippery ground is difficult because there is:
 - a. Very little gravity between us and the ground
 - b. Very high gravity between us and the ground
 - c. Very little friction between our feet and the ground
 - d. Very high friction between our feet and the ground
2. If Ruchika is able to move the table through a distance, then ____ is said to be done.
 - a. work
 - b. force
 - c. energy
 - d. muscles
3. A football kicked by a boy rolls on the ground to some distance and stops. The force which stops the ball is _____.
 - a. muscular force
 - b. gravitational force
 - c. mechanical force
 - d. frictional force
4. Which is not a form of energy?
 - a. Heat
 - b. Light
 - c. Water
 - d. Force
5. The force of gravitation:
 - a. pulls object down
 - b. pushes object upwards
 - c. keeps objects static
 - d. All of the above
6. Scissors, bottle opener, tongs and nail cutter are examples of:
 - a. Lever
 - b. Pulley
 - c. Screw
 - d. Wedge
7. When a pin wheel is placed against wind, it begins to spin. This proves that:
 - a. moving air has energy
 - b. pin wheel has life
 - c. pin has energy
 - d. moving air has no energy
8. Statement (S): All things are pulled towards the earth.
Reason (R): Earth exerts frictional force on all objects.
 - a. Both S and R are correct
 - b. S is correct but R is incorrect
 - c. S is incorrect but R is correct
 - d. Both S and R are incorrect
9. Which is not a form of energy?
 - a. Heat
 - b. Light
 - c. Water
 - d. Force
10. Which of these comes from the sun?
 - a. Solar energy
 - b. Thermal energy
 - c. Atomic energy
 - d. Geo-thermal energy

11. In which case is the highest work done?
- Pushing a light chair by 10 metres
 - Pushing a light chair by 20 metres
 - Pushing a heavy table by 10 metres
 - Pushing a heavy table by 20 metres

Q.II Give one word:

- A push or pull acting on an object. _____
- The ability to do work. _____
- Invisible force that opposes the motion of an object. _____
- The force that pulls objects towards the centre of the earth. _____
- Tools that make our work easier when force is applied. _____

Q.III Write true or false:

- Force of gravity doesn't act on an object when it is at rest.
- All vehicles running on the road must have a PUC (pollution under control) certificate.

Q.IV Picture questions:

1. Name the kind of energy used in the following:
-



b.



c.



d.

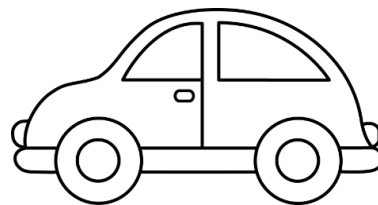


b. Find out about simple machines used at home.

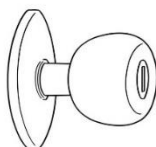
a. Jar lid



b. Wheels of a toy car



c. Door knob



d. Knife



Q.V

Read the paragraph and answer the following questions:

We play a lot of games that involve pushing and pulling things. In the game of tug-of-war, both teams pull the rope to their side to win the game. When we push or pull something, we apply force. A push or pull acting on an object is called force. There are different types of force that do different types of work. Friction always works in the opposite direction of motion. Therefore, the moving object either slows down or stops due to friction. The frictional force is more on a rough surface than on a smooth surface. When the force is applied on an object and it changes its position or state, the work is said to be done. All living things need energy to do their daily activities. Energy is the ability or the capacity to do work. Energy is required for everything that we do, like breath, eat, walk and even sleep. We get energy from the food we eat.

1. Food gives us _____ to do work.
2. Frictional force is _____ in smooth surface.
3. What is force?
 - a. push
 - b. pull
 - c. both a & b
 - d. none of these
4. True/false
When the force is applied on an object work is said to be done.

CHAPTER 11

AIR, WATER AND WEATHER

Q.I Competency based questions:

1. Which of the following factors is responsible for weather changes?
a. Sun b. Wind c. Rain d. All of these
2. Which of these statements is true at night in a coastal area?
a. Wind blows from sea to land
b. Water in the sea becomes cooler than land
c. Water in the sea is warmer than land
d. Land and water in the sea are equally warm
3. Which of these does not occur during the water cycle?
a. Evaporation b. Condensation
c. Pollution d. Precipitation
4. The rate of evaporation depends on:
a. Air b. Surface Area
c. Temperature d. All of these
5. Choose the process involved in the following examples:
(i) Water droplets on a cold soda can on a hot day.
(ii) Dew formed in the morning on leaves and grasses.
a. Evaporation b. Condensation
c. Decantation d. Precipitation
6. _____ is the process by which heavy, insoluble particles in a solution settle down at the bottom of the container.
a. Decantation b. Filtration c. Boiling d. Sedimentation
7. _____ is used to kill bacteria, viruses and other microbes in water.
a. Filter b. Sand c. Chlorine d. Pebbles
8. Statement (S): Water droplets form on the outer surface of a cold bottle of water.
Reason (R): Heat condenses the water vapour present in the atmosphere.
a. Both S and R are correct b. S is correct but R is incorrect
c. S is incorrect but R is correct d. Both S and R are incorrect
9. Ashima took two balloons. She blew air with mouth in one balloon and she filled another balloon with the vapours of boiling water. She released the two balloons and observed that the balloon with the hot vapours rose higher than the other balloon. What did she learn from this experiment?

- a. Hot air is heavier than the cold air.
 - b. Water vapour give energy to the balloon.
 - c. Air likes hot balloons.
 - d. Hot air is lighter and therefore rises higher.
10. A student took two dishes P and Q and poured equal amounts of water in them. He placed Dish P in the sunlight and Dish Q in a closed room. What is the rate of evaporation in dish P and dish Q?
- a. Faster in dish P
 - b. Slower in dish P
 - c. Faster in dish Q
 - d. Same in both the dishes

Q.II Give one word:

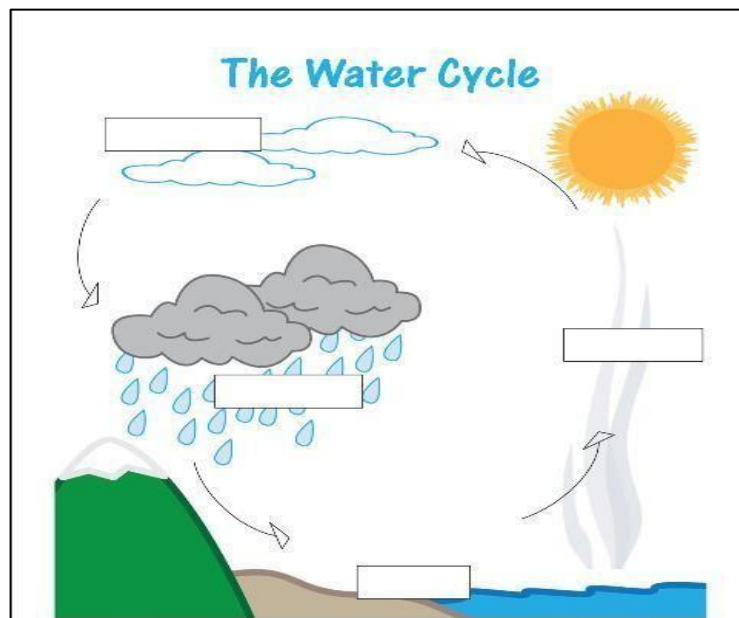
- 1. The condition of the atmosphere at a particular time and place. _____
- 2. The change of water to water vapour due to heat. _____
- 3. Amount of water vapour in the air. _____
- 4. Wind blowing from sea to land. _____
- 5. Wind blowing from land to sea. _____

Q.III Write true or false:

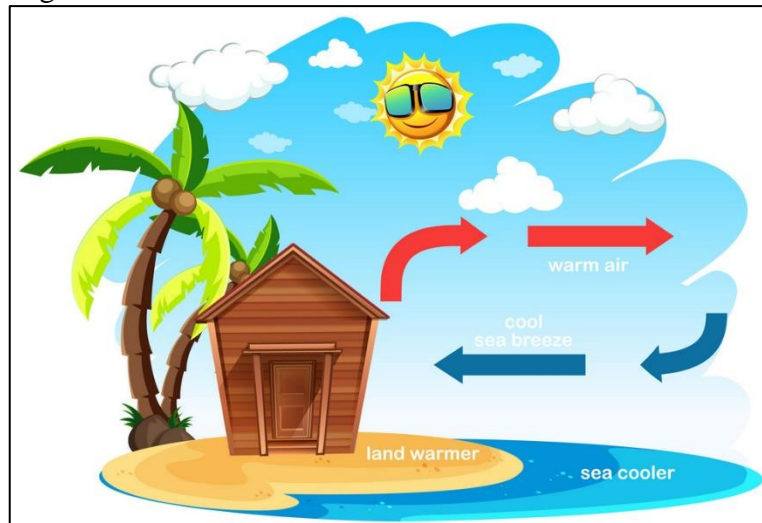
- 1. Blow drying wet hair involve the process of condensation.
- 2. In very cold weather, water vapour condenses directly to form small ice crystal is called frost.

Q.IV Picture questions:

a.



b. Name the diagram:



Q.V Read the paragraph and answer the following questions:

Air and water both are essential for our survival. Air consists of many gases like oxygen, carbon dioxide and nitrogen. Water-vapour present in the air is responsible for many weather phenomenon like dew formation, cloud, fog, mist, rain; frost, etc. Water vapour in the air comes through the process of evaporation. Evaporation is affected by many factors like wind, exposed surface, temperature of the air etc. The circulation of water in the atmosphere occurs due to the fact that warm air is the carrier of moisture. Hot air can hold water in the form of vapour and carries it from one place to the other. It brings rain on cooling down. Water changes its forms on heating and cooling. Water is changed into water vapour upon heating and into ice on cooling. Weather describes the state of the atmosphere near the surface of the Earth. The different states of weather are hot, cold, cloudy, wet or dry. Usually when winds blow, the weather can be cold, cloudy and when it is rainy, the weather is said to be wet. Therefore, the presence of winds (air) and water in the atmosphere plays a major role in the state of weather.

1. By which process water vapour comes in the air?
a. Evaporation b. Condensation c. Precipitation d. Cooling
2. When water vapour cools down it comes down in the form of _____
a. Rain b. Dew c. Fog d. Mist
3. Factors affecting water vapour:
a. Wind b. Exposed air
c. Temperature d. All of these
4. True/False
Water changes its form on only heating.

CHAPTER 12

OUR ENVIRONMENT

Q.I

Competency based questions:

1. Riya sees smoke coming out of a factory near her home. She starts coughing and finds it hard to breathe. What should the factory do to protect the environment and people?
 - a) Increase production to earn more money
 - b) Let the smoke out at night only
 - c) Install machines to reduce pollution
 - d) Close down completely
2. An area near Rahul's school has no trees, and it feels very hot. What can the students do to improve the environment there?
 - a) Play cricket there every day
 - b) Throw water on the ground
 - c) Plant more trees and take care of them
 - d) Paint the walls green
3. Ravi always walks to his nearby school instead of using a car. How is he helping the environment?
 - a) Saving time
 - b) Making traffic worse
 - c) Reducing air pollution
 - d) Avoiding homework
4. After Diwali, Anil notices that the sky looks foggy, and he finds it hard to breathe. What could be the reason?
 - a) Change in weather
 - b) Pollution from firecrackers
 - c) Clean air blowing from trees
 - d) Early morning mist
5. Which of these activities causes water pollution?
 - a) Planting trees near a river
 - b) Pouring chemicals into a drain
 - c) Cleaning the beach
 - d) Saving water in buckets
6. Ravi reads that glaciers are melting and sea levels are rising. What global problem is this related to?
 - a) Earthquakes
 - b) Global warming
 - c) Flooding
 - d) Volcanoes
7. Anil sees smoke coming from factories and cars. Later, he notices the leaves on nearby plants turning yellow and falling off. What might be the reason?
 - a) Sufficient Sunlight
 - b) Sufficient water
 - c) Acid rain caused by polluted air
 - d) Strong wind

8. Priya throws a banana peel in the garden. After a few days, it disappears into the soil. Why did this happen?
 - a) Someone cleaned the garden
 - b) It flew away with the wind
 - c) It was biodegradable and decomposed naturally
 - d) None of the above
9. Which of the following is a non-biodegradable item?
 - a) Apple
 - b) Dry leaves
 - c) Potato peel
 - d) Plastic bottle
10. Using a soft drink plastic bottle to store water in the refrigerator is an example of:
 - a) Refusing
 - b) Reducing
 - c) Reusing
 - d) Recycling
11. Which of the following is an environment friendly fuel?
 - a) Petrol
 - b) Diesel
 - c) CNG
 - d) None of these
12. Gobar gas is formed by:
 - a) Plastic waste
 - b) Organic waste
 - c) cow dung
 - d) Both b & c

Q.II Give one word:

1. Warming up of atmosphere because of increasing carbon dioxide.
2. Things that rot and mix with the soil.
3. Rain containing a harmful substance that damages plants and buildings and affects the soil.
4. Waste that does not decay naturally.

Q.III Write true or false:

1. We can reduce the wastage of paper by recycling it.
2. Smoke coming out of factories causes soil pollution.

Q.IV Picture questions:
Identify the picture

a.



b.



c.



Q.V Read the paragraph and answer the following questions:

Our environment is nature's most precious and vital gift, and it needs to be handled with utmost care. Both living and non-living organisms are dependent on each other to maintain a balanced ecosystem. One of the most prevalent types is air pollution, primarily caused by industrial emissions, vehicle exhaust, and burning fossil fuels. Water pollution occurs when contaminants, including chemicals, sewage, and heavy metals, find their way into water bodies, affecting aquatic life and endangering water resources. Soil pollution, on the other hand, results from the introduction of hazardous substances into the soil, making it unsuitable for agriculture and potentially affecting food safety. Biodegradable wastes are the waste materials that are and can be easily degraded by natural factors like microbes. A non-biodegradable material can be defined as a type of material that cannot be broken down by natural organisms and serve as a source of pollution. Unlike biodegradable wastes, non-biodegradable wastes cannot be easily taken care of. Non-biodegradable wastes are those which cannot be decomposed or degraded by natural agents. They remain on earth for thousands of years without any degradation or decomposition. Therefore, the threat caused by them is also more dangerous.

1. Air pollution is caused by:
 - a) Burning fossil fuels
 - b) Vehicle exhaust
 - c) Industrial emissions
 - d) All of these
2. Water pollution affects:
 - a) Food safety
 - b) Aquatic life
 - c) Respiratory problem
 - d) None of these
3. _____ remain on earth for thousands of years without any degradation or decomposition.
 - a) Biodegradable waste
 - b) Non-biodegradable waste
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of these
4. True/False
Biodegradable wastes cannot be degraded easily.

S.ST (GEOGRAPHY)

CHAPTER-6

THE COASTAL PLAINS AND THE ISLANDS

Q.I Competency based questions:

1. Name the two main island groups of India.

a. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	b. Lakshadweep
c. Both (a) and (b)	d. None
2. Name the main crop of Lakshadweep Islands.

a. jute	b. potato	c. coconut	d. mango
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3. Andaman and Nicobar islands are separated by _____.

a. Indira point	b. 10 degree channel	c. Dense forest	d. Port blair
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4. _____ is the capital of Lakshadweep Islands.

a. Kavaratti	b. Port Blair	c. Panaji	d. Kochi
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5. Name the two divisions of the Eastern Coastal Plain.

a. Northern Circars and Coromandel Coast	b. Western Coastal plain and Coromandel Coast
c. Konkan coast and Malabar coast	d. None of the above
6. The strip of plain land near the sea is known as _____.

a. Coastal line	b. Deltas	c. Field	d. Ocean
-----------------	-----------	----------	----------
7. _____ is the biggest port of India.

a. Marmagao	b. Kochi	c. Mumbai	d. Kandla
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8. Bodies of water that are separated from the ocean _____.

a. Plateau	b. Lagoons	c. Kayals	d. Both (b) & (c)
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9. _____ is the milk capital of India.

a. Anand	b. Kerala	c. Tamil Nadu	d. Goa
----------	-----------	---------------	--------
10. The merged union territories are _____.

a. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	b. Daman and Diu
c. Jammu and Ladakh	d. Both (a) & (b)

Q.II Give one word:

1. Land surrounded by water on all sides. _____
2. The region between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal. _____
3. The region between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea. _____
4. Southernmost tip of the mainland. _____

Q.III Write true or false:

1. Bombay High is located in Arabian sea. _____
2. There are 350 islands in Lakshadweep Islands. _____

Q.IV Look at the picture and answer the following questions:



1. What is the name of the image shown in the picture?
2. Where is it located?
3. It is part of which Indian Union Territory?
4. Which ocean surrounds it?

Q.V Read the paragraph and answer the following questions:

The western coastal plains stretch for 1500 km north to south and its width ranges from 10 to 25 km. The West Continental Shelf is at its widest off the Bombay coast. This place is rich in oil. Along the Malabar Coast, there are many beautiful lagoons which makes the place a tourist destination. The western coast is narrower than the eastern coast. The eastern coastal plains stretch from West Bengal in the north to Tamil Nadu in the south and pass through Andhra Pradesh and Odisha. Deltas of the rivers Mahanadi, Krishna, Godavari and Kauveri are present in the eastern coastal plain. A river delta is a landform shaped like a triangle, created by the deposition of sediment that is carried by a river and enters slower-moving or stagnant water. The deltas are very fertile and productive for agriculture.

1. The west continental shelf is at its widest off the _____ coast.
a. Malabar b. Western c. Bombay d. Both a & b
2. The eastern coastal plain stretch from _____
a. West Bengal to Odisha b. West Bengal to Andhra Pradesh
c. West Bengal to Tamil Nadu d. Andhra Pradesh to Odisha
3. What are deltas?
a. Triangular shaped landform b. Very fertile
c. Productive for agriculture d. All of these
4. True/ False
The eastern coast is narrower than the western coast. _____

S.ST (CIVICS)
CHAPTER-19
OUR RIGHTS AND DUTIES

Q.I Competency based questions:

1. Name the rule book according to which a country is governed.
a. Constitution b. Rule book c. Great book d. Country book
2. The constitution of India was framed by _____.
a. Dr. APJ Abdul kalam b. Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar
c. Mahatma Gandhi d. Jawaharlal Nehru
3. Free and compulsory education should be given to children upto _____ years of age.
a. 11 b. 12 c. 13 d. 14
4. The government lays down the _____ principles.
a. compulsory b. Directive c. right d. constitution
5. All Indians have a _____ to choose their profession.
a. Right to Equality b. Right to Freedom
c. Right to constitutional remedies d. Right to Education
6. Indians have a right to follow _____ of their choice.
a. religion b. duties c. rights d. all of these
7. The constitution of India came into being on the _____.
a. 26th of January 1947 b. 26th of January 1948
c. 26th of January 1949 d. 26th of January 1950
8. The preamble lays down that India is a _____ republic.
a. democratic b. secular c. socialist d. all of these
9. What do you understand by a Republic?
a. India is a Republic which means that our country is governed by a president.
b. India is a Republic where our people are governed by the representatives elected by the people.
c. There is no king or queen in a republic.
d. All of these
10. There are _____ to protect our Fundamental Rights.
a. ministers b. courts c. police d. gurus

Q.II Give one word:

1. Native of a country. _____
2. People choose their own government. _____
3. A set of rules by the government. _____

Q.III Write true or false:

1. The constitution allows the rich to exploit the poor. _____
2. Directive Principles are certain guideline for the government. _____

Q.IV Look at the picture and answer the following questions:

a.



1. What is the name of the building shown in the image?
2. In which city is this building located?

b.



1. What is the name of the building shown in the image?
2. In which city is this building located?

Q.V Read the paragraph and answer the following questions:

Fundamental rights and duties are an important part of the Indian constitution. There are six fundamental rights that include right to equality, right to freedom, right against exploitation, right to freedom of religion, cultural and educational rights, and right to constitutional remedies. The fundamental rights are given in the article 12 – 35 of the Indian constitution. These rights help in the personality development of every citizen and protect his/her dignity. Fundamental duties are the responsibility of the Indian citizens towards the country. There are 11 fundamental duties given in article 51(A) of the constitution.

1. How many fundamental rights are there?
 a. 7 b. 11 c. 6 d. 12
2. What are fundamental duties?
 a. Responsibility of citizen toward family
 b. Responsibility of citizen toward country

- c. Responsibility of citizen toward our rights
- d. All of these

3. How many fundamental duties are there?

- a. 9
- b. 6
- c. 11
- d. 10

4. True/ False

“Respect the National flag and National Anthem” is our fundamental right.

S.ST (HISTORY)

CHAPTER-21

OUR CULTURAL HERITAGE

Q.I Competency based questions:

1. Which of these famous personalities is famous for playing shehnai?
 - a. Pandit Ravi Shankar
 - b. Pandit Hari Prasad Chaurasia
 - c. Ustad Bismillah Khan
 - d. Ustad Zakir Hussain
2. It is a harvest festival.
 - a. Onam
 - b. Pongal
 - c. Bihu
 - d. All of these
3. How many official languages are recognized by the Government of India?
 - a. 20
 - b. 21
 - c. 22
 - d. 23
4. Which of these is a classical dance form of India?
 - a. Bharatnatyam
 - b. Bihu
 - c. Ghoomar
 - d. Bhangra
5. _____ music is one of the oldest forms of classical music and is related to the southern part of India.
 - a. Hindustani music
 - b. Carnatic music
 - c. Vocal music
 - d. All of these
6. Why are the paintings at Ajanta and Ellora caves famous?
 - a. They depict the life of Akbar.
 - b. They depict the life of Buddha.
 - c. They are the latest paintings found in India.
 - d. None of the above
7. Where will you go to see the Taj Mahal?
 - a. New Delhi
 - b. Agra
 - c. Mumbai
 - d. None of these
8. Which of the following is a religious festival?
 - a. Independence Day
 - b. Pongal
 - c. Diwali
 - d. Republic Day
9. Why were the classical dances performed in temples in olden days?
 - a. To appease various gods and goddesses
 - b. To worship the demons
 - c. To look beautiful and graceful
 - d. None of these

10. Which among these following building is built by British.

- a. Parliament House
- b. Rashtrapati Bhawan
- c. Victoria Memorial
- d. All of these

Q.II Give one word:

- 1. Official language of India.
- 2. That which is inherited- property or estate.
- 3. Dress worn by Kashmiri men.

Q.III Write true or false:

- 1. The cloth kept on head as cap is called patka.
- 2. Carnatic music developed in south India.

Q.IV Look at the pictures and answer the following questions:

a.



- 1. What is the name of the building shown in the image?
- 2. Where is it located?
- 3. It was built in honor of which British monarch?

b. Write the states of the dance form:

- 1. Kathak



1. Kathakali



1. Bharatnatyam



1. Mohiniattam



Q.V Read the paragraph and answer the following questions:

India has a rich and diverse cultural heritage that has developed over thousands of years. It includes traditions, customs, languages, religions, art, music, dance, festivals, and architecture that reflect the country's long and varied history. From the ancient temples of South India to the majestic forts of Rajasthan and the vibrant festivals like Diwali, Eid, Christmas, and Bihu, our culture celebrates unity in diversity. India is also the birthplace of great philosophies and religions like Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, and Sikhism. Traditional music and dance forms

such as Bharatanatyam, Kathak, and classical ragas showcase the depth of Indian art. Our cultural heritage is a source of pride and plays a major role in shaping our identity as Indians. It teaches us to respect different beliefs, live in harmony, and preserve the wisdom of the past.

1. India's cultural heritage includes:
 - e. Only religious practices
 - f. Only festivals
 - g. Art, music, architecture, and traditions
 - h. None of these

2. Which of the following dance forms is mentioned in the paragraph?
 - a. Odissi
 - b. Kathak
 - c. Garba
 - d. Lavani

3. Name any two festivals mentioned in the paragraph.



Delhi Public School, Gandhinagar
SAMPLE Periodic Test II (2025-26)

Class IV

EVS

Date:

Time: 1 hour

M. Marks: 20

Name: _____ **Sec:** _____ **Roll No:** _____

SECTION - A

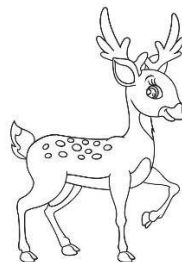
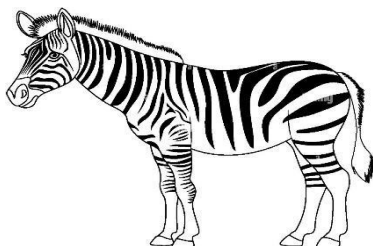
Q.I Tick the correct option.

10x1=10

Q.1. Tigers and leopards have stripes on their bodies. This adaptation helps them to:

- a. keep their bodies cool.
- b. keep their bodies hot.
- c. mix with the surroundings.
- d. look beautiful.

Q.2. Observe the figures given below.



- a. They live in groups.
- b. They pretend to be dead.
- c. They give off bad smell.
- d. They attack their enemies with their claws.

Q.3. Camouflage is a kind of adaptation in which an organism deceives others by merging its colour with that of its surroundings. Which of the following colours will best suit a chameleon to hide from its enemies in a forest when it sits on branch of a tree?

- a. Red
- b. Blue
- c. Green
- d. Black

- c. Animals living in cold regions keep themselves warm with _____ on their skin.
- d. The number of Fundamental rights are _____.

Q.12. Write true or false:

- a. Children who are below the age of 14 cannot work in India.
- b. The artificial home of an animal is called its habitat.
- c. Folk dance of assam is garba.
- d. Animals protect themselves by changing clothes.

QIII

SECTION – C

Q.13. Answer the following questions.

- i. What are the two main styles of classical music?
- ii. Define vertebrates and give two examples.
- iii. Write adaptive features of polar bear and penguin in polar regions (one each).



Delhi Public School, Gandhinagar
SAMPLE Annual Examination (2025-26)

Class IV

EVS

Date:

Time: 2 hours

M. Marks: 50

Name:

Sec:

Roll

General Instructions:

(i) **All the questions are compulsory.**

(ii) **Question paper has the following sections-**

Section A- consists of Q-1 – Q-25, each carries 1mark.

Section B- consists of Q-26, has 5 sub questions of 2 marks each. Section C- consists of Q-27, has 3 questions of 2 marks each and Q-28, has 3 questions of 3 marks each.

SECTION -A

Q. I Tick the correct option.

25x1=25

- Q.1. Lakshadweep is located in _____.
a. Arabian sea b. Bay of Bengal c. Indian ocean d. Atlantic Ocean
- Q.2. The Western Coastal Plains are divided into _____ coastal regions.
a. three b. four c. five d. six
- Q.3. The capital of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands is _____.
a. Kavaratti b. Port Blair c. Indira point d. Chennai
- Q.4. The animals which keep the environment clean are called _____.
a. herbivores b. carnivores c. parasites d. scavengers
- Q. 5. Identify the simple machine:



- a. Inclined Plane b. Pulley c. Wedge d. Wheel and Axle

Q.6. The force that helps an object regain its original shape after the external force acting on it is removed.

- a. Gravitational Force b. Muscular Force
c. Elastic Force d. Magnetic Force

Q. 7. Fundamental duties are those duties that

- a. Parents wants us to do b. School wants us to do
c. The constitution expects us to do d. All of the above

Q.8. Statement: Water vapour in the air gets converted into ice crystals at low temperatures.
Reason: This form of precipitation is known as flakes of snow.

- a. Statement is correct but the Reason is wrong. b. Statement is wrong but the Reason is correct.
c. Both Statement and Reason are correct. d. Both Statement and Reason are wrong.

Q. 9. Certain guidelines listed by the constitution for the government to ensure the welfare of the people.

- a. Fundamental right b. Fundamental duties
c. Directive Principles d. All of the above

Q.10. If a child is made to work and given very less wages she is denied the following rights.

- a. Cultural and Educational rights and right against exploitation
b. Right to education
c. Right against exploitation
d. Right to education and right against exploitation

Q.11. Which of the following pollutants can cause air pollution?

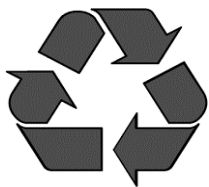
- a. Smoke b. Liquid chemical waste
c. Insecticides d. Pesticides

Q.12. Pick the odd one out (Based on the type of waste)

- a. Peels of fruits and vegetable b. Polythene bags
c. Waste Newspaper d. Wooden furniture

Q.13. Old clothes and blankets can be reused again. Tick the correct option which is showing you the symbol of reuse.

a.



b.



c.



d. All of the above

Q.14. Choose the correct statement.

a. Trees make the soil loose.

b. Waste that mixes with soil is known as biodegradable waste.

c. Trees absorb oxygen and release nitrogen into the air.

d. Factories must be located in the center of cities.

Q.15. A stage in the life cycle of a frog when it has a tail is called

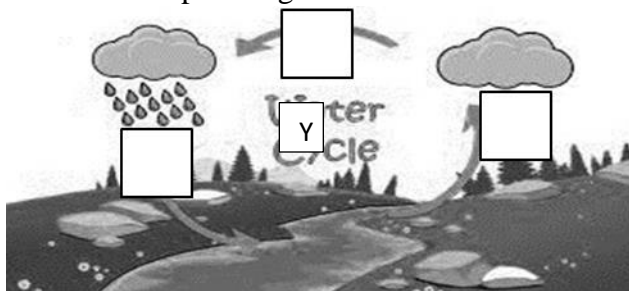
a. nymph

b. caterpillar

c. pupa

d. tadpole

Q.16. Identify the process 'Y' in the picture given below.



a. Evaporation

b. Condensation

c. Precipitation

d. Collection

Q.17. Which stage of life cycle develops inside the cocoons of a butterfly?

a. case

b. pupa

c. cuckoo

d. larva

o

Q.18. The famous churches of Goa were built by the _____.

a. Portuguese

b. British

c. French

d. Indian

Q.19. Ajanta Caves in Maharashtra are famous for

a. waterfall

b. mountains

c. wall paintings

d. Mughal painting

- Q.20. The language written from right to left.
- | | |
|-----------|-----------------|
| a. Sindhi | b. Kashmiri |
| c. Urdu | d. All of these |

Read the following paragraph and choose the correct option-

The rain is caused by the sun which evaporates water from seas, lakes, rivers, and soil. This evaporated water or water vapors form clouds which condense into water droplets or ice. As the air rises higher, more and more water vapors turn into water and the clouds grow bigger and darker. Finally, water droplets from the clouds fall to the ground as rain. Water falling from a cloud is called precipitation.

Air temperature both inside and outside the cloud determines whether precipitation is rain, snow, or hail, precipitation. The low temperature inside and outside the clouds results in snowfall.

In hilly areas like Srinagar, Himachal, and other mountainous regions of Uttaranchal, it snows heavily resulting in an overflow of water in rivers during summer and rainy months. Crops fail if there is no rain and people and animals may starve to death.

There may be floods if there is too much rain. Thus, life on land depends on rainfall.

- Q.21. Who is responsible for causing water to evaporate from seas, lakes and rivers?
- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| a. The Sun | b. The Moon |
| c. The Stars | d. All of these |
- Q.22. Which among the following is/are the kind/s of precipitation?
- | | |
|---------|-----------------|
| a. Rain | b. Hail |
| c. Snow | d. All of these |
- Q.23. Which kind of areas receive heavy snowfall?
- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| a. Deserts | b. Plains |
| c. Mountains | d. Coastal |
- Q.24. Name the natural calamity caused due to heavy rainfall.
- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| a. Drought | b. Flood |
| c. Earthquake | d. Tsunami |
- Q.25. What is water falling from clouds known as?
- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| a. Condensation | b. Precipitation |
| c. Evaporation | d. Collection |

SECTION-B

- Q.26. Do as directed
- i. **Fill in the blanks.**
- a. A long sleep taken by some animals to avoid the harsh winter is called _____(Hibernation/ Aestivation)
- b. A _____ is a simple machine (kind of inclined plane) that travels in a

circle around a central point. (Screw/ Wheel and Axle)

- c. The capital of the Lakshadweep islands is _____ (Fort Blair, Kavaratti)
- d. Children who are below the age of _____ cannot work in India. (12/14)

ii. Write true or false:

- a. Marsupials are mammals that carry their young ones in a pouch.
- b. The force with which an arrow is shot is the gravitational force.
- c. Insects like frog hopper puts foam around its eggs called cuckoo spit.
- d. Deforestation is one of the ways of creating an imbalance in nature.

iii. Match the following.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
a. Classical music	1. Phirans
b. South India	2. Odissi
c. Classical dance	3. Carnatic
d. Kashmir	4. Veshti

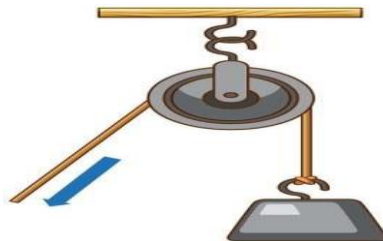
a. _____ b. _____ c. _____ d. _____

iv. Give one word for the following:

- 1. Land surrounded by water on all sides-
- 2. A set of rules for the government - .

v. Label the following diagrams-

- 1. Identify the type of simple machine:



- 2. Which effect is been shown in the picture given below?



SECTION -C

Q.III Answer the following questions as per the instructions given below.

3X2=6

Q.27. Answer the followings in short.

- i. Write down any two fundamental duties.
- ii. Name the two classical dances of Kerala.
- iii. Define the following
 - 1. Scavenger
 - 2. Carnivores

Q.28. Answer the followings in detail.

3X3=9

- i. Write two points of differences between biodegradable and non- biodegradable waste along with 1-1 example for each.
- ii. Name any three harvest festivals of India.
- iii. Write any three adaptive features that help a camel to survive in desert?