



B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS
A CBSE DAY-CUM-BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL

ANNUAL EXAM (2025-26) SOCIAL SCIENCE MARKING SCHEME

CLASS: IV

SET-A

Time: 2Hours

Date: 10/03/2026

Max. Marks: 40

SECTION-A

1. The----- form the major part of the Northern Mountains in India.
b. Himalaya's 1
2. ----- forests are found in areas of heavy rainfall. 1
a. Evergreen
3. We should turn off lights when not needed to save----- 1
c. Electricity
4. ----- industries require very little money and are mostly run by families. 1
a. Cottage
5. The British established their rule in India in theperiod. 1
a. Medieval
6.is the capital city of Nepal. 1
b. Kathmandu
7. People in -----are known for their love of football. 1
d. Brazil
8. Identify the occupation with the help of the following picture.
a. Fishing
9. Identify the odd one out in the following. 1
b. Cotton
10. There are types of soil in India. 1
d. 6

SECTION-B

11. Mention two steps that government has taken to protect forests and wildlife. 2
Ans- The government protects forests and wildlife by creating National Parks and Sanctuaries to keep animals safe in their homes, and by making laws that ban hunting and cutting trees.
12. What are the two types of crops grown in India? 2
Ans India primarily grows two main types of crops based on purpose: Food Crops, for direct human consumption (like rice, wheat, pulses, millets), and Cash Crops, grown for sale and profit (like sugarcane, cotton, jute, tea, coffee, oilseeds). Crops are also classified by season: Kharif (monsoon, e.g., rice, cotton) and Rabi (winter, e.g., wheat, mustard), with Zaid (summer) as a short season in between.
13. Identify the name of country by observing the below given flag and write any two things about that country. 2

Ans- This is the flag of the United Kingdom, commonly called the Union Jack. Its capital city is London, which is also one of the world's major financial and cultural centres.

The UK has a constitutional monarchy; the King is the head of state, while the Prime Minister runs the government.

14. If you have visited any coastal area of India then elaborate the importance of Coastal Plains. 2

Ans- Coastal plains have major ports such as Mumbai, Chennai, and Kolkata. These ports help in foreign trade and boost the country's economy. Fishing is also an important occupation in coastal areas.

15. Why is the Great Indian Desert important for us? 2

Ans- The Great Indian Desert (Thar) is important because it's a natural border, has valuable minerals like gypsum, supports unique animals and plants, provides wool, and is home to people who use camels for transport and enjoy festivals, plus projects like the Indira Gandhi Canal bring water for farming, making dry areas grow food.

SECTION-C

16. Imagine a day when all factories are not working. What will happen in the Society? 3

Ans- Loss of Jobs: Many workers will lose their jobs, which can cause financial difficulties for their families.

Decrease in Income: Without a steady income, workers might struggle to meet their daily needs like food, shelter, and education for their children.

Migration: Labourers may have to move to other places to find new jobs, which can be difficult and stressful.

Skill Challenges: Some workers might find it hard to get new jobs if they have specialized skills only useful in paper mills.

Effect on Community: The closure could affect the local economy of the town or village where the mill is located, as many businesses depend on the mill and its workers.

17. Look at the picture and answer the following. 3

- Which physical division of India shown in the picture?
- What are the animals are found here apart from camels?
- What kind of food people eat here?

Ans- Desert is shown in the picture.

Besides camels, deserts host diverse animals like fennec foxes, meerkats, coyotes, scorpions, lizards (Gila monsters, sidewinders), snakes, kangaroo rats, and birds like roadrunners and vultures etc.

18. What is irrigation? Mention some sources used by farmers to water their crops. 3

Ans- Irrigation is when farmers use special ways to give water to their crops when there isn't enough rain, helping them grow big and strong. Farmers get this water from sources like wells, rivers, lakes, ponds, and canals to make sure plants get the water they need to be healthy.

SECTION-D

Case Based Questions:

19. Read the case/source given and answer the following questions.

The Northern Plains of India are spread between the Himalayas and the Deccan Plateau. Rivers like Ganga, Yamuna, and Brahmaputra bring rich alluvial soil that makes the plains very fertile. Because the soil is fertile, farmers grow lots of crops here. Many people live in this area and work as farmers or in other jobs. The Northern Plains are important for agriculture and support millions of people.

1. Name the type of soil found in the Northern Plains. 1

Ans- Alluvial soil

2. Why are the Northern Plains fertile? 1

Ans- The Northern Plains are fertile because they are built from nutrient-rich alluvial soil, deposited by major Himalayan rivers like the Indus, Ganga, and Brahmaputra.

3. What is one main occupation of people in this region? 1

Ans- Farming

4. Give one reason why many people live here. 1

Ans- The Northern Plains are important for agriculture and support millions of people.

20. Read the case/source given and answer the following questions.

History helps us learn about people and events that happened long ago. To study the past easily, historians divide time into different periods. These periods are groups of many years that share similar features. In our history, there are three major periods — the Ancient Period, the Medieval Period, and the Modern Period. The ancient period is very old, the medieval period comes after the ancient, and the modern period includes more recent history. By dividing history into periods, we can understand how life changed over time.

1. What is the study of the past called? 1

Ans- History

2. Why do historians divide history into periods? 1

Ans- History helps us learn about people and events that happened long ago. To study the past easily, historians divide time into different periods.

3. Which period is the most recent? 1

Ans- Modern

4. Name the three major periods of history. 1

Ans- Ancient Period, the Medieval Period, and the Modern Period.

SECTION-F

21. Map based question.

On the given outline map locate the following places. (any three) 3

a. Eastern coastal area b. Andaman Island c. Nicobar Island d. Western Coastal Area

