

**Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)****CLASS: IV****SUBJECT: SOCIAL STUDIES****Chapter – 1 [What is History]**

- Question 1) The study of the \_\_\_\_\_ events are called history  
(a) Past (b) Present (c) Future (d) All of these
- Question 2) \_\_\_\_\_ helps us understand the importance of certain dates like 15<sup>th</sup> August and 26<sup>th</sup> January.  
(a) Geography (b) History (c) Science (d) English
- Question 3) In how many broad 'Periods' has been history divided?  
(a) 4 (b) 3 (c) 2 (d) 1
- Question 4) Which Empire marks the End of the Ancient Period?  
(a) Delhi Sultanate (b) Gupta Empire (c) Mughal Empire (d) British Empire
- Question 5) The Sources of history can be mainly divided into \_\_\_\_\_ types of sources.  
(a) 4 (b) 3 (c) 2 (d) 1
- Question 6) Literary Sources can be further divided into \_\_\_\_\_ types?  
(a) 4 (b) 3 (c) 2 (d) 1
- Question 7) Monuments & Buildings can be classified as \_\_\_\_\_ Sources.  
(a) Literary (b) Archaeological (c) Oral (d) None of these
- Question 8) Which of the following is an oral source of history?  
(a) Monuments (b) Buildings (c) Coins (d) Folk tales
- Question 9) People who study the past are \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Botanists (b) Zoologists (c) Historian (d) Geologist
- Question 10) The Jataka Tales are an important part of which literature.  
(a) Hindu (b) Muslim (c) Buddhist (d) Jain
- Question 11) A person who specialises in studying human history from artefacts are called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Archaeologist (b) Botanist (c) Historian (d) Zoologist
- Question 12) Written records and documents are preserved in places are called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Archives (b) Excavation sites (c) Monuments (d) Buildings
- Question 13) Which Empire was the last Empire to rule over India.  
(a) Mughal (b) Gupta (c) British (d) None of these
- Question 14) Which Empire ruled over India in the medieval period ?  
(a) Mughal (b) Gupta (c) British (d) All of these
- Question 15) Manuscripts can be classified as \_\_\_\_\_ source ?  
(a) Literary (b) Oral (c) Archaeological (d) None of these

**Chapter – 2 [Calendar and Timeline]**

- Question 1) What do we use to mark important dates events or festivals?  
(a) Calendar (b) Notice (c) Timeline (d) Circular
- Question 2) In which age was the first calendar recorded.  
(a) Stone Age (b) Bronze age (c) Modern age (d) None of the above
- Question 3) Which type of calendar is widely used in today's world ?  
(a) Solar and Lunar calendar (b) Gregorian calendar (c) Saka calendar (d) None of these
- Question 4) Which is the official civil calendar used in India?  
(a) Solar and Lunar calendar (b) Gregorian calendar (c) Saka Calendar (d) All of these
- Question 5) Which calendar had the birth of Jesus Christ as the central event.  
(a) Solar and Lunar calendar (b) Gregorian calendar (c) Saka calendar (d) All of these
- Question 6) In a leap year "Chaitra" has how many days ?  
(a) 28 days (b) 29 days (c) 30 days (d) 31 days
- Question 7) A system of showing various events in a chronological order according to the dates in which they occur is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Calendar (b) Notice (c) Circular (d) Timeline
- Question 8) The Gregorian calendar was started by \_\_\_\_\_?  
(a) Pope Gregory X (b) Pope Gregory XI (c) Pope Gregory XIII (d) Pope Gregory XII
- Question 9) In which calendar was the birth year of Jesus taken as zero.  
(a) Solar and Lunar calendar (b) Gregorian calendar (c) Saka calendar (d) All of these
- Question 10) Which calendar was started by Julius Caesar?  
(a) Julian calendar (b) Solar and Lunar calendar  
(c) Gregorian calendar (d) Saka calendar
- Question 11) In which year was the Gregorian calendar started?  
(a) 1582 (b) 1852 (c) 1986 (d) 1896
- Question 12) In which year was the Saka calendar officially adopted by the Government of India.  
(a) 1957 (b) 1987 (c) 1967 (d) 1947

**Chapter – 3 [Being a Good Citizen]**

- Question 1) When was the citizen Act passed by the Parliament ?  
 (a) 1945 (b) 1955 (c) 1965 (d) 1975
- Question 2) How long does a person have to stay in India before he can granted the citizenship of India.  
 (a) 4 (b) 3 (c) 2 (d) 1
- Question 3) A foreigner who gives up his previous citizenship to acquire Indian citizenship is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Alien (b) Naturalised citizen (c) Immigrant (d) NRI
- Question 4) The study of right and duties of a citizen are called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Psychology (b) History (c) Civics (d) Geography
- Question 5) Who is called as the "First citizen of India"?  
 (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) The President of India (c) Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru (d) The Prime Minister
- Question 6) Having a good behavior and following basic social ethics falls under which category \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Political Right (b) Civic sense (c) None of these (d) All of these
- Question 7) Which of the following is not a right enjoyed by the Indian citizen.  
 (a) Civil (b) Social (c) Political (d) Gaming
- Question 8) Which of these is a political right of the citizen.  
 (a) Right to vote (b) Right to constitutional remedies  
 (c) Right to participate in cultural events (d) None of these
- Question 9) How many types of basic rights does an Indian citizen have ?  
 (a) 10 (b) 5 (c) 7 (d) 8
- Question 10) Which of the following is not a duty of a citizen.  
 (a) Pays taxes (b) obeys laws  
 (c) Participation in cultural events (d) Strive for Excellence
- Question 11) Which of the following is not a public property ?  
 (a) Hospitals (b) Buses (c) Home (d) Roads
- Question 12) How does the Government get money for construction and maintenance of public property?  
 (a) Taxes (b) Loans (c) Corruption (d) Does not require maintenance
- Question 13) Are historical monuments a part of our Heritage?  
 (a) Yes (b) No (c) Maybe
- Question 14) Which of the following is not a historical monument?  
 (a) Temples (b) Colleges (c) Forts (d) Palaces
- Question 15) What is destroyed during Public Protest and Demonstrations?  
 (a) Public Property and transport (b) Civic Sense (c) Citizenship (d) Rights and Duties
- Question 16) In which year was the "Act to protecting our Historical monuments carried out" ?  
 (a) 1940 (b) 1945 (c) 1950 (d) 1955
- Question 17) What is "Inherited Property from the past" called?  
 (a) Consulate (b) Heritage
- Question 18) When did the constitution of India came into force  
 (a) 15<sup>th</sup> August (b) 26<sup>th</sup> January
- Question 19) In which year was the constitution of India formed?  
 (a) 1940 (b) 1945 (c) 1950 (d) 1955
- Question 20) The Ancient monuments and Archaeological site and Remain Act of 1950 protects our Ancient monuments from  
 (a) Natural Degeneration (b) Vandalism
- Question 21) We should take care of \_\_\_\_\_ monuments as they are a part of our rich heritage  
 (a) Historical (b) Archaeological sites
- Question 22) The \_\_\_\_\_ lays down certain duties which citizens must discharge  
 (a) constitution (b) Rights
- Question 23) The person who moved from one country to another.  
 (a) Migrated (b) Citizens
- Question 24) Name the Important Rights of a citizen?  
 (a) Legal Right (b) Political Right (c) Social Right (d) All of these
- Question 25) Which amongst the important monuments of India?  
 (a) Taj Mahal (b) Red fort (c) Ellora caves (d) All of these

**Chapter – 4 [The Earth and Its Movements]**

- Question 1) Who wrote about the different movements of planets in 1530 CE?  
 (a) Nicolas cage (b) Nicolas Copernicus (c) Roman Reigns (d) Donald Trump
- Question 2) How many poles does our Earth have?  
 (a) 4 (b) 3 (c) 2 (d) 1
- Question 3) Which is the coldest region on the earth.  
 (a) Poles (b) Equator
- Question 4) Earth's axis is an \_\_\_\_\_ line?  
 (a) Imaginary (b) physical
- Question 5) Equator divides the Earth into how many hemispheres?  
 (a) 4 (b) 3 (c) 2 (d) 1
- Question 6) Which is the hottest region on the Earth's surface?  
 (a) Poles (b) Equator
- Question 7) How many hours does the Earth take to complete one rotation?  
 (a) 12 (b) 24 (c) 36 (d) 48
- Question 8) How many types of movements can be simultaneously performed by the Earth.  
 (a) 4 (b) 3 (c) 2 (d) 1

- Question 9) At what angle is the axis of the earth inclined?  
 (a)  $23^{\circ}$  (b)  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  (c)  $23\frac{3}{2}^{\circ}$  (d)  $24^{\circ}$
- Question 10) Rotation of the Earth causes  
 (a) Seasons (b) Day and Night
- Question 11) Revolution of the Earth causes  
 (a) Seasons (b) Day and Night
- Question 12) The soft light in the sky at dawn and dusk are called \_\_\_\_\_?  
 (a) Aurora (b) Twilight
- Question 13) How many days does the Earth require to complete one revolution?  
 (a) 365 days and 6 hours (b) 364 (c) 363 (d) 362
- Question 14) How many days does the Moon require to complete one revolution.  
 (a) 27 (b) 28 (c) 31 (d) 30
- Question 15) How many seasons are caused by Earth's revolution.  
 (a) 4 (b) 3 (c) 2 (d) 1
- Question 16) A leap year has how many days.  
 (a) 365 (b) 366 (c) 377 (d) 375
- Question 17) The Northern hemisphere experiences summer and the southern hemisphere experiences winter in \_\_\_\_\_?  
 (a) Summer Solstice (b) Winter Solstice (c) Autumn Equinox (d) spring Equinox
- Question 18) The Northern hemisphere Experiences Autumn and the Southern hemisphere Experiences Spring in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Spring Equinox (b) Summer Solstice (c) Autumn Equinox (d) Winter Solstice
- Question 19) The path along which the Earth travels around the Sun is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Orbit (b) Equinox (c) Axis (d) Solstice
- Question 20) The Northern Hemisphere experiences Winter and the Southern Hemisphere experiences Summer In \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Summer Solstice (b) Winter Solstice (c) Autumn Equinox (d) Spring Equinox
- Question 21) When the rays of the Sun fall vertically at the equator it is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Orbit (b) Equinox (c) Axis (d) Solstice
- Question 22) The Northern Hemisphere experiences spring and the Southern Hemisphere experiences Autumn In \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Summer Solstice (b) Autumn Equinox (c) Winter Solstice (d) Spring Equinox
- Question 23) On which day is the night and day are equal all around the Globe in Autumnal Equinox?  
 (a) 22 September (b) 23 September
- Question 24) On which day is the night and day equal all around the world in spring Equinox?  
 (a) 21 March (b) 22 March
- Question 25) The Earth rotates in which direction on its axis?  
 (a) North to south (b) West to east (c) East to west (d) South to North

### **Chapter – 5 [Realms of the Earth]**

- Question 1) How many domains does the Earth have?  
 (a) 4 (b) 3 (c) 2 (d) 1
- Question 2) How many realms are present in the Earth?  
 (a) 4 (b) 3 (c) 2 (d) 1
- Question 3) Which layer or realm of the Earth deals only with water?  
 (a) Atmosphere (b) Lithosphere (c) Hydrosphere (d) Biosphere
- Question 4) Which realm of the Earth mainly deals with Land.  
 (a) Atmosphere (b) Lithosphere (c) Hydrosphere (d) Biosphere
- Question 5) How many layer does the atmosphere have?  
 (a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 5 (d) 6
- Question 6) Which realm of the Earth mainly deals with Air or gases?  
 (a) Atmosphere (b) Lithosphere (c) Hydrosphere (d) Biosphere
- Question 7) About what percentage of Earth is covered with water?  
 (a) 50 (b) 60 (c) 70 (d) 80
- Question 8) Mainly the Lithosphere has \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) 4 (b) 3 (c) 2 (d) 1
- Question 9) Which realm deals mainly with Living organisms.  
 (a) Atmosphere (b) Lithosphere (c) Biosphere (d) Hydrosphere
- Question 10) About what percentage of Earth is covered by land masses?  
 (a) 20 (b) 30 (c) 40 (d) 50
- Question 11) The core can mainly be divided into how many parts?  
 (a) 4 (b) 3 (c) 2 (d) 1
- Question 12) Natural Resources like coal, petroleum etc are found in which layer?  
 (a) Atmosphere (b) Lithosphere (c) Hydrosphere (d) Biosphere
- Question 13) Depending upon height and slope, land has been divided into \_\_\_\_\_ major landforms.  
 (a) 4 (b) 3 (c) 2 (d) 1
- Question 14) Earth is also called as the \_\_\_\_\_ planet?  
 (a) Colourful (b) Green (c) Blue (d) Red
- Question 15) Which of these is a source of pure drinking water?  
 (a) Ocean (b) Seas (c) Ponds (d) Underground

- Question 16) Earth is called the blue planet due to the presence of \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) Land (b) Air (c) Water (d) Living organisms
- Question 17) What is the most important source of salt for us?  
 (a) Rivers (b) Bays (c) Oceans (d) Ponds
- Question 18) Which amongst these is the largest water body?  
 (a) River (b) Bays (c) Seas (d) Oceans
- Question 19) Which gases present in the atmosphere, Supports life on Earth?  
 (a) Oxygen (b) Hydrogen (c) Nitrogen (d) Carbon dioxide
- Question 20) Which of thee following gases is the most abundantly present gas on this planet?  
 (a) Oxygen (b) Hydrogen (c) Carbon dioxide (d) Nitrogen
- Question 21) What is the full extend of biosphere?  
 (a) 5 km (b) 10 km (c) 15 km (d) 20 km
- Question 22) In which layer are all the necessary Survival elements and ecosystems found?  
 (a) Atmosphere (b) Lithosphere (c) Hydrosphere (d) Biosphere
- Question 23) The \_\_\_\_\_ causes rainfall. Which is a very important weather phenomenon  
 (a) Life cycle (b) Water cycle
- Question 24) What prevents Sun's harmful rays for reaching us?  
 (a) Atmosphere (b) Lithosphere (c) Hydrosphere (d) Biosphere
- Question 25) \_\_\_\_\_ is the medium that carries sound waves?  
 (a) Air (b) Water (c) Land (d) None of these

### **Chapter – 6 [Landforms on Earth]**

- Question 1) Depending upon elevation and slope land has been divided into \_\_\_\_\_ major land Forms?  
 (a) 4 (b) 3 (c) 2 (d) 1
- Question 2) Mount Event is the highest \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
 (a) Mountain (b) Hill (c) Plateau (d) Valley
- Question 3) Mountains are generally arranged in a \_\_\_\_\_ called a range.  
 (a) Chain (b) Line (c) Link (d) Row
- Question 4) A low land found below 2 mountain is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Hill (b) Plateau (c) Valley (d) Plains
- Question 5) When did Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay successfully climbed Mt. Everest?  
 (a) 1947 (b) 1964 (c) 1953 (d) 1972
- Question 6) Mt. Everest is located in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) India (b) Nepal (c) Bangladesh (d) Bhutan
- Question 7) Landforms that are lesser in height than mountains are called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Hills (b) Plateau (c) Valley (d) Plains
- Question 8) What are highlands with a broad and flat surface on the top?  
 (a) Valley (b) Hills (c) Plateau (d) Plains
- Question 9) Table lands is another name for \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Plains (b) Plateau (c) Hills (d) Valley
- Question 10) Small hills of sand is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Sand dunes (b) Sediments (c) Plateau (d) Hills
- Question 11) Low lying flat surfaces with very gentle slopes are called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Hills (b) Mountain (c) Plains (d) Plateau
- Question 12) Which amongst the following is the most fertile landforms for farming purposes.  
 (a) Mountain (b) Hills (c) Plains (d) Plateau
- Question 13) The Northern plains are formed by the major contribution of which river and its tributaries.  
 (a) Ganga (b) Kaveri (c) Krishna (d) Narmada
- Question 14) A dry land covered with sand, rocks or stone which receives less rainfall is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Plains (b) Hills (c) Plateau (d) Desert
- Question 15) Which of the following Desert's belongs to India?  
 (a) Thar (b) Atacama (c) Sahara (d) None
- Question 16) Which amongst the following is the largest desert?  
 (a) Atacama (b) Sahara (c) Thar (d) Kalahari
- Question 17) Which amongst the following is the driest desert?  
 (a) Thar (b) Sahara (c) Atacama (d) None
- Question 18) Which of the following is a cold desert?  
 (a) Sahara (b) Atacama (c) Thar (d) Ladakh
- Question 19) A landmass surrounded by water on 3 sides and land on one side is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Island (b) Plain (c) Peninsula (d) Plateau
- Question 20) Which amongst the following is the largest Island?  
 (a) Lakshadweep (b) Andaman and Nicobar (c) Green land (d) None
- Question 21) A piece of land surrounded by water is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Island (b) Plain (c) Peninsula (d) Plateau
- Question 22) How many groups of Islands does India have?  
 (a) 4 (b) 3 (c) 2 (d) 1
- Question 23) India is surrounded by water bodies on how many sides?  
 (a) 4 (b) 3 (c) 2 (d) 1
- Question 24) India is a \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Plateau (b) Peninsula (c) Island (d) None

- Question 25) Small streams or rivers connected to the main river are called \_\_\_\_\_?  
 (a) Tributaries (b) Lands (c) Lakes (d) None

### **Chapter – 7 [Water Bodies on Earth]**

- Question 1) How many major 'seas' are present in the world?  
 (a) 10 (b) 11 (c) 12 (d) 13
- Question 2) How many major 'oceans' are present in the world?  
 (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5
- Question 3) Which amongst the following is the largest ocean?  
 (a) Pacific ocean (b) Atlantic ocean (c) Indian ocean (d) Arctic ocean
- Question 4) Which amongst the following is the smallest ocean?  
 (a) Indian ocean (b) Pacific ocean (c) Atlantic ocean (d) Antarctic ocean
- Question 5) A body of salt water generally attached to a continent is called \_\_\_\_\_?  
 (a) Seas (b) Bays (c) Lakes (d) Oceans
- Question 6) Which amongst is the highest lake in the world?  
 (a) Dal Lake (b) Lake Titicaca (c) Sambhar (d) None
- Question 7) Which amongst is the salt water lake?  
 (a) Lake Baikal (b) Sambhar Lake (c) Lake Titicaca (d) Dal Lake
- Question 8) Which amongst is the Fresh water lake?  
 (a) Dal Lake (b) Lake Baikal (c) Sambhar Lake (d) Lake Titicaca
- Question 9) Which amongst is the world's deepest lake in the world?  
 (a) Lake Baikal (b) Dal Lake (c) Lake Titicaca (d) Sambhar Lake
- Question 10) Which river we call as 'Sorrow of China'.  
 (a) Ganga (b) Hwang-Ho (c) Kaveri (d) Nile
- Question 11) A large stretch of the sea which is bounded by land on three sides is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Seas (b) bay (c) Oceans (d) River
- Question 12) A \_\_\_\_\_ is a deep and huge depression on the Earth's surface, especially, a water – filled depression.  
 (a) Ponds (b) Lake (c) Oceans (d) None
- Question 13) The main rivers of India are \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Ganga (b) Brahmaputra (c) Yamuna (d) All of these
- Question 14) A \_\_\_\_\_ is a wide curve of land filled by the sea.  
 (a) Oceans (b) Bay (c) Seas (d) River
- Question 15) \_\_\_\_\_ are large flowing streams of water on the Earth.  
 (a) Seas (b) Oceans (c) Rivers (d) None
- Question 16) An area drained by a river or its tributary are called a \_\_\_\_\_ basin  
 (a) Bay (b) River (c) Seas (d) Oceans
- Question 17) Where a river falls into a lake, a sea or an ocean is known as its \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Eye (b) Ear (c) Mouth (d) Nose
- Question 18) Most of the rivers originate in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) low lands (b) high lands
- Question 19) Bay of Bengal is bounded by \_\_\_\_\_ on three sides.  
 (a) Water (b) Land
- Question 20) The water in the oceans is salty and \_\_\_\_\_ for drinking.  
 (a) good (b) bad (c) best (d) unfit
- Question 21) A \_\_\_\_\_ is a large bay.  
 (a) Gulf (b) River (c) Oceans (d) Seas
- Question 22) The world's deepest lake Baikal is located in \_\_\_\_\_?  
 (a) India (b) Pakistan (c) Siberia (d) USA
- Question 23) The world's highest lake Titicaca is located in \_\_\_\_\_?  
 (a) North America (b) South America (c) Russia (d) China
- Question 24) What is the depth of Lake Baikal?  
 (a) 1,500m (b) 1600m (c) 1700m (d) 2000m
- Question 25) With respect to the Indian Peninsula where is Bay of Bengal located?  
 (a) East (b) South east (c) North West (d) South West

