

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)**CLASS: V****SUBJECT: SCIENCE****Chapter – 5**

- Question 1) Plants reproduce from _____.
 (a) seed (b) leaf (c) stem (d) all of these
- Question 2) Which occurs first?
 (a) fertilization (b) pollination (c) both occurs together (d) can't say
- Question 3) After fertilization, ovules convert into _____.
 (a) fruit (b) seed (c) juice (d) all of these
- Question 4) A seed contains _____.
 (a) baby plant (b) seed leave (c) seed coat (d) all of these
- Question 5) A tough covering of seed is called _____.
 (a) cotyledons (b) seed coat (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
- Question 6) Which part of seed store food?
 (a) seed coat (b) seed leaves (c) baby plant (d) all of these
- Question 7) The process by which a plant grows from a seed _____.
 (a) pollination (b) fermentation (c) germination (d) all of these
- Question 8) Which part appears first?
 (a) root (b) leaves (c) shoot (d) all of these
- Question 9) What is called young plant?
 (a) baby plant (b) seed lings (c) root (d) shoot
- Question 10) Banana has _____ seed?
 (a) one (b) two (c) no (d) all of these
- Question 11) Scattering of seed over large distance is called _____.
 (a) dispersal (b) pollination (c) germination (d) all of these
- Question 12) Agents of dispersal are _____.
 (a) wind (b) water (c) animals (d) all of these
- Question 13) Common milk weed's seeds disperse by _____.
 (a) water (b) air (c) wind (d) insects
- Question 14) Spongy parts of lotus fruit helps in _____ seed.
 (a) protection (b) developing (c) dispersal (d) germination
- Question 15) Xanthium and tiger nail seeds have _____.
 (a) wings (b) hooks (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
- Question 16) Explosion of fruits help in _____ seed.
 (a) germination (b) dispersal (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
- Question 17) How many parent are involved in vegetative reproduction?
 (a) one (b) two (c) many (d) none of these
- Question 18) Potato and ginger are under ground _____.
 (a) root (b) leaf (c) stem (d) none of these
- Question 19) Potato has small buds on it called _____.
 (a) root (b) eyes (c) leaves (d) none of these
- Question 20) Stem cutting is common method to grow _____.
 (a) mint (b) sugarcane (c) rose (d) all of these
- Question 21) Roots of some plants such as _____ produce a new plant.
 (a) sunflower (b) rose (c) sweet potato (d) onion
- Question 22) Ferns and mosses are common examples of _____ plants.
 (a) flowering (b) non flowering (c) ornamental (d) all of these
- Question 23) The seed starts growing when it gets _____.
 (a) water (b) air (c) warmth (d) all of these
- Question 24) What is called joining of male cell to the female cell?
 (a) Pollination (b) fertilization (c) germination (d) all of these
- Question 25) Bryophyllum reproduces from its _____.
 (a) root (b) seed (c) leaves (d) all of these

Chapter – 1

- Question 1) The circulatory system is a _____ system.
 (a) Protective (b) Transport (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
- Question 2) How many major organ in our body?
 (a) 5 (b) 6 (c) 7 (d) 8
- Question 3) Brain, spinal cord and nerves make our _____ system.
 (a) Nervous (b) Skeletal (c) Muscular (d) all of these
- Question 4) Bones, cartilage, ligaments make our _____ system.
 (a) Nervous (b) Skeletal (c) Muscular (d) none of these
- Question 5) _____ system controls movement of all parts of our body.
 (a) Nervous (b) Skeletal (c) Muscular (d) both (a) and (b)
- Question 6) Digestive system _____ our food.
 (a) Digests (b) absorbs (c) stores (d) none of these
- Question 7) What is the main parts of excretory system?
 (a) kidneys (b) heart (c) liver (d) none of these
- Question 8) The blood, the blood vessels, and the heart are main parts of _____ system.
 (a) skeletal (b) circulatory (c) muscular (d) none of these

- Question 9) _____ carries oxygen and carbon dioxide.
 (a) Water (b) Blood (c) Heart (d) none of these
- Question 10) Blood _____ waste from all parts of the body.
 (a) distributes (b) collects (c) stores (d) all of these
- Question 11) How many kinds of blood vessels in our body?
 (a) One (b) Two (c) Three (d) Four
- Question 12) _____ are thick walled blood Vessels.
 (a) Veins (b) Arteries (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
- Question 13) Veins are thin walled blood vessels that carry blood the heart.
 (a) away from (b) back to (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
- Question 14) _____ is the largest artery in human body.
 (a) Vena cava (b) Aorta (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
- Question 15) Superior vena cava which brings blood from the _____ of the body.
 (a) upper (b) lower (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
- Question 16) The heart is a _____ size organ in our
 (a) big (b) fist (c) small (d) none of these
- Question 17) How many chambers are there in human heart?
 (a) one (b) two (c) three (d) four
- Question 18) What is called living pump of human body?
 (a) Heart (b) lungs (c) chest (d) all of these
- Question 19) Generally Arteries carry _____ rich blood?
 (a) Oxygen (b) water (c) carbon dioxide (d) air
- Question 20) Deoxygenated blood is also called _____ blood?
 (a) pure (b) impure (c) blue (d) black
- Question 21) Which instrument is used to hear heart beat?
 (a) Stetho scope (b) Microscope (c) Thermometer (d) none of these
- Question 22) Throbbing sensation due to blood rushing through arteries is called _____.
 (a) Pulse (b) Heart beat (c) sneeze (d) none of these
- Question 23) To generate extra energy, body need extra _____.
 (a) Oxygen (b) water (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
- Question 24) Our heart beats _____ times a minute throughout life.
 (a) 50 (b) 60 (c) 70 (d) 100
- Question 25) _____ life style keeps our heart healthy.
 (a) Royal (b) Healthy (c) Lazy (d) Buisy

Chapter – 2

- Question 1) Which system does make framework of the body.
 (a) Muscular system (b) Skeletal system (c) Lungs (d) none of these
- Question 2) As a child you have about _____ bones
 (a) 200 (b) 206 (c) 300 (d) 400
- Question 3) How many bones has an adult human?
 (a) 206 (b) 306 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
- Question 4) Bones are _____ and spongy on the inside.
 (a) softer (b) harder (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
- Question 5) What is bone marrow?
 (a) outer portion of a bone (b) inside portion of a bone
 (c) all of these (d) none of these
- Question 6) Tough elastic substance between two bone is _____.
 (a) bone marrow (b) cartilage (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these.
- Question 7) Which parts of a bone contains blood vessels?
 (a) outer (b) inner (c) can't say (d) none of these
- Question 8) The _____ is a bony structure and protects our brain.
 (a) bones (b) cartilage (c) skull (d) all of these
- Question 9) Skull is made up of _____ bones.
 (a) 30 (b) 22 (c) 40 (d) can't say
- Question 10) Which jaw can move in human skull?
 (a) lower (b) upper (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
- Question 11) Which jaw does enable you to talk and eat?
 (a) lower (b) upper (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
- Question 12) Skull is _____ to the top of the backbone.
 (a) connected (b) not connected (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these.
- Question 13) What is also called the spine or the Vertebral column?
 (a) Vertebral column (b) Vertebral (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these.
- Question 14) How many bones are there in backbone?
 (a) 43 (b) 23 (c) 33 (d) none of these
- Question 15) The spines forms the central _____ rod for the skeleton.
 (a) supporting (b) connecting (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these.
- Question 16) How many pairs of ribs do you have?
 (a) 10 (b) 12 (c) 14 (d) none of these
- Question 17) _____ is a part of the human ribcage.
 (a) humerus (b) sternum (c) femur (d) thigh bone
- Question 18) How many limbs do you have?
 (a) 8 (b) 7 (c) 5 (d) 4

- Question 19) Shin bone and calf bone are the part of _____.
 (a) lower leg (b) upper leg (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
- Question 20) Bones are held together by elastic bands called _____.
 (a) ligaments (b) tendon (c) both (a) and (b)
- Question 21) Where is hinge joint found in our body?
 (a) shoulder (b) knees (c) spine (d) wrists
- Question 22) _____ joint allows movement in several direction.
 (a) ball and socket (b) Hinge (c) pivot (d) sliding
- Question 23) How many muscles do you have?
 (a) 600 (b) 525 (c) 650 (d) none of these
- Question 24) At least _____ separate muscles are needed to move a joint.
 (a) two (b) three (c) four (d) five
- Question 25) Regular exercise _____ and Vitamin D are needed for strong bones.
 (a) calcium (b) Iron (c) bone (d) none of these

Chapter – 3

- Question 1) Foods have various _____ that keep us healthy.
 (a) substances (b) components (c) nutrients (d) all of these.
- Question 2) Which is called body building foods?
 (a) Proteins (b) Fats (c) Carbohydrates (d) all of these
- Question 3) Which give us quick energy?
 (a) Proteins (b) fats (c) carbohydrates (d) all of these
- Question 4) The body uses _____ to store energy.
 (a) Proteins (b) fats (c) carbohydrates (d) all of these
- Question 5) Vitamins and minerals are required in a _____ quantity.
 (a) big (b) small (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
- Question 6) _____ helps your body to get rid of undigested food.
 (a) water (b) fats (c) roughage (d) none of these
- Question 7) We should drink _____ glass of water a day.
 (a) 4-5 (b) 6-8 (c) 9-10 (d) can't say
- Question 8) What does a junk food contain?
 (a) a lot of fat (b) lot of sugar (c) a lot of salt (d) all of these
- Question 9) Canning, dehydration and pickling are methods of _____ food.
 (a) cooking (b) garnishing (c) preserving (d) none of these
- Question 10) Curd and Idlis are good examples of _____ food.
 (a) Indian (b) fermented (c) cool (d) bad
- Question 11) Sprouting consists of germinating _____.
 (a) plant (b) potatoes (c) seeds (d) all of these
- Question 12) Obesity, Diabetes and high blood pressure are _____ diseases.
 (a) life style (b) deficiency (c) both (a) and (b)
- Question 13) Feeling of tiredness, weight loss, excessive thirst are symptoms of _____.
 (a) Obesity (b) diabetes (c) marasmus (d) none of these
- Question 14) Obesity, excessive salt in diet, lack of exercise can cause _____.
 (a) slow growth (b) high blood pressure (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
- Question 15) Kwashiorkor occurs because of deficiency of _____ in the diet.
 (a) fats (b) carbohydrates (c) proteins (d) none of these
- Question 16) Deficiency of proteins, carbohydrates and fats causes _____.
 (a) Marasmus (b) obesity (c) anaemia (d) none of these
- Question 17) The red blood cells have a substance called _____.
 (a) Haemoglobin (b) pepsin (c) tofu (d) all of these
- Question 18) Butter, carrot, milk, tomato are good source of _____.
 (a) Vitamin A (b) Vitamin D (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
- Question 19) Beri-Beri is caused due to deficiency of vitamin _____.
 (a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D
- Question 20) Vitamin C protect us from _____.
 (a) Night blindness (b) Scurvy (c) Rickets (d) Goitre.
- Question 21) What are required for strong bones?
 (a) Vitamin D (b) Calcium (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
- Question 22) Iodized salt is a good source of _____.
 (a) iron (b) calcium (c) iodine (d) none of these
- Question 23) Mixing water to milk is common example of _____.
 (a) dehydration (b) food adulteration (c) both (a) and (b)
- Question 24) Samosa and potato chips are _____.
 (a) healthy snacks (b) junk food (c) tasty food (d) all of these
- Question 25) Over cooking destroys _____.
 (a) germs (b) nutrients (c) water (d) all of these

Chapter - 4

- Question 1) Plants that bear flowers are known as _____.
 (a) flowering plant (b) ornamental plants (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
- Question 2) How do flower plants reproduce?
 (a) seeds (b) root (c) leaves (d) none of these
- Question 3) Pollination is a process of transferring of pollen grains to _____.
 (a) Fruit (b) flower (c) stigma (d) none of these

- Question 4) Flowers contain _____.
 (a) Petal (b) Sepal (c) all of these (d) none of these.
- Question 5) Mono sexual flowers contain only _____.
 (a) sepal (b) petal (c) stamen (d) all of these
- Question 6) Bisexual plants contain _____.
 (a) stamen (b) pistil (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
- Question 7) Hibiscus is a _____ flower
 (a) mono sexual (b) bisexual (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
- Question 8) What is gynoecium?
 (a) male parts (b) female parts (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
- Question 9) Maize plants have _____ flowers.
 (a) mono sexual (b) bisexual (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
- Question 10) Which parts of flower receive pollen grains?
 (a) stigma (b) anther (c) none of these (d) all of these.
- Question 11) Ovules are present inside _____.
 (a) stigma (b) ovary (c) anther (d) all of these
- Question 12) Which parts of a brightly coloured?
 (a) sepal (b) stamen (c) petal (d) none of these
- Question 13) Goss-pollination occurs in _____.
 (a) one flower (b) two flowers (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
- Question 14) After pollination, ovary develops into _____.
 (a) seed (b) fruit (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
- Question 15) After pollination seed develops from the _____.
 (a) ovule (b) ovary (c) stigma (d) stamen
- Question 16) Insects, wind or water are agents of _____.
 (a) Reproduction (b) pollination (c) none of these (d) all of these.
- Question 17) Colourful petals attracts _____ which help in pollination.
 (a) insects (b) birds (c) man (d) none of these
- Question 18) Transfer of pollen from the anther of one flower to the stigma of the same flower.
 (a) self pollination (b) crose pollination (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
- Question 19) Plants like kigelia are pollinated by _____.
 (a) human (b) bats (c) birds (d) insects
- Question 20) What is the organs of reproduction in flowering plants?
 (a) root (b) leaf (c) stem (d) flower
- Question 21) Flowers produce a sweet liquid called _____.
 (a) juice (b) nectar (c) honey (d) all of these
- Question 22) Which insect helps in pollination?
 (a) honeybee (b) butterfly (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
- Question 23) Which bird is a pollinators?
 (a) parrot (b) crow (c) humming bird (d) all of these
- Question 24) Which one is a non- flowering plants?
 (a) mango (b) sunflower (c) mushroom (d) none of these
- Question 25) Which pollination is common in the nature?
 (a) self (b) cross (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these

