Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)
CLASS: V
SUBJECT: SOCIAL STUDY

Chapter - 1

Question 1) Homo habilis is a _____
(a) tool   (b) homonids   (c) both (a) and (b)   (c) none of these

Question 2) Three types of homonids are homo habilis, Homo erectus and _____
(a) Homo sapiens   (b) Homo java   (c) both (a) and (b)   (d) none of these

Question 3) Fire was invented during _____ Age.
(a) Mesolithic   (b) Neolithic   (c) Paleolithic   (d) Chalcolithic

Question 4) Agriculture was started during _____.
(a) Paleolithic age   (b) Mesolithic age   (c) not sure   (d) none of these

Question 5) Homo erectus is known as _____
(a) upright man   (b) handy man   (c) crafty man   (d) none of these

Question 6) Present human species is belong to
(a) Homo habilis   (b) Homo erectus   (c) Homo sapiens   (d) none of these

Question 7) First metal discovered by human is _____.
(a) Iron   (b) copper   (c) gold   (d) tin

Question 8) Wheel was invented during _____ age.
(a) Paleolithic   (b) Mesolithic   (c) Neolithic   (d) Chalcolithic

Question 9) Who is known as the 'Modern man'?
(a) Asian   (b) European   (c) Cro- magnons   (d) Homonids.

Question 10) Homo- habilis is also known as _____
(a) handy man   (b) upright man   (c) both (a) and (b)   (d) none of these

Question 11) Evolution is the process that has brought the difference between homonids to _____.
(a) human   (b) modern man   (c) both (a) and (b)   (d) none of these

Question 12) Cutting log into circular pieces led the invention of _____.
(a) fire   (b) wheel   (c) agriculture   (d) all of these

Question 13) Neanderthals were found in _____
(a) Africa   (b) Germany   (c) Asia   (d) Europ

Question 14) Who were know as the wise man?
(a) Neanderthals   (b) cro- magnons   (c) both (a) and (b)   (d) none of these

Question 15) Stone age was divided in to _____ parts.
(a) two   (b) three   (c) four   (d) none of these

Question 16) Duration of Paleolithic age is 5000BCE to _____.
(a) 10,000BCE   (b) 8,000BCE   (c) 4,000BCE   (d) 2000BCE

Question 17) In which age human used skin of animals to cover their body?
(a) Paleolithic age   (b) Mesolithic age   (c) Neolithic age   (d) Chalcolithic age

Question 18) During which age, stone tool became smaller and sharper?
(a) Paleolithic age   (b) Mesolithic age   (c) Neolithic age   (d) Chalcolithic age

Question 19) Pottery was started during _____
(a) Paleolithic age   (b) Mesolithic age   (c) Neolithic age   (d) chalcolithic age

Question 20) Discovery of metals credit goes to _____ age.
(a) Paleolithic   (b) Cholcolithic   (c) both (a) and (b)   (d) none of these

Question 21) Word chalco means _____.
(a) Iron   (b) copper   (c) both (a) and (b)   (d) none of these

Question 22) Word lithos means _____.
(a) stone   (b) plastic   (c) metal   (d) all of these

Question 23) Early man were used fire for _____.
(a) lit the caves   (b) keep them warm   (c) keep away wild animals   (d) all of these

Question 24) Who had used fire to cook food?
(a) Homo habilis   (b) Homo erectus   (c) Homo sapiens   (d) all of these

Question 25) The _____ shared common features like ape wand chimpanzees.
(a) Homonids   (b) Neanderthals   (c) Cro-Magnons   (d) all of these

Chapter – 2

Question 1) Bronze age started after _____.
(a) Palaeolithic age   (b) Neolithic age   (c) Chalcolithic age   (d) none of these

Question 2) The Vedic age can be divided _____.
(a) Two   (b) Three   (c) Four   (d) none of these

Question 3) During the _____ age, man practiced and led a settled life.
(a) Bronze   (b) Neolithic   (c) both (a) and (b)   (d) none of these

Question 4) Bronze tools, and utensil were replaced by _____.
(a) brass   (b) iron   (c) both (a) and (b)   (d) none of these

Question 5) The rivers helped in _____ goods and people to different places.
(a) transporting   (b) growing   (c) both (a) and (b)   (d) none of these

Question 6) Mahajanapadas were developed in _____.
(a) Iron age   (b) bronze age   (c) both (a) and (b)   (d) none of these

Question 7) The Painted Grey Ware Pottery belonged to _____.
(a) Neolithic age   (b) Mesolithic age   (c) Iron age   (d) Broze age

Question 8) The original home land of Aryan was in _____.
(a) America   (b) Africa   (c) Central Asia   (d) None of these

Question 9)   When Rigveda was composed?
(a) Early Vedic Age   (b) Later Vedic Age   (c) both (a) and (b)   (d) none of these

Question 10)   How many Mahajanapadas were developed in sixth century BCE?
(a) 10   (b) 16   (c) 15   (d) 20

Question 11)   Sapta Sindhu means _____.
(a) Seven rivers   (b) five rivers   (c) four rivers   (d) Eight rivers

Question 12)   _____ was one of the most powerful Mahajanapadas.
(a) Magadha   (b) Avanti   (c) Vatsa   (d) Chedi

Question 13)   Iron age tools _____
(a) polished   (b) sophisticated   (c) both (a) and (b)   (d) none of these

Question 14)   Which age was lasted from about 1500 BCE to 1000 BCE
(a) Early Vedic Age   (b) Later Vedic Age   (c) both (a) and (b)   (d) none of these

Question 15)   Where Aryan was first settled?
(a) Sapta Sindhu   (b) Punjab   (c) Afganistan   (d) Pakistan

Question 16)   Small village and town settlement started during _____
(a) Iron Age   (b) Bronze Age   (c) both (a) and (b)   (d) none of these

Question 17)   Which Mahajanapadas was republic?
(a) Vajji   (b) Magadha   (c) Karala   (d) none of these

Question 18)   Iron tools were _____ than stone tools.
(a) poor   (b) stronger   (c) sharper   (d) both (b) and (c)

Question 19)   Ancient Greek civilization belonged to
(a) Stone Age   (b) Iron Age   (c) Bronze Age   (d) all of these

Question 20)   _____ is also known as Epic Age of Indian History.
(a) Early Vedic Age   (b) Later Vedic Age   (c) both (a) and (b)   (d) none of these

Question 21)   With the period of times Aryan occupied the whole of _____.
(a) Southern India   (b) Northern India   (c) both (a) and (b)   (d) none of these

Question 22)   Which age was lasted to 1000 BCE to 600 BCE ?
Early Vedic Age   (b) Late Vedic Age   (c) both (a) and (b)   (d) none of these

Question 23)   Domestication of animal took place in _____.
(a) Iron Age   (b) Mesolithic Age   (c) both (a) and (b)   (d) none of these

Question 24)   Aryan migrated from central Asia to _____
(a) Pakistan   (b) Nepal   (c) India   (d) none of these

Question 25)   _____ river was part of Sapta Sindhu.
(a) Ganga   (b) Gomati   (c) Saraswati   (d) Yamuna

Chapter – 3

Question 1)   Which invention changed the way of human living?
(a) Wheel   (b) cart   (c) both (a) and (b)   (d) none of these

Question 2)   The voyage of _____ established that the Earth is round.
(a) Vasco da Gama   (b) Ferdinand Magellan   (c) Christopher Columbus   (d) all of these

Question 3)   How many of transport are there?
(a) one   (b) two   (c) three   (d) four

Question 4)   Indian roads can be divided into _____ categories.
(a) Four   (b) Five   (c) Six   (d) Seven

Question 5)   _____ transport is categorized as rail transport and rood transport.
(a) Water   (b) air   (c) Road   (d) all of these

Question 6)   _____ water transport includes natural as well as artificial modes such as canals.
(a) Inland   (b) National   (c) International   (d) all of these

Question 7)   Invention of wheel took place in _____ Age.
(a) Palaeolithic   (b) Mesolithic   (c) Neolithic   (d) none of these

Question 8)   People travel on _____ ship to enjoy vacation.
(a) Cruse   (b) Cargo   (c) Passenger   (d) all of these

Question 9)   _____ are used in rescue operation in flood affected area
(a) Aeroplanes   (b) Helicopters   (c) both (a) and (b)   (d) none of these

Question 10)   Impetus means to _____
(a) boast   (b) suggest   (c) explain   (d) none of these

Question 11)   Cargo means to :
(a) Carry goods   (b) carry passengers   (c) both (a) and (b)   (d) none of these

Question 12)   _____ gave the impetus for making simple machines and gears.
(a) Carts   (b) Wheels   (c) both (a) and (b)   (d) none of these

Question 13)   Voyage means _____.
(a) a journey by Sea   (b) a journey by road   (c) a journey by rail   (d) all of these

Question 14)   _____ is most suitable for carrying heavy and bulky goods.
(a) Rail   (b) Water ways   (c) Air ways   (d) all of these

Question 15)   Which transport is more flexible?
(a) rail   (b) road   (c) air   (d) none of these

Question 16)   Cities that have water fronts are called _____ city
(a) town   (b) metro   (c) port   (d) all of these

Question 17)   About 95% of the goods in overseas trade is transported by
(a) Seaways   (b) Railways   (c) road ways   (d) none of these

Question 18)   The most expensive transport is _____ transport.
(a) Water   (b) Air   (c) Road   (d) all of these

Question 19)   Water transport can be divided into _____ groups.
(a) two   (b) four   (c) five   (d) none of these

Question 20)   Pipeline transport is used to transport _____.
               (a) Crude oil   (b) Clothes   (c) Fruits   (d) all of these
Question 21)   The rail in India was started in
               (a) 1854   (b) 1953   (c) 1853   (d) none of these
Question 22)   Airport Authority of India is established.
               (a) 1995   (b) 1885   (c) 1947   (d) all of these
Question 23)   _____ can carry a large number of people
               (a) Big Aircrafts   (b) Helicopter   (c) both (a) and (b)   (d) none of these
Question 24)   What is called the mair artery of India.
               (a) Roads   (b) Rails   (c) Water ways   (d) none of these
Question 25)   Which state has longest coast line?
               (a) Gujarat   (b) Andhra Pradesh   (c) Tamil Nadu   (d) Uttar Pradesh

Chapter – 4

Question 1)   Source of Verbal communication is _____
               (a) Phone   (b) Telegraph   (c) SMS   (d) all of these
Question 2)   Which bird were used to carry letter in ancient time?
               (a) Crow   (b) parrot   (c) pigeon   (d) all of these
Question 3)   Who invented the first computer?
               (a) Charles Babbage   (b) James Watt   (c) Samsund   (d) all of these
Question 4)   First computer was invented in _____.
               (a) 1974   (b) 1938   (c) 1838   (d) none of these
Question 5)   Electronic version of letter is _____
               (a) E-mail   (b) SMS   (c) Telephone   (d) all of these
Question 6)   An artificial satellite revolves around the :
               (a) Sun   (b) Earth   (c) Moon   (d) all of these
Question 7)   Who was invented telephone?
               (a) Waterman   (b) Graham Bell   (c) Guttenberg   (d) all of these
Question 8)   To send information in the form electrical signals is called _____
               (a) Transmission   (b) Messaging   (c) SMS   (d) none of these
Question 9)   Modern means of communication have made the world _____.
               (a) Expand   (b) smaller   (c) faster   (d) all of these
Question 10)   Mobiles perform the work of _____.
               (a) Radio   (b) cars   (c) laptops   (d) all of these
Question 11)   Newspapers bring news from _____.
               (a) Villages   (b) Cities   (c) all parts of the world.
Question 12)   E-mail has replaced _____
               (a) Radio   (b) letters   (c) newspapers   (d) all of these
Question 13)   The penny post service was introduced in _____
               (a) England   (b) India   (c) China   (d) all of these
Question 14)   Which was the first news paper?
               (a) The Times of India (b) The Hindustan   (c) The Bengal Gazette (d) none of these
Question 15)   _____ is not a personal communication.
               (a) Mobile phone   (b) TV   (c) Radio   (d) both (b) and (c)
Question 16)   Television was invented by _____
               (a) J L Baird   (b) Marconi   (c) James Watt   (d) all of these
Question 17)   Full form of SMS is _____
               (a) Simple Mail Service (b) Short Message Service (c) Send Message Service (d) none of these
Question 18)   E-mail stands for
               (a) Electronic Mail   (b) End mail   (c) Enable   (d) all of these
Question 19)   Radio, television and news papers are the modes of _____ communication.
               (a) Personal   (b) Electric   (c) Mass   (d) none of these
Question 20)   Who was invented communication satellites?
               (a) Charles Babbage   (b) Artur C.Clasik   (c) Arthur Babbage   (d) none of these
Question 21)   IT stands for _____
               (a) Internet Technology   (b) Interesting Technology
               (c) Information Technology   (d) none of these
Question 22)   _____ means introducing something new.
               (a) Invention   (b) Beginning   (c) Innovation   (d) none of these
Question 23)   _____ is a process of exchanging ideas with others by various means.
               (a) Communication   (b) Invention   (c) both (a) and (b)   (d) none of these
Question 24)   When did India send its last telegram?
               (a) 15th July 2013   (b) 15th July 2003   (c) 15th July 1993   (d) Can't say
Question 24)   Bengaluru is called the _____ of India
               (a) IT Hub   (b) Silicon Valley   (c) both (a) and (b)   (d) none of these

Chapter – 5

Question 1)   Who was the head of constitution Assembly?
               (a) BR Ambedkar   (b) Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru (c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (d) none of these
Question 2)   We celebrates Republic Day on _____.
               (a) 15 August   (b) 26 January   (c) 2 October   (d) 14 November
Question 3)   What is the supreme law of India?
               (a) The constitution (b) Supreme Court   (c) Prime Minister   (d) Chief Minister

4 (v) so. Std.

Question 4) The Indian Constitution is the _____ written constitution of the world.
(a) smallest   (b) longest   (c) both (a) and (b)   (d) none of these

Question 5) Federal constitution has _____ forms of government.
(a) Two   (b) Three   (c) Four   (d) none of these

Question 6) Indian constitution can be amend by
(a) Prime Minister   (b) Parliament   (c) Supreme Court   (d) none of these

Question 7) _____ is an un usual country because its constitution is not written.
(a) India   (b) Britain   (c) America   (d) Pakistan

Question 8) There are _____ forms of Indian citizenship.
(a) two   (b) three   (c) four   (d) none of these

Question 9) Foreigners _____ also become citizen of India.
(a) can   (b) can not   (c) both (a) and (b)   (d) none of these

Question 10) The Indian constitution provides _____ citizen ship.
(a) single   (b) dual   (c) temporary   (d) none of these

Question 11) Fundamental Rights are basic _____ rights.
(a) human   (b) legal   (c) freedom   (d) life

Question 12) Under this right everyone is equal in the eyes of the law.
(a) Right to Equality   (b) Right to Freedom   (c) Cultural and Educational Right   (d) all of these

Question 13) Right to Freedom allows the people to _____ against anything.
(a) laugh   (b) do   (c) speak   (d) none of these

Question 14) Every citizen of India _____ follow the religion of their choice.
(a) can   (b) can not   (c) can't say   (d) none of these

Question 15) _____ is the right of every citizen and they should get it.
(a) Teaching   (b) Education   (c) Worship   (d) none of these

Question 16) Government can not stop our _____ Rights.
(a) Ordinary   (b) legal   (c) Fundamental   (d) none of these

Question 17) Who provides a list of human rights for citizens all over the world.
(a) United Nation   (b) America   (c) China   (d) India

Question 18) To protect the unity of our country is our _____.
(a) Fundamental Right   (b) Fundamental Duty   (c) both (a) and (b)   (d) none of these

Question 19) _____ is a system of dividing the Hindu society into different sections.
(a) Job   (b) State   (c) Castes   (d) none of these

Question 20) When Indian become independent from British Rule?
(a) 26 January 1947   (b) 15 August 1947   (c) 26 January 1950   (d) 15 August 1950

Question 21) The Fundamental duties are written in _____ of our Constitution.
(a) IV A   (b) VA   (c) IV B   (d) V B

Question 21) In the constitution, Articles 12 to 35 is related to _____.
(a) Fundamental Rights   (b) Fundamental Duties   (c) Legal Rights   (d) all of these

Question 22) When did Right to Education came in to force?
(a) 1 April 2010   (b) 15 August 1947   (c) 26 January 2017   (d) none of these

Question 23) Constitution decides _____ of government in any country.
(a) any country   (b) time   (c) both (a) and (b)   (d) none of these

Question 24) Change in the constitution is _____
(a) possible   (b) impossible   (c) none of these

Question 25) We should _____ and respect the constitution.
(a) follow   (b) unfollow   (c) none of these

Chapter – 6

Question 1) Democratic country means : country ruled by
(a) King   (b) Queen   (c) People   (d) none of these

Question 2) The process of electing a leader by voting is called
(a) Election   (b) Selection   (c) both (a) and (b)   (d) none of these

Question 3) _____ is a plan of action.
(a) Project   (b) Agenda   (c) opposition   (d) none of these

Question 4) Election are held every _____ year
(a) 4   (b) 5   (c) 6   (d) 8

Question 5) The party that gets the _____ of votes is elected to form government.
(a) Minority   (b) Majority   (c) both (a) and (b)   (c) none of these

Question 6) India is the _____ democracy is the world.
(a) smallest   (b) largest   (c) can't say

Question 7) People of _____ and above are eligible to vote in elections.
(a) 16 years   (b) 18 years   (c) 25 years   (d) 45 years

Question 8) What is used in election?
(a) Driving license   (b) Voter ID   (c) both (a) and (b)   (d) none of these

Question 9) _____ is an ink that cannot be easily removed
(a) Removable   (b) Indelible   (c) Block   (d) Red

Question 10) Each party has its _____ independent symbol.
(a) own   (b) same   (c) different   (d) all of these

Question 11) The _____ helps the people to easily identify the party and the candidate who represent the party.
(a) Name   (b) Picture   (c) Symbol   (d) None of these

Question 12) On the day of elections people go to _____ and cast their votes.
(a) Police station   (b) Polling booth   (c) Hospital   (d) none of these

Question 13) After the process of voting, process of _____ starts.
(a) counting   (b) election   (c) Revoting   (d) none of these

Question 14) The party comes _____ forms the opposition in the government.
(a) First   (b) Second   (c) Third   (d) none of these

Question 15) The body organize and monitor election is _____
(a) Election commission   (b) Judiciary   (c) President   (d) none of these

Question 16) The election commission of India was established on _____
(a) 15 August 1947   (b) 25 Jan 1950   (c) Can't say   (d) none of these

Question 17) One who stand in an election to get into public office is _____
(a) Candidate   (b) winner   (c) runner   (d) none of these

Question 18) Machines are used to cast votes in India is _____
(a) EVM   (b) ATM   (c) both   (d) none of these

Question 19) Where does the president of India reside?
(a) Raj Bhawan   (b) Parliament House   (c) Rastrapati Bhawan   (d) Red Forte

Question 20) The process of promoting a candidate to the people is called _____.
(a) Campaigning   (b) Promoting   (c) Advertising   (d) none of these

Question 21) Each political party has their own _____
(a) Agenda   (b) Fund   (c) Governing body   (d) all of these

Question 22) Election insures that the power to run a country lies in the hands of its
(a) citizen   (b) politicians   (c) leader   (d) none of these

Question 23) Who allot the symbols to the political parties?
(a) President   (b) Prime Minister   (c) Election commission   (d) none of these

Question 24) The voters should cast their votes in
(a) Publically   (b) Secretly   (c) both (a) and (b)   (d) none of these

Question 25) Result are declared after the _____.
(a) Counting   (b) Polling   (c) Votting   (d) none of these

Chapter – 7

Question 1) The Earth axis is tilted at an angle of _____.
(a) $23\frac{1}{2}^0$ (b) 90^0 (c) 45   (d) 180^0

Question 2) The Earth _____ on its axis.
(a) rotates   (b) revolves   (c) vibrate   (d) none of these

Question 3) The imaginary horizontal lines on the globe are cold _____
(a) Latitudes   (b) Longitudes   (c) none of these

Question 4) The imaginary vertical lines on globe are called _____
(a) Latitudes   (b) Longitudes   (c) none of these

Question 5) _____ zone lies between $23\frac{1}{2}^0$ N and $23\frac{1}{2}^0$ S
(a) Torrid zone   (b) Temperate zone   (c) Frigid zone   (d) none of these

Question 6) _____ zone lies between $23\frac{1}{2}^0$ S and $66\frac{1}{2}^0$ S
(a) Torrid zone   (b) Temperate zone   (c) Frigid zone   (d) none of these

Question 7) _____ zone lies between $66\frac{1}{2}^0$ N and $66\frac{1}{2}^0$ S
(a) Torrid zone   (b) Temperate zone   (c) Frigid zone

Question 8) The _____ divides the earth into two hemisphere
(a) Equator   (b) Tropic of cancer   (c) Tropic of caprican.

Question 9) Imaginary straight lines joining the two poles on which earth rotates
(a) Axis   (b) Poles   (c) Equator   (d) none of these

Question 11) The latitudes divide into _____ major heat zone.
(a) 1   (b) 2   (c) 3   (d) none of these

Question 12) The _____ is called prime meridian.
(a) 0^0 (b) $33\frac{1}{2}^0$ (c) $66\frac{1}{2}^0$ (d) none of these

Question 13) Latitude and longitudes are helpful in determining the location of a place and the _____
(a) Weather   (b) Climate   (c) Time   (d) all of these

Question 14) _____ is also known as the great circle.
(a) Equator   (b) Tropic of cancer   (c) Tropic of caprican

Question 15) These are _____ lines of longitude in all.
(a) 45   (b) 360   (c) 180^0 (d) all of these

Question 16) These lines are drawn from east to west
(a) Latitudes   (b) Longitudes   (c) both   (d) none of these

Question 17) These lines are drawn from North to south
(a) Latitudes   (b) Longitudes   (c) both   (d) all of these

Question 18) There are _____ lines of latitudes
(a) 180   (b) 181   (c) 360   (d) 370^0

Question 19) _____ is the network of intersecting parallels and meridians
(a) Grid systems   (b) Parallels   (c) latitudes   (d) Poles

Question 20) The word _____ means midday or noon
(a) Latitudes   (b) Longitudes   (c) Meridian   (d) none of these

Question 21) The _____ divides the earth into Easter and western hemisphere
(a) Prime meridian   (b) Equator   (c) Tropic of cancer

Question 22) The tropic of cancer lies at _____
(a) $23\frac{1}{2}^0$ N   (b) $23\frac{1}{2}^0$ S   (c) $66\frac{1}{2}^0$ N   (d) $66\frac{1}{2}^0$ S

6 (v) so. Std.

Question 23)   The tropic of caprican lies at _____

(a) $23\frac{1}{2}°$ N   (b) $23\frac{1}{2}°$ S   (c) $66\frac{1}{2}°$ N   (d) none of these

Question 24)   Arctic circle lies at _____

(a) $23\frac{1}{2}°$ N   (b) $23\frac{1}{2}°$ S   (c) $66\frac{1}{2}°$ N   (d) $66\frac{1}{2}°$ S

Question 25)   Antarctic circles lies at _____

(a) $66\frac{1}{2}°$ N   (b) $66\frac{1}{2}°$ S   (c) $23\frac{1}{2}°$ N   (d) $23\frac{1}{2}°$ S