

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)**(for 2nd Term)****CLASS: V****SUBJECT: SCIENCE****Chapter – 6**

Question)

Multiple choice questions:

1. The amount of space each thing takes up is called its _____.
 (a) weight (b) area
 (c) volume (d) all of these
2. Matter has _____.
 (a) weight (b) area
 (c) volume (d) all of these
3. Matter is made up of _____.
 (a) crystal (b) atoms
 (c) molecules (d) all of these
4. Molecules are made up of _____.
 (a) crystal (b) atoms
 (c) molecules (d) all of these
5. There are _____ states of matter.
 (a) one (b) two
 (c) three (d) all of these
6. _____ have definite shape and volume.
 (a) solid (b) liquid
 (c) gas (d) all of these
7. The molecules in a solid are packed very _____ together.
 (a) far (b) close
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
8. Molecules of solids are _____ attracted to each other.
 (a) strongly (b) weakly
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
9. A _____ takes the shape of the container in which it is kept.
 (a) solid (b) liquid
 (c) gas (d) none of these
10. A liquid can _____.
 (a) flow (b) not flow
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
11. A liquid has _____ definite shape.
 (a) quite (b) no
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
12. Molecules in _____ are not so closely packed.
 (a) gas (b) liquid
 (c) solid (d) all of these
13. Water _____ flows from a higher to a lower level.
 (a) some times (b) always
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
14. Water, milk and juice are example of _____.
 (a) solid (b) liquid
 (c) gas (d) all of these
15. Molecules of liquid can move freely _____ the liquid.
 (a) within (b) outside
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
16. _____ has a open surface.
 (a) solid (b) liquid
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
17. Sugar is _____ in water.
 (a) soluble (b) insoluble
 (c) can't say (d) none of these
18. Sand is _____ in water.
 (a) soluble (b) insoluble
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
19. Mixture of water and sugar is called sugar _____.
 (a) mixture (b) syrup
 (c) soluble (d) none of these

20. The heavy particles that settle down are called _____.
 (a) solvent (b) solute
 (c) sediments (d) all of these
21. The process of settling down of heavy particles is called _____.
 (a) decantation (b) sedimentation
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
22. Sedimentation can separate only insoluble heavy particle from a _____.
 (a) liquid (b) solid
 (c) gas (d) none of these
23. _____ is a common method of separation to separate tea leaves from water.
 (a) filtration (b) decantation
 (c) sedimentation (d) all of these
24. Nitrogen, _____, and carbon dioxide are main gases in air.
 (a) hydrogen (b) helium
 (c) oxygen (d) none of these
25. They bring rain all over India.
 (a) Monsoon (b) Loo
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these

Chapter – 7 [Interdependence of Plants and Animals]

Question)

Multiple choice questions:

1. _____ are living things.
 (a) Plants (b) Animals
 (c) Human (d) all of these
2. _____ are non living things.
 (a) Air (b) Water
 (c) Light (d) all of these
3. Living things need air to _____.
 (a) breathe (b) fly
 (c) play (d) none of these
4. Many plants and animals live in _____.
 (a) fire (b) stone
 (c) water (d) none of these
5. _____ provides water and nutrients to plants.
 (a) soil (b) air
 (c) animal (d) all of these
6. Plants need _____ for photosynthesis.
 (a) water (b) sunlight
 (c) carbon dioxide (d) all of these
7. Animals depend on plants for _____.
 (a) food (b) shelter
 (c) oxygen (d) all of these
8. Herbivores eat only _____.
 (a) Animals (b) Plants
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
9. Plants give out _____ during photosynthesis.
 (a) oxygen (b) carbon dioxide
 (c) gas (d) none of these
10. Plants depend on animals for _____.
 (a) food (b) oxygen
 (c) dispersal (d) none of these
11. Lion, tigers and _____ are carnivores.
 (a) pet (b) domestics
 (c) herbivores (d) none of these
12. Cows and giraffes are _____ animals.
 (a) pet (b) domestics
 (c) herbivorous (d) none of these
13. Lion. Tigers and _____ are carnivores.
 (a) rabbit (b) goat
 (c) wolves (d) none of these
14. Omnivores eat _____.
 (a) plants (b) animals
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
15. A _____ tells us how energy moves from one organism to another.
 (a) food chain (b) human chain
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these

16. A food chain always starts from a/an _____.
 (a) animals (b) green plants
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
17. Rabbit, rats and goats are _____ consumers.
 (a) primary (b) secondary
 (c) common (d) none of these
18. Carnivores are _____ consumers.
 (a) primary (b) secondary
 (c) common (d) none of these
19. _____ is a scavengers.
 (a) tiger (b) lion
 (c) hyena (d) none of these
20. The dead bodies of plants and animals are broken down into nutrients by _____.
 (a) consumers (b) soil
 (c) decomposers (d) none of these
21. _____ clean up the environment from dead bodies.
 (a) decomposers (b) scavengers
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
22. Disturbing the balance of _____ affects all living things.
 (a) heat (b) nature
 (c) plants (d) animals
23. _____ is good for nature.
 (a) deforestation (b) afforestation.
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
24. The increasing amount of carbon dioxide causes _____.
 (a) global warming (b) deforestation
 (c) weathering (d) all of these
25. Afforestation, catalytic converters, rainwater harvesting are related to the _____ the balance in nature.
 (a) restoring (b) disturbing
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these

Chapter – 8 [Sound and Noise]

Question)

Multiple choice questions:

1. Sound is a form of _____.
 (a) energy (b) current
 (c) waves (d) all of these
2. We converse with other with the help of _____.
 (a) light (b) sound
 (c) electricity (d) all of these
3. Chirping of a bird, barking of a dog, roaring of a lion are example of sound made by _____ things.
 (a) non – living (b) living
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
4. Sound made by non – living things
 (a) tick – tok of a clock (b) whirring of a fan
 (c) whistling of a pressure cooker (d) all of these
5. Whispering, rustling of leaves are _____ sound.
 (a) loud (b) soft
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) all of these
6. Hammering of a nail, the barking of a dog are _____ sound.
 (a) loud (b) soft
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) all of these
7. Music and chirping of a bird are _____ sound.
 (a) unpleasant (b) pleasant
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) all of these
8. The sound of a drill machine and car honking are _____.
 (a) unpleasant (b) pleasant
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) all of these
9. The sound of a whistle and a cat meowing are _____.
 (a) sharp (b) soft
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) all of these
10. Some sounds such as the _____ are low (dull).
 (a) whistling (b) drum beats
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) all of these
11. A fire alarm produces a loud _____.
 (a) noise (b) warning sound
 (c) music (d) all of these

12. Loud unpleasant sounds are _____ for us.
 (a) good (b) bad
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
13. Loud unpleasant sound is called _____.
 (a) problem (b) noise
 (c) warning (d) none of these
14. Too much continuous noise is called _____ pollution.
 (a) noise (b) air
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
15. Loud speakers, fire crackers and oven loud music causes _____.
 (a) headache (b) noise pollution
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
16. Loss of hearing, loss of sleep, and headache are side effects of _____.
 (a) noise (b) noise pollution
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
17. Warning sounds are _____.
 (a) pleasant (b) soft
 (c) unavoidable (d) none of these
18. Noise pollution can be reduced by _____.
 (a) avoiding unnecessary honking
 (b) banning the use of loudspeakers
 (c) playing music at low volume
 (d) all of these
19. Which of these produces sound that is sharper?
 (a) a woman's screaming (b) a man screaming
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
20. _____ sound is annoying to hear.
 (a) unpleasant (b) sharp
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
21. The government has banned to use loud speaker without permission to reduce _____.
 (a) noise (b) noise pollution
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
22. Planting of trees reduce air pollution as well as _____ pollution.
 (a) water (b) noise
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
23. Heavy curtains, heavy mature used to reduce _____ in a common hall or in a theatre.
 (a) sound (b) noise
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
24. What kind of sounds do you hear for entertainment?
 (a) music (b) noise
 (c) loud sounds (d) sharp sounds
25. Whistling, clapping, laughing, crying, singing, coughing and sneezing are sound produced by _____.
 (a) piano (b) keyboard
 (c) students (d) all of these

Chapter – 9 [Work and Energy]

Question)

Multiple choice questions:

1. _____ is done when a force moves an object through some distance.
 (a) energy (b) work
 (c) force (d) all of these
2. Mind work such as reading is not a _____.
 (a) task (b) work
 (c) home work (d) none of these
3. Work done depends on the _____.
 (a) energy (b) object
 (c) force applied (d) none of these
4. _____ is the ability to do work.
 (a) energy (b) force
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
5. _____ is the energy an object has because of its motion or its position.
 (a) mechanical energy (b) heat energy
 (c) light energy (d) none of these
6. Energy because of motion is also called _____ energy.
 (a) motion (b) heat
 (c) light (d) all of these

7. Which energy we get by burning of fuels?
 - (a) light
 - (b) heat
 - (c) solar
 - (d) none of these
8. Which energy is used by plants?
 - (a) light
 - (b) heat
 - (c) chemical
 - (d) none of these
9. Electric gadget work because of _____ energy.
 - (a) electrical
 - (b) light
 - (c) sound
 - (d) none of these
10. Which energy is used to cook food?
 - (a) electrical
 - (b) sound
 - (c) heat
 - (d) all of these
11. We use _____ to play cricket.
 - (a) muscular energy
 - (b) chemical energy
 - (c) both (a) and (b)
 - (d) none of these
12. Our main source of energy is the _____.
 - (a) coal
 - (b) petrol
 - (c) wood
 - (d) sun
13. Solar cookers, solar heater and solar panel use energy of the _____.
 - (a) light
 - (b) sun
 - (c) electricity
 - (d) none of these
14. Wood, coal and petroleum are example of a _____.
 - (a) matter
 - (b) fuel.
 - (c) both (a) and (b)
 - (d) none of these
15. Petroleum and natural gas are made in nature from _____.
 - (a) plants
 - (b) animals
 - (c) both (a) and (b)
 - (d) none of these
16. _____ is made in nature from trees that died millions of years ago.
 - (a) petrol
 - (b) diesel
 - (c) coal
 - (d) none of these
17. We get hydroelectricity from _____.
 - (a) raining water
 - (b) flowing water
 - (c) river's sand
 - (d) sea
18. Wind energy is used to generate electricity in a _____.
 - (a) wind mill
 - (b) flour mill
 - (c) rice mill
 - (d) none of these
19. Sources of energy that can be used again and again will never run out.
 - (a) non – renewable energy
 - (b) renewable energy
 - (c) both (a) and (b)
 - (d) none of these
20. Which source of energy is eco – friendly?
 - (a) Sun
 - (b) wind
 - (c) running water
 - (d) all of these
21. Energy obtained from the earth is called _____.
 - (a) geothermal energy
 - (b) tidal energy
 - (c) both (a) and (b)
 - (d) none of these
22. We get tidal energy from _____.
 - (a) sea waves
 - (b) wind
 - (c) sun
 - (d) all of these
23. What is called structure built on rivers to get electricity?
 - (a) dam
 - (b) check dam
 - (c) road
 - (d) none of these
24. We should use _____ efficient gadgets.
 - (a) energy
 - (b) heat
 - (c) both (a) and (b)
 - (d) none of these
25. When force is applied but work is not done?
 - (a) to push a wall
 - (b) to kick a football
 - (c) to catch a cricket ball
 - (d) to ride a bicycle

