

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)**(for 2nd Term)****CLASS: V****SUBJECT: SOCIAL STUDIES****Chapter – 8 [The Earth and Its Moon]**

- Question) Multiple choice questions:
- The Earth is made up of _____ layers.
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3
 - _____ of the Earth's surface covered with water.
(a) two-third (b) three-fourth (c) one-third
 - Crust is _____ km thick under the ocean.
(a) 5 km (b) 4 km (c) 3 km
 - _____ contains iron and magnesium.
(a) mantle (b) crust (c) core
 - Mantle is about _____ km thick.
(a) 1000 (b) 2000 (c) 3000
 - High tides and low tides are caused due to the gravitational pull of _____.
(a) sun (b) earth (c) moon
 - When Moon comes between the earth and the sun then _____ eclipse occurs.
(a) solar (b) lunar (c) none of these
 - Moon reflects the light of _____.
(a) sun (b) its own (c) none of these
 - A _____ eclipse occurs when the earth comes in between the sun and the moon.
(a) solar (b) lunar (c) none of these
 - The curved shape of the Moon is _____.
(a) crescent (b) full moon (c) New moon
 - Core contains the iron in _____ form.
(a) solid (b) molten (c) none of these
 - The first artificial satellite sent to the space by Russia was _____.
(a) Bhaskar (b) Rohini (c) Sputnik
 - _____ the first human to set foot on the moon.
(a) Neil Armstrong (b) Aryabhata (c) C.V. Raman
 - Moon is _____ satellite of the earth.
(a) artificial (b) natural (c) none of these
 - Lunar eclipse is always partial
(a) true (b) false
 - The outer core of the earth creates the _____ field of the earth
(a) magnetic (b) electric (c) solar
 - Apollo II space craft was sent to the moon for the first time in _____.
(a) 1869 (b) 1969 (c) 1950
 - The inner core is _____ than outer core.
(a) hotter (b) colder
 - Sound cannot be heard on moon as there is no _____.
(a) air (b) water (c) none of these
 - Neil Armstrong belonged to _____.
(a) America (b) Japan (c) Africa
 - There are _____ phases of the Moon.
(a) eight (b) nine (c) ten
 - Movements in the Earth's _____ create waves called seismic waves.
(a) crust (b) mantle (c) core
 - The growing shape of the Moon after a new moon is called _____.
(a) waxing (b) waning (c) none of these
 - Full moon starts getting smaller this is called _____.
(a) waxing (b) waning (c) none of them
 - Seismic waves cause _____.
(a) earthquakes (b) cyclones (c) storms

Chapter – 9 [Weather and Climate]

- Question) Multiple choice questions:
- Weather is the _____.
(a) atmospheric condition for a long period of time
(b) the state of the atmosphere over a short period of time
(c) year to year change in the atmosphere

2. The scientific study of weather and climatic conditions is called _____.
(a) psychology (b) meteorology (c) biology
3. Instrument use to measure temperature
(a) barometer (b) thermometer (c) anemometer
4. The two elements of weather and climate are
(a) dew, mist (b) temperature and precipitation
(c) fog, mist
5. Rain gauge is the instrument to measure
(a) rainfall (b) temperature (c) humidity
6. Direction of wind is measured by
(a) thermometer (b) anemometer (c) wind vane
7. _____ can be defined as the weather conditions of a large area for a long period of time
(a) climate (b) season (c) weather
8. _____ is used to measure pressure
(a) Aneroid barometer (b) wind vane (c) thermometer
9. The layer of air surrounding the earth is called _____ climate.
(a) sky (b) atmosphere (c) none of these
10. Very hot summers and very cold winters are called _____ climate.
(a) moderate (b) extreme (c) none of these
11. Places near sea coast have _____ climate.
(a) extreme (b) moderate (c) none of these
12. The climate of a desert is usually _____.
(a) dark and wet (b) wet and cold (c) hot and dry
13. Water vapour in the air is called
(a) lightning (b) humidity (c) temperature
14. Lightning is
(a) energy from sun (b) a loud noise in the atmosphere
(c) an electrical charge released into the atmosphere.
15. Year to year change in the atmosphere is called
(a) weather (b) climate
(c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
16. We can get information about the weather by
(a) newspaper (b) television
(c) internet (d) all of these
17. In which season do we use umbrella?
(a) summer (b) rainy (c) none of these
18. Sunny, cloudy, rainy, windy are types of _____.
(a) day (b) weather (c) climate
19. Information of weather can also be collected through _____.
(a) Satellites (b) school (c) bus stations
20. Weather forecast means _____.
(a) information of future weather (b) a good news about weather
(c) a bad news about weather
21. Thermometer is used to measure weather temperature _____.
(a) clinical thermometer (b) mercury thermometer
(c) none of these
22. Weather of the months May & June is _____.
(a) sunny (b) cloudy (c) sunny & hot
23. Which instrument is used to measure humidity?
(a) thermometer (b) rain gauge (c) hygrometer
24. Which is an ever changing element of environment?
(a) rain (b) wind
(c) weather (d) none of these
25. Description of weather covers a _____ area.
(a) small (b) large
(c) can't say (d) none of these

Chapter – 10 [Climate and Climatic Zones]

Question)

Multiple choice questions:

1. _____ is changing all the time.
(a) climate (b) weather
2. Weather of a place depends upon _____.
(a) Moon (b) Sun (c) both (a) and (b)
3. Place close to the equator have a _____ temperature.
(a) lower (b) higher (c) medium

4. The temperature of a place _____ with height above the sea level.
(a) increases (b) decreases (c) remains same
5. The average weather taken over a long time is called _____.
(a) climate (b) season
6. Thermometer, barometer, rain gauge, wind vane are the instruments that are used in _____.
(a) weather recording (b) making (c) writing
7. The earth is divided into _____ climatic zones.
(a) five (b) four (c) three
8. The torrid zone lies on _____.
(a) only north of the equator (b) either side of the equator
(c) only south of the equator
9. Wind which blows from sea to land are called _____.
(a) off shore wind (b) water wind (c) onshore wind
10. The rays of the sun fall _____ on temperate zone.
(a) vertically (b) hottest (c) moderate
11. The Torrid Zone is the _____ part of the Earth as it receives direct rays of the sun throughout the year.
(a) coldest (b) hottest (c) moderate
12. The driest place on the Earth is the _____.
(a) Atacama desert (b) Thar desert (c) Sahara desert
13. Which of these change frequently
(a) weather (b) climate
14. Which heat zones lies in between the Tropic of cancer and Tropic of capricorn?
(a) Torrid zone (b) Temperate zone (c) Frigid zone
15. Which heat zone lies in between the Tropic of cancer and the Arctic circle?
(a) Torrid zone (b) Temperate zone (c) Frigid zone
16. Which heat zone lies between the Arctic circle and the North Pole and the Antarctic circle and the South pole
(a) Torrid zone (b) Temperate zone (c) Frigid zone
17. Latitude and Altitude of a place determine which of the following climatic elements of a place?
(a) Pressure and wind system (b) Temperature
(c) Rainfall (d) All the above
18. Which of the following places has coldest climate even during summers?
(a) Allahabad (b) Mussoorie (c) Kanpur
19. Which the coldest place in India?
(a) Drass (b) Srinagar
(c) Shillong (d) Bikaner
20. Which of the following states suffers from loo?
(a) Tamil Nadu (b) Uttar Pradesh
(c) Gujarat (d) None of these
21. Which of the following is not an element of weather and climate?
(a) Atmospheric Pressure (b) Temperature
(c) Humidity (d) Altitude
22. Wind generally blow from areas of
(a) Low pressure to high pressure (b) High pressure to low pressure
(c) Low pressure to moderate pressure
23. This is the hottest zone
(a) Torrid zone (b) Temperate zone (c) Frigid zone
24. This is the coldest zone
(a) Torrid zone (b) Temperate zone (c) Frigid zone
25. The study of weather is known as
(a) Biology (b) Meteorology (c) geography

Chapter – 11 [India and Its Neighbouring Countries]

Question)

Multiple choice questions:

1. India is the _____ largest country.
(a) seventh (b) sixth (c) fifth
2. A _____ is a piece of land which has water on three sides.
(a) delta (b) peninsula (c) island
3. India has _____ states.
(a) 25 (b) 27 (c) 29
4. _____ is the largest state.
(a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Bihar (c) Rajasthan
5. _____ is the smallest state.
(a) Goa (b) Odisha (c) Mizoram
6. India has _____ union territories.
(a) 3 (b) 5 (c) 7

7. The capital of Bihar is _____.
(a) Patna (b) Raipur (c) Shimla
8. The famous Sri Pada Mountain, also known as Adam's feet is located in _____.
(a) Sri Lanka (b) Bangladesh (c) Nepal
9. Myanmar shares its border with India in _____.
(a) east (b) west (c) north
10. _____ is known as the Land of 'Thunder Dragon'.
(a) Nepal (b) Bhutan (c) Sri Lanka
11. _____ is known as 'the Pearl of the India ocean'.
(a) Nepal (b) Sri Lanka (c) Bhutan
12. _____ shares its border with the Indian states of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.
(a) Bhutan (b) Bangladesh (c) China
13. The official language of china is _____.
(a) Chinese (b) Cantonese (c) English
14. The capital of Bhutan is _____.
(a) Thimpu (b) Kathmandu (c) Dhaka
15. _____ is the longest river of Sri Lanka.
(a) Padma (b) Mahaweli Ganga (c) Meghna
16. _____ is a land – locked country.
(a) Nepal (b) Bangladesh (c) Bhutan
17. The capital of Andaman and Nicobar island is _____.
(a) Silvasa (b) Port Blair (c) Daman
18. China is located in _____.
(a) Eastern Asia (b) Southern Asia (c) Northern Asia
19. The official religion of Bhutan is _____.
(a) Hinduism (b) Buddhism (c) Sikhism
20. The cash crop of Bangladesh is _____.
(a) Wheat (b) Jute (c) Cotton
21. India is the _____ most populous country.
(a) first (b) second (c) third
22. _____ is the vital industry of China.
(a) animal rearing (b) agriculture (c) none of these
23. River Kosi, Gandak and Karnali belong to _____.
(a) Nepal (b) Pakistan (c) Bhutan
24. A trade requiring skill of hand is called _____.
(a) Handicrafts (b) Farming (c) Textile industry
25. _____ is the highest peak of Myanmar.
(a) Arakan Yoma (b) Tanasrim (c) Victoria

Chapter – 12 [India – Climate]

Question)

Multiple choice questions:

1. The _____ is the first place to receive rain fall.
(a) Malabar Coast (b) Marina Beach (c) None of these
2. India experiences _____ main seasons.
(a) Four (b) Three (c) Two
3. _____ in Rajasthan is the hottest place in India.
(a) Jaipur (b) Jodhpur (c) Jaisalmer
4. Loo are _____ local winds that blow during summer.
(a) hot (b) cold
5. _____ is a local wind that blows in West Bengal.
(a) Kal Baisakhi (b) Mango Shower (c) Loo
6. Temperature _____ with increase in altitude.
(a) decreases (b) increases
7. The _____ of a place is determined on the basis of its temperature, rainfall, atmospheric pressure and direction of wind.
(a) Climate (b) Rainfall (c) Weather
8. The great Himalayan range obstructs the _____ winds from entering India.
(a) hot (b) cold (c) None of these
9. Places situated near the sea have _____ climate.
(a) extreme (b) equable (c) None of these
10. Places far from sea have _____ climate.
(a) extreme (b) moderate (c) None of these
11. Which season extends from March to May?
(a) Summer (b) Rainy (c) Autumn

12. Mango showers occur in _____ during April – May.
 (a) North India (b) South India (c) East India
13. _____ receives highest rainfall.
 (a) Mawsynram (b) Thar Desert (c) Shillong
14. In winter, hilly regions experiences _____.
 (a) Snowfall (b) Rainfall
15. Heavy rainfall causes _____.
 (a) Floods (b) Droughts (c) None of these
16. Which season extends from October to November?
 (a) Rainy (b) Autumn (c) Winter
17. The range of temperature is _____ over the coastal region.
 (a) low (b) high
18. Due to _____ altitude of the Northern part of India, the temperature falls.
 (a) high (b) low (c) none of these
19. Monsoon winds are _____ winds.
 (a) seasonal (b) trade (c) stormy
20. Monsoon winds are divided into _____ branches.
 (a) two (b) three (c) four
21. Himalayan Mountain ranges are situated in the _____ part of India.
 (a) Eastern (b) Northern (c) Southern
22. During summer seasons the average temperature of Central India is about _____.
 (a) 45°C (b) 30°C (c) 20°C
23. The Arabian Sea branch is much _____ than the Bay of Bengal.
 (a) Smaller (b) Larger
24. The Erratic nature of the south-west monsoon causes _____.
 (a) floods (b) drought
25. Winter rainfall occurs in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh from the
 (a) South – West monsoon winds
 (b) North – East monsoon winds
 (c) None of these

Chapter – 13 [India – Climate]

Question)

Multiple choice questions:

1. Forests remain green throughout the year are called _____.
 (a) Deciduous Forests (b) Alpine Forests (c) Evergreen Forests
2. Trees are a source of _____.
 (a) Nitrogen (b) Oxygen (c) Carbon dioxide
3. Forests help in causing _____.
 (a) Floods (b) Droughts (c) Rain
4. Forests help in _____.
 (a) Soil erosion (b) Soil conservation
5. _____ forests are found in Deccan Plateau and Tarai region.
 (a) deciduous (b) tidal (c) evergreen
6. The forests of Ganga delta of West Bengal are called _____.
 (a) Sundarbans (b) Madhubans (c) None of these
7. Teak, Sal, bamboo and rubber trees are grown in _____ forests.
 (a) Thorny scrub (b) Tidal (c) Evergreen
8. Forests help us to maintain _____ balance.
 (a) Ecological (b) Biological (c) Physical
9. Trees of _____ forests have penetrating and widespread roots to collect maximum water.
 (a) Alpine (b) Thorny scrub (c) Deciduous
10. Trees of evergreen forests are often above _____ meter.
 (a) 10 (b) 5 (c) 2
11. Trees of _____ forests have aerial roots.
 (a) tidal (b) alpine (c) thorny scrub
12. Breathing roots of mangrove trees are called _____.
 (a) Pneumatophores (b) Casuarina (c) None of these
13. Flora is referred as
 (a) species of animals (b) species of plants
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these
14. since _____ every year 'Van Mahotsav' is celebrated.
 (a) 1947 (b) 1950 (c) 1952
15. Chipko Movement initiate under the guidance of _____.
 (a) Sarojini Naidu (b) Sundarlal Bahuguna (c) Indira Gandhi

16. A dense collection of trees covering a relatively large area _____.
(a) Vegetation (b) Farming (c) Forests
17. Leaves of _____ trees bear cones.
(a) coniferous (b) deciduous (c) mangrove
18. Afforestation means.
(a) cutting trees (b) planting trees
19. Deforestation means
(a) cutting trees (b) planting trees
20. _____ trees shed their leaves in the dry season.
(a) deciduous (b) evergreen (c) mangrove
21. These are _____ major kinds of forests
(a) 5 (b) 6 (c) 7
22. The percentage of forest cover in India is _____ day by day.
(a) increasing (b) decreasing (c) same
23. Acacia, babul, palm and banyan grow in _____ forests.
(a) thorny scrub (b) deciduous (c) tidal
24. _____ forests are found in Andaman and Nicobar Island.
(a) tidal (b) evergreen rain (c) alpine
25. _____ forests are found in Himalayas.
(a) alpine (b) deciduous (c) evergreen

