

1 (v) Social Studies
Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)
(for 3rd Term)
CLASS: V
SUBJECT: SOCIAL STUDIES

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Chapter – 14

- Question 1) Environment is made up of :
(a) Plants and animals (b) living and non living things (c) both (a) and (b)
- Question 2) _____ constitute non- living things.
(a) Biotic components (b) A biotic components
- Question 3) _____ constitute of living things.
(a) Biotic components (b) A biotic components
- Question 4) Flesh eating animals are called _____.
(a) carnivorous (b) omnivorous (c) Herbivorous
- Question 5) Meat and plant eating animals are called _____.
(a) carnivorous (b) omnivorous (c) herbivorous
- Question 6) Plant eating animals are called _____.
(a) carnivorous (b) omnivorous (c) herbivorous
- Question 7) Melting of _____ will lead to rise in sea level.
(a) deserts (b) glaciers (c) none of these
- Question 8) CFCs get released from _____.
(a) air conditioners (b) television (c) none of these
- Question 9) _____ is an environmental friendly fuel.
(a) CNG (b) diesel (c) petrol
- Question 10) _____ is a green house gas.
(a) carbon dioxide (b) methane (c) all of these
- Question 11) _____ present in the atmosphere prevents harmful ultraviolet rays from entering the Earth's surface.
(a) ozone (b) methane (c) carbon dioxide
- Question 12) _____ is released into the atmosphere when we burn fuel.
(a) oxygen (b) carbon dioxide (c) helium
- Question 13) _____ pollution comes from burning of fuel to run vehicles, from chimneys of factories and power stations.
(a) air pollution (b) water pollution (c) noise pollution
- Question 14) Any sound that is above _____ decibels is harmful for our ears.
(a) 50 (b) 60 (c) 65
- Question 15) Plants use _____ during the process of photosynthesis.
(a) oxygen (b) carbon dioxide (c) methane
- Question 16) Animals breathe out _____.
(a) oxygen (b) carbon dioxide (c) helium
- Question 17) Plants are called _____ producers.
(a) primary (b) secondary (c) both (a) and (b)
- Question 18) Plants need sunlight during the process of _____.
(a) respiration (b) photosynthesis
- Question 19) Pollution is the release of substances in the air, water or soil that are _____ to the environment.
(a) harmful (b) useful (c) none of these
- Question 20) Huge floating mass of ice are called _____.
(a) Glaciers (b) icebergs (c) none of these
- Question 21) The interaction of plants and animals with each other and the abiotic components form an _____.
(a) environment (b) ecosystem (c) atmosphere
- Question 22) _____ are creating large holes in the ozone layer.
(a) carbon dioxide (b) CFCs (c) none of these
- Question 23) Global warming is the _____ in temperature around the world.
(a) decrease (b) increase (c) none of these
- Question 24) to come under water is _____.
(a) submerge (b) swimming (c) none of these
- Question 25) Planting more trees will reduce air pollution _____.
(a) True (b) False

Chapter – 15

- Question 1) Earthquakes are caused due to the collision of _____.
(a) core (b) tectonic plants (c) crust
- Question 2) Tsunami occurs due to underwater _____.
(a) earthquakes (b) cyclones (c) droughts
- Question 3) Active volcanoes erupt _____.
(a) every day (b) once in two years (c) frequently
- Question 4) Cylones have a wind speed of nearly _____.
(a) 200km/hr (b) 300km/hr (c) 150km/hr
- Question 5) Rain water harvesting should be practiced to prevent _____.
(a) droughts (b) floods (c) earthquakes
- Question 6) Sleeping volcanoes have not erupted for _____ years
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 50

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- Question 7) Excessive rainfall is the cause of _____.
 (a) droughts (b) floods (c) deforestation
- Question 8) The crust is made up of a number of plates called _____ plates.
 (a) core (b) tectonic (c) mantle
- Question 9) Volcanic eruptions occur when the pressure inside the earth _____.
 (a) increases (b) decreases (c) none of these
- Question 10) Dormant volcanoes are also called _____ volcanoes.
 (a) sleeping (b) extinct (c) none of these
- Question 11) Melting of glaciers may cause _____.
 (a) drought (b) floods (c) global warming
- Question 12) When water from dam is released, it results into _____ foods.
 (a) natural (b) man-made (c) none of these
- Question 13) Very strong and violent windstorm moving in a spiral is called a _____.
 (a) Thunder storm (b) cyclones (c) droughts
- Question 14) to move somewhere safe means _____.
 (a) evacuate (b) vacate (c) collide
- Question 15) leave a place means _____.
 (a) collide (b) vacate (c) devastation
- Question 16) clash with each other means _____.
 (a) collide (b) evacuate (c) stable
- Question 17) Severe loss and damage means _____.
 (a) collide (b) devastation (c) vacate
- Question 18) We can control _____ disasters.
 (a) natural (b) man-made (c) none of these
- Question 19) Land slides are also known as landslips.
 (a) True (b) False
- Question 20) Cyclones are strong enough to uproot trees.
 (a) True (b) False
- Question 21) Series of gigantic waves hit the sea shore during _____.
 (a) tsunami (b) floods (c) earthquake
- Question 22) There are _____ types of volcanoes.
 (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3
- Question 23) The _____ is the thinnest layer of lithosphere.
 (a) crust (b) core (c) mantle
- Question 24) _____ is the movement of a mass of rock, debris or earth down a slope due to gravity.
 (a) earthquakes (b) Landslides (c) cyclones
- Question 25) Cyclones are common in _____ areas.
 (a) plain (b) coastal (c) hilly

Chapter – 16

- Question 1) _____ resources are naturally found on the earth.
 (a) artificial (b) natural (c) none of these
- Question 2) Carbon emission means _____.
 (a) consumption of carbon from the atmosphere
 (b) release of carbon into the atmosphere
 (c) none of these
- Question 3) _____ is the energy obtained from the Sun.
 (a) solar energy (b) chemical energy (c) none of these
- Question 4) Fossil fuel is also known as _____.
 (a) renewable resources (b) non-renewable resources (c) none of these
- Question 5) Petroleum is also known as crude oil.
 (a) True (b) False
- Question 6) Wind energy is the renewable source of energy.
 (a) True (b) False
- Question 7) _____ energy is used to rotate turbines in the barrage to generate electricity.
 (a) Tidal (b) Solar (c) Wind
- Question 8) 3R means _____.
 (a) Reduce, Reuse and Recycle (b) Regerate, Reduce, Replicate (c) none of these
- Question 9) _____ is electricity that is made by the movement of water.
 (a) hydroelectricity (b) solar electricity (c) none of these
- Question 10) Carbon emission in renewable energy resources is very _____.
 (a) low (b) high (c) none of these
- Question 11) _____ energy is used in drying crops.
 (a) biomass (b) geothermal (c) none of these
- Question 12) _____ is used for sailing boats.
 (a) tidal energy (b) wind energy (c) solar energy
- Question 13) _____ are caused by the gravitational pull of the Sun and the Moon.
 (a) waves (b) floods (c) tides
- Question 14) The largest source of energy for the generation of electricity world wide is _____.
 (a) water (b) Sun (c) coal
- Question 15) The ultimate source of energy for all living organisms is _____.
 (a) Sun (b) Water (c) wind
- Question 16) _____ are built on rivers to produce electricity.
 (a) Dams (b) Bridges (c) none of these
- Question 17) All of these are called biomass _____.
 (a) animals and plant matter (b) soil and plants (c) hills and mountains

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- Question 18) _____ are also known as hydroelectric projects.
 (a) coal (b) Dams (c) Bridges
- Question 19) _____ supply more than 90 percent of the world current energy requirements.
 (a) Fossil fuels (b) Sun (c) Water
- Question 20) _____ have the largest recorded natural gas reserves.
 (a) Japan, China & Bangladesh (b) Russia, Iran (c) none of these
- Question 21) Biogas is produced from _____.
 (a) sun (b) water (c) animal dung
- Question 22) Return something to its earliest condition is called _____.
 (a) replenish (b) change (c) interchange
- Question 23) The process of heat processing a liquid or a food to kill pathogenic bacteria to make the food safe to eat is called _____.
 (a) pasteurization (b) boiling (c) drying
- Question 24) We need to understand that our natural resources are _____.
 (a) unlimited (b) limited (c) none of these
- Question 25) The force of wind used to run _____.
 (a) windmills (b) turbines (c) none of these

Chapter – 17

- Question 1) Management of the land and environment to produce food is called _____.
 (a) farming (b) crop (c) agriculture
- Question 2) India has _____ major types of soils.
 (a) 4 (b) 5 (c) 6
- Question 3) The most fertile soil is _____ soil
 (a) alluvial (b) red (c) laterite
- Question 4) _____ soil forms by the breaking of black volcanic lava.
 (a) alluvial (b) black (c) red
- Question 5) This soil is also known as regur
 (a) red soil (b) black soil (c) alluvial soil
- Question 6) The colour of the red soil is brick red, due to the presence of _____.
 (a) sulphur dioxide (b) iron oxide (c) none of these
- Question 7) Soil suitable for the cultivation of cashew nuts, coffee and rubber is _____.
 (a) laterite soil (b) alluvial soil (c) red soil
- Question 8) _____ soil is suitable for the cultivation of tea, coffee and fruit.
 (a) red (b) mountain (c) none of these
- Question 9) India has _____ cropping seasons.
 (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4
- Question 10) On the basis of utility, crops can be of _____ types
 (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4
- Question 11) _____ is the staple food of India
 (a) Rice (b) pulses (c) none of these
- Question 12) Staple food for northern Indian people is _____.
 (a) wheat (b) millet (c) pulses
- Question 13) _____ is the largest producer of rice and jute.
 (a) Tamil Nadu (b) West Bengal (c) Punjab
- Question 14) In _____ cotton is grown as Rabi as well as Kharif crops.
 (a) Punjab (b) Tamil Nadu (c) Haryana
- Question 15) _____ is called as the "Wheat basket of India"
 (a) Punjab (b) Uttar Pradesh (c) Tamil Nadu
- Question 16) _____ seasons is between June and October.
 (a) Kharif (b) Rabi (c) none of these
- Question 17) _____ season is between November and March
 (a) Kharif (b) Rabi (c) none of these
- Question 18) Tea and coffee are _____ crops.
 (a) food (b) cash (c) beverage
- Question 19) _____ is also known as the 'golden fibre'.
 (a) Jute (b) Cotton (c) none of these
- Question 20) Cotton is largely grown in the _____.
 (a) coastal plains (b) Deccan Plateau (c) none of these
- Question 21) _____ is mainly grown in the hilly areas of Kerala.
 (a) Rubber (b) Sugar Cane (c) rice
- Question 22) _____ is not suitable for agriculture.
 (a) Red soil (b) desert soil (c) mountain soil
- Question 23) Jowar is cultivated in parts of _____.
 (a) Karnataka (b) Andhra Pradesh (c) both (a) and (b)
- Question 24) The major cash crops cultivated in India are _____.
 (a) cotton (b) sugar cane (c) both (a) and (b)
- Question 25) _____ is the second largest producer of tea after Assam.
 (a) West Bengal (b) Jammu & Kashmir (c) none of these

Chapter – 18

- Question 1) Where the creation of products and services is home-based is called _____ industry.
 (a) cottage (b) small-scale (c) large-scale
- Question 2) _____ based industries depend on agricultures
 (a) Agro (b) Animal (c) Forest
- Question 3) Sewing, lace making and wall hangings manufacturing are the examples of _____
 (a) large-scale industry (b) cottage industry (c) none of these
- Question 4) Large-scale industries have been divided into _____ groups.
 (a) three (b) four (c) five
- Question 5) The art of rearing silk works for silk production is called _____
 (a) epiculture (b) sericulture (c) none of these
- Question 6) Economic development of any country depends on _____
 (a) industries (b) farming (c) both (a) and (b)
- Question 7) Paper and timber are parts of agro-based industry.
 (a) True (b) False
- Question 8) Ship-building industries are located in _____
 (a) Kolkata (b) Kochi & Mumbai (c) both (a) and (b)
- Question 9) The coastal regions of _____ produce the bulk of salt.
 (a) Gujarat and Tamil Nadu (b) Goa and Maharashtra (c) none of these
- Question 10) Fibre made from the husk of coconut is called _____
 (a) coir (b) thread (c) none of these
- Question 11) Distribution of industry all over India is _____
 (a) even (b) uneven (c) none of these
- Question 12) In India iron and steel industries located in _____
 (a) Jamshedpur, Durgapur (b) Barauni and Trombay (c) Lucknow and Madurai
- Question 13) Ahmedabad, Kanpur, Lucknow and Kolkata famous for _____ industry
 (a) cotton textile (b) silk (c) Jute
- Question 14) _____ in India provides employment to around 35 percent of people.
 (a) Cottage industry (b) small-scale industry (c) large-scale industry
- Question 15) A base material that is used to make something else is called _____
 (a) ready material (b) raw material (c) none of these
- Question 16) _____ industry is located in Kolkata and Assam.
 (a) Jute (b) silk (c) iron and steel
- Question 17) Haldia and Vadodara are famous for _____ industry.
 (a) iron and steel (b) cotton textile (c) petrochemical
- Question 18) Mysuru and Bengaluru are famous for _____ industry.
 (a) jute (b) silk (c) ship building
- Question 19) small-scale industries employs _____
 (a) hired labour (b) family members (c) none of these
- Question 20) Tamil Nadu has _____ metal industries
 (a) copper (b) aluminum (c) lead
- Question 21) Oil refineries in Uttar Pradesh are located in _____
 (a) Kanpur and Allahabad (b) Mathura and Barauni (c) none of these
- Question 22) Development of industries promotes _____
 (a) urbanisation (b) ruralisation (c) none of these
- Question 23) _____ increases job opportunities for many.
 (a) Industrialisation (b) Farming (c) None of these
- Question 24) _____ based industries include paper, plywood and resins etc.
 (a) Forest (b) Animal (c) Mineral
- Question 25) India is one of the _____ industrialised countries.
 (a) top ten (b) top most (c) top twenty

