

SOCIAL STUDIES QUESTION BANK 2026-27

STD 5

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT 1 PORTION

Ch-5 Greenland: The Land of Ice and Snow

A. Tick the correct option:-

1. Much of Greenland is covered by a massive layer of ice. What is this called?
A) An Iceberg
B) A Glacier
C) An Ice Sheet
2. During the summer in Northern Greenland, the sun doesn't set for several weeks. This phenomenon is known as:
A) The Northern Lights
B) The Solar Eclipse
C) The Midnight Sun
3. Which indigenous group of people has lived in Greenland for thousands of years?
A) The Maya
B) The Inuit
C) The Bedouin

B. Fill in the blanks:-

1. Greenland is the world's largest island.
2. Huge floating pieces of ice are called icebergs.
3. The dome-shaped house made of snow is called an igloo.

C. Write True or False :-

1. Greenland has a hot climate. (**False**)

2. Inuits depend on fishing and hunting. **(True)**

3. Greenland has many forests. **(False)**

D. Define

1. **Iceberg** – Huge mass of ice floating in the sea water / ocean is called iceberg.

2. **Parka** – Jacket with a hood to cover the head is called parka.

3. **Tou Pig** – A tent made of animal skin is called tou pig.

4. **Umiak** – Broad boat that can carry many people is called umiak.

5. **Blubber** – Fat of animals like whale, seal, etc. is called blubber.

6. **Harpoon** – A spear with a long rope attached to it is called harpoon.

7. **Greenland** – The world's largest island, covered mostly with ice and snow.

8. **Arctic Region** – The cold northernmost part of the Earth.

9. **Inuit** – The native people living in Greenland and other Arctic regions.

10. **Igloo** – A house made of blocks of snow used by the Inuit people.

E. Answer the following questions

Q1. Describe the climate of Greenland.

A: The climate of Greenland is very cold throughout the year.

Q2. What are the main occupations of the people of Greenland?

A: Hunting and fishing are the main occupations of the people of Greenland.

Q3. What are icebergs?

A: The floating mass of ice in the sea are called icebergs.

Q4. How do Eskimos depend on animals?

A: (i) Boats called kayaks are made of seal skin.

ii. The fat or blubber of seals and whales is burnt to give heat and light.

- ii. The seal and reindeer provide meat to eat and their skins are used for making clothes, boats and tents.

Q5. What do the Eskimos wear during the winter season?

A: The Eskimos wear jackets with hoods lined with fur. Such a jacket is called a parka.

Q6. What modern changes have taken place in the lifestyle of Eskimos?

A: The life of Eskimos has undergone many changes in recent times:

- i. Eskimos today use motorized sledges called skidoos for transport.
- ii. They use motorboats for fishing.
- iii. There are good roads and a fine network communication.
- iv. School, colleges and hospitals have been opened.

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Q7. What do the people of Greenland wear to keep warm?

A. They wear thick woollen and fur clothes.

Q8. What animals are found in Greenland?

A. Polar bears, seals, whales, and reindeer are found in Greenland.

F. Match the following

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Coastline of Greenland | (a) vegetation (3) |
| 2. Eric the Red | (b) boats (4) |
| 3. Mosses | (c) 39, 330 (1) |
| 4. Kayaks | (d) Norse Explorer (2) |

Case Study-Based Questions:-

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions.

Greenland is the world's largest island. Most of Greenland is covered with a thick sheet of ice throughout the year. The weather is extremely cold, and only a small part of the land is suitable for people to live. The Inuit are the native people of Greenland. They depend on fishing and hunting for their livelihood. During summer, the days are very long, while in winter, the nights are much longer.

1. Why is Greenland called the "Land of Ice and Snow"?

a) It has many deserts.

b) Most of the island is covered with ice and snow.

c) It receives heavy rainfall throughout the year.

d) It has many forests.

Answer: b) Most of the island is covered with ice and snow.

2. Who are the native people of Greenland?

a) Maasai

b) Inuit

c) Bedouins

d) Sherpas

Answer: b) Inuit

3. What is the main occupation of the Inuit people?

a) Farming and mining

b) Fishing and hunting

c) Tea plantation

d) Manufacturing

Answer: b) Fishing and hunting

4. What happens during the summer season in Greenland?

a) The nights become longer.

b) There is continuous rainfall.

c) The days become very long.

d) Snowfall stops completely.

Answer: c) The days become very long.

Ch-12 The Age of Machines

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. Where did the Industrial Revolution begin?

a) USA

b) England

c) India

d) Germany

2. Which metal is harder than copper and bronze?

a) Gold

b) Silver

c) Iron

d) Aluminum

3. Benjamin Franklin used which of these to prove lightning was electricity?

a) A balloon

b) A kite and a key

c) A metal rod

d) A battery

Fill in the Blanks

1. The Industrial Revolution began in the **eighteenth** century.

2. Coal and petroleum take **millions** of years to form.

3. **Iron** was used to make tools like axes, ploughs, and shovels.

4. Solar, wind, and **biogas** are examples of alternative energy.

Write True or False

1. Handmade goods are a hallmark of the Industrial Revolution. (**False**)

2. Benjamin Franklin got a strong shock during his experiment. (**True**)

3. We have unlimited reserves of coal and petroleum. (**False**)

Define:-

1. **Industrial revolution** – Change from handmade goods to machine made goods is called industrial revolution.

2. **Petroleum:** A thick, dark liquid found deep underground that is used to make fuels like petrol and diesel.

3. **Electricity:** A form of energy that flows through wires to power our lights, fans, and electronic gadgets.

4. **Steam Engine:** An engine that uses the power of boiling water (steam) to move heavy machinery or pull trains.
5. **Mass Production:** A way of making a very large number of the same item quickly and cheaply using machines in factories.

Answer the following questions:-

Q1. Why is the discovery of iron very important?

A. Iron is harder than copper and bronze. Tools like axes, ploughs and shovels were made from it. It was easier to plough land with these tools.

Q2. What was the Industrial Revolution?

A. The Industrial Revolution began in England in eighteenth century. The change from handmade goods to machine made goods is known as Industrial Revolution.

Q3. Why should we use coal and petroleum carefully?

A. Coal and petroleum should be used carefully because it takes millions of years to form and we have limited reserves of coal.

Q4. How did Benjamin Franklin prove that lightning was electricity?

A. To prove this, that lightning was electricity Benjamin Franklin flew a kite in a thunderstorm. He attached a piece of wire to the kite and a metal key at the other end of the thread. When there was a flash of lightning, he touched the metal key. He got a strong shock. This proved that lightning was electricity.

Q5. Name three alternative sources of energy.

A. Solar energy, Biogas and wind energy are three alternative sources of energy.

Q6. Why should we use fossil fuels carefully?

Ans: Because they are limited in nature and take millions of years to form.

Q7. What happened when Benjamin Franklin touched the metal key?

Ans: He received a strong shock, which proved that lightning is a form of electricity.

Match the following:-

Column A	Column B
1. Iron	a. Harder than Bronze (1)
2. Industrial Revolution	b. Proved lightning is electricity (4)
3. Solar Energy	c. Eighteenth Century (2)
4. Benjamin Franklin	d.. Alternative source (3)

Case Study-Based Questions

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Mass production is the process of making a large number of the same product in a factory. Machines and assembly lines help workers produce goods quickly and efficiently. Mass production reduces the time taken to make products and lowers their cost. It also makes items such as cars, clothes, toys, and electronic goods available to more people.

Choose the correct answer. (✓) Tick the correct option.)

1. What is mass production?

- ☒ A. Making a large number of the same product
- ☐ B. Making only one product by hand
- ☐ C. Repairing old machines

2. Where does mass production usually take place?

- ☐ A. On farms
- ☒ B. In factories
- ☐ C. In forests

3. What helps workers produce goods quickly?

- ☐ A. Horses and carts
- ☒ B. Machines and assembly lines
- ☐ C. Fishing boats

4. One advantage of mass production is that it _____.

- ☐ A. increases the cost of products
- ☒ B. makes products cheaper and available to more people
- ☐ C. stops the use of machines

Ch-14: The Birth of the United Nations

1. Multiple Choice Questions

1. When was the United Nations officially formed?

(a) 1940 (b) **1945** (c) 1950

2. Which document laid the foundation of the UN?

(a) Atlantic Charter (b) Treaty of Versailles (c) **UN Charter**

3. The UN promotes:

(a) Racism (b) **Global Cooperation** (c) Wars

4. What does the UN flag show?

(a) **A map of the world surrounded by olive branches** (b) A globe and an eagle (c) A dove

5. The UN was formed to save future generations from:

(a) Hunger (b) Poverty (c) **War**

2. Fill in the Blanks

1. The headquarters of the UN is located in New York, USA.
2. The UN replaced the League of Nations.
3. The UN Charter was signed in San Francisco.
4. The UN Charter was signed by 50 member countries in 1945.
5. The UN is an organisation of independence nations.
6. The UN encourages human rights and freedom for all.

3. Write True or False

1. World War I broke out in 1918. — False
2. The Industrial Revolution had started in England. — True
3. The headquarters of the UN is in Washington D.C. — False
4. The flag of the UN has a World Map surrounded by Olive Branches. — True
5. The UN was established to encourage war between countries. — False
6. The League of Nations existed before the UN. — True
7. The UN flag has a sword in the centre. — False
8. The Olive branches on the UN flag stand for peace. — True
9. The UN was formed after World War I. — False
10. October 24 is celebrated as UN Day. — True

4. Match the Following

Column A

Column B

1. United Nations Day (a) Second World War (6)
2. UN Headquarters (b) Olive branches and World Map (5)
3. Year UN was formed (c) Founding document of UN (4)
4. UN Charter (d) 1945 (3)
5. UN Flag (e) New York (2)
6. UN formed after (f) 24th October (1)

5. Define the Following

1. **United Nations (UN):** An international organisation formed in 1945 to maintain peace, security and cooperation among countries.
2. **League of Nations:** The international body formed after World War I to maintain peace which was later replaced by UN.
3. **UN Charter:** The main document that contains the rules, aims and structure of the United Nations.
4. **Peacekeeping Forces:** Specially trained UN soldiers sent to maintain peace in areas of conflict.
5. **Olive Branches:** A symbol of peace used on the UN Flag.
6. **Permanent Members:** The five countries (USA, UK, France, Russia, China) that always have a seat on the UN Security Council.
7. **Atlantic Charter:** A statement made during World War II by the Allied nations outlining their vision for peace, which inspired the creation of the UN.
8. **UN Day:** Celebrated on 24th October every year to mark the founding of the United Nations.
9. **Colonies:** Countries or territories controlled by another country, which the UN helped to gain independence.
10. **Global peace:** The main goal of the United Nations where nations live without war or conflict

6. Answer the following questions:-

Q1. Who coined the term 'United Nations'?

A. The name United Nations was coined by President Roosevelt of the USA.

Q2. Name the countries that have been given the veto power by the UN.

A. The countries that received the veto power were- the United States, United Kingdom, France, the Soviet Union/(Now Russia) and China.

Q3. List the objectives of the UN.

A. The main objectives of the UN are:

- (i) To maintain international peace and security.
- (ii) To develop friendly relations among the nations.
- (iii) To improve the conditions of the people of the world peacefully.

Q4. List the main principles of the UN.

A. The principles are as follows:

- (i) All the member countries should respect the sovereignty and rights of each other.
- (ii) Threats and the use of force should be avoided.
- (iii) Only peaceful means should be used to settle disagreements.

Q5. Which values are cherished by the United Nations?

A. The United Nations has cherished universal values like freedom, social progress, equal rights, human values, and dignity.

Q6. How many countries are the members of UN now?

A. The UN has 193 countries as members.

Q7. Where and when was the UN Charter signed?

A: The UN Charter was signed by representatives of 50 countries on June 26, 1945, in San Francisco, USA.

Q8. What are the universal values cherished by the UN?

A: The UN cherishes values such as freedom, social progress, equal rights, human dignity, and global cooperation.

7. Case Study Based Questions

Read the passage and answer the following questions:-

The Second World War caused great destruction and loss of life. After the war ended in 1945, many countries decided to work together to prevent future wars and promote peace. As a result, the United Nations (UN) was formed on 24 October 1945. The UN aims to maintain international peace and security, protect human rights, provide humanitarian aid, and encourage friendly relations among nations. Today, almost every country in the world is a member of the United Nations.

Answer the following questions:

1. Why was the United Nations formed?

A. To start more wars

B. To maintain peace and prevent wars 

C. To increase trade only

2. In which year was the United Nations established?

A. 1939

B. 1945 

C. 1950

3. Which of the following is one of the main aims of the UN?

A. To encourage fighting between countries

B. To protect human rights 

C. To collect taxes from all countries

4. On which date is United Nations Day celebrated?

A. 15 August

B. 24 October 

C. 26 January