

Work Book History (Answer Key)

Ch-2

W.B (pp- 18,19)

1. Define hunter gatherers.

A: A member of a nomadic people who live chiefly by hunting and fishing, and harvesting wild food

2. Something that is to be eaten is called **food**.

3. Why was the gathering plant produce an important means of obtaining food? **As they needed to find out which plants or plant parts could be eaten as many can be poisonous.**

4. People, who had to go in search of food are called **nomads**.

5. Hunters had to follow the movements of animals. Why? **Animals moved from one place to the other either in search of prey or grass and leaves.**

6. Define perennial. **With water throughout the years.**

Fill in the blanks: (W.B Page – 19)

1. Stone tools were used to cut **_meat and bone_**.

2. Animal skin was used as **clothes**.

3. Tiny tools with handles of bone or wood were used to make **spears and arrows** .

4. Why did the hunter gatherers travel from place to place ? In what ways are these similar to/different from the reasons for which we travel today?

Ans: In search of food, shelter, availability of better conditions for the growth of crops.

Nowadays the purpose of travelling is also somewhat same. Moreover we travel even for fun and explore new places.

5. What tools would you use for cutting fruit today? What would they be made of?

(NCERT) N.B

Ans: Knife, Scissor, blade etc. They would be made of steel, iron, copper

W.B (pp- 19)

1. Some stone tools were discarded. Why? **As they were not perfect, chips of waste stone left behind at the sites available.**

2. Define habitation. **The fact of living in a particular place.**

3. Why were the sites located near the source of water? **As water was very essential in carrying out the day to day life , all sorts of necessities.**

4. What were the factory sites? **Places where stone was found and where people made tools.**

5. Hunter gatherers chose to live in caves and rock shelters because **___ it gave them protection from wild animals and natural calamities.**

6. What was the stone on stone technique? **The pebble from which the tool was to be made (also called the core) was held in one hand. Another stone, which was used as a hammer was held in the other hand. The second stone was used to strike off flakes from the first, till the required shape was obtained.**

W.B (pp-20)

1. Define core. **The part of something that is central to its existence or character.**
2. What findings in Kurnool suggest that early people were familiar with fire? **Traces of ash.**
3. How did these people use fire? . **Fire could have been used for many things: as a source of light, to cook meat, and to scare away animals.**
4. Grasslands developed around **12,000** years ago.
5. Food Habits of animals and their breeding seasons were closely followed by the people in the past. Why? **It is likely that this helped people to start thinking about herding and rearing these animals themselves. Fishing also became important.**
6. Earliest period in history was called **Paleolithic**

W.B (pp 20,21)

1. Early people painted on the **walls** of caves.
2. Did men and women do the same tasks together? **However, there are at least two possibilities. It is likely that both men and women may have done many of these**
3. **things together. It is also possible that some tasks were done only by women and others only by men. And again, there could have been different practices in different parts of the subcontinent.**
4. In Hungsi **Paleolithic** sites have been found.
5. What are habitation –cum factory sites? **At some sites, a large number of tools, used for all sorts of activities, were found. These were probably habitation-cum factory sites.**
6. In Hungsi, tools were made of **stone**
7. Was a wild form of cattle in France **aurochs**

(W.B pp- 21,22)

Multiple choice questions :

1. In how many periods is Paleolithic Age sub-divided **3**
2. Fire was discovered in **Palaeolithic Age**.
3. Agriculture began in the **Neolithic Age**.
4. Wood was used to **make huts**.

Fill in the blanks:

1. We know about people who lived in the subcontinent as early as **2 million** years ago.
2. The Mesolithic period is between **12,000 to 10,000 years ago**.
3. Traces of ash found at **Kurnool** in AP indicate the use of fire by early man.
4. Bhimbetka in MP is famous for **habitation sites**.

5. Colours used in the paintings were made from minerals like **ochre, iron ore** and **_charcoal**.

True/False:

1. Hunting was an easy task in the past. **F**
2. Major portion of human history is from the paleolithic period. **T**
3. Men of old stone age practised agriculture. **F**
4. Some of the habitation cum factory sites were close to the springs. **T**
5. Cave painting site in France has been discovered recently. **F**

Short Answers

1. How were stone tools made? **A) Stone on stone technique b) Pressure flaking**
2. Why did the the people living in the caves paint the walls? **As a record of their lives**
3. What are the important features of the paintings drawn on the rock shelters of a Bhimbetka? **As they were the habitation sites**
4. What was the first step in man's advancement? **Hunting gathering**
5. Differentiate between Paleolithic and Mesolithic Age. **Palaeolithic- old stone age Mesolithic- middle stone age**

Ch-3

W.B (pp-29, 30)

1. Where does our food come from? **Animals, plants**
2. **Rice** requires more water to grow.
3. **Wheat** and **barley** require less water to grow.
4. Mention any three observations made by early people.
Men, women and children probably observed several things: the places where edible plants were found, how seeds broke off stalks, fell on the ground, and new plants sprouted from them. Perhaps they began looking after plants — protecting them from birds and animals so that they could grow and the seeds could ripen. In this way people became farmers.
5. Probably **wild ancestor of the dog** was the first animal to be tamed.

(pp- 30)

1. Name the animals that lived close to human settlements in the early ages. **Sheep ,goat ,cattle ,pigs**
2. Define: a) Domestication: **Taming of animals for the personel use of humans**
b) Herders: **The people reared animals like sheep, cow, pig, dog and even protected them from the attacks of other wild animals**

W.B (pp- 30)

1. Give reason : People had to stay at one place for long because **When people began growing plants, it meant that they had to stay in the same place for a long time**

looking after the plants, watering, weeding, driving away animals and birds till the grain ripened. And then, the grain had to be used carefully

2. We get **food** and **skin** from animals.
3. Why were the animals used as a store of food? **Animals multiply naturally. Besides, if they are looked after carefully, they provide milk, which is an important source of food, and meat, whenever required. In other words, animals that are reared can be used as a 'store' of food.**
4. Scientists study remains of **burnt grains** and **bones** to find out settlements.

5. The remains of **_burnt grains_** are the existing finds.
6. Why were the animals looked after carefully? **Animals multiply naturally. Besides, if they are looked after carefully, they provide milk, which is an important source of food, and meat, whenever required. In other words, animals that are reared can be used as a 'store' of food.**

W.B (pp-31)

1. In **Burzahom** people built pit houses.
2. What do houses provide us? **Shelter and safety**
3. Stone tools found at various sites are from the **_Palaeolithic_** period.
4. Define Neolithic.: **New stone Age**
5. Name 2 common tools found from many sites.
6. Pots were used for **_storing grains_**
7. The grains used as diet by the people **rice, wheat , barley_**.

W.B (pp 31,32)

1. What are tribes? **Usually two to three generations live together in small settlements or villages. Most families are related to one another and groups such families form a tribe.**
2. What occupations were followed by the tribal people? **Members of a tribe follow occupations such as hunting, gathering, farming, herding and fishing.**
3. **_Mehrgarh_** was an important route to Iran.
4. What is unique about Mehrgarh? **Mehrgarh was probably one of the places where women and men learnt to grow barley and wheat, and rear sheep and goats for the first time in this area. It is one of the earliest villages that we know about.**
5. List the findings from the Mehrgarh site. **Archaeologists who excavated the site found**
6. **evidence of many kinds of animal bones from the earliest levels. These included bones of wild animals such as the deer and pig. In later levels, they found more bones of sheep and goat, and in still later levels, cattle bones are most common, suggesting that this was the animal that was generally kept by the people. Other finds at Mehrgarh include remains of square or rectangular houses. Each house had four or more compartments, some of which may have been used for storage.**
7. What is the distinctive feature of a village? **Most people here are engaged in food production**

W.B (pp- 32)

1. The houses in Mehrgarh were **square_ or rectangular_**.
2. What were the religious beliefs of the people in Mehrgarh? **When people die, their relatives and friends generally pay respect to them. People look after them, perhaps in the belief that there is some form of life after death.**
3. Define burial. **Cremation of people after their death**
4. Why were the dead persons buried with goats? **Probably meant to serve as food in the next world.**

Writing Task: (W.B pp- 32)

1. **_Daojali Hading_** is a site near the Brahmaputra Valley.
2. Name the tools found at this site. **Here stone tools, including mortars and pestles,**
3. **have been found.**
4. What do these tools indicate? **These indicate that people were probably growing grain and preparing food from it.**

5. Define fossil wood. (**ancient wood that has hardened into stone**), and pottery.
6. **Jadeite**, a stone was brought from China.
7. **Catal Huyuk** is a Neolithic site found in Turkey.
8. How were the things carried from one place to another in the early days? **There were no carts — most things would have been carried on the backs of pack animals such as cattle or by people.**

Writing Task: **W.B** (pp- 33,34)

Multiple choice question:

1. Domestication began about **12,000 years ago**.
2. It was used as food, gift and seed
 - a) Animal b) **Grain** c) Wood d) Bone
3. Burzahom is a present day ___**Kashmir**__.

Fill in the blanks:

1. Mehrgarh is in present day **_Rajasthan_**.
2. Several burial sites have been found at **Mehrgarh_**.
3. **Jadeite_** is a stone brought from China.
4. Catal Huyuk is a famous ___**Neolithic_** site in Turkey.

True/False:

1. The early man transformed from food producer to food gatherer. **F**
2. Millets have been found at Hallur. **T**
3. Chirand is a site in Kashmir. **F**
4. People in Burzahom lived in rectangular houses. **F**
5. The eldest member of the tribe was made the leader of the group. **T**
6. People in the Neolithic Age liked to live in community. **T**

(W.B- pp- 35,36)

Short Answers (N.B)

1. What findings suggest that people kept animals? **Animal bones**
2. How did the early people become farmers? **Men, women and children probably observed several things: the places where edible plants were found, how seeds broke off stalks, fell on the ground, and new plants sprouted from them. Perhaps they began looking after plants — protecting them from birds and animals so that they could grow and the seeds could ripen. In this way people became farmers.**
3. How did the life change with the beginning of agriculture? **Settlement came among the people**
4. What is a village? **A group of houses and associated buildings, larger than a hamlet and smaller than a town, situated in a rural area.**
5. How were the dead treated in the early traditions? **With respect and were buried with goats probably as a means to provide food after death.**

(W.B –pp- 37)

Long Answers (N.B)

1. How did the people select plants and animals for domestication? **Very often, plants and animals that are tended by people become different from wild plants and animals. This is because people select plants and animals for domestication. For example, they select**

those plants and animals that are not prone to disease. They also select plants that yield large-size grain, and have strong stalks, capable of bearing the weight of the ripe grain. Seeds from selected plants are preserved and sown to ensure that new plants (and seeds) will have the same qualities. Amongst animals, those that are relatively gentle are selected for breeding. As a result, gradually, domesticated animals and plants become different from wild animals and plants. For example, the teeth and horns of wild animals are usually much larger than those of domesticated animals.

2. Write some points about the customs and practices of Neolithic Period. Stone tools have been found from many sites as well. Many of these are different from the earlier Palaeolithic tools and that is why they are called Neolithic. These include tools that were polished to give a fine cutting edge, and mortars and pestles used for grinding grain and other plant produce. Mortars and pestles are used for grinding grain even today, several thousand years later. At the same time, tools of the Palaeolithic types continued to be made and used, and remember, some tools were also made of bone.

3. How do archaeologists come to know that evidences found are of later or earlier times? (NCERT) Archaeologists have found traces of huts or houses at some sites. For instance, in Burzahom (in present-day Kashmir) people built pit-houses, which were dug into the ground, with steps leading into them. These may have provided shelter in cold weather. Archaeologists have also found cooking hearths both inside and outside the huts, which suggests that, depending on the weather, people could cook food either indoors or outdoors.

4. Write about the social life of the tribes. Members of a tribe follow occupations such as hunting, gathering, farming, herding and fishing. Usually, women do most of the agricultural work, including preparing the ground, sowing seeds, looking after the growing plants and harvesting grain. Children often look after plants, driving away animals and birds that might eat them. Women also thresh, husk, and grind grain. Men usually lead large herds of animals in search of pasture. Children often look after small flocks. The cleaning of animals and milking, is done by both men and women. Both women and men make pots, baskets, tools and huts. They also take part in singing, dancing and decorating their huts.