

His On the Trail of the Earliest People

<1M>

1.Match the following:

- | A | B |
|-----------------------|---|
| A. Palaeolithic age- | (1) About 10,000 years ago |
| B. Neolithic age- | (2) About 12,000 to 10,000 years ago |
| C. Mesolithic age- | (3) About 2 million to 12,000 years ago |
| (A) A-3 ,b-1, c-2 | |
| (B) a-3, b-2, c-1 | |
| (C) a-1, b-2, c-3 | |
| (D) None of the above | |

2.Mesolithic age

- (A) Environmental changes
- (B) Making of small tools
- (C) Only a
- (D) Both a and b

3.Hunter - gatherers moved from place to place as_____.

- (A) All food resources at a place would have been finished
- (B) Animal keep moving so they had to be followed to be hunted
- (C) Change of seasons required movement
- (D) All of the above

4.Perennial lakes and rivers have water

- (A) throughout the year
- (B) for one month
- (C) only in winters
- (D) only in summers

5.

In what way(s) did Hunters-Gatherers use fire?

- (A) To cook food.
- (B) To scare away animals.
- (C) As a source of light.
- (D) All of these.

6.We say that people of Kurnool caves were familiar with fire as traces of have been found there.

- (A) leaves
- (B) clothes
- (C) wood
- (D) ashes

7.The number of deer, antelopes, goat etc. increased with the development of

- (A) forests
- (B) cities
- (C) grasslands
- (D) villages

8.The Palaeolithic Period extended from

- (A) 1 million years to 10,000 years ago.
- (B) 2 million years to 12,000 years ago.
- (C) 4 million years to 50,000 years ago.

(D) None of these.

9. Handles of spears and arrows were made of

- (A) bones and wood
- (B) leaves
- (C) stones
- (D) plastic

10. People of the stone age made rock paintings on the of the caves.

- (A) floor
- (B) Ceiling
- (C) roof top
- (D) walls

11. People of Palaeolithic Age moved from one place to another

- (A) by boat
- (B) by bus
- (C) on foot
- (D) None of these

12.

Why were the earliest people always moving from one place to another?

- (A) In search of food
- (B) In search of water
- (C) In search of edible plants
- (D) All of these

13. Where were Ostriches found in India, in the Palaeolithic Age?

- (A) Tamil Nadu
- (B) Lucknow
- (C) Patne in Maharashtra
- (D) Punjab

14. When approximately did the growth of rice, wheat, barley start naturally?

- (A) About 10,000 years ago
- (B) About 11,000 years ago
- (C) About 12,000 years ago
- (D) About 13,000 years ago

15. What do the rock paintings of Madhya Pradesh and Southern U. P. depict?

- (A) Wild animals.
- (B) grasslands.
- (C) landscapes.
- (D) All of them.

16. What all do paintings made by early man represent?

- (A) Ceremonial occasions
- (B) Special rituals performed before going for hunting
- (C) None of the above
- (D) All the above

17. Where in India have we found large amounts of limestone tools ?

- (A) Patna
- (B) Hunsgi
- (C) kurnool
- (D) None of the above

18.Which among the following was the longest period human history of stone tools development ?

- (A) Palaeolithic
- (B) Mesolithic
- (C) Neolithic
- (D) All of the above

19.Match the following

Column I

Column II

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| A. Hunter - Gatherers
stone tools | (i)Technique for making |
| B. Factory Sites | (ii)Earliest People |
| C. Habitation cum
Factory Sites were made | (iii) Places where tools |
| D. Pressure Flaking
and maketools | (iv) Places where people live |

- (A) A-(ii), B-(iii), C-(iv), D-(i)
- (B) A-(i), B-(iv), C-(iii), D-(ii)
- (C) A-(iv), B-(i), C-(ii), D-(iii)
- (D) A-(i), B-(ii), C-(iii), D-(iv)

20.Where did hunter-gatherers live?

21.What were the different techniques used for making stone tools?

- (A) Pressure Flaking
- (B) Stone on Stone
- (C) Only option 'b'
- (D) Both options 'a' and 'b'

22.

To catch fish and birds for food, the Hunter -Gatherers had to be very

- (A) hard working
- (B) alert and quick
- (C) lazy
- (D) slow

23.

According to Archaeologists, Hunter - Gatherers used tools made of

- (A) stones
- (B) wood
- (C) bones
- (D) All of these

24.What is the earliest stage of human civilization?

- (A) Palaeolithic Age.
- (B) Neolithic Age.
- (C) Brass Age .
- (D) Iron Age .

25.Bhimbetka is presently known as

- (A) Cochin
- (B) West Bengal
- (C) Madhya Pradesh
- (D) Madras

26.How many years ago did grasslands develop?

- (A) 12,000 years
- (B) 13,000 years
- (C) 11,000 years
- (D) 10,000 years

27. Where are natural caves and rock shelters found?

- (A) Vindhya
- (B) Deccan plateau
- (C) Both 'a' and 'b'
- (D) None of these

28. Which of the following places are neolithic sites in India?

- (A) Chirand, Burzahom, Mahagara and Hallur
- (B) Burzahom
- (C) Mahagara and Hallur
- (D) All of the above

29. Match the following:-

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| A | B |
| (A) Neolithic age - | (i) tiny tools |

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| (B) Palaeolithic age - | (ii) old stone age |
| (C) Mesolithic age | (iii) new stone age |
| (D) Microliths | (iv) middle stone age |
| (A) (a) A - (iii), B - (ii), C - (iv), D - (i) | |
| (B) (b) A - (ii), B - (i), C - (iii), D - (iv) | |
| (C) (c) A - (ii), B - (iii), C - (iv), D - (i) | |
| (D) (d) A - (iv), B - (iii), C - (i), D - (ii) | |

30. How long before did the hunter-gatherers exist in the subcontinent?

- (A) 1 million yrs ago
- (B) 2 million yrs ago
- (C) 3 million yrs ago
- (D) 4 million yrs ago

31. What led to the development of grasslands in the year 12,000?

- (A) Due to fertile lands
- (B) Due to change in climate
- (C) Due to rivers
- (D) Due to cultivation

32. Why was gathering food and hunting not an easy task?

- (A) There were faster and quicker animals
- (B) It required to know whether plants were edible or not
- (C) Knowledge of seasons was required
- (D) All of the above

33. Hunter-gatherers preferred to live in caves and shelters because

- (A) these provided them protection from rain, sun and wind.
- (B) these places were nearer to water.
- (C) these places were far away from water.
- (D) None of these.

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35.Places where remains of things used , made and left by the early man are found is called_____.

- (A) Sites
- (B) Storages
- (C) Caves
- (D) Rock shelters

36.What are referred to as factory sites ?

- (A) Where there are lots of factories
- (B) Where there are lot of huts found
- (C) Where there are lots of stones
- (D) Where stone were found and tools were made

37.Places where the early man lived and made tools were called the_____.

- (A) Habitation sites
- (B) Factory sites
- (C) Habitation -cum- factory sites
- (D) None of the above

38.Stone tools were also used for stitching clothes made of

- (A) wood
- (B) cloth
- (C) leaves
- (D) animal skin

39.What were the stone tools used for by the early man ?

- (A) Cut meat and bone
- (B) Scrape bark and hides
- (C) Used as handles of bone and wood weapons
- (D) All of the above

40.

Caves and Rock shelters are examples of

- (A) Factory
- (B) Habitation Sites
- (C) Any other
- (D) None of these

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43.Hunter gatherer to move also to get water for themselves why?

- (A) some rivers are perennial
- (B) some rivers are seasonal
- (C) water reduces during some seasons

(D) all of the above

44. where is Burzahom, an important Neolithic site situated ?

- (A) Punjab
- (B) Kashmir
- (C) Bihar
- (D) Kerala

45. Which of the tools used by early men have survived the best?

- (A) Stone
- (B) Wood
- (C) Bone
- (D) None of these

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47. How did the early man colour the paintings ?

- (A) By using minerals
- (B) By using charcoal
- (C) By using plants
- (D) All of the above

<2M>

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

49. What are sites? Where are they located?

50. How did the discovery of fire help the early man?

<3M>

51. How were stone tools made?

52. What are habitations - cum - factory sites?

53. What are factory sites?

54. Why did hunter- gatherers move from place to place? Give at least four reasons.

<4M>

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