

## Short Answer Questions

**Q.1. How did men become food producers or farmers?**

**Ans.**

- i. As climate of the world changed, men observed several things—areas where edible plants were found, how seeds broke off stalks, fell on the ground and how new plants sprouted from them.
- ii. Men started cultivating crops.
- iii. The first crops to be grown were cereal and barley.
- iv. Sickles have been found at Neolithic sites.
- v. People even began to protect their crops from birds and animals. This is how they became *food producers* or *farmers*.

**Q.2. How was the invention of pottery important?**

**Ans.** Man learnt to make clay pottery, which was shaped by hand and then baked in fire. The potter's wheel helped them to make pots of different shapes and sizes. Later they learnt to glaze and decorate the pots.

**Q.3. What does Mehrgarh tell us about traces of early man?**

**Ans.**

- i. Burnt grains and bones of animals have been found in Mehrgarh.
- ii. In this, wheat and barley were grown and farmers reared cattle, such as sheep and goat.
- iii. Burial sites were small in number with objects like stone axe, lapis and lazuli, limestone and sandstone.

## Long Answer Questions

### Q.1. How were the traces of farmers and herders available?

**Ans.** The traces of farmers and herders were available through the following methods:

- i. **Pottery:** Pots of different shapes and sizes—both hand-made and wheel-made have been found. They were used to store grains and cook food.
- ii. **Pit Houses:** At Burzahom many pit houses have been found. These pits were narrow at top and wide at the base. Ash, charcoal and pieces of pottery have also been found in these pits. Some pits even had ovens of stone or clay used to cook food.
- iii. **Tools:** Tools made of stone, bones and horns have been found. They include hand-axe, scrapers, cleavers, etc. Most of them were polished.
- iv. **Paintings:** People used to paint on caves, rocks and walls. A stone slab with a hunting scene has been found at Burzahom.
- v. **Daily Life:** Early man lived in small groups. The eldest member of the group normally used to be its head.

### Q.2. On an outline map of India, mark Chalcolithic sites.

**Ans.**



## **Hots (Higher Order Thinking Skills)**

**Q.1. How were the human beings first herders or domesticators of animals?**

**Ans.**

- i. Human beings even began to tame or domesticate animals like dog, horse, pig, goat, donkey, sheep etc.
- ii. The first animal to be tamed was dog.
- iii. Animals provided milk, meat and even carried burden on their back.
- iv. Animals like goats and sheep were reared in herds.
- v. Men even started protecting them from wild animals. This is how they became herders.

**Q.2. How were traces of early man found in North-East?**

**Ans.**

- i. An early site in Assam in Daojali Hading was discussed.
- ii. Here stone tools, including motters and pestles have been found.
- iii. Probably people were gathering food and cooking food.
- iv. Jadeite, a gemstone probably brought from China has also been discussed.
- v. Tools made of fossil wood and pottery had also been traced.