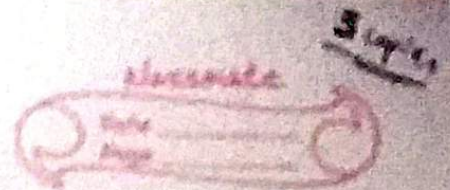


Chapter - 2



A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:-

1. The Neolithic Age is also known as
- (a) New stone Age
2. In India the iron age began in (c) 1000 B.C.
3. The later vedic age coincides with (a) Iron age.
4. Chinand (Bihar) is associated with - (b)
- Neolithic age
5. Discovery of fire took place during - (c)
- palaeolithic Age.

B. Match the following:-

1. palaeolithic Age — Old stone Age.
2. Mesolithic Age — 10,000 B.C. - 8000 B.C.
3. Neolithic Age — 8000 B.C. - 4000 B.C.
4. Chalcolithic Age — 4000 B.C. - 2000 B.C.

5. Beginning of Iron — 1000 BC Age.

C. Fill in the blank's:-

1. Mesolithic Age is also called the middle stone Age.
2. Early man was a nomad but later he led a settled life.
3. Instead of killing animals man domesticated them and used them as means of transport.
4. Man started worshipping the forces of nature as gods.

D. Write True or False:-

1. The Old Stone age lasted from 1000,000 BC to 8000 BC - False

2. Early man always lived close to rivers - False.
3. The discovery of fire was a pure coincidence - True.
4. Fire helped man in making better tools - True.
5. Man started making smaller tools called 'microoliths' in the Neolithic age - False.
6. The new stone age is known for discovery of agriculture and invention of wheel - True.
7. The wheel was invented in the Chalcolithic age - False.
8. The wheel was invented
8. The invention of the wheel made transportation easier and faster - True.

9. Early men believed in life after death. — True.

E. Answer the following questions.

1. When did modern man appear on the earth?

→ Modern man appears on the earth some 5-7 million years ago.

2. Name the three periods of the prehistoric time.

→ The three periods of prehistoric time are:

i) Palaeolithic or Old Stone Age.

ii) Mesolithic or Middle Stone Age.

iii) Neolithic or New Stone Age.

iv) Chalcolithic or Copper and Stone Age.

3. How did early man dress himself in the Stone Age?

→ The early man covered themselves with very minimum clothes. They used animal skins, bark of trees and

leaves to keep themselves warm.

4. Which discoveries changed the life of Early man?

- The discoveries that changed the life of early man were —
- a) Discovery of fire
 - b) Agriculture, pottery and invention of wheel.
 - c) Making of tools with the help of stone.

5. How were the tools of the New Stone Age different from those of the Old Stone Age?

- The New Stone Age tools are different from the Old Stone Age tools because —

i) The New stone age tools are sharper.

ii) They made earthen pots to store milk and other essential food.

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iii) The tools were smaller in size and wooden handles were given to use it with comfort.

6. Describe the main features of the Neolithic Age.

→ The features of Neolithic Age are -

i) Neolithic Age is also considered as the New Stone Age.

ii) It is known for its discovery of Agriculture, making of fine pottery and the invention of wheel.

iii) Man developed a lot into a social being in this age.

7. How did the discovery of wheel change the life of early man?

→ The discovery of wheel changed the life of early man in various ways -

- i) It made the transportation easier and faster.
- ii) It was a great use for the potters.
- iii) The wheel also helped spinning and weaving easier.

8. Trace the development of early man from being a food gatherer to a food producer.

→ The early man use to gather and search food in the ancient days. But due to several development and in terms of their body structure and finalise tools, they started to grow food, crops, fruits etc with the help of their knowledge and social life. Hence they became food producer from food gatherer.