

## Chapter 6: Stone Age : Stone Tools

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### EXERCISES [PAGE 29]

#### Exercises | Q 1. (a) | Page 29

##### Fill in the blank.

That period, of which the tools that we find are mainly made from stone, is called the \_\_\_\_\_.

1. Copper Age
2. Iron Age
3. **Stone Age**

### SOLUTION

That period, of which the tools that we find are mainly made from stone, is called the **Stone Age**.

#### Exercises | Q 1. (b) | Page 29

##### Fill in the blank.

\_\_\_\_\_ near Nashik is a well-known Old Stone Age site in Maharashtra.

1. **Gangapur**
2. Sinnar
3. Chandwad

### SOLUTION

**Gangapur** near Nashik is a well-known Old Stone Age site in Maharashtra.

#### Exercises | Q 2 | Page 29

Find out the odd pair from the following.

1. Rajasthan – Bagor
2. Madhya Pradesh – Bhimbetka
3. Gujarat – Langhnaj
4. **Maharashtra – Bijapur**

### SOLUTION

Maharashtra – Bijapur

#### Exercises | Q 3. (a) | Page 29

##### Answer the following question in brief.

How did man use the percussion technique?

### SOLUTION

1. The man in Old Stone Age used the percussion technique to make stone tools.
2. Percussion technique involves beating or striking one large pebble against another to obtain stone flakes.

### Exercises | Q 3. (b) | Page 29

Answer the following question in brief.

What revolution was brought about by Homo sapiens in the tool-making technique?

#### SOLUTION

1. The Homo sapiens devised a technique of obtaining long and narrow blades of stone.
2. He made knife, scraper, borer and chisel from these long blades.
3. He used ivory and rare stones of the quartz variety for making tools and other articles.

### Exercises | Q 4 | Page 29

Compare the tools from all the three periods of the Stone Age.

#### SOLUTION

Old Stone Age	Middle Stone Age	New Stone Age
(1) Tools were crude as these made by the percussion technique	(1) The quality of tools improved. Homo sapiens brought about a revolution in technique of making tools.	(1) The tools were polished and had smooth and shiny finish as new type of tool-making technique was developed.
(2) Chopper, hand-axe and clearer were made.	(2) Different tools were used for different kinds of work.	(2) Tools were mainly made for agricultural work as hunting had become a secondary activity.
(3) Large stones and their flakes were rather heavy and odd in size.	(3) Tools were light weight, durable proportionate and symmetrical.	(3) Tools were light weight, durable, proportionate, symmetrical and efficient.

### Exercises | Q 5 | Page 29

Which of the following modern machines has stone grinders?

1. Mixer
2. Flour mill
3. Juicer

#### SOLUTION

Flour mill

### Exercises | Q 6 | Page 29

Show the following places on the map of India.

- a. A site of the Old Stone Age in Maharashtra.

- b. A river basin with New Stone Age sites.
- c. A site of the Middle Stone Age in Madhya Pradesh.

**SOLUTION**

- a. A site of Old Stone Age in Maharashtra : Gangapur
- b. A river basin with New Stone Age site : Basin of river Ganga.
- c. A site of Middle Stone Age in Madhya Pradesh: Bhimbetka

