

Long Answer Questions

Q.1. How did man discover fire? How was it useful?

Ans.

- i. One of the biggest discoveries made by early man was fire.
- ii. Perhaps two flint stones were rubbed together accidentally and sparks fell on dry leaves nearby.
- iii. Further, early man may even have seen lightning strike a tree which went up in flames.
- iv. Over a period of time, man learnt several uses of fire.
- v. It kept them warm in winters. It was even burnt at the entrance of caves to scare wild animals.
- vi. Later, they even learnt the art of cooking food.

Q.2. How do we divide the Stone Age?

Ans. On the basis of type of tools used, Stone Age can be divided into three parts:

- i. **Paleolithic:** This is also called Old Stone Age. It is divided into three sub stages—Early (Lower), Middle and Later (upper) Palaeolithic Age. Crude stone tools were used during this age.
- ii. **Mesolithic:** This is also called Middle Stone Age. Tools of this were smaller and sharper and were called microlithic. Rounded tools also continued to be used in this period.
- iii. **Neolithic:** This is also called New Stone Age. The tools of this age were much sharper and polished to sparkle. A large number of axes, sickles, spears and arrowheads from these sites have been found.

Q.3. Which skills were needed for food gatherers?

Ans.

- i. There are several animals who run faster than men and many are stronger than men.
- ii. To hunt animals or to catch fish and birds, people need to be alert, quick and have lots of presence of mind.
- iii. To collect plant produce, they had to know which are edible and which are poisonous.
- iv. They also need to know the seasons of various fruits, when they can be ripened to be eaten.

Q.4. On an outline map of India, show major archaeological sites of early man.

Ans.



Q.5. On an outline map of India mark Deccan.

Ans.

