

30.08.14

L-3

The First Farmers and Herders

Exercise A

Q1. Name two regions in India where Mesolithic sites have been found.

Ans: Mysore and Adamgarh are two regions in India where Mesolithic sites have been found.

Q2: Mention two types of archaeological sources that tell us about man's life during the Mesolithic Age.

Ans2: Two types of archaeological sources that tell us about man's life during the Mesolithic Age are tools and rock paintings.

Q3. What do you understand by domestication?

Ans3: All processes by which plants and animals were brought under human control are together called domestication.

Q4. Mention some regions in India where Neolithic tools have been found.

Ans4 : Burzahom and Daojali Hading are two regions in India where Neolithic tools have been found.

Q5: What made up a typical Neolithic village?

Ans5: A neolithic village consisted of a few closely built houses surrounded by a common fence of prickly bush or mud wall.

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Q6: What kind of work did women, children and old people do in a neolithic community?

Ans6: Women, children and old people performed light agricultural tasks like sowing , harvesting, grazing small herds and protecting crops from pests such as birds.

Q7. How did neolithic people dispose of their dead?

Ans: Neolithic people disposed off the dead ones by burying them in pits or by cremating.

Q8. What are megaliths?

Ans8: Megaliths were huge rectangular blocks of stones used for marking the burial places.

Q9. Where is Mehrgarh situated?

Ans: Mehrgarh is situated near the Bolan Pass in Pakistan.

Exercise B

Q1. What are microliths? How did mesolithic man use microliths?

Ans1: Microliths were the small stone blades. They were fixed on bones or wood. They were used as spears, arrows, knives and saws.

Q2. Explain how man might have discovered the magic link between seed and plant.

Ans2: Seeds that fell at the time of gathering or seeds in discarded vegetable remains might have sprouted and suggested the magic link between seed and plant.

Q3. What do mesolithic paintings usually depict? What information do they give us?

Ans3: The paintings depict various activities of Mesolithic people, and tell us about their methods of hunting, fishing, collecting honey, religious worship and so on.

Q4. What is a tribe? Mention one way in which we can..... neolithic tribes.

Ans: A group of families which is closely related and shares the same customs, beliefs and method of worship is called a tribe.

By observing the present-day tribes living in the remote regions we can draw conclusions about the lifestyles of Neolithic tribes.

Q5: Write about the occupations of the Neolithic people of Mehrgarh.

Ans5: The people of Mehrgarh were mainly involved in agriculture and they also kept animals like cattle, goats, etc. They also made potteries.

Exercise C

Q1. How did farming and herding change man's life?

Ans Farming and herding changed man's life due to the following reasons:-

- a) It assured man of a continuous supply of food. Be it grains or vegetables, meat, etc.
- b) In his free time he developed new skills.
- c) It led to permanent human settlements and community life began to take place.