



INDIAN SCHOOL DARSAIT
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

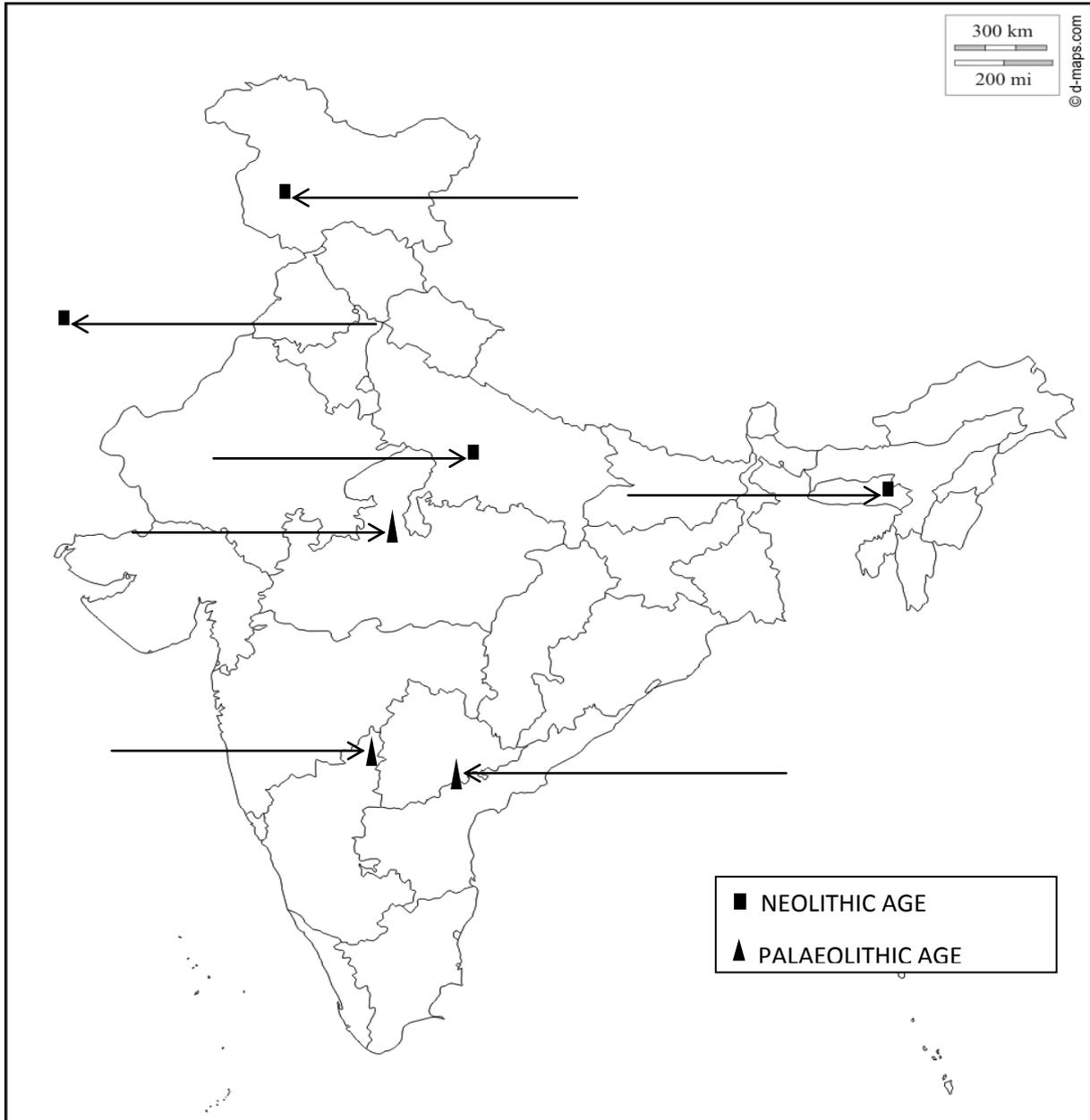


Subject : History	Topic: On the Trail Of The Earliest People.	Date of Worksheet: 10/04/2017
Resource Person: Francis Mary Viju		Submission Date : 17/04/17
Name of the Student :		Class : VI Roll
		Division : Number:

Fill in the blanks:	
1. Ostriches were found in India during the _____ period.	1
2. The tools in Hunsgi habitation-cum factory sites were made of _____.	1
3. In India the palaeolithic natural caves and shelters are found in the _____ and the _____.	1
4. Places where stone was found and where people made tools are known as _____.	1
5. The tiny stone tools were known as _____.	1
6. Observe the picture and answer the questions given below:	
	
a) In which country do you find this painting.	1
b) Who discovered this site?	1
c) The colours used in this painting were made from which minerals.	1
d) For what occasion was this painting used for.	1
7. Mention any two important qualities that a Hunter and a Gartherer should have?	2
8. Why do you think <i>Sid, Manny and Diego</i> in the movie <i>Ice age</i> did not stay in one particular place for a long time? (any two reasons)	2
9. Under the given heading answer the following questions	
OSTRICHES IN INDIA!	
a) During which period Ostriches were found in India?	1
b) How were the egg shells useful to the early people?	1
c) Name the state in India, where these egg shells were found.	1



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10. What qualities should a hunter have while hunting and what a gatherer should know while gathering food in the early society? a) To hunt animals or catch fish and birds, people need to be alert, quick and have lots of presence of mind. b) To collect plant produce, he needs to find out which plants or parts of plants are edible, and which are poisonous. He also needs to find out about the seasons when the fruit ripen.	2										
11. Explain the two different techniques used by Hunter Gatherers to make stone tools. a) Stone on Stone: The pebble from which the tool was to be made was held in one hand. Another stone, which was used as hammer was to strike off flakes from the first, till the required shape was obtained. b) Pressure Flaking: Here the core was placed on a firm surface. The hammer stone was used on a piece of bone, to remove the flakes that could be shaped into tools.	2										
12. Enlist any four main reasons why Hunter Gatherer moved from place to place? a) If they had stayed at one place for a long time, they would have eaten up all the available plant and animal resources. Therefore they moved in search of food. b) Animals move either in search of smaller prey or in search of grass and leaves. Those who hunted them had to follow their movements. c) Plants and trees bear fruit in different seasons. So people move in different seasons for different kinds of plants. d) People, Plants and animals need water to survive. They had to go in search of water during dry seasons.	4										
13. How were the stone tools useful to Hunter Gatherers? a) To cut meat and bone, b) To scrape bark (from trees) and hides (animal skin), c) To chop fruit and roots, d) To dig the ground to collect edible roots, e) To stitch clothes made out of animals.	4										
14. Map work 1: (Refer Our past –I), pg: 14 On the given worksheet map (India Map), Identify and label the Palaeolithic and Neolithic sites in India.											
<table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Palaeolithic Sites</th><th>Neolithic Sites</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Bhimbetka</td><td>Burzahom</td></tr><tr><td>Hunsgi</td><td>Mehrgarh</td></tr><tr><td>Kurnool Caves</td><td>Koldihwa</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>DaojaliHading</td></tr></tbody></table>	Palaeolithic Sites	Neolithic Sites	Bhimbetka	Burzahom	Hunsgi	Mehrgarh	Kurnool Caves	Koldihwa		DaojaliHading	
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