

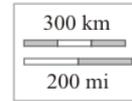
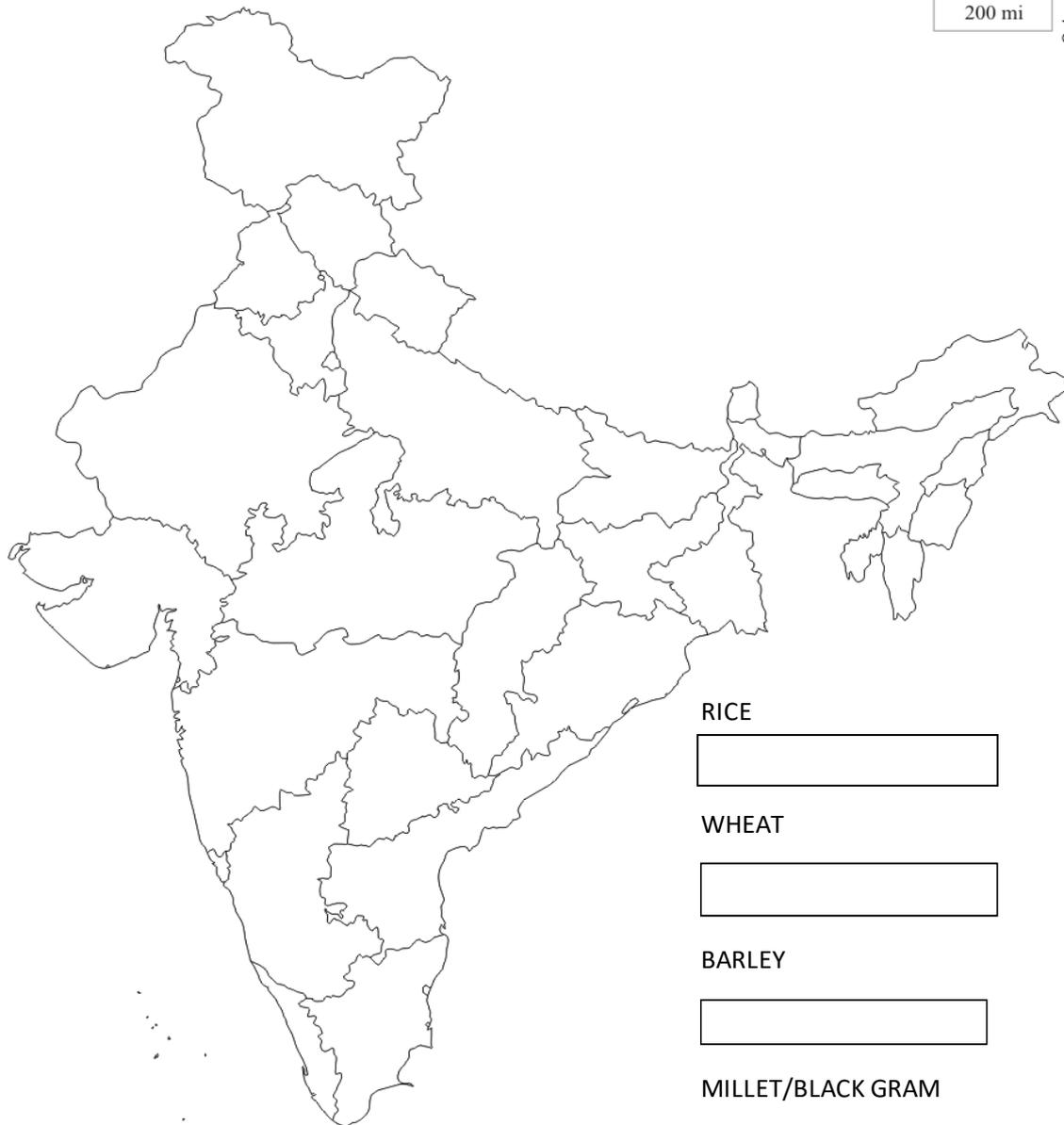


# INDIAN SCHOOL DARSAIT DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE



Identify and shade the states where the early grains were found in India.

- a) Rice – Uttar Pradesh c) Wheat – Kashmir  
b) Millet/Black gram – Andhra Pradesh d) Barley – Bihar



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<p>1) Why do archaeologists think that many people who lived in Mehrgarh were hunters to start with and that herding became more important later?</p> <p>a) Archaeologists who excavated the site of Mehrgarh found evidences of many kinds of animal bones from the earliest levels. These included bones of wild animals such as deer and pig.</p> <p>b) In later levels, they found more bones of sheep and goat.</p> <p>c) And in still later levels, cattle bones were most common, suggesting that these were the animals which were domesticated by the people of Mehrgarh.</p>
<p>2) List four ways in which the lives of farmer-herders would have been different from that of hunter-gatherers.</p> <p>a) Farmer-Herders started leading a settled life instead of a nomadic life.</p> <p>b) They became food producers instead of food gatherers and domesticated plants and animals which became part of the people's life.</p> <p>c) Different types of houses were built by farmers and herders. They used tools of different forms. These include tools that were polished, had fine cutting edge, and mortars and pestles used for grinding grain and other plant produce.</p> <p>d) Farmers ate cooked and well prepared foods, while the hunter-gatherers ate uncooked food.</p>
<p>3) How did cultivation give a new way of life to the people?</p> <p>a) When people began growing plants it meant that they had to stay in the same place for a long time looking after the plants, watering, weeding, driving away animals and birds-till the grain ripened. And then, the grain had to be used carefully.</p> <p>b) As grain had to be stored for both food and seed, people had to think of ways of storing it. In many years, they began making large clay pots, or woven baskets, or dug pits into the ground.</p> <p>c) Cultivation forced the people to live in groups for protecting themselves, for food and for other needs which led to settled and civilized life.</p>
<p>4) What do you mean by the following terms;</p> <p>a) <b>Domestication:</b> It is the name given to the process in which people grow plants and look after animals.</p> <p>b) <b>Tribes:</b> Usually two or three generations live together in small settlements or village. Most of the families are related to one another and groups of such families form a tribe.</p> <p>c) <b>Herders:</b> One who tends herds of cattle or a keeper of herds of animals</p>
<p>5) Write one of the characteristic of a village-life.</p> <p>One of the distinctive features (or characteristics) of a village-life is that most people who live there are engaged in food production (or farming).</p>
<p>6) When did Domestication start? Write the names of the earliest domesticated plants and animals.</p> <p>a) Domestication began about 12,000 years ago. It was a gradual process that took place in many parts of the world.</p> <p>b) Some of the earliest plants to be domesticated were wheat and barley. The earliest domesticated animals include sheep and goat.</p>
<p>7) What were the results of Domestication?</p> <p>a) As a result of domestication, gradually domesticated animals and plants became different from wild animals and plants.</p> <p>b) For instance, the teeth and horns of wild animals are usually much larger than those of domesticated animals.</p>
<p>8) "Environment effects greatly the framing of cereals and rearing of animals." Justify the statement.</p> <p>a) Each different plant thrives in certain conditions – for example, rice requires more water than wheat and barley. This explains why people grow some plants in some areas and not in others.</p> <p>b) Different animals prefer different environments – for example, sheep and goats survive more easily than cattle in dry, hilly environments.</p>



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