

WELLAND GOULDSMITH SCHOOL

CLASS : V SOCIAL STUDIES (HISTORY)

TOPIC : THE STONE AGE (ANSWERS)

1. Write the meanings..

- a. rock shelter – a cave – like opening where early humans lived before they learnt to build houses .
- b. microliths – small sharp tools made by early humans during the Mesolithic Age .
- c. potter’s wheel – revolving wheel on which wet clay is shaped to make pots of different shapes and sizes .

2. Complete the following ..

- a. Early humans gathered wild berries , fruits , nuts and roots and hunted wild animals for their meat.
- b. They used stone tools to cut trees , dig out roots , hunt animals and chop meat , fruits and wood .
- c. Microliths are stone tools of the Mesolithic Age which were smaller and sharper than the tools of the Palaeolithic Age.
- d. The wheel helped people to travel much faster than before and transport heavy goods easily.
- e. The first cereals to be grown were wheat and barley.

3. Answer the following..

- a. We divide the Stone Age on the basis of the stone tools used by the early humans.
- b. The stone Age is divided into four periods –
 - 1. Palaeolithic or Old Stone Age
 - 2. Mesolithic or Middle Stone Age

3. Neolithic or New Stone Age

4. Chalcolithic or Copper Stone Age.

c. They used fire to provide them with light, keep warm and protect themselves from wild animals .

d. Any three features of the Mesolithic Age –

a. Bones and horns of animals were used to make tools.

b. Sharp stones were tied to wooden sticks .They were used as spears.

c. Early humans made tools such as hammers, sickles and arrowheads.

e. Agriculture was the greatest discovery of the Neolithic Age. With the beginning of agriculture early humans began to lead a settled life. They did not have to travel from place to place in search of food and shelter. They lived in mud houses near their fields. Small villages came up. Slowly societies came to be formed.

f. The potter's wheel helped them to make clay pots of different shapes and sizes. They used pots to store water and grain as well as cook food.

g. People exchanged the excess food that was being produced for other things such as clothes , pots ,ornaments and so on . This system of exchanging one item for another is called the barter system.

h. Copper tools were sharper and stronger than stone tools.

Exercise A (page 18)

1. False 2. False 3.True 4. False 5. True.

Exercise B (page 19)

1. Old Stone age 2. Mesolithic 3. Wheat and barley 4. Neolithic 5. Chalcolithic Age.