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CLASS: VI

SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE

TOPIC: HISTORY

CH-2

2025-26

THE JOURNEY OF SURVIVAL

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. In how many stage, the stone age can be divided? **Three**
2. What is the meaning of the word meso? **Middle**
3. What is 'Flint'? **A type of stone**
4. What did fire help early humans do? **Cook food**

B. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word/words.

1. One of the most significant discoveries by early humans was **fire**.
2. Early humans faced many challenges in their **survival**.
3. During the Mesolithic Age, climate became relatively **warm**.
4. Tools and weapons of the stone age were of two kinds - **core tools, flake tools**.

C. Write 'T' for true or 'F' for false statements.

1. Core tools were oval in shape. **True**
2. Early humans moved from place to place in search of food. **True**
3. The people of the Old Stone Age were farmers. **False**
4. Early humans started living near rivers because they loved swimming. **False**

5. One of the most significant discoveries by early humans was fire. **True**

D. Short answer questions.

1. Name the animals that early humans domesticated.

The animals that early humans domesticated were dog, goats, cattle and sheep.

2. What are core and flake tools?

Core tools were oval and pear-shaped. They were heavy and used in laborious tasks such as cutting trees and digging.

Flake tools were used to cut and split trees or logs of wood.

3. How was the discovery of fire significant for early humans?

Fire kept them warm, scared away wild animals and allowed them to cook food.

4. How did growing crops benefit early humans ?

Growing crops provided steady food supply, permanent human settlements established and community life began to take shape.

5. How early humans became herders?

According to historians, humans started protecting many docile animals like sheep, goat, cattle etc. from the attacks of wild animals and gradually they became herders.

E. Long answer questions.

1. What is stone age? Describe it's stages.

During this period, stones were the main material used by the early humans.

The Stone Age can be divided into three stages:

1. **Palaeolithic or Old Stone Age** - The word Palaeolithic is derived from two Greek words- Palaeo which means 'old' and Lith which means 'stone'. The people of the Early Stone Age were hunters and gatherers.
2. **Mesolithic or Middle Stone Age** - The word Mesolithic is derived from the word 'Meso' which means 'middle'. Stone tools of this period were smaller and sharper. Humans made tools not only with stones but also with animal bones and horns.

3. **Neolithic or New Stone Age** - The word 'Neo' in Neolithic means 'new'. Neolithic Age showed a lot of improvement in the variety and efficiency of tools. Now, the tools had edges and were sharper.

2. Why did early humans move from place to place?

Early humans lived in close connection with nature. They depended on their surroundings for food, shelter and tools. Over time, they learnt to make simple tools from stones, hunt animals and gather plants for food. These early humans were nomadic, meaning they moved from place to place in search of resources like food and water.

3. Write a short note on evolution of human survival technique.

Early humans faced many challenges in their journey of survival. They needed to find food, protect themselves from wild animals and adapt to changes in their environment. Over time, they developed essential survival strategies that helped them survive and shaped the way humans lived.

- In search of food.
- During changes in seasons, extreme weather conditions and scarcity of food also caused early humans to move.
- When grass-eating animals moved in search of new pastures, early humans also moved following these animals.

Due to domestication of animals and agriculture the early humans started living near rivers as water and food were available in abundance.

4. How did the change in climate influence the lives of early humans?

There were major changes in the climate during the Mesolithic Age. Climate became relatively warmer. This led to the growth of grasslands. This, in turn, led to an increase in the number of deer, goat, sheep and cattle. The early humans observed the eating habits and breeding season of these animals and soon started herding and rearing them. They started fishing as well.

Around this time, several grain bearing grasses also grew naturally in the Indian subcontinent. The early humans collected the grains and later started growing them. The change in climate brought about a change in the life of early humans.