

12/10/21

Autumn Break

Worksheet

Ch-1, 2, 3, 4

Imarek (Answers)

- Q1. Megasthenes was Greek Ambassador in the court of Maurya. human made objects like
- Q2. The tools, ornaments, pottery, toys, weapons excavated by archaeologists are called artefacts.
- Q3. Civilization is said to be a developed, advanced society.
- Q4. Kautily was the author of Arthashastra.
- Q5. An area which is surrounded by water in three sides. Ex- Islands.
- Q6. A timeline help us to depict past events.
- Q7. Timeline show few major events done in the past.

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Q8. Archaeology is the study of remains of human in past.

Answer

Q1. Development made in the Middle Stone Age are:

→ Due to climate change different animals and plants came, there was development in hunting.

→ They started to grow crops.

→ They tamed the first animal the dog.

→ They made very small tool microoliths. It was less than 2cm.

Q2. Indus civilisation is called as Bronze age as the people started using the alloy bronze which is mixture of copper and tin.

Q3. The seals of Indus valley were mainly made up of steatite. These were pictures of animals, small writings. Seals were in round, square, rectangular shape.

Q1. Division of Labour means to distribute the work among each other. Ex- some will do herding, some agriculture, some, etc.

Q2. Q mark

Q1. Significance of wheel :-

- a) Heavy tools and object can be transport easily
- b) Potter's wheel help in pottery
- c) help in moving one object to another place

Q2. During Neolithic Period the due to climate change the ice started melting which encourage animal and plants to com. The people then started growing grains and other crops. They also started taming animal for some useful purposes.

- Q3
- Palaeolithic people made simple and crude stone tools.
 - Mesolithic people made smaller, best sharp and pointed stone tools called microliths.
 - Neolithic people made improved, sharper and more refined tools.

Q4. The Pit dwelling was unusual about Neolithic houses found at Burzahom Kashmir. These were pit dugged under the ground level.

Burzahom -

- Q1. Great Bath is found at Mohenjo-daro.
- It is a rectangular tank filled with water.
 - There were wells to draw or change or feed in water.
 - There were changing rooms near it.
 - The tank was made up of bitumen (tar) of 3m thick layer.

to prevent leakage.
→ People bathed twice before going to an occasion.

Q.2 The success of town planning since the
→ most striking features -

→ Mohenjo-daro was a good planned city.
→ City was divided

→ The town was divided into parts -

→ The highest level - citadel or acropolis.

→ And the lower level for common people.

Q.3 Food - cereals like wheat and

→ barley, pulses, wild seeds like mustard and sesame, keppera, ragi, panner, fish, meat, date, milk, fruit etc.

→ Clothes - Men - Flowing length cloth
women - skirts. Both men, women draped shawl over their shoulders.

→ Ornaments - made up of gold, silver and beads of semi precious stones.

like bangles, karpis, kasuri, agate etc.
Bangles, covering necklaces. Women put
karpas on their eyes.

Q4. With better agriculture skills
surplus food was produced, so
now they devote time to other
activities like: weaving, metal
invention, tools, and flowers etc
and other inventions change every
aspect of life.

Map Skills :-

1. Buzehon, Kandahar
2. Herat, Pakistan
3. Multan, Pakistan
4. Monjodaro, Pakistan
5. Ropar, Punjab
6. Rakhi Garhi, Haryana

7. Banawali, Haryana

8. Kalibangan, Rajasthan

9. Lothal, Gujarat

10. Dholavira, Gujarat

12. Alamgirpur, Uttar Pradesh

13. Kuchai, Odisha

14. Daojali Hadong, Assam