**2nd Unit Test Std- 5th Sub- History**

**6. Stone Age: Stone Tools.**

Vocabulary:

* Antler- horn of a member of the deer family.
* Twigs- small branch or division of a branch.
* Scrape- scratch repeatedly.
* Implements- instruments
* Percussion- striking together of two stones or objects

Q1. Fill in the blanks:

1. That period, of which the tools that we find are mainly made stone, is called the Stone Age.
2. Gangapur near Nashik is a well-known Old Stone Age site in Maharashtra.

Q2. Find out the odd pair from the following:

1. Rajasthan- Bagor
2. Madhya Pradesh- Bhimbetka
3. Gujarat- Langhnaj
4. Maharashtra- Bijapur

Ans: Maharashtra- Bijapur

Q3. Answer the following questions in brief:

1. How did man use the percussion technique?

Ans: (1) The man in Old Stone Age used the percussion technique to make stone tools.

(2) Percussion technique involves beating or striking one large pebble against another to obtain stone flakes.

1. What revolution was brought about by Homo sapiens in the tool- making technique?

Ans: (1) The Homo sapiens devised a technique of obtaining long and narrow blades of stone. (2) He made knife, scraper, borer and chisel from these long blades. (3) He used ivory and rare stones of the quartz variety for making tools and other articles.

Q4. Compare the tools from all the three periods of the Stone Age:

Ans: A comparative study of tools of all three periods of Stone Age is as follows:

Old Stone Age:

1. The tools made during the Palaeolithic Age were very crude.
2. Tools were made from any material that was commonly available from nature eg. bones, sticks, twigs and stones.
3. They used the percussion technique to make tools like choppers, hand- axe, cleavers and scrapers.

Middle Stone Age:

1. Man devised a technique of obtaining long and narrow blades of stone.
2. He made tools like knife, scraper, borer, chisel etc.

New Stone Age:

1. The tools made during this age were sharper and more polished.
2. Man now made use of a tool- making technique where stone tools were polished to give a smooth and shiny finished look.
3. Since hunting became a secondary occupation, man in this age concentrated on making implements for agricultural use.

Q5. Which of the following modern machines has stone grinders?

1. Mixer
2. Flour mill
3. Juicer

Ans: (b) Flour mill

Q6. Show the following places on the map of India:

1. A site of the Old Stone Age in Maharashtra: Gangapur.
2. A river basin with New Stone Age sites: Basin of river Ganga.
3. A site of the Middle Stone Age in Madhya Pradesh: Bhimbetka.