

Chapter 1 :Food: Where does it comes from

•There is a lot of variations in the food eaten in different regions of India.

The main source of our food are Plants and animals.

•Animals which eat only plants are herbivores

Animals which eat only animals are carnivores.

Animals which eat both plants as well as other animals are called omnivous.



Sources of Food

•Plants and animals are the two sources of our food material. So, we obtain food from plants as well as animals.

•Milk, egg, meat, chicken, fish, prawn, beef, pork etc. are the food products that we get from animals.

•Grain, cereals, vegetables and, fruits are the source of food that comes from plants and plants products.

Food Chains



Multiple Choice Questions

Q.1 Which part of a mustard plant is edible?

- a) Seeds and flowers b) Leaves and flowers
- c) Seeds and leaves d) Stem & Root

Q.2 Which one is the best for health?

- a) Boiled Seeds b) Roasted Seeds
- c) Wet swollen seeds d) Sprouted seeds

Q.3 Which one of the following sets is not correct?

- a) Cow, rabbit, deer, goat b) Tiger, lion, wolf, panther
- c) Bear, crow, cat d) Rabbit, deer, cat, wolf

Q.4 Which one of the following set comprises only herbivorous animals?

- a) Cow, goat, rabbit, deer b) Cow, goat, rabbit, wolf
- c) Wolf, goat, rabbit, deer d) Cow, crow, crane, camel

Q.5 Which one is not a food for a squirrel?

- a) Grains b) Small Insects
- c) Fruits d) All of these

Q.6 We get food from _____ as well as animals.

- a) Plants b) Maize
- c) Mutton d) Honey

Q.7 Foods containing fats and carbohydrates are called.

- a) Body building foods b) Energy giving foods
- c) Protective foods d) Fibrous foods

Q.8 Prachi added a few drops of a liquid on a slice of potato after which the area covered by the liquid turned blue-black in colour. The liquid is,

- a) Benedict's solution b) Pure water
- c) Vegetable oil d) Dilute Iodine solution

Q.9 Which one of the following set comprises only herbivorous animals?

- a) Cow, goat, rabbit, deer b) Cow, goat, rabbit, wolf
- c) wolf, goat, rabbit, deer d) Cow, crow, crane, camel

Q.10 Animals which eat both plants and flesh of the other animals are called.

- a) Herbivores b) carnivores
- c) Omnivores d) Sanguinivores

Q.11 Human beings are

- a) herbivores b) carnivores
- c) Omnivores d) Decomposers

Q.12 Which of the following is a root vegetable?

- a) Potato b) Carrot c) Cucumber d) Onion

Q.13 Which one is the best for health?

- a) Boiled seeds b) Roasted seeds c) Wet swollen seeds d) Sprouted seeds

Q.14 Honey bees are often seen sitting on flowers. Why do they do so?

- a) They like flowers b) They lay eggs on flowers
- c) They suck nectar from flowers d) All these

Q.15 Which part of potato plant is eaten as food?

- a) Stem b) Seed c) Root d) Flower

Q.16) Which of the following is an Omnivore?

- a) Human being b) Lion c) Cow d) Buffalo

Q.17 Which of the following food is not obtained from animals?

- a) Milk b) Maize c) Mutton d) Honey

Q.18 Which of the following food is not obtained from animals?

- a) Honey b) Milk c) Apple d) Mutton

Q.19 Which of the following can be prepared from rice?

- a) Bread b) Idli c) Sambhar d) Pun

Q.20 Which of the following is not a food?

- a) Pulses b) Bread c) Petrol d) Ghee

Q.21 Cooked food can be easily consumed and absorbed by our body.

- a) True b) False c) All of these

Q.22 Leaves absorb sunlight and prepare food using chlorophyll.

- a) True b) False c) All of these

Q.23 Different organisms eat _____ kinds of food.

- a) Same b) Different c) Other d) None of these

Q.24 If food is not given for long, most of the known living beings will...?

- a) Die b) Live long c) Running d) All of these

Q.25 Human beings, animals, birds, insects, etc. eat the same type of food.

- a) True b) False c) All of these



2/8



Literary sources referred to the written records of the past paper was introduced around the 13th century in India. Before it's introduction document were written on palm leaves and bark of birch trees(bhojpatra). These documents are called manuscripts because they were written by hand. indigenous literally sources can further divided into scared and secular literature writing on religious themes are referred to as scared or religious literatures the vedas the epics Ramayan and Mahabharata writing which are not religious in nature and ask your literature this include poetry, drama etc.

. The study of material remains of the past is known as archaeology as a person who studies remains is known as an archaeologist. Inscriptions were an important means of recordings formations during the past these are writing engraved or carved on relatively hard surfaces such as stones tablets pillar metal Plates etc. Chronology is the way events are arranged in according to order of time knowledge of the past is correct orders.



Literary sources referred to the written records of the past paper was introduced around the 13th century in India. Before it's introduction document were written on palm leaves and bark of birch trees(bhojpatra). These documents are called manuscripts because they were written by hand. indigenous literally sources can further divided into scared and secular literature writing on religious themes are referred to as scared or religious literatures the vedas the epics Ramayan and Mahabharata writing which are not religious in nature and ask your literature this include poetry, drama etc.



Q-1) The example of secular literature are

- a)Arthashastra b)Ramayana c)Myths

Q-2)The study of the material remains known as:

- a)Archaeology b)Literary c)oral

Q-3)Chronology is the knowledge about past in.

- a)correct order b)Not correct order c)common order

Q-4)The full form of BCE:

- a)Before common Era b)Birth of Christ c) Before chronology Era

Q_5)Full form of CE:

- a)Common Era b)Correct Epic c)Coomon Economic

Q-6)The reference point from which dates are counted:

- a)Birth of Jesus Christ b)Birth of Vishnu c)Birth Mahavira

Q-7)The study of the past known as:

- a)History b)Prehistory c)Timeline

Q-8)When the birth of Jesus Christ referred :

- a)2CE b)1CE c)3CE

Q-9)Which dates refered before the birth of Jesus Christ?

- a)BC b)CE c)AD

Q-10)Which dates refered after the birth of Jesus Christ ?

- a)BCE b)BC c)CE

Q-11)What is the full form of A.D.

- a)Anno Domini b)After death c)Adults Daughter

Q-12)What is the meaning of word A.D.

- a)Lord b)People c)Jesus Christ

Q-13)What is the full form of BC?

- a)Before Christ b)Before common c)Birth Christ

Q-14)Stone tablets,metal plates are the example of

- a)Inscriptions b)Manuscripts c)Literary

Q15)Indigenous sources divided in:

- a)Two parts b)Three parts c)Four parts

Q-16)The study of coins is known as

- a)Archaeology b)Epigraphy c)Numismatics

Q17)Monuments,coins,tools,weapon,are the example of:

- a) archaeological b)Literary c)History

Q-18)Stories,songs ,myths are the example of:

- a)Literary sources b)Archaeology sources c)Oral sources

Q-19)What is tributaries?

- a) Small rivers b)long rivers c)slow rivers

Q-20)What is name of foreign travellers?

- a)Megasthenes and Fa-Hien b)Jesus Christ c)Jatin Angad

Q21) History help us

- a)knowledge past. b)Knowledge future c)Knowledge present

Q-22) who came in India?

- a) Chandragupta b)Akbar c)Fa-Hien

Q-23) The way of form which language is written known as.

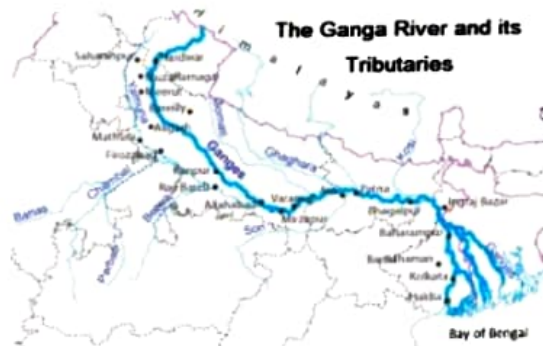
- a)History b)Inscription c)Script

Q-24) Period which we have no written records is known as.

- a)History b)Prehistory c)Inscription

Q-25) Jesus was founder of

- a)Hindusiam b)Christianity c)Muslims



CHAPTER-1 NUMBER SYSTEM

Numbers play an important role in the mathematics. We have studied about counting numbers in previous classes.

1. **Notation** :- Writing a number in figures is called Notation.
2. **Numeration** :- writing a number in words is called Numeration.
3. A group of digits denoting a number is called numeral.

We use place value system to represent a number.



There Are 2 types of numerals:-

1. Hindu arabic numerals.

2. Roman numerals.

In hindu Arabic system we use ten symbols namely 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9 called digits or figure to represent any number

In Roman numerals system we use seven symbols namely.

To represented any number in Roman we use place value system.

Indian system:- In India system we put Ist commas to the right side after three digits (H T O) and then after two digits.

TC. C, TH, L , Tth , Th , H T O

Period. Core , lakh. Thousands ones.

International system:- International system we put all commas after threedigits.

Period value:- The place value of a digit in a numeral depends up on the place it occupies the place value chart. Ex. 7567.

Face value;--Face value of a digit itself. Ex :- 7567.

Expanded form:-

Factors :- A factor of a number is an exact divisor of that numbes

Ex :- factor of 6 =1,2,3,6.

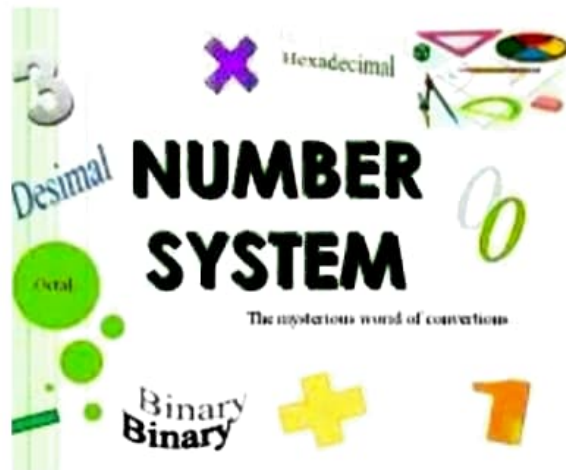
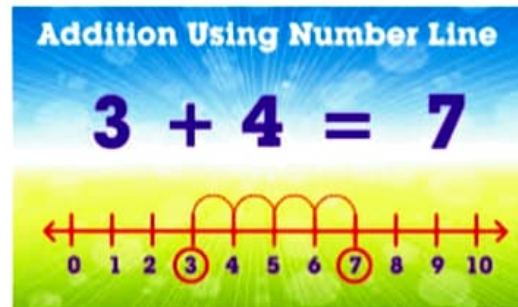
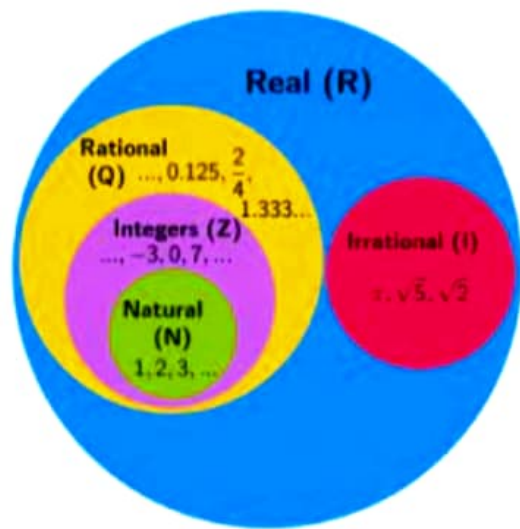
Multiples:- A number is said to be a multiple of any of its factor.

Or

number * counting number.

Ex:- multiples of 6= 6,12,18,24,30.....etc.

- 50000 + 700 + 80 + 4 in standard form is
a. 50784 b. 57 084 C. 57804
- The predict SSR of 120980 is
a. 120981 b. 120990 C. 120979
- The place value of 5 in 1568 320
a. 50000 b.500000 C. 5000
- 89 39 rounded off to the nearest hundred is
a. 8900 b. 8800 C. 8940
- The largest six digit number from using the digit 2,0,1,2,4,8
a. 842120 b. 84210 C. 841220
- The smallest 6 digit number is
a. 1000 b. 10000 C. 100000
- The successor of 286789 is
a. 286788 b. 286789 C. 286790
- Complete the series
3245,3250,3255,___
a. 3260 b. 3206 C. 3532
- In Indian system the place value which is just to the left of thousand place is___.
a. Lakh b. 10 lakh C. 10thousand
- 10000 can also be written as ___.
a. 100 b. 100thousand C. 10 thousand
- A number one less than a given numbers come just before it called___.
a. Predecessor b. successor C none
- A number one more than a given naaumber come just after it and is called ___.
a. successor b. Predecessor C. none
- The number that is between 8999and 9001
a. 89990 b. 9000 C. 9002
- Writing a number as the sum of the place value of its digits is called the ___ form of the number.
a. Expanded form b. standard form C. Face value
- Which of the following is not a valid Roman numbers
a. vv b. xix C. vii
- First three multiple of 8.
a. 8,24,36 b 8,16,24 C. 1,2,4
- The smallest multiple of a number is ___
a. next number b. number itself C.1
- The factor of 4 is___
a. 1,2,3,4 b. 1,2,4 C. 4,8,12
- D - CCC =___
a. C b. CC C. Xx
- The Roman number for 90 is
a. CX b XC C.IX
- The Hindu Arabic numeral for DCXC
a. 689 b. 690 C. 698
- Fifty Four Thousand one hundred seven is written as___
a.54107 b. 54701 C. 54710
- The value of $96042+2875-74987$
a. 23930 b. 24120 C. 23030
- The face value of 7 digits in 6789 is ___
a. 700 b. 7 C. 70
- We cannot repeat a symbol more than ___ times to write a Roman numeral.
a. 2 b. 3 C. 4



Chapter2 :- Factors and Multiples

Factor - A number which divides a given number exactly (without leaving any remainder) is called a factor of the given number. For example 1, 2, 5 and 10

Multiple - Multiple of any natural number is a number obtained by multiplying it by another natural number.

Example multiples of 6 are - $6 \times 1 = 6, 6 \times 2 = 12$ -----

Prime numbers - A number which is greater than 1 and has exactly two factors one and number itself is called a prime number for example 2, 3, 5, 7, 11 ---

Composite number - A number which is greater than 1 and has more than two factors is called a composite number for example 4, 6, 8, 9 ----

Even numbers - All multiples of 2 are called an even number for example 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 -----

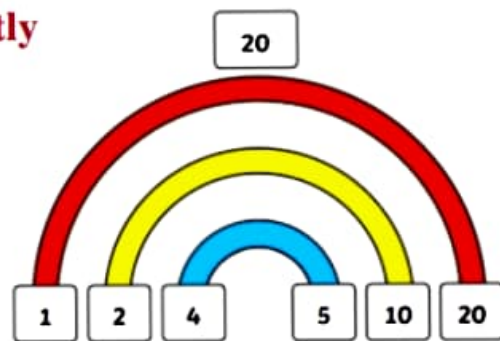
Odd numbers - Number which are not multiple of 2 are called odd numbers for example 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 ---

Divisibility test for 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11

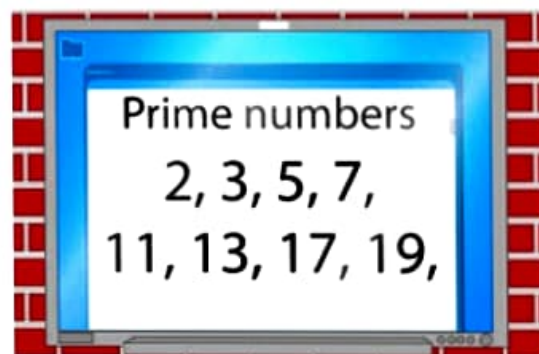
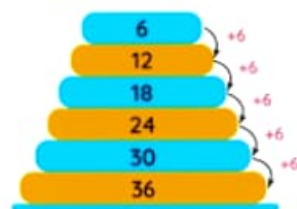
Prime factor - Factor of a given number is called a prime factor if this factor is a prime number. Example 2 and 3 are prime factors of 12

Highest common factor (HCF) - The greatest number which is a common factor of two or more given numbers is called their highest common factor or greatest common divisor or greatest common major which as HCF or GCD or GCM.

Lowest common multiple (LCM) - The lowest common multiple of two or more numbers is the smallest number which is a multiple of each of the numbers.



Multiples of 6 by
Skip Counting



1. All factors of 6 are

- (a) 1, 6 (b) 2, 3 (c) 1, 2, 3 (d) 1, 2, 3, 6

2. Which of the following is an odd composite number?

- (a) 7 (b) 9 (c) 11 (d) 12

3. The number of even numbers between 68 and 90 is

- (a) 10 (b) 11 (c) 12 (d) 31

4. Which of the following is a prime number?

- (a) 69 (b) 87 (c) 91 (d) 97

5. Which of the following is a pair of twin-prime numbers?

- (a) 19, 21 (b) 43, 47 (c) 59, 61 (d) 73, 79

6. The number of distinct prime factors of the largest 4-digit number is

- (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 5 (d) none of these

7. The number of distinct prime factors of the smallest 5-digit number is

- (a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 6 (d) 8

8. The sum of the prime factors of 1729 is

- (a) 13 (b) 19 (c) 32 (d) 38

9. Which of the following is a pair of co-prime numbers?

- (a) 8, 45 (b) 3, 18 (c) 5, 35 (d) 6, 39

10. Every natural number has an infinite number of

- (a) prime factors (b) factors (c) multiples (d) none of these

11. Which of the following numbers is divisible by 4?

- (a) 308594 (b) 506784 (c) 732106 (d) 9301538

12. Which of the following numbers is divisible by 8?

- (a) 5037686 (b) 505268 (c) 305678 (d) 703568

13. Which of the following numbers is divisible by 3?

- (a) 50762 (b) 42063 (c) 52871 (d) 37036

14. Which of the following numbers is divisible by 9?

- (a) 972063 (b) 730542 (c) 785423 (d) 5612844

15. Which of the following numbers is divisible by 6?

- (a) 560324 (b) 650374 (c) 798653 (d) 750972

16. The number of common prime factors of 60, 75 and 105 is

- (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5

17. The HCF of 144 and 198 is

- (a) 6 (b) 9 (c) 12 (d) 18

18. The LCM of 30 and 45 is

- (a) 15 (b) 30 (c) 45 (d) 90

19. The LCM of 4 and 44 is

- (a) 4 (b) 11 (c) 44 (d) 176

20. The LCM of 7 and 13 is

- (a) 1 (b) 7 (c) 13 (d) 91

21. If HCF of two numbers is 15 and their product is 1575, then their LCM is

- (a) 15 (b) 105 (c) 52 (d) 1575

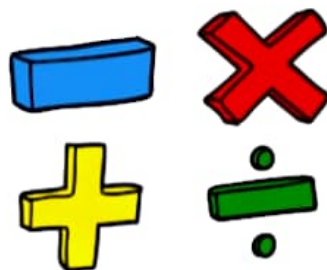
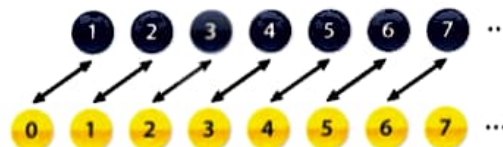
22. If the LCM of two natural numbers is 180, then which of the following is not the HCF of the numbers?

- (a) 45 (b) 60 (c) 75 (d) 90

Q23 The smallest prime number is-----

Q24 The smallest composite number is-----

Q25 The HCF of two consecutive odd number is -----



J.E.S

**Expert in foundation class
100% Challenged Result**

SCIENCE

Chapter-2 Components of food

Food: It is the group of edible substances which provide energy to the living beings and repair the old tissues and build the new tissues.

Nutrition: The process of consuming nutrients required for the growth and development of our body and to obtain energy is known as nutrition.

Diet: It is the amount of food eaten by a person at a time.

Malnutrition: If a person does not get adequate food, or if his/her diet does not contain all the nutrients, he or she becomes weak. When the body does not get adequate nutrition, it is said to be suffering from malnutrition.

Various food components are grouped in three classes:

Energy giving food: Carbohydrates and fats.

Bodybuilding food: Proteins.

Protective food: Vitamins and minerals.

Carbohydrates

Grains such as rice, wheat, sorghum, peas, beans, sago (sabudana), sugarcane, sugar beet, many fruits like banana, mango and melons and vegetables are good sources of carbohydrates.

Cellulose, starch, sucrose, glucose and fructose are the important carbohydrates found in our food.

Starch turns iodine solution to dark blue or black.

Fats are obtained either from plants or from animals. Groundnut oil, soybean oil and mustard oil are examples of fats derived from plants. Fats like butter and ghee are obtained from animals. Fats act as fuel in our body but they provide more energy than carbohydrates. (in) Our body has some advantages of fat deposits in small quantity. It helps body organs to grow and protects them from injury and prevents loss of heat from the body surface.

Too much fat deposition is harmful for the body. This leads to the condition called obesity.

Fatty substances leave greasy and transparent spot on paper.

Proteins

Milk, fish, meat, cheese and eggs are the main sources of animal proteins. Vegetable proteins can be obtained from legumes including pulses and beans.

Proteins are required for growth and repairing of our body. They help in building new tissues.

They also account for tough, fibrous nature of hair and nails and for the structure of muscles.

They are a part of our blood and help in proper functioning of our body.

Large amount of protein is needed for building new tissues in short period, such as during infancy, pregnancy or when mother is nourishing a child.

Vitamins: Vitamins are required by our body in very small quantities. Vitamins help in keeping our eyes, bones, teeth and gums healthy. The food items rich in vitamins are called protective food as they protect our body from diseases and keep us healthy.

Minerals: Minerals are needed by our body in small amounts. Each one is essential for proper growth of body and to maintain good health



A balanced diet for healthy body

Q1. Ingredients contain some components that are needed by our body. These components are called

- [A]. Food [B]. Nutrition [C]. Nutrients [D]. Vitamins

Q2. A component which found in our food as "starch". That is a form of

- [A]. Carbohydrate [B]. Protein [C]. Fat [D]. Vitamin

Q3. Fast food like pizza, burger, etc. are very good in taste and they contain huge amount of

- [A]. Carbohydrate [B]. Protein [C]. Fat [D]. Vitamin

Q4. Spinach is a good source of

- [A]. Iron [B]. Calcium [C]. Phosphorus [D]. Sodium chloride

Q5. Deficiency diseases can be prevented by taking

- [A]. Tablets, Injections [B]. Tulsi, Ginger [C]. Vitamin C, Vitamin E [D]. Balance diet

Q6 A powdery substance or paste of food item is taken in a test tube and after that it was added a few drops of copper sulphate solution and then caustic soda solution. It was observed that the solution turned violet color after few minutes due to the presence of which component

- [A]. Carbohydrate [B]. Protein [C]. Fat [D]. Vitamin

Q7 The vitamin that gets easily destroyed by heating during cooking is

- [A]. Vitamin-A [B]. Vitamin-B [C]. Vitamin-C [D]. Vitamin -D

Q8 Swollen glands in neck and mental disability found in adult as well as children. These are the symptoms of deficiency of a mineral

- [A]. Iron [B]. Iodine [C]. Calcium [D]. Magnesium

Q9 Rickets is caused by the deficiency of

- [A]. Vitamin-A [B]. Vitamin-B1 [C]. Vitamin-C [D]. Vitamin-D

Q10 Minerals are needed in our body for building bones and teeth. Therefore, we should take

- [A]. Vitamin-C, Vitamin-D [B]. Calcium, Phosphorus [C]. Iron, Sodium [D]. Magnesium, Pottasium

Q11 _____ helps to maintain a constant body temperature in our body.

- [A]. Vitamins [B]. Salt [C]. Energy giving food [D]. Water

Q12 Which type of food pair, referred as Energy giving foods?

- [A]. Carbohydrate, Fat [B]. Carbohydrate, Protein [C]. Protein, Fat [D]. Vitamins, Minerals

Q13 The essential components of our food are called

- [A]. Roughage [B]. Nutrients [C]. Minerals [D]. Vitamins

Q14 We know that our body also prepares _____ in the presence of Sunlight.

- [A]. Vitamin- A [B]. Vitamin- B [C]. Vitamin- C [D]. Vitamin - D

Q15 Which of the following nutrients is not present in milk?

- [A]. Protein [B]. Vitamin-C [C]. Calcium [D]. Vitamin-D

Q16 Which of the following food items does not provide dietary fibre?

- [A]. Whole grains [B]. Whole pulses [C]. Fruits and vegetables [D]. Milk

Q17 The deficiency of which of the following may cause the disease called Scurvy?

- [A]. Vitamin-B1 [B]. Vitamin-C [C]. Calcium (mineral) [D]. Sodium (mineral)

Q18 Which nutrient can be identified by using copper sulphate and caustic soda

- [A]. Carbohydrate [B]. Protein [C]. Fat [D]. Vitamin

Q19 Which components is known as "Body building food"?

- [A]. Carbohydrate [B]. Protein [C]. Fat [D]. Vitamin

Q20 Given below are the steps to the test the presence of proteins in a food item. I. Take a small quantity of the food item in a test tube add 10 drops of water to it and shake it. II. Make a paste or powder of food to be tested. III. Add 10 drops of caustic soda solution to the test tube and shake well. IV. Add 2 drops of copper sulphate solution to it. Which of the following is the correct sequence of the steps?

- [A]. I, II, IV, III [B]. II, I, IV, III [C]. II, I, III, IV [D]. IV, II, I, III

Q21 A component which gives much more energy as compared to the same amount of carbohydrates

- [A]. Carbohydrate [B]. Protein [C]. Fats [D]. Vitamin

Q22 A deficiency disease deals with lack of protein in children that the leads to stunt growth, discoloration of hair, patchy skin, thinning of legs or swollen stomach, may affect functioning of brain. Name of the disease is

- [A]. Marasmus [B]. Kwashiorkor [C]. Rickets [D]. Goiter

Q23 Amla is the richest source of

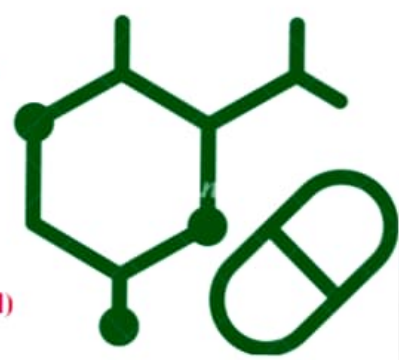
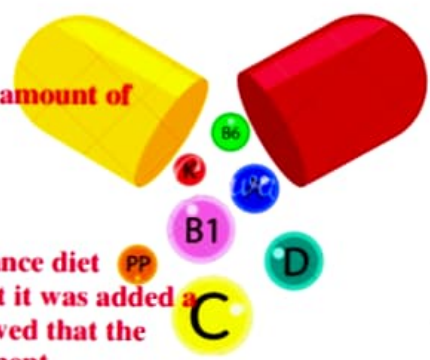
- [A]. Vitamin - A [B]. Vitamin - B [C]. Vitamin - C [D]. Vitamin - D

Q24 By enrich, which type of food is/are referred as "Protective food"?

- [A]. Carbohydrate [B]. Protein [C]. Fat [D]. Vitamin and minerals

Q25 Potato chips are tasty to eat but not nutritious as they contain huge amount of

- [A]. Carbohydrate [B]. Protein [C]. Fat [D]. Vitamin



Chapter 2 On The Earliest People

In times like these everything is available at a click of a button, even the most the most basic aspects of human life like food and socializing. But our earliest ancestors were not so lucky. Back then, even before civilization took over the earliest people, i.e. the primitive man lived out in the open.

Hunter-Gatherer: The Earliest people were hunter-gatherers. Because They lived out in the open, they had to hunt other animals, gather plants and fruits to produce food. Animals in that period were very fast and quick. To survive among them meant that the earliest people had to be as quick, alert and to have a good presence of mind.



The earliest people lived in the prehistoric period. The main material used then for making tools was stone. Undoubtedly because of the use of stones for making tools, this period is known as the Stone Age. Stone Age further is divided into three phases, namely

1. Palaeolithic or Old Stone Age
2. Mesolithic or Middle Stone Age
3. Neolithic or New Stone Age

Source:

These tools are big and blunt and lack refinements. Historians believe that these tools were made 2 million years ago. We also see the tools of later period. They are smaller and much sharper. These were made many thousand years after.

Climate :

Have you seen the movie called as 'Ice Age (part 1)'? You should. You will have a clearer idea of the climate during the Stone Age. During the Stone Age, ice was all around and there was almost no vegetation on Earth. After global warming, Ice age came to a stop as ice began melting 12,000 years ago.

Habitation :

Earliest people were spread all over the world, even in India. Some major sites during which Stone Age people lived in India are:

- Bhimbekta (Madhya Pradesh)
- Hungsi (Karnataka)
- Kurnool Caves (Andra Pradesh)



Q1. When were the trains used first?

- (a) 200 years ago (b) 250 years ago (c) 150 years ago (d) 300 years ago

Answer: (c) 150 years ago

Q2. Old stone age began _ years ago.

- (a) 2.5 million (b) 4.5 million (c) 5.5 million (d) 3.5 million

Answer: (a) 2.5 million

Q3. Why did hunter-gatherers move from one place to other place?

- (a) In search of food (b) In search of shelter (c) In search of water (d) All of the above

Answer: (d) All of the above

Q4. Why did hunter-gatherers move from place to place?

- (a) In search of food (b) In search of shelters (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

Answer: (c) Both (a) and (b)

Q5. Tools of early man were made of

- (a) Gold (b) Copper (c) Stone (d) Soil

Answer: (c) Stone

Q6. What were the purposes of stone tools?

- (a) To make spear and arrows (b) to chop roots and fruits (c) To cut meat and bones (d) All the above

Answer: (d) All the above

Q7. Where is water found?

- (a) In lakes (b) In streams (c) In rivers (d) All of these

Answer: (d) All of these

Q8. Food gatherers means

- (a) Who exchange food in return of food (b) Who roam for the production of food
(c) Who roams in search of food (d) Who roam in search of gathering grass

Answer: (c) Who roams in search of food

Q9. Where was ash found?

- (a) Kurnool (b) Bhimbetka (c) Chennai (d) Delhi

Answer: (a) Kurnool

Q10. How did the ancient people travel?

- (a) By buses (b) By trains (c) By ships (d) On foot

Answer: (d) On foot

Q11. Habitation are the site where

- (a) People live (b) People make stones (c) People play (d) People make paintings

Answer: (a) People live

Q12. What material was used by the earlier people?

- (a) Stone (b) Wood (c) Bone (d) All of the above

Answer: (d) All of the above

Q13. Who had found the things which were made and used by the hunters?

- (a) Astrologists (b) Archaeologists (c) Psychologists (d) None of these

Answer: (b) Archaeologists

Q14. Stone age is divided into

- (a) Three periods (b) Two periods (c) Five periods (d) Four Periods

Answer: (a) Three periods

Q15. In which state eggs of Ostrich were found?

- (a) Kurnool (b) Maharashtra (c) Delhi (d) Chennai

Answer: (b) Maharashtra

Q16. In the ancient times tools were made up of which material?

- (a) Stone (b) Wood (c) Bone (d) All of these

Answer: (d) All of these

Q17. A number of things of same kind growing closely (very neatly) are called

- (a) Collection (b) Combination (c) Cluster (d) Connection

Answer: (c) Cluster

Q18. Who gives us information about history?

- (a) Doctors (b) Engineers (c) Psychologists (d) Archaeologists

Answer: (d) Archaeologists

Q19. For what purpose were the stone tools used?

- (a) To cut meat and bone (b) To chop fruits and roots
(c) To make spears and arrows (d) All of these

Answer: (d) All of these

Q20. Living beings that can sow and grow food giving plant for his food were called

- (a) Food consumers (b) Food Investors (c) Food gathers (d) Food producers

Answer: (d) Food producers.

