**SUBJECT: SOCIAL STUDIES**
**CHAPTER -FROM HUNTERS TO FARMERS**

**Grade 6**

a) Two types of stone tools that were developed during the Neolithic Age.

b) The period of human history that began towards the end of the Neolithic Age around 4000 BC and lasted till 2000 BC.

c) An invention of the Neolithic period that revolutionized transportation.

d) Two Neolithic sites located in Karnataka.

e) The _____ Age refers to the New Stone Age that lasted from 8000 B.C to 4000 B.C, when man learnt to produce his own food.

f) _____ lifestyle is the style where people are living and staying at the same place.

g) Differentiate between Palaeolithic Age and Neolithic Age

| **Palaeolithic Age** | **Neolithic Age** |
|---|---|
| • _____ and _____ stone tools were made.<br>• People were mostly _____, hunters and food _____.<br>• People clothed themselves with _____ and bark of the tree.<br>• People lived in _____ and moved from one place to another.<br>• People did not know how to make _____. | • _____ and _____ tools began to be made.<br>• People _____ animals and began _____.<br>• People weaved clothes and started using _____ and _____ to cover themselves.<br>• People built mud _____ and started living in one place for a _____ period of time<br>• _____ making was a significant feature of this age. |

h. The 4 main features of the Neolithic Age.

- The development of well-shaped polished _____ tools.
- The beginning of _____.
- The domestication of _____.
- The invention of the _____.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

i. The site of _____ was the earliest agricultural settlement in the Indian subcontinent. _____ near the Bolan Pass in Baluchistan was the earliest agricultural settlement in the Indian subcontinent. After _____ BCE, this settlement saw a gradual shift from dependence on wild animals to _____ of food crops and _____ of animals. At this site, bones of _____and _____, cattle, etc., were found indicating that these were the commonly used animals. Remains of houses, _____ or _____ in shape, have also been found.

j. The Neolithic Age is also known as _____ as this phase of human progress saw dramatic transformations. Domestication of plants and animals led to _____ of village communities based on _____lifestyle. People began building mud houses and dug up dwelling pits for living. As per the requirements, humans developed _____ with _____ and _____ for tilling soil. The new types of stone tools were polished to give a sharp edge. _____ led to the requirements for _____ the grains and cereals so that they can be used till the next season. Probably this need for storing of grains led to the beginning of _____ in the Neolithic Age. People started engaging in other activities such as _____. The invention of _____had _____ pottery-making, spinning and _____.

LIVEWORKSHEETS