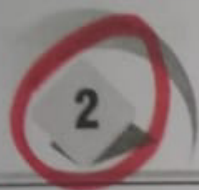


Remaining of chapter - 1

- (d) It enables us to know how differed languages developed in different regions.
3. The written records of the past are called manuscripts. These writings are available on a variety of surfaces such as palm leaves, the bark of the birch tree and later on paper are called literary sources.

The main literary sources for the study of Indian history are :

- (a) **Religious Literature** : Writing dealing with religion constitute religious literature. Many books contain religious themes The Vedas, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata are a rich source of information.
- (b) **Secular Literature** : Literature that is not religious is called secular literature. These includes poems, plays, accounts of foreign travellers. The Arthashastra of Kautilya is example of this.



S. St
CLASS: 6

The Earliest Societies ■■

PRACTICE FOR FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

Based on
CCE

- A. 1. Homo sapiens; 2. Use of stone tools; (a) For defending; (b) To scrape off the skin of animals; (c) To cut fruits and roots; 3. Early man make a spear through a process called flintknapping.; 4. Striking two pieces of flint together to shape into tools, man noticed sparks. These could be produced on demand and ignite dry leaves. So, he learnt to create fire.
- B. 1. Uses of stone tools
- (a) Humans used the stones available for defending themselves against wild beasts and also to kill them.
- (b) They also used these stones to cut fruits and roots.
2. Hammers, spear
3. Early old stone age, middle old stone age

PRACTICE FOR SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT

Based on
CCE

- A. 1. (iv); 2. (i); 3. (ii); 4. (ii)
- B. 1. Madhya Pradesh; 2. small, sharp tools, 3. protection from wild animal; 4. hand-axe; 5. man-like creature; 6. Punjab
- C. 1. Insecure; 2. palaeolithic age; 3. stones; 4. spear; 5. fire;
- D. 1. The stone age man made implements of flint for stuck the animals for food.
2. Fire was discovered in palaeolithic age. while striking two pieces of flint together to shape into, man noticed sparks. So he learnt to create fire.
3. Early man was wandered due to several reasons. They had to move from place to place in search of fruits, roots etc. Human hunted different animals for food.
4. Stone tools were used by man for defending themselves against wild beasts and also to