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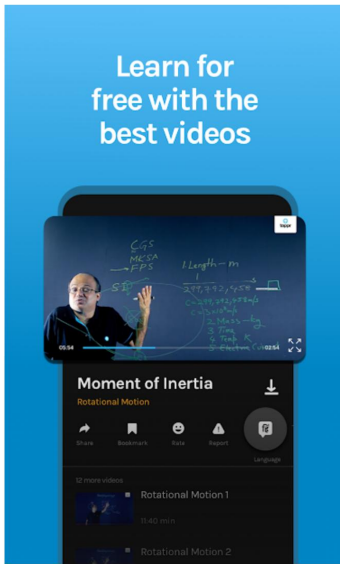
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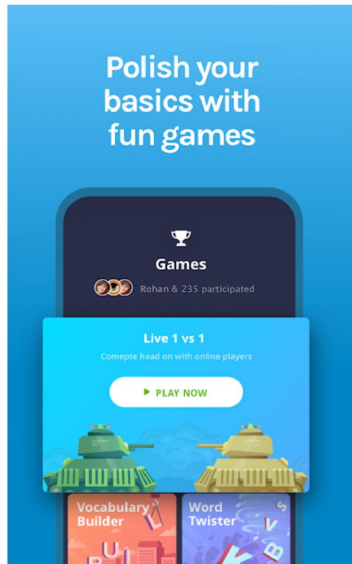


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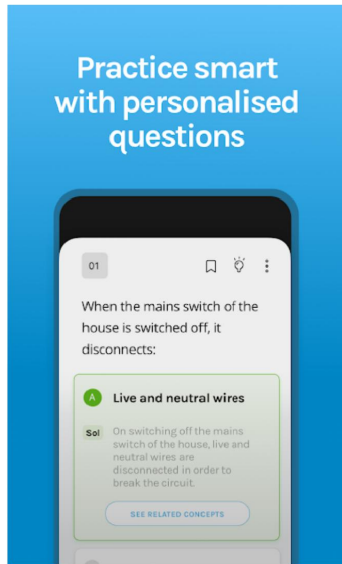
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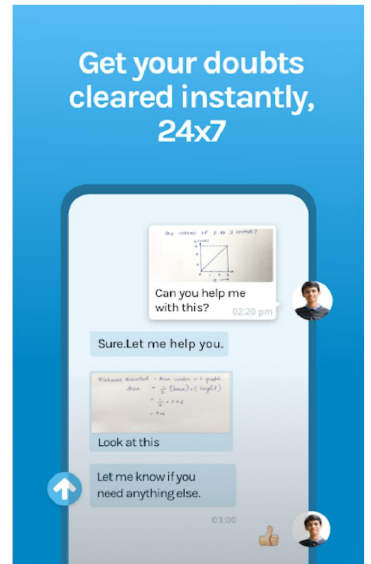
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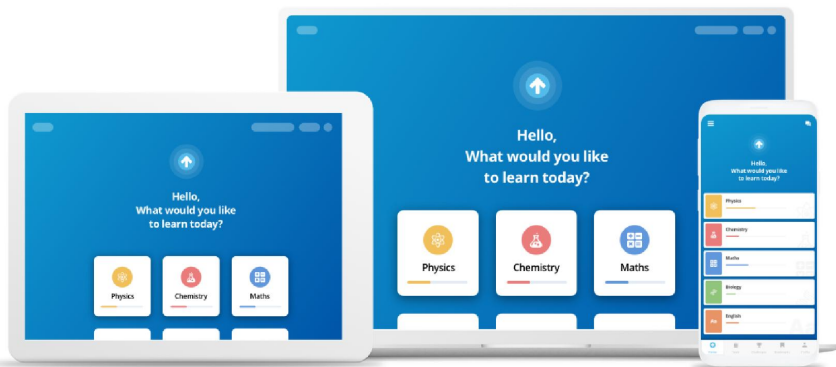
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**Q.1. What are the main features of settled life of earlier people ?**

**A** Beginnings of Agriculture

**B** Pottery

**C** Domestication of Animals

**D** All of the above

**SOLUTION**

Humans made remarkable technological progress during the Neolithic period. They became food - producers and started leading a settled life. People no longer depend on hunting , fishing and gathering . Agriculture and animal husbandary took care of their food, with agriculture expansion , early human beings needed pots in which they could store yheir food grains. They also needed pots for cooking , eating and drinking. Pottery was invented during this period. Animals like dogs , cats , cattle, sheep , camels , geese, horses and pigs started out as wild animals. But these animals were tamed out as wild animals.

**Q.2. Which of the following occupations are followed by members of tribe?**

**A** Hunting

**B** Gathering

**C** Farming

**D** All of above

### SOLUTION

Members of a tribe follow occupations such as hunting, gathering, farming, herding and fishing. Usually, women do most of the agricultural work, including preparing the ground, sowing seeds, looking after the growing plants and harvesting grain.

**Q.3. List the animals tamed by the Neolithic People .**

A Cows, cats, sheep, camels and goats

B Lion

C Monkey

D None of the above

### SOLUTION

All the animals that we keep as pet these days, such as dogs, cats , cattle , sheep, camels, geese, horses, and pigs, started out as wild animals. But these animals were tamed into quieter animals by our Neolithic ancestor. Humans benefited by the domestication of animals as follows; Cows and goats gave them milk and meat , cattle also helped them in ploughing the fields. and Dogs gave company and also helped in hunting.

**Q.4. Where the bones of Sheep and Goats have been found from Neolithic site?**

A Tekkalakota

B Piklihal

C Hallur

D Brahmagiri

### SOLUTION

The bones of Sheep and Goats have been found from Neolithic site in Tekkalakota in Karnataka. In South India, the Neolithic settlements are found on the hilly and dry Deccan Plateau. Abundance of cattle and other kinds of food articles suggest that the economy of South Indian Neolithic people was agriculture - cum - pastoral.

### Q.5. What is domestication?

- A Process in which people grow plant and look after animals.
- B Process in which people do trade
- C Process in which people do farming
- D All of above

### SOLUTION

Domestication is the name given to the process in which people grow plants and look after animals. Very often, plants and animals that are tended by people become different from wild plants and animals.

### Q.6. Who are tribes?

- A Two to three generation live together
- B Group of family in settlements or villages
- C Families who are related to one another
- D All of above

### SOLUTION

Usually two or three generations live together in small settlements or villages. Most families are related to one another and groups of such families form a tribe.

### Q.7. What is Microliths?

A Microliths were small , polished , sharp stone tools

B Rock painting

C Large stone tools

D None of the above

### SOLUTION

Microliths were small , polished and sharp stone tools. They were marked for their fine edge. They were used as scrappers , chiesel etc.They were too small to be used by themselves and would have been set into wooden or bone handles to make composite tools.Microliths formed from prismatic blades , using the sharp unmodified lateral edges as the cutting edge.

### Q.8. What does the word "Burzahom" mean ?

A Place of birch

B Place of birth

C Lake - side

D Mud huts



### SOLUTION

Burzahom was the first Neolithic site to be discovered in Kashmir. Burzahom means, as place of birch in Kashmir. Burnt birch found in the excavations showed that birch trees must have been common in the area in the Stone Age. The earliest Neolithic homes at Burzahom were pits dug below ground level using stone tools. The sides of the pits were plastered with mud. These pits must have provided the early Neolithic people of Burzahom protection from the elements during bitter winters in Kashmir.

**Q.9. When was Mehrgarh discovered by Archaeologist ?**

**A** 1974

**B** 1975

**C** 1980

**D** None of the above.

### SOLUTION

Mehrgarh was discovered in 1974 by an archaeological team led by the French archaeologist Jean - Francois Jarrige. Archaeological excavation of this settlement has revealed that the earliest settlers were involved in domestication of animals and agriculture. They mainly cultivated barley and wheat. Many mud - brick structures, which are compartmented, have been discovered at Mehrgarh. Most likely they were granaries.

**Q.10. Jadeite, found in Daojali Hading, may have been brought from China.**

**A** True

**B** False

### **SOLUTION**

Daojali Hading is a site on the hills near the Brahmaputra Valley, close to routes leading into China and Myanmar. Here stone tools, including mortars and pestles, have been found. These indicate that people were probably growing grain and preparing food from it. Other finds include jadeite, a stone that may have been brought from China.