

9th Social Science Lesson 1 Questions in English - History**1. Evolution of Humans and Society – Prehistoric Period**

1. Who were the pioneers of creative knowledge?
 - a) Modern people
 - b) Prehistoric people
 - c) Medieval people
 - d) Informative people
2. Who excavate the soil and rock layers on the earth and extract evidence about human ancestors?
 - a) Paleoanthropologist
 - b) Geologist
 - c) Sociologist
 - d) Ethnologist
3. Which is the study of human past through the analysis and interpretation of material remains?
 - a) Anthropology
 - b) Geology
 - c) Ethnology
 - d) Archaeology
4. Which is the study of the human ancestors and their evolution by the study of the fossil remains?
 - a) Archaeology
 - b) Palaeoanthropology
 - c) Sociology
 - d) Ethnology
5. The earth was formed approximately how many years ago?
 - a) 4.54 billion
 - b) 3.12 billion
 - c) 2.23 billion
 - d) 3.51 billion
6. Who were the apes from which modern humans evolved?
 - a) Mastodon
 - b) Dunkleosteus
 - c) Quetzalcoatlus
 - d) Australopithecines
7. Who is considered the Father of History, because the history he wrote was humanistic and rationalistic?
 - a) Herodotus
 - b) Thucydides
 - c) Homer
 - d) Hippocrates
8. Which is the study of origin, nature and relationships of rock and soil layers that were formed due to natural and cultural activities?
 - a) Palaeontology
 - b) Petrology
 - c) Stratigraphy
 - d) Petrography
9. Which of the following statement is correct
 - 1) The history of humans is closely related to the history of the earth.
 - 2) The earth contains geological, archaeological and biological records of historical times in its Lower layers.
 - a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) None
10. Which was the oldest museum established in 530 BC (BCE)?
 - a) Ashmolean Museum
 - b) Ennigaldi-Nanna's Museum
 - c) Ziggurat of Ur
 - d) Capitoline Museum
11. Which is the oldest surviving museum at present?
 - a) Capitoline Museum

b) Vatican Museum

c) Ashmolean Museum

d) Louvre Museum

12. Which is the oldest university museum in the world?

a) Ashmolean Museum

b) Louvre Museum

c) Capitoline Museum

d) State Hermitage Museum

13. Who's biological evolution contributed to the scientific understanding of human origins?

a) Auguste Comte

b) Alfred Russel Wallace

c) Herbert Spencer

d) Harriet Martineau

14. In which year Charles Darwin published the books On the Origin of Species?

a) 1829

b) 1882

c) 1834

d) 1859

15. What is the study of fossils called?

a) Palaeontology

b) Archaeology

c) Petrology

d) Anthropology

16. The process by which organisms that are better adapted to their environment would survive and produce more offspring is called _____

a) Survival of Fittest

b) Natural Selection

c) Adaptation Selection

d) Evolution Selection

17. Which among the following is called great apes?

a) Chimpanzee

b) Gorillas

c) Humans

d) All the above

18. Which of the following statement is correct

1) The ancestors to humans were called Hominins, and their origins have been traced in Australia.

2) The Hominins emerged around 10 to 8 million years ago.

a) Only 1

b) Only 2

c) Both 1 and 2

d) None

19. Where the Skeletons of Australopithecus, one of the early species of Hominins tribe was found?

a) Australia

b) India

c) Africa

d) Peru

20. Which of the following is not time period (Age)?

a) Stone Age

b) Bronze Age

c) Aluminium Age

d) Iron Age

21. Where does the Great Rift Valley located?

a) Africa

b) Australia

c) Peru

d) USA

22. The DNA of a chimpanzee is what percentage identical to that of a human being?

a) 91%

b) 98%

c) 93%

d) 94.5%

23. The Great Rift Valley is a valley-like formation that runs for how many kilometres?

- a) 6100 km
- b) 6900 km
- c) 6400 km
- d) 6600 km

24. Which of the following statement is correct

1) Hominid refers to all the species of the modern and extinct great apes, which also includes humans

2) Hominins refers to the close relatives of human ancestors and their sister species including Homo sapiens and the extinct members of Homo neanderthalensis, Homo erectus, Homo habilis and various species of Australopithecines.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

25. Who was the earliest known human ancestors to make tools in Africa about 2.6 million years ago?

- a) Homo erectus
- b) Homo habilis
- c) Homo neanderthalensis
- d) Homo sapiens

26. Which species made hand axes between 2 and 1 million years ago?

- a) Homo erectus
- b) Homo habilis
- c) Homo neanderthalensis
- d) Homo sapiens

27. Anatomically, when modern humans, called Homo sapiens (wise man), first appeared?

- a) 9,00,000 years ago
- b) 5,50,000 years ago
- c) 4,00,000 years ago
- d) 3,00,000 years ago

28. Other than chimpanzee, who among the following is our closest living relative?

- a) Gorillas
- b) Bonobo
- c) Dodo
- d) Orangutan

29. Where does the earliest tools made by human ancestors were found?

- a) Kenya
- b) Mozambique
- c) South Africa
- d) Sudan

30. Oldowan tools occur in the Olduvai gorge in Africa is how much year old?

- a) 3 to 3.4 million year old
- b) 2 to 2.6 million year old
- c) 4 to 5 million year old
- d) 1 to 2.3 million year old

31. The Lower Palaeolithic Culture is marked by the human ancestors belonging to the species Homo erectus and _____

- a) Homo sapiens
- b) Homo habilis
- c) Homo neanderthalensis
- d) Homo austeriensis

32. Which of the following statement about Lower Palaeolithic Culture is incorrect

1) The human ancestors of Lower Palaeolithic flaked large stone blocks and designed various tools including hand axes.

2) These tools, which are found in Africa, Asia, and Europe, are dated the earliest to about 1.8 million years ago

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

33. What was the first hand axe that was recognized?

- a) Acheulian

b) Olduvai

c) Levalloisian

d) Burin

34. Which is the main block of stone from which small chips are flaked by using a hammer stone?

a) Core

b) Flake

c) Mantle

d) Hard

35. Which of the following statement about Lower Palaeolithic Culture is correct

1) The Lower Palaeolithic ancestors made various tools such as hand axes and cleavers to meet their subsistence needs. These tools are also known as uniface.

2) In India, the Acheulian tools have been found near Chennai and many other sites such as Isampur in Karnataka and Bhimbetka in Madhya Pradesh.

a) Only 1

b) Only 2

c) Both 1 and 2

d) None

36. Which lithic tool making tradition were belongs to Middle Palaeolithic culture?

a) Burin

b) Acheulian

c) Levalloisian

d) Pastoralist

37. Who were the first human ancestors to mourn death properly and bury the dead?

a) Homo habilis

b) Homo erectus

c) Homo sapiens

d) Neanderthals

38. Which of the following statement about Middle Palaeolithic Culture is correct

1) After about 3,98,000 years BC (BCE), further changes took place in the lithic technology in Africa.

2) The Homo habilis species existed during this period. Anatomically modern humans are said to have emerged around 3 lakh years ago.

a) Only 1

b) Only 2

c) Both 1 and 2

d) None

39. Levalloisian tools was named after the town of Levallois located where?

a) Spain

b) France

c) Germany

d) Britain

40. The Middle Palaeolithic Culture appeared between which years ago in Europe and parts of western and South Asia?

a) 3,85,000 and 1,98,000 -Years BC ago

b) 4,46,000 and 2,92,000 -Years BC ago

c) 3,35,000 and 2,38,000 -Years BC ago

d) 5,15,000 and 3,72,000 -Years BC ago

41. Which is a stone-made chisel with a sharp cutting edge?

a) Burin

b) Flake

c) Kibish

d) Cleaver

42. The modern humans, who first appeared as a result of human evolution in the sub-Saharan Africa in which year?

a) 3,20,000 years ago

b) 4,00,000 years ago

c) 3,00,000 years age

d) 4,20,000 years ago

43. Microliths appeared in which period?

a) Lower Palaeolithic

b) Middle Palaeolithic

c) Upper Palaeolithic

d) Mesolithic

44. During Upper Palaeolithic period, human lived in Europe is known as _____

a) Neanderthals

b) Cro-Magnons

c) Archaic

d) Heidelbergensis

45. Which of the following statement is correct

1) Horns and ivory were used for making tools and art works. Bone needles, fishhooks, harpoons and spears were also employed creatively

2) The humans of this time wore clothes and cooked food. The dead were placed in the burials with folded hands placed over their chest.

a) Only 1

b) Only 2

c) Both 1 and 2

d) None

46. Images of which Goddess was made up of stones and bones in Upper Palaeolithic period?

a) Venus

b) Jupiter

c) Cupid

d) Juno

47. Which period is known as the Middle Stone Age?

a) Ice age period

b) Mesolithic period

c) Neolithic period

d) Bronze period

48. People of Mesolithic period made tiny artefacts that were less than what cm in size?

a) 5cm

b) 6cm

c) 7cm

d) 8cm

49. Which period marks the beginning of agriculture and animal domestication?

a) Mesolithic period

b) Neolithic period

c) Palaeolithic period

d) Microlithic period

50. Which of the following region does not have the evidence of Neolithic period?

a) The Indus region

b) China

c) Rome

d) Mesopotamia

51. Fruits and Nut trees were cultivated around which area?

a) 5,000BC

b) 2,000BC

c) 4,000BC

d) 3,500BC

52. Which of the following area refers as Fertile Crescent Region?

a) Egypt

b) Israel

c) Iraq

d) All the above

53. Neolithic Age is called _____

a) Modern age

b) New age

c) Diamond age

d) Fire age

54. In Neolithic period where does People preferred to live?

a) Mountain

b) River bank

c) Forest

d) Desert

55. Which of the following statement is incorrect about Mesolithic period

1) Mesolithic peoples introduced domestications and cultivation

2) With the global warming occurring after the Ice Age, they became highly mobile and occupied various eco-zones

a) Only 1

b) Only 2

c) Both 1 and 2

d) None

56. Where oldest stone age tool made by human ancestors found in Tamil Nadu?

a) Jambai

b) Vilapakkam

c) Thakkolam

d) Athirampakkam

57. Which river is one of the major cradles of human ancestors in the world in Tamil Nadu?

a) Kosasthalaiyar River

b) Vellar River

c) Pambar River

d) Pennai River

58. The archaeological excavations at Athirampakkam site and cosmic-ray exposure dating of the artefacts suggest that people lived here about which year?

a) 3 to 4 Million years ago

b) 1.5 to 2 Million Years ago

c) 2.5 to 3.5 Million Years ago

d) 1 to 3 Million Years ago

59. Which year Sir Robert Bruce Foote, a geologist from England, first discovered Palaeolithic tools at Pallavaram near Chennai?

a) 1824

b) 1861

c) 1863

d) 1831

60. Where the tools discovered by Sir Robert Bruce Foote are now housed?

a) Delhi museum

b) Chennai museum

c) Calcutta museum

d) Mumbai museum

61. Which of the following statement is correct

1) Palaeolithic people did not have knowledge of iron and pottery making, which developed much later in history.

2) The people of this time also used hammer stones and spheroids. The quartzite pebbles and cobbles were chosen as raw materials.

a) Only 1

b) Only 2

c) Both 1 and 2

d) None

62. Lower Palaeolithic tools are found in which part of Tamil Nadu in soil deposition?

a) Pallavaram

b) Gudiyam cave

c) Vadamadurai

d) All the above

63. The people belonging to Lower Palaeolithic period used which rocks for manufacturing artefacts?

a) Basalt Rock

b) Limestone Rock

c) Rhyolite Rock

d) Obsidian Rock

64. Evidence for the Middle Palaeolithic Culture can be observed in which area in Tamil Nadu?

a) Sivarakkottai

b) Athichanallur

c) Parikulam

d) All the above

65. Which of the following statement about Middle Palaeolithic is incorrect

1) In the course of time, the Middle Palaeolithic Culture emerged during 3,85,000 - 1,72,000 years ago.

2) Cores, flakes, scrapers, knives, borers, Levalloisian flakes, hand axes and cleavers are the artefact types of this period. Compared to the previous phase, these tool types became large in size.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

66. The people of Mesolithic period used small artefacts made of chert and _____

- a) Diamond
- b) Limestone
- c) Quartz
- d) Basalt

67. The tools in the shape of a crescent is called _____

- a) Scrapers
- b) Lunates
- c) Triangles
- d) Core

68. The Teri sites near which area have evidence of microlithic artefacts?

- a) Ariyalur
- b) Thoothukudi
- c) Chennai
- d) Villupuram

69. The polished stone axes used by Neolithic people is called?

- a) Celts
- b) Burns
- c) Flakes
- d) Sharp

70. What was the main occupation of Neolithic people?

- a) Fishing

b) Hunting

c) Potting

d) Cattle rearing

71. Evidence of Neolithic village is found in which district?

- a) Ariyalur
- b) Madurai
- c) Vellore
- d) Thoothukudi

72. Which people devised the first potter?

- a) Lower Palaeolithic people
- b) Middle Palaeolithic people
- c) Mesolithic people
- d) Neolithic people

73. Before firing, the pottery was polished with pebbles. This process is known as _____

- a) Polishing
- b) Burnishing
- c) Shining
- d) Sharpening

74. The cultural period that succeeded the Neolithic is called _____

- a) Iron age
- b) Bronze age
- c) Ice age
- d) Silver age

75. Which of the following statement is incorrect

1) During the Iron Age, many parts of Tamil Nadu were occupied by people. An exchange relationship developed among the people.

2) The people of this age had knowledge of metallurgy and pottery making. They used iron and bronze objects and gold ornaments.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

76. Iron age people used shell ornaments and beads made of quartz and ____

- a) Limestone
- b) Silica
- c) Carnelian
- d) Glass

77. The Iron age is also known as what?

- a) Megalithic period
- b) Eolithic period
- c) Neolithic period
- d) Quartz period

78. The objects placed in the burials along with the physical remains (bones) of the dead is called ____

- a) Memorial goods
- b) Grave goods
- c) Dead goods
- d) Gods goods

79. Which of the following is not the burial type found in Kerala?

- a) Kodakkal
- b) Toppikkal
- c) Paththikal
- d) Menhirs

80. The table-like stone structures, were erected as funerary monuments is called ____

- a) Dolmens
- b) Cists
- c) Rock cut
- d) Sarcophagus

81. The cists and dolmens have openings called ____

- a) Rock cut
- b) Sarcophagus
- c) Portholes
- d) Sarcophagus

82. Which are burial receptacles made of terracotta?

- a) Rock cut
- b) Sarcophagus
- c) Urn burial
- d) Sarcophagus

83. What are pillar-like stones erected as part of the burials or memorials called?

- a) Menhirs
- b) Sarcophagus
- c) Urn burial
- d) Sarcophagus

84. The people in the Iron Age cultivated rice and ____

- a) Barley
- b) Wheat
- c) Millets
- d) Corn

85. Evidence of rice is seen in the megalithic sites in which district in Tamil Nadu?

- a) Thoothukudi
- b) Ariyalur
- c) Madurai
- d) Kanyakumari

86. Which of the following is the Iron age society?

- a) Farming community
- b) Hunter-gatherers
- c) Pastoralists
- d) All the above

87. Which of the following statement is correct about Iron age

1) The Iron age society had several groups of peoples (tribes). They have no organised chiefdoms.

2) Cattle lifting leading to wars and encroachment and expansion of territories had also started taking place in this period.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2

c) Both 1 and 2

d) None

88. Some researchers relate the origin of the Tamils to which submerged continent?

a) Kerguelen

b) Zealandia

c) Lemuria

d) Mauritia

89. Some parts of Sri Lanka and Tamil Nadu were connected by land about which year?

a) 3000 Years BC

b) 5000 Years BC

c) 4000 Years BC

d) 3500 Years BC

90. Which is an important evidence found in the archaeological sites?

a) Farming

b) Smither

c) Pottery

d) Cattle rearing

91. The Iron Age and Sangam age people used which colour for pottery?

a) Black and White

b) Yellow and Black

c) Brown and Black

d) Red and Black

92. The black and red ware pottery has which colour inside?

a) White

b) Brown

c) Black

d) Red

93. Which of the following statement is correct

1) The megalithic burials have abundant Bronze objects placed in the burials as grave goods

2) Weapons such as swords and daggers, axes, chisels, lamps and tripod stands are also found.

Some of these objects were hafted to wooden or bone or horn handles and used.

a) Only 1

b) Only 2

c) Both 1 and 2

d) None

94. In which period people lived in all the areas of Tamil Nadu?

a) Middle Palaeolithic

b) Upper Palaeolithic

c) Mesolithic

d) Microlithic

95. Which tools were used in agriculture in megalithic age?

a) Iron

b) Copper

c) Bone

d) Stone

96. Who was the ancestors of human appeared about 5–7 million years ago?

a) TChadanthropus

b) Paranthropus

c) Australopithecine

d) Hominins

97. Which is a small chip removed from a large stone block called the core?

a) Burn

b) Hard

c) Flake

d) Shine