



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION

2nd Term Test – 2018



Sub : **History**

Duration : **1:30 mins**

Class : **4 A, B & C**

F.M. : **54**

Date : **08.08.2018**

Roll No:

(Marks will be deducted for untidy work, spelling mistakes and work not done in systematic manner).

SECTION – A

1. Fill in the blanks:

(4)

- The first metals discovered were _____ and _____.
- _____ marks the beginning of trade.
- _____ visited India during the reign of Harshavardhana.

2. Match the column:

(4)

a	Written Records		Coins
b	Monuments		Stories
c	Artefacts		Taj Mahal
d	Oral sources		Akbarnama

3. Rewrite the sentences and write whether true or false.

(4)

- Egyptians were the first to prepare a calendar having 365 days.
- Money made trade difficult.
- Archaeologists believe that the wheel was invented in Mesopotamia.
- The scientific outlook of the early people led to many discoveries.

SECTION– B

4. Answer the following:

- How are monuments important to historians? Name any two famous monuments. (2+1=3)
- How was domestication of animals helpful to humans? (3)
- What are the two advantages of division of work in society? What is barter system? (2+1=3)
- What is civics? What is the origin of the word 'civics'? (1+2=3)
- What do you understand by civic sense? (3)
- Write three things that civics teaches us. (3)

SECTION– C

5. Answer the following:

- Name some of the scholars and their contribution to science, mathematics and medicines in ancient India. (5)
- How was bronze useful? (5)
- In which part of the world did the first farming begin? Name the earliest vegetable grown. (1+3=4)
- Write about oral sources, which is a valuable source of history. (3+2=5)
- How was farming discovered by early humans? (5)

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MODEL ANSWERS

(Marks will be deducted for untidy work, spelling mistakes and work not done in systematic manner.)

Section- A

1. Fill in the blanks.

(4)

- The first metals discovered were gold and copper.
- Barter system marks the beginning of trade.
- Fa-Hien visited India during the reign of Harshavardhana.

2. Match the column.

(4)

a	Written Records	c	Coins
b	Monuments	d	Stories
c	Artefacts	b	TajMahal
d	Oral sources	a	Akbarnama

3. Rewrite the sentences and write whether true or false.

(4)

- Egyptians were the first to prepare a calendar having 365 days. **true**
- Money made trade difficult. **false**
- Archaeologists believe that the wheel was invented in Mesopotamia. **true**
- The scientific outlook of the early people led to many discoveries. **true**

SECTION - B

4 a. How are monuments important to historians?

(3)

Ans. Monuments are old buildings, palaces, forts, minarets and other sites that have historical importance. From these monuments we get to know about the period and the rules who had built them. Some famous monuments are the Pyramids of Egypt, the TajMahal in Agra.

4b. How was domestication of animals helpful to humans?

Ans.: The early men kept animals like sheep, cows and goats which provided them with wool, milk, meat and skin. Later animals were also used to help them in their farming activities like ploughing and pulling carts.

4c. What were the two advantages of division of work in society? What is barter system?

Ans.: i. Everyone had their own work to care for.

ii. They became experts in their own work.

As different occupations grew, people started exchanging goods and services. This exchange of goods and services is known as the barter system.

4d. What is civics? What is the origin of the word 'civics'?

(3)

Ans. Civics is the subject that tells us about the rights and duties of a citizen. Civics come from the Latin word 'civis'.

4e. What do you understand by civic sense?

Ans.: Civic sense is an awareness. It makes us responsible towards our country, our neighbourhood, our neighbours and our countrymen.

4f. Write three things that civics teaches us.

(3)

Ans. Civics teaches us about the problems that our country faces and how they are solved by the government and the citizens. Civics makes us aware about the kind of services that our government provides us. The duties of a citizen like paying taxes and looking after public property are also taught in civics.

SECTION - C

5. Answer the following:

(24)

a. Name some of the scholars and their contribution to science, mathematics and medicines in ancient India,

(5)

Ans: Sushruta was known for his contributions to surgery. Almost 2000 years ago he wrote a book that describes many surgical methods like how to operate the eye and how to repair a damaged nose. Aryabhatta was a mathematician and mainly wrote books on mathematics and astronomy about 1500 years ago. Aryabhatta is known for his discovery of the concept of 'zero'. Ayurveda is the ancient India system of medicine. Even today people are cured by this system of medicine all over the world.

b. How was bronze useful?

(5)

Ans. Gold and copper were the earliest metals discovered. Later tin was mixed with copper to make an alloy named bronze. The metal proved to be more useful, as tools made from bronze were much stronger than those made from other metals. Bronze was also used in making statues, utensils etc.

c. In which part of the world did the first farming begin? Name the earliest vegetable grown.

(1+3)

Ans. Farming first started in West Asia. The earliest vegetables are beans, peas and cucumbers.

d. Write about oral resources, which is a valuable source of history?

(3+2)

Ans. Stories, songs and poems can also be a source of history. Stories, songs and poems are often not written down but pass from one generation to another by word of mouth. Hence they are called oral sources. Folk tales and folk songs are great sources of history as they give some information which might have never been written down anywhere.

e. How was farming discovered by early humans?

(5)

Ans. In search of food the early men noticed that certain seeds could be eaten. They also found that when these seeds fell on the ground, new plants grew after some time. So they started gathering these seeds and planted them near their shelters. The plants grew and each plant yielded food for many. This great discovery was the beginning of farming and brought tremendous change to the life of the nomadic hunters.