

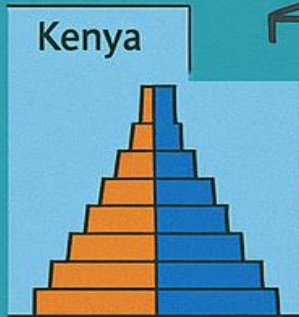
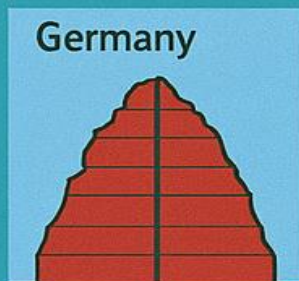
GRADE 9

500

SOCIAL STUDIES

TOPICAL REVISION BOOK

ALL STRANDS AND SUB-STRANDS





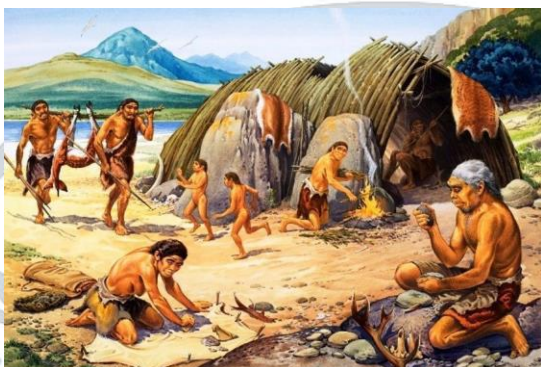
STRAND 1.0: PEOPLE, POPULATION AND RELATIONSHIPS

SUB-STRAND 1.1: SOCIO-ECONOMIC PRACTICES OF EARLY HUMANS

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (30 Marks)

Instructions: Choose the best answer from the options provided for each question.

1. Early humans in East African grassland are observed using sharpened stones to cut meat and scrape hides.



This activity is most characteristic of which Stone Age period?

- A) Early Stone Age B) Middle Stone Age C) Late Stone Age D) Iron Age

2. A group of early humans prepares for a dry season by moving their temporary shelters near a reliable water source and a protective cave. They also gather wild fruits and nuts and set traps for small animals.

This adaptive behavior best illustrates which socio-economic practice?

- A) Sedentary agriculture
B) Nomadic pastoralism
C) Hunter-gatherer lifestyle
D) Trade and bartering

3. At an archaeological site in the Great Rift Valley, excavators discover large, crude stone tools like hand axes and choppers, believed to be for heavy-duty tasks such as butchering large animals or breaking bones.



This discovery points to the technology of the:

- A) Late Stone Age B) Middle Stone Age C) Early Stone Age D) Neolithic Period





4. Research into early human migration patterns reveals evidence of sophisticated hunting techniques, including the use of spears with stone points, enabling more effective hunting of larger, faster animals. This technological advancement is most associated with the:

- A) Early Stone Age
- B) Middle Stone Age
- C) Late Stone Age
- D) Copper Age

5. Within a small group of early humans, individuals specialize in tracking animals, preparing food, or crafting tools. This division of labor primarily facilitated:

- A) The development of permanent settlements
- B) Increased efficiency in resource acquisition
- C) The emergence of social stratification
- D) The beginning of trade networks

6. An anthropologist studies a rock shelter containing ancient paintings depicting hunting scenes and daily life, alongside finely crafted microliths. These findings suggest the inhabitants lived during the:

- A) Early Stone Age
- B) Middle Stone Age
- C) Late Stone Age
- D) Early Iron Age

7. Grade 9 teacher displayed various tools used by the early man. which of the fool shown below was used for warming themselves



A



B



C



D





8. A group of early humans is observed meticulously selecting specific stones and precisely flaking them to create sharper, more specialized cutting and piercing tools. This improved tool-making technique signifies a shift towards:
- A) Primitive tool usage
 - B) Advanced craftsmanship
 - C) Dependence on natural tools
 - D) Agricultural innovation
9. Early humans are observed using fire for warmth and cooking, and also to harden wooden spear tips and drive animals during hunts. This demonstrates their evolving understanding and application of:
- A) Basic communication
 - B) Environmental manipulation
 - C) Artistic expression
 - D) Primitive medicine
10. An archaeological find reveals small, intricately designed stone tools, including blades and burins, often hafted onto bone or wood handles. These tools were likely used for detailed tasks such as preparing hides, making clothing, or crafting ornaments. This level of technological sophistication is characteristic of the:
- A) Early Stone Age
 - B) Middle Stone Age
 - C) Late Stone Age
 - D) Neolithic Revolution
11. A lecturer explains that the evolution of a larger brain size in early humans was crucial for:
- A) Developing bipedalism
 - B) Enhancing physical strength
 - C) Improving problem-solving and tool-making abilities
 - D) Adapting to aquatic environments
12. A family of early humans moves seasonally, following wild game migrations and the availability of ripening fruits and berries. This pattern of movement is primarily driven by their:
- A) Desire for new territories
 - B) Need for social interaction
 - C) Hunter-gatherer subsistence strategy
 - D) Search for permanent settlements





13. Study the skulls below. Identify a skull of a man who lived during the stone age period.

A



B



C



D



14. Which one of the tool below is a stone age tool

A



B



C



D



15. An educator explains that early humans, particularly during the Middle Stone Age, began to develop symbolic thought, evidenced by the use of ochre for body painting and the burial of the dead with grave goods. This development suggests:

- A) The absence of complex social structures
- B) The beginnings of ritualistic and spiritual practices
- C) A focus solely on survival needs
- D) The decline of tool-making skills





16. An early human settlement is discovered with tools made from obsidian, a volcanic glass, despite the nearest obsidian source being hundreds of kilometers away. This suggests the early beginnings of:

- A) Specialized agriculture
- B) Long-distance trade or exchange networks
- C) Advanced warfare tactics
- D) Sedentary lifestyles

17. When debating why Africa is considered the birthplace of human technology, the most compelling argument focuses on the:

- A) Abundance of diverse flora and fauna
- B) Presence of the earliest and most continuous archaeological evidence of stone tool manufacture
- C) Ideal climate for human habitation
- D) Lack of natural predators compared to other continents

18. An archaeologist discovers a site with numerous hearths (fire pits) and animal bones, suggesting regular use of fire for cooking. This dietary change, enabled by fire, likely led to:

- A) A decrease in brain size
- B) Improved nutrient absorption and reduced chewing time
- C) A complete shift to vegetarianism
- D) The need for larger teeth

19. The ability to communicate through gestures and simple sounds would have been essential for early human interactions within their small foraging groups, primarily for:

- A) Storytelling and art
- B) Coordinating hunts and sharing information about resources
- C) Developing written language
- D) Building complex structures

20. The significance of Olduvai Gorge in understanding early human socio-economic practices lies in the discovery of:

- A) The first modern cities
- B) Extensive agricultural fields
- C) Early hominid fossils and stone tools
- D) Evidence of advanced metallurgy

21. Early humans adapting to colder climates during ice ages developed strategies like wearing animal skins for clothing and seeking shelter in caves. These adaptations are examples of their:

- A) Biological evolution
- B) Cultural innovations
- C) Genetic mutations
- D) Dietary changes





22. The transition from the Early Stone Age to the Middle Stone Age saw a refinement in tool-making techniques, including the development of:

- A) Only core tools
- B) Larger and cruder tools
- C) Flake tools and prepared core techniques
- D) Metal tools

23. A group of early humans cooperates to bring down a large animal. This cooperative hunting strategy indicates the development of:

- A) Individualism
- B) Complex social organization
- C) Peaceful co-existence with all animals
- D) Exclusive reliance on scavenging

24. The widespread distribution of Acheulean hand axes across Africa, Europe, and Asia indicates:

- A) The invention of the wheel
- B) Extensive trade networks between continents
- C) The migration of early humans and the spread of their technology
- D) Simultaneous independent invention of the same tool

25. **Blade tools** and **burins** are characteristic of the:

- A) Early Stone Age
- B) Middle Stone Age
- C) Late Stone Age
- D) Neolithic period

26. 'Cognitive fluidity' in early humans, referring to their ability to combine different domains of knowledge like tool-making with abstract thought, is evidenced by:

- A) Increased reliance on instinct
- B) The development of specialized hunting weapons
- C) Symbolic artifacts and rock art
- D) The adoption of agriculture

27. A community of early humans living near a river frequently uses spears to catch fish and gather shellfish. This diversification of food sources is a characteristic adaptation of some groups during the:

- A) Early Stone Age
- B) Middle Stone Age
- C) Late Stone Age
- D) Bronze Age





28. An archaeologist uncovers evidence of a complex burial site with ochre-stained bones and carefully placed grave goods. This suggests that the early humans living at this site had:

- A) Limited understanding of death
- B) Beliefs about an afterlife or spiritual world
- C) No social hierarchy
- D) A purely materialistic view of life

29. The development of smaller, more refined tools during the Middle and Late Stone Age allowed for:

- A) Only hunting large animals
- B) A greater variety of tasks and increased efficiency
- C) A decline in human population
- D) Exclusive reliance on plant-based diets

30. A 'scraper' tool was primarily used by early humans for:

- A) Digging roots
- B) Cutting meat
- C) Preparing animal hides
- D) Building shelters

31. The passing down of tool-making knowledge from one generation to the next through observation and practice is crucial for the:

- A) Genetic evolution of hominids
- B) Cultural transmission of technology
- C) Development of spoken language
- D) Formation of permanent settlements

32. The use of natural shelters like caves and rock overhangs by early humans was a direct response to the need for:

- A) Artistic expression
- B) Protection from predators and harsh weather
- C) Agricultural storage
- D) Social gatherings only

33. Africa's geological stability and wealth of raw materials, such as volcanic rock suitable for tool-making, contributed significantly to its role as:

- A) A minor center of human evolution
- B) The primary hub for agricultural innovation
- C) The birthplace of human technology
- D) A region primarily focused on pastoralism





SECTION B: STRUCTURED QUESTIONS (100 Marks)

Instructions: Answer all questions in the spaces provided.

1. Grade 9 learners observed a photograph of various Stone Age tools.

a) Identify and describe **two** distinct features you observe in the tools from the Early Stone Age. (4 marks)

- i.
- ii.

b) Explain how the tools from the Middle Stone Age show an improvement in craftsmanship compared to the Early Stone Age tools. (6 marks)

- i.
- ii.
- iii.

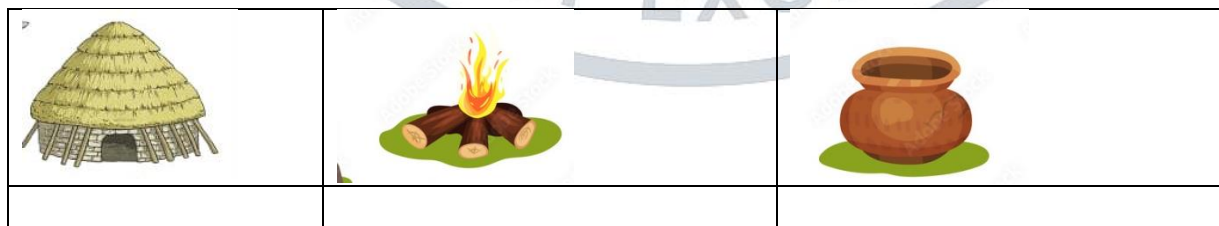
c) Discuss **three** ways in which the development of more refined tools impacted the socio-economic practices of early humans. (6 marks)

- i.
- ii.
- iii.

d) Explain why Africa is considered the birthplace of human technology. (3 marks)

- i.
- ii.
- iii.

e) From the picture below state their names: (3 marks)



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