This is a Class 1 exam

Lebanon Evangelical School
for Boys and Girls
Loueizeh - Baabda

SE01 Exam

09NOV2026

Do NOT write in this box. Your MARK will be placed here.

Subject :	Special HGC
Class :	6A
Teacher :	Samer Bassoulou
Duration :	1 hour

Answer on a separate sheet

You are to answer the questions to this exam on : Lined paper

Your name :		*Time taken to complete exam*
Your Class :		
Exam Room :		
How many sheets, including cover sheet :		

- Do not open this paper until the teacher in charge instructs you to do so.
- The most important thing to remember in taking an exam is NEVER PANIC.
- If you are caught cheating in this exam, you will be awarded zero for ALL exams that are taken on this day.

SE01/20262027/SpHGC/6A

Read the passage below and answer the following questions: (Total: 15 Marks)

Daily Life and Survival in the Stone Age

Life during the Stone Age was a constant struggle for survival, yet early humans found ways to adapt to their changing environments. During the Paleolithic (Old Stone Age), humans lived as nomads, moving constantly in small groups of 20 to 30 people to find food. They survived as hunter-gatherers—men typically hunted large animals while women gathered wild plants, nuts, and berries close to camp and cared for the children.

A massive turning point for early humans was the mastery of fire. Fire provided warmth, light, protection from predators, and a way to cook meat, which made food easier to chew and digest. However, life became even more difficult when the last Ice Age began, forcing thick ice sheets called glaciers to cover much of the Earth.
To survive the extreme cold, humans had to build stronger shelters, wear thick clothing made of animal furs, and rely heavily on fire.

Eventually, the Ice Age ended, and the Neolithic (New Stone Age) began. During this era, people made one of the greatest shifts in human history: they stopped moving from place to place and learned to farm and domesticate animals. This led to permanent farming villages, such as Jericho and Çatalhöyük.

Because farming produced a steady, reliable food supply, populations grew, and not everyone needed to farm anymore. This led to **specialization**, where people became skilled workers—like artisans, potters, and weavers—focusing on specific jobs and trading their goods. Society became more organized, and the first governments and religions began to form, eventually paving the way for the world's first major civilizations.

Question 1 (3 Marks)

Explain the main difference between how Paleolithic people and Neolithic people obtained their food.

Question 2 (4 Marks)

How did the discovery and control of fire change the daily lives of early humans? Give **two** specific benefits mentioned in the text.

Question 3 (4 Marks)

What is **specialization**, and why was it only able to happen after people settled down into permanent farming villages?

Question 4 (4 Marks)

During the last Ice Age, glaciers covered much of the Earth. Describe **two** ways humans had to adapt their behavior and survival methods to survive the extreme cold.

Question 5 (4 Marks) — True or False

Read each statement and write whether it is True or False.

1. During the Paleolithic Age, men typically hunted large animals while women looked after children and searched nearby areas for plants, nuts, and berries.
2. Göbekli Tepe is a site in Turkey with large carved stones that suggests humans began developing religious practices even before forming settled farming villages.
3. The Bronze Age began when craftspeople discovered that mixing copper and tin created bronze, which was weaker and less useful than pure copper.
4. Early civilizations shared common features, such as structured social classes where rulers and priests sat at the top and enslaved people sat at the bottom.

Question 6 (4 Marks) — Fill-in-the-Blank Vocabulary Match

Choose the right word from the box to complete each sentence:

Words to choose from: ***Nomads, Shrine, Technology, Culture***

1. The set of beliefs, behaviors, and traits shared by a group of people is known as _____
2. Tools and methods developed to perform tasks and solve problems are called _____
3. A place where people worship holy images of gods and goddesses is called a _____
4. People who regularly move from place to place instead of living in permanent houses are called _____

Question 7 (2 Marks) — Multiple Choice Concept Check

Choose the best answer for each question:

1. **Why did early farming villages like Jericho and Çatalhöyük develop near rivers or water sources?**
    - A) So, people could easily travel across the ocean to other continents.
    - B) To use the water for cooking, drinking, and watering their crops.
    - C) Because wild animals refused to live anywhere away from water.
    - D) To protect themselves from winter snowstorms.

2. **What was one major effect of having a stable food supply during the Neolithic Age?**
    - A) Everyone had to spend more hours farming than before.
    - B) Populations grew, and people could specialize in jobs other than farming, like pottery or weaving.
    - C) Humans completely stopped making any tools out of stone.
    - D) People went back to living as nomads in caves.

Question 8 (5 Marks) — Writing (historical analysis)

Explain why the world's earliest major civilizations manifested precisely where they were located. In your response, analyze how geographic features and environmental resources influenced where people chose to settle, and describe the specific factors that allowed small communities in those locations to grow into complex civilizations.

These model answers are outlined in key points to help you understand the concepts and write your responses in your own words rather than memorizing them.

Question 1 (3 Marks)

- **Paleolithic Food Source:** Lived as nomadic hunter-gatherers, moving constantly in small groups to hunt wild animals and gather wild plants, nuts, and berries.
- **Neolithic Food Source:** Stopped moving, settled in permanent farming villages, cultivated crops, and domesticated animals for a steady, reliable food supply.

Question 2 (4 Marks)

- **Safety & Environment:** Provided warmth during cold periods, light in darkness, and protection or defense against wild predators.
- **Food & Consumption:** Made meat easier to chew and digest, improved taste, and allowed meat to be smoked and stored for later rather than spoiling immediately.

Question 3 (4 Marks)

- **Definition of Specialization:** Workers focusing on specific trades and tasks that fit their skills (such as pottery, weaving, or crafting) rather than everyone doing the exact same farming work.
- **Why Settlement Mattered First:** Farming produced a reliable surplus of food, meaning fewer people were needed to farm, which freed up time and labor for people to master other crafts and trade their goods.

Question 4 (4 Marks)

- **Shelter Adaptation:** Built much stronger, protected shelters (sometimes using alternative materials like woolly mammoth bones where wood was scarce).
- **Clothing & Survival:** Wore thick, heavy clothing made from animal furs and relied heavily on fire and higher-fat diets to stay warm against extreme glacier cold.

Question 5 (4 Marks)

1. **True** — Paleolithic men typically hunted large animals while women gathered nearby plants and cared for children.

2. **True** — Göbekli Tepe features large carved stones indicating early ritual and religious practices before settled farming villages.
3. **False** — Bronze (made by mixing copper and tin) was actually much **stronger** and more durable than pure copper.
4. **True** — Early civilizations had strict social hierarchies with rulers, priests, and warriors at the top and enslaved people at the bottom.

Question 6 (4 Marks)

1. **Culture** — The set of shared beliefs, behaviors, and traits.
2. **Technology** — Tools and methods developed to perform tasks and solve problems.
3. **Shrine** — A holy place or site where people worship gods and goddesses.
4. **Nomads** — People who regularly move from place to place instead of living in permanent houses.

Question 7 (2 Marks)

1. **B)** To use the water for cooking, drinking, and watering their crops.
2. **B)** Populations grew, and people could specialize in jobs other than farming, like pottery or weaving.

Question 8 (5 Marks)

- **Geographic Positioning:** Civilizations took root near rivers because river valleys provided fresh water, rich and fertile soil for farming, and natural highways for shipping and trade.
- **Growth into Cities:** Reliable crops led to food surpluses, which fueled population growth, allowed job specialization, required government organization to manage water/resources, and ultimately transformed small settlements into complex urban civilizations.