

Exam Preparation

Multiple-Choice Questions (5 marks)

Choose the response that is correct or that **best answers** the question.

Question 1

Hunter-gatherers consumed:

- a. Fruits the size of tennis balls.
- b. Meat they found dead or killed.
- c. Meat from large animals such as woolly mammoths
- d. Nuts and seeds from crops they domesticated.

The answer is not A. Fruits were very small during the hunter-gatherer period of time.

The answer is B. They consumed meat they found dead or killed.

The answer is not C. Hunter-gatherers did not have the knowledge or skills to kill large animals.

The answer is not D. Hunter-gatherers did not domesticate crops.

Question 2

Hunter-gatherers' daily activities revolved around their desire for food.

- a. They planted food before moving on to another location which increased the likelihood of a food supply when they returned.
- b. They foraged for plants like grasses, tubers, fruits, seeds, and nuts.
- c. They ensured the food they prepared tasted as good as it looked.
- d. They sourced as much food as possible and stored what they could not consume.

The answer is not A. It is unlikely that hunter-gatherers cultivated food.

The answer is B. Hunter-gatherers foraged for food.

The answer is not C. Hunter-gatherers likely focused on consuming food for survival rather than ensuring it had sensory appeal.

The answer is not D. Hunter-gatherers were unable to store food.

Question 3

It is thought that in hunter-gatherer societies:

- a. Men were required to hunt, which was the most important job in the camp.
- b. Women were required to gather plants to eat, which was considered equally important as hunting.
- c. Children learned about responsibility by caring for wild animals.
- d. Elderly members of the tribe were not considered an asset.

The answer is not A. All roles and responsibilities were considered equally important in the hunter-gatherer life.

The answer is B. It is thought that women were required to gather plants and their jobs were considered equal.

The answer is not C. Wild animals were not cared for.

The answer is not D. This is unclear.

Question 4

Over time, the hunter-gatherers became more skilled at hunting due to:

- a. Making sharper tools.
- b. Changes in the landscape resulting in animals having more places to hide.
- c. The increasing number of members in tribes.
- d. **Developing their skills and knowledge.**

The answer is not A. It is unknown if their tools became sharper.

The answer is not B. Animals having more places to hide would make it more challenging to hunt.

The answer is not C. An increase in the number of members in tribes may make it harder to hunt for food.

The answer is D. Over time, the hunter-gatherer's brain increased in size, and they developed the capacity to develop skills and knowledge.

Question 5

Bone marrow was a vital food source for hunter-gatherers:

- a. When there was nothing else available to eat.
- b. Because it was from the bone and contained no bacteria.
- c. **Due to its high energy content and immunological properties.**
- d. Because drinking the bone marrow was a part of hunting ceremonies.

The answer is not A. Bone marrow was a viable food source regardless of what else was available.

The answer is not B.

The answer is C. Bone marrow provided hunter-gatherers with the energy they needed and had immunological properties.

The answer is not D. It is unknown whether bone marrow formed a part of hunting ceremonies.

Short Answer Questions (20 marks)**Question 1** (10 marks)

Many early hunter-gatherers required access to vast amounts of land to find food.

- a. **Identify** four types of plant foods that hunter-gatherers were likely to source. 2 marks

Fruits, nuts, seeds and vegetables.

- b. **Identify** the types of meat that hunter-gatherers would have eaten at the start and end of the stone age period. 2 marks

At the start of the stone age era, hunter-gatherers would have eaten small animals that were easy to kill. They would have fed off animals they had already found dead.

At the end of the stone age era, hunter-gatherers were more likely to kill larger animals like mammoths.

Provide a reason for this difference. 3 marks

Human brains got bigger over time. It is believed that their high protein intake contributed to this. As their brains developed, so did their ability to understand the world around them. They developed the ability to understand the seasons, and they were able to problem-solve better. They devised innovative and clever ways to catch animals and forage food. For example, it was not always the spear that killed an animal. It was more likely the poison placed on the spear that killed the animal. These methods of killing animals required the knowledge and skill that the earlier hunter-gatherers lacked.

- c. **Describe** a type of tool the hunter-gatherer used during the stone age era.

Explain how this tool was used to source food. 3 marks

Large round stones have been found in ancient hunter-gatherer caves. It is thought that these stones were used for crushing bone and removing marrow inside the bone. This bone marrow was used as a source of energy for the hunter-gatherer.

Question 2 (10 marks)

This photograph represents a group of African Pigmy modern-day hunter-gatherers in the Congo.



Image Source: By JMGRACIA100 – Own work, CC BY-SA 4.0,
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=52373514>

- a. **Identify** two things in this photograph that are typical of a nomadic hunter-gatherer tribe. 2 marks

The female is preparing the food.

The female is caring for the child in the distance and the child is old enough to walk.

The shelter is not elaborate, which indicates that the group is nomadic.

The shelter is not permanent, which indicates the group move on to other areas.

They have not got many belongings which means they have less to carry when they move onto another location.

- b. **Outline** how the hunter-gatherer's nomadic lifestyle impacted their food supply. 4 marks

The hunter-gatherers would forage for plants and meat. They relied on what was available in their immediate area for food.

Because they were nomadic, they moved from place to place. They may have had a more varied diet because they would find different types of food at other sites.

They moved on from one area to another so food and animals in places they had camped could replenish. This meant they could have a consistent food supply.

If the weather destroyed their food supply, then they could move on to another location to find food. They were not bound to one area.

- c. **Predict** how the hunter-gatherer's lifestyle would change if they had a more consistent and constant supply of nutritious food in one location.

Justify your response. 4 marks

If they had a more consistent and constant food supply in one area, there would be less reason for the hunter-gatherer to move to another location.

This may mean they could have more children, as the woman would not need to carry them from place to place.

They might accumulate more belongings that could assist them with food preparation. These things might make food preparation easier.

They might be able to store more food for later consumption. This might reassure them that they have enough food, and they might not be so focused on securing a food supply all the time.

They might build more permanent structures to live in, and these homes might offer more comfort and shelter from the weather.