

Match the Column

| A               | B                         |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| Archaeology     | People who write history  |
| Historian       | Writing on stone or metal |
| Histo           | Study of very old remains |
| Inscription     | Know this                 |
| Manuscript      | Indus River               |
| Harappan Script | Old Book                  |
| Mohenjadaro     | Pictographic              |

Choose the correct answers from the options for the questions.

1. What is history?

- History tells us stories.
- History is the study of the past.
- History is the study of animals.
- It tells us the names of cities.

2. Why do we study history?

- To find out about old plants.
- To get information about space.
- We study history to know what happened long time ago.
- To find out about dinosaurs.

3. What is archaeology?

- Archaeology is the study of light.
- Archaeology is the study of things from the past like pieces of pots.
- It is the study of birds.
- Archaeology is the study of food.

4. What is an inscription?

- Writing on stone or metal is called an inscription.
- Writing on sand is called inscription.
- Painting on paper is called inscription.
- Drawing on tinker cad is inscription.

5. What is a granary?  
A place where paintings are kept.  
A place where grain is stored is called a granary example wheat and rice.  
A place where we keep gold.
6. Why were seals used?  
Seals were used by Harappan merchants to stamp their goods.  
Seals were used to colour paper.  
Seals were used to cook food.
7. What were seals made of in Indus Valley?  
Seals were made of clay in the Indus Valley.  
Seals were made of gold.  
Seals were made of paper.
8. What work did people of the Indus valley do?  
People of the Indus valley practiced agriculture and kept animals like cows and goats.  
People of the Indus valley were astronauts.  
People of the Indus valley played football.
9. How were the cities of the Indus Valley civilisation divided?  
The cities were divided into Citadels and lower towns.  
The cities were divided into districts.  
The cities were divided on the basis of colour.