

Name: _____ Date: _____

From Gathering to Growing Food

Q1. How do scientists find out whether the discovered sites were settlements of farmers and herders?

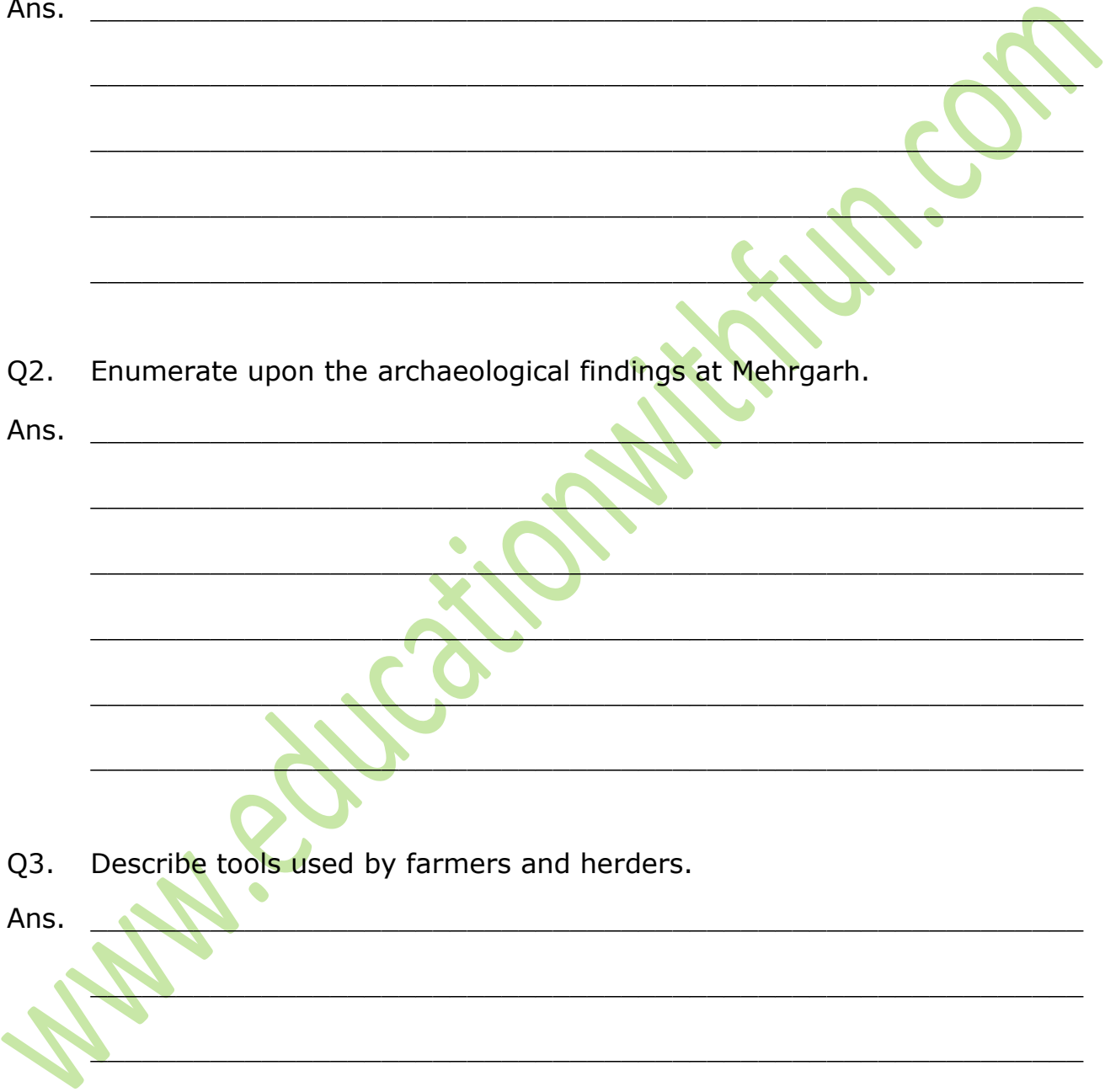
Ans. _____

Q2. Enumerate upon the archaeological findings at Mehrgarh.

Ans. _____

Q3. Describe tools used by farmers and herders.

Ans. _____



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Q1. How do scientists find out whether the discovered sites were settlements of farmers and herders?

Ans. Scientists study evidence of plants and animal bones. One of the most exciting finds includes remains of burnt grain. (These may have been burnt accidentally or on purpose). Scientists can identify these grains, and so we know that a number of crops were grown in different parts of the subcontinent. They can also identify the bones of different animals.

Q2. Enumerate upon the archaeological findings at Mehrgarh.

Ans. The archaeological findings at Mehrgarh are:

- i. Archaeologists who excavated the site found evidence of many kinds of animal bones from the earliest levels. These included bones of wild animals such as the deer and pig.
- ii. In later levels, they found more bones of sheep and goat.
- iii. In still later levels, cattle bones are most common.

Q3. Describe tools used by farmers and herders.

Ans. Stone tools have been found from many sites as well. Many of these are different from the earlier Palaeolithic tools and that is why they are called Neolithic. These include tools that were polished to give a fine cutting edge, and mortars and pestles used for grinding grain and other plant produce. Mortars and pestles are used for grinding grain even today, several thousand years later.