***Images of the Past, 8e* (Price)**

**Chapter 1 Principles of Archaeology**

1) Archaeology:

A) is the study of the human past.

B) combines the themes of time and change.

C) involves artifacts, ecofacts, and features.

D) All of the answers are correct.

E) None of the answers are correct.

Answer: D

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2) Artifacts are:

A) portable objects that people made in the past.

B) fossil bones.

C) pyramids.

D) All of the answers are correct.

E) None of the answers are correct.

Answer: A

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3) An archaeological site is defined as:

A) any object or item created or modified by human action.

B) a place where people lived or carried out activities.

C) a subdivision of geological time representing units of eras.

D) the body of material and information that survives for archaeologists to study.

Answer: B

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4) Archaeological sites are discovered by:

A) amateur archaeologists while walking fields.

B) digging and construction activities.

C) accident.

D) farmers and individuals in the outdoors.

E) All of the answers are correct.

Answer: E

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5) Topographic maps are useful for archaeologists because they contain information on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) ancient vegetation

B) weather patterns

C) the shape of the land surface

D) soil distribution

Answer: C

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6) Which of the following statements is true of a site grid?

A) It is used for all vertical measurements of an excavation site.

B) It represents distances in yards and miles south and west of the baselines at the edge of excavations.

C) It represents a coordinate system, usually with lines running north-south and east-west at regular intervals.

D) It is marked out across the surface of a site after excavation.

Answer: C

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7) If the evolution of life on Earth seen as a single week in time began on Sunday at 12:01 A.M. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ made an appearance at 11:48 P.M. on Saturday.

A) small, warm-blooded dinosaurs

B) the first invertebrate animals, resembling jellyfish, sponges, and worms

C) complex bacteria and algae

D) the first recognizable human

Answer: D

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8) Which of the following eras is divided into a series of seven epochs, the last four of which are relevant to the evolution of the human species?

A) The Precambrian

B) The Cenozoic

C) The Mesozoic

D) The Paleozoic

Answer: B

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9) Which of the following archaeological specialists investigate the animal bones that represent the remains of meals and manufacturing activities?

A) Paleoanthropologists

B) Archaeometrists

C) Geoarchaeologists

D) Archaeozoologists

Answer: D

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10) Field notes from archaeological surveys include:

A) the location of the site.

B) the materials that were found.

C) observations about the place.

D) All of the answers are correct.

E) None of the answers are correct.

Answer: D

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11) In an archaeological excavation, phosphate analysis is used to:

A) determine the number of artifacts per square meter.

B) interpret air photographs.

C) detect disturbances in the subsoil.

D) find traces of human activity.

Answer: D

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12) Excavation of an archaeological site:

A) involves the destruction of the place.

B) a technique to uncover buried remains from the past.

C) answers questions about prehistoric human activity.

D) All of the answers are correct.

E) None of the answers are correct.

Answer: D

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13) The worldview of a group or society, encompassing their understanding of the universe, their origins and existence, and nature is referred to as:

A) chronology.

B) ontology.

C) histology.

D) cosmology.

Answer: D

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14) The use of georadar in archaeological excavations involves:

A) sending low-energy electromagnetic waves into the ground.

B) the implementation of ground boring and coring methods.

C) observing land patterns from low-flying planes during a dry period.

D) systematically walking up and down cultivated fields and exposed surfaces.

Answer: A

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15) A number of remote sensing techniques allows archaeologists to look for features buried in the ground without digging, including:

A) ground-penetrating radar.

B) accelerator mass spectrometry.

C) electronic spades.

D) dowsing rods.

E) None of the answers are correct.

F) All of the answers are correct.

Answer: A

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16) Stratigraphy is important in an archaeological excavation because it:

A) is a record of deposits at the site.

B) always provides an accurate date for the site.

C) ensures good conditions for preservation.

D) usually means that ancient bones are present.

Answer: A

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17) The analysis of archaeological materials:

A) is a relatively quick procedure.

B) is necessary only at sites with architecture.

C) is one of the most important steps in the process of anthropology.

D) takes place in the stratigraphy.

Answer: C

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18) Archaeology is:

A) the study of variation among contemporary human groups.

B) the collection, display, and marketing of exotic artifacts from temples and tombs.

C) the study of the evolution of Homo sapiens.

D) the study of culture and cultural evolution using the remains of past societies.

E) the study of the origins of diversity of languages.

Answer: D

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19) The term "ethnography" refers to:

A) the study of racial minorities across the world.

B) analysis of the chemical composition of marble.

C) anthropological descriptions of living or historically known groups of people in different parts of the world.

D) the study of prehistoric textiles.

Answer: C

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20) Which of the following is a type of rock art made by removing the outer surface of a rock by carving or hammering?

A) A phytolith

B) A pictograph

C) A petroglyph

D) A rock relief

Answer: C

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21) Some of the specialists involved in archaeological analysis might include a(n):

A) electrician.

B) archaeometrist.

C) video artist.

D) ear, nose, and throat specialist.

Answer: B

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22) Archaeozoology is the study of:

A) modern plant remains.

B) prehistoric plant remains.

C) site stratigraphy.

D) prehistoric animals.

Answer: D

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23) The primary characteristics of artifacts include all of the following EXCEPT:

A) weight.

B) technology.

C) form.

D) style.

Answer: A

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24) Pollen refers to:

A) a type of lake sediment.

B) microscopic plant material.

C) a stratigraphic layer.

D) long bones of horses.

Answer: B

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25) Faunal analysis can be used to learn about the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from archaeological sites.

A) location of a site

B) number of layers at a site

C) vegetation of a site

D) animals at a site

Answer: D

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26) Plant remains at archaeological sites include all of the following EXCEPT:

A) pollen.

B) leaves.

C) seeds.

D) wood.

E) algae.

Answer: E

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27) Analysis of animal bones and teeth from an archaeological site can tell us \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) how many animals lived at the site

B) what kinds of animals lived at the site

C) how many people lived at the site

D) what kinds of seeds people ate

Answer: B

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28) A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an example of an archaeological feature.

A) arrowhead

B) deer bone

C) fireplace

D) human bone

Answer: C

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

29) The term "craft specialization" can best be applied to:

A) giving birth.

B) working.

C) fishing.

D) making beads.

Answer: D

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30) The human skeleton is a storehouse of information on the individual who died and may provide estimates of the person's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) name

B) age

C) social security number

D) number of siblings

Answer: B

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31) Extraction sites are used for:

A) removal of teeth.

B) building residential structures.

C) burial of the dead.

D) gathering raw materials.

Answer: D

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

32) Prehistoric economies involve concepts such as:

A) subsistence pattern.

B) lineage.

C) demography.

D) chronology.

Answer: A

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33) Redistribution is:

A) a form of reciprocal exchange.

B) a form of trade.

C) a means of allotting foods and goods from a central place.

D) the analysis of economic exchange.

Answer: C

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34) Exotic materials are:

A) a result of performance and dance.

B) always a product of craft production.

C) usually of low value.

D) foreign items.

Answer: D

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35) Hierarchical organization:

A) is often found among hunter-gatherers.

B) is associated with rank or class in society.

C) is a technique for classifying pottery and stone tools.

D) is associated with egalitarian groups.

Answer: B

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36) What is the name of the current geological era?

A) The Paleozoic

B) The Cenozoic

C) The Mesozoic

D) The Precambrian

E) The Cambrian

Answer: B

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

37) What is the name of the current geological epoch?

A) The Pleistocene

B) The Pliocene

C) The Eocene

D) The Holocene

E) The Miocene

Answer: D

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38) Prior to starting fieldwork to locate sites, archaeologists may rely on information from:

A) maps.

B) local amateur archeologists.

C) written materials.

D) historical societies.

E) All of the answers are correct.

Answer: E

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39) An archaeological survey is:

A) a specific type of written review of information about a single society from the past.

B) systematic search of the landscape for artifacts and sites.

C) questionnaire given to local inhabitants of an area to find out about archaeological remains.

D) questionnaire given to academic specialists about the kinds of information that should be obtained when doing research.

Answer: B

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40) Once a site has been located, archaeologists:

A) will often dig test pits or bore for samples of sediment.

B) start digging immediately in order to cut costs.

C) hire crews for excavation.

D) report back to their funding sources in order to get more money.

E) attempt to sell initial artifacts found in order to get more financial assistance.

Answer: A

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41) A rescue excavation involves the excavation of a site:

A) where a group of people has been stranded, such as on Antarctica.

B) threatened by modern construction.

C) where warfare has taken place in the past.

D) that is underwater.

E) where people died from starvation.

Answer: B

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42) The advantage of horizontal excavations is that:

A) digging pits is easier than removing layers.

B) stratigraphy can reveal how the site was formed.

C) large areas of ground can be exposed.

D) how the site was formed can be easily revealed.

E) All of the answers are correct.

Answer: C

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43) Which of the following is NOT a type of information derived from fieldwork?

A) Artifacts

B) Ecofacts

C) Features

D) Locations

E) Sites

Answer: D

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

44) Ethnographies are:

A) anthropological descriptions of living or historically known groups of people.

B) manners in which people are organized into ethnic groups for comparative study.

C) types of maps showing the relationship between various groups who lived in the past.

D) resumes in which archaeologists show investors the work they have produced.

E) types of wall paintings usually found in ancient Greek or Roman sites.

Answer: A

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45) The study of organization in society would include:

A) relations between men and women.

B) relations among families.

C) division of labor.

D) political organization.

E) All of the answers are correct.

Answer: E

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46) What are the major components of human society that provide a focus of archaeological research?

Answer: Answers will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

47) Describe the important steps in conducting archaeological research.

Answer: Answers will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

48) Why is social organization relevant in the study of prehistoric societies?

Answer: Answers will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

49) Describe different kinds of archaeological fieldwork.

Answer: Answers will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

50) What are some of the ways that trade and exchange operated in past societies?

Answer: Answers will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

51) What is the difference between egalitarian and non-egalitarian societies?

Answer: Answers will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

52) Explain why people are so interested in archaeology.

Answer: Answers will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

53) What does archaeology offer to society?

Answer: Answers will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

54) Why are archaeological sites in jeopardy, and what steps are being taken to resolve the problems?

Answer: Answers will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

55) What are some of the important ethical considerations that archaeologists need to bear in mind when engaging in their work?

Answer: Answers will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

56) How does one become an archaeologist, and what kinds of careers are available for those with degrees in this discipline?

Answer: Answers will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

57) Compare and contrast cultural and biological evolution, providing examples of each.

Answer: Answers will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

58) Describe the major eras and epochs relevant to archaeology, including descriptions of what marks the beginning and end of each.

Answer: Answers will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

59) How do archaeologists discover sites?

Answer: Answers will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

60) What kinds of materials are found during archaeological excavations, and how are they handled upon discovery?

Answer: Answers will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

61) Compare and contrast vertical and horizontal excavations.

Answer: Answers will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Please write 2-3 sentences identifying the person, place, or thing in terms of age, location, and significance.

62) Egalitarian

Answer: Answers will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

63) Trade

Answer: Answers will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

64) Ideology

Answer: Answers will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

65) Artifact

Answer: Answers will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

66) Site

Answer: Answers will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

67) Datum

Answer: Answers will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

68) Horizontal excavation

Answer: Answers will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

69) Ecofact

Answer: Answers will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

70) Geoarchaeology

Answer: Answers will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

71) Rank

Answer: Answers will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

72) Band

Answer: Answers will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

73) Elite

Answer: Answers will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

74) Phosphate analysis

Answer: Answers will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

75) Ground-Penetrating Radar

Answer: Answers will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

76) Stratigraphy

Answer: Answers will vary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

77) Archaeology is the study of the human past.

Answer: TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

78) The Cenozoic is comprised of five epochs.

Answer: FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

79) Most archaeological sites are discovered after extensive academic investigation.

Answer: FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

80) Analysis of the soil at archaeological sites can provide a wide range of information.

Answer: TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

81) The field crew of an archaeological excavation is mostly comprised of undergraduate students.

Answer: FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

82) Excavations lead to the destruction of all or part of a site.

Answer: TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

83) Analysis of archaeological materials typically takes less time than fieldwork.

Answer: FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

84) The kinds of questions archaeologists seek to answer are fairly similar from site to site.

Answer: FALSE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

85) Archaeologists who study the economy of a society often would look at exchange and trade.

Answer: TRUE

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

86) A good way to study the ideology of people is through the examination of their art.

Answer: TRUE

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