

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- 1) The process of treating archaeological remains to stop or reverse decay and deterioration is called 1) _____
A) conservation. B) reconstruction. C) analysis. D) excavation.

Answer: A

- Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

- 2) Sites are known and suspected locations of human activity in the past that contain 2) _____
A) wealth beyond our dreams. B) a record of that activity.
C) human buildings. D) none of the above.

Answer: B

- Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

- 3) Excavation has two goals: to find every scrap of evidence (or a statistically representative sample) 3) _____
about the past that a given site holds, and to
A) prove that evolution is a fact.
B) record the horizontal and vertical locations of that evidence with precision.
C) find the buried treasure there.
D) find the missing link.

Answer: B

- Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

- 4) The remote sensing technique that is based upon the fact that the earth has a strong magnetic field 4) _____
that varies by what is beneath the ground is called
A) excavation. B) soil interface radar.
C) geomagnetic sensing. D) ground penetrating radar.

Answer: C

- Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

- 5) Which of the following is not an example of a feature? 5) _____
A) a midden B) a hearth C) a stone axe D) a building

Answer: C

- Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

6) The "Ice Man," found in the Italian Alps, was about _____ years old. 6) _____
A) 10,000 B) 40,000 C) 2 million D) 5,000

Answer: D
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

7) _____ makes use of the principle that if an object is heated at some point to a high temperature, it will release all the trapped electrons it held. 7) _____

- A) Paleomagnetic dating
- B) Fission-track dating
- C) Thermoluminescence dating
- D) Electron spin resonance dating

Answer: C
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

8) _____ dates rocks in terms of the sequence of geomagnetic patterns in them. 8) _____

- A) Paleomagnetic dating
- B) Electron spin resonance dating
- C) Thermoluminescence dating
- D) Fission-track dating

Answer: A
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

9) _____ can sometimes be dated by measuring the buildup of patina over it/them. 9) _____
A) Hearths B) Rock art C) Pottery D) Obsidian

Answer: B
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

10) The study of site disturbance and destruction is called _____ 10) _____
A) pedestrian. B) remote sensing. C) taphonomy. D) geomagnetics.

Answer: C
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

11) _____ are simply holes dug by humans that are later filled with garbage or eroded soil. 11) _____
A) Pits B) Dumps C) Living floors D) Hearths

Answer: A
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

12) To offset their partial destruction, archaeologists are ethically obligated to _____
A) hire security guards to protect the site. B) publish the results of their work.
C) notify governmental agencies. D) sell artifacts to museums.

Answer: B

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

13) Much of the evidence for primate evolution comes from _____
A) skin. B) skulls. C) teeth. D) feet.

Answer: C

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

14) _____ has been extremely useful in East Africa, where volcanic events have occurred frequently since the Miocene. _____

- A) Uranium-series dating
- B) Fission-track dating
- C) Potassium-argon dating
- D) Paleomagnetic dating

Answer: C

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

15) Pollen found at an archaeological site is a good example of a(n) _____
A) feature. B) fossil. C) ecofact. D) artifact.

Answer: C

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

16) Which of the following create(s) sites? _____

- A) natural processes through which soils are built up
- B) volcanic activity
- C) erosion
- D) all of the above

Answer: D

Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

17) A midden is a _____
A) palace. B) bog.
C) garbage dump. D) none of the above.

Answer: C
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

18) Radiocarbon has a half-life of _____ years.
A) 70 B) 5,730 C) 710 D) 2,720

Answer: B
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

19) Artifact analysis includes all of the following except _____
A) discovering its use. B) metric analysis.
C) putting a monetary value on it. D) establishing typologies.

Answer: C
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

20) The earliest evidence archaeologists have of brewing dates it to _____
A) 1900-1950 A.D. B) 3500-3100 B.C.
C) 10000-9500 B.C. D) 6500-6000 B.C.

Answer: B
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

21) The two general categories of dating are absolute and _____
A) relative. B) chronometric. C) uranium. D) radiocarbon.

Answer: A
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

22) Pedestrian survey is _____
A) high tech. B) low tech. C) both A and B. D) neither A nor B.

Answer: B
Explanation: A)
B)
C)
D)

23) Archaeologists and paleoanthropologists rely on all of the following types of evidence to discover the past except _____
A) artifacts. B) features. C) ecofacts. D) books.

Answer: D

Explanation: A)
 B)
 C)
 D)

24) Potassium argon dating can be used to date samples from 5,000 years up to _____
A) 300,000 years old. B) 3 million years old.
C) 30 million years old. D) 3 billion years old.

Answer: D

Explanation: A)
 B)
 C)
 D)

25) When archaeologists finish a research project, their goal is _____
A) to identify and understand general trends in human biological and cultural evolution.
B) to test specific explanations about human evolution and behavior.
C) to create a culture history.
D) all of the above.

Answer: D

Explanation: A)
 B)
 C)
 D)

26) The most common artifacts of the past are _____
A) iron tools. B) stone tools. C) wooden tools. D) plastic tools.

Answer: B

Explanation: A)
 B)
 C)
 D)

27) Fossils are _____
A) particularly informative about human biological evolution.
B) rare.
C) common.
D) both A and B.

Answer: D

Explanation: A)
 B)
 C)
 D)

28) Compared with paleoanthropologists, archaeologists are more concerned with recovering intact _____
A) ecofacts. B) features. C) fossils. D) artifacts.

Answer: B

Explanation: A)
 B)
 C)
 D)

29) Humans began making ceramics about _____
A) 20,000 years ago. B) 10,000 years ago.
C) 5,000 years ago. D) 3,000 years ago.

Answer: B

Explanation: A)
 B)
 C)
 D)

30) Humans began using stone tools more than _____
A) five million years ago. B) ten million years ago.
C) twelve million years ago. D) two and a half million years ago.

Answer: D

Explanation: A)
 B)
 C)
 D)

ESSAY. Write your answer in the space provided or on a separate sheet of paper.

31) How is the study of features different from the study of fossils, artifacts, and ecofacts?

Answer:

32) List and discuss the ways in which sites are created.

Answer:

33) What can paleoanthropologists learn from fossils? How do they learn these things?

Answer:

34) How does an archaeologist decide what method or methods of dating to use in specific cases?

Answer:

35) What do archaeologists learn from artifacts and how do they learn these things?

Answer:

36) Provide an example and discussion of the importance of analyzing archaeological material in context.

Answer:

37) List and compare the four kinds of evidence that archaeologists and paleoanthropologists use in learning about the past.

Answer:

38) Discuss the ways in which archaeologists and paleoanthropologists find sites. What are the advantages of each general procedure?

Answer:

39) List and discuss the differences between relative and absolute dating techniques.

Answer:

40) What can archaeologists learn from examining ceramics?

Answer:

Answer Key
Testname: C2

- 1) A
- 2) B
- 3) B
- 4) C
- 5) C
- 6) D
- 7) C
- 8) A
- 9) B
- 10) C
- 11) A
- 12) B
- 13) C
- 14) C
- 15) C
- 16) D
- 17) C
- 18) B
- 19) C
- 20) B
- 21) A
- 22) B
- 23) D
- 24) D
- 25) D
- 26) B
- 27) D
- 28) B
- 29) B
- 30) D
- 31)
- 32)
- 33)
- 34)
- 35)
- 36)
- 37)
- 38)
- 39)
- 40)