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Student:

- 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 above
- E. none of the above
- 2. Artifacts are
- A. portable objects that people made in the past.
- B. fossil bones.
- C. pyramids.
- D. all of the above.
- E. none of the above.
- 3. A site is
- A. a basic unit of archaeological analysis.
- B. a place where people lived.
- C. a place where people carried out activities.
- D. all of the above.
- E. none of the above.
- 4. Archaeological sites are discovered by
- A. intentional survey.
- B. library and museum searches.
- C. accident.
- D. any of the above.
- E. none of the above.
- 5. Topographic maps are useful for archaeologists because they contain information on
- A. ancient vegetation.
- B. weather patterns.
- C. the shape of the land.
- D. soil distribution.

- 6. Some terms associated with establishing a grid system at an archaeological site includeA. accelerator mass spectrometer.B. ground penetrating radar.
- C. datum and elevation.
- D. phosphate analysis.
- 7. Air photographs are used by archaeologists
- A. to locate new sites.
- B. to map known sites.
- C. to plot agricultural field systems.
- D. all of the above
- E. none of the above
- 8. Archaeological field survey involves
- A. large-scale excavation.
- B. questionnaires distributed to local people.
- C. field walking.
- D. walking and looking for artifacts.
- E. accurate dating techniques.
- 9. Archaeozoologists would help analyze
- A. the stone tools at a site.
- B. the remote sensing data from a site.
- C. modern vegetation in the area of the site.
- D. faunal remains from the site.
- 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 above.
- E. none of the above.
- 11. Phosphate analysis is used to
- A. determine the number of artifacts per square meter.
- B. interpret air photographs.
- C. date organic material.
- D. find traces of human activity.

- 12. Excavation of an archaeological siteA. 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 aboveE. none of the above
- 13. The term cosmology refers to
- A. mapping large areas.
- B. the interpretation of air photographs.
- C. ancient writing systems.
- D. origins myths.
- 14. Careful excavation requires
- A. detailed map and grid.
- B. heavy machinery.
- C. air photography.
- D. all of the above.
- E. none of the above.
- 15. Archaeologists do not work in
- A. national parks.
- B. private business.
- C. department stores.
- D. museums.
- 16. 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 above.
- F. all of the above.

- 17. 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. insures good conditions for preservation.
- D. usually means that ancient bones are present.
- 18. The phenomenon of bioturbation would be studied by a(n)
- A. geoarchaeologist.
- B. paleobotanist.
- C. lithic technologist.
- D. ethnographer.
- 19. 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.
- D. takes place in the stratigraphy.
- 20. 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.
- 21. The term ethnography refers to
- A. decipherment of ancient texts.
- B. analysis of the chemical composition of marble.
- C. descriptive studies of living peoples.
- D. study of prehistoric textiles.
- 22. Petroglyphs are one kind of
- A. stone tool.
- B. ancient writing.
- C. rock art.
- D. cave or rockshelter.

D. ear, nose, and throat specialist.
24. Archaeozooloogy is the study ofA. modern plant remains.B. prehistoric plant remains.C. site stratigraphy.D. prehistoric animals.
25. The primary characteristics of artifacts include all of the following except:A. weight.B. technology.C. form.D. style.
26. Pollen is (are)A. a type of lake sediment.B. microscopic plant material.C. a stratigraphic layer.D. long bones of horses.
27. Faunal analysis can be used to learn aboutA. the location of a site.B. the number of layers at a site.C. the vegetation of the site.D. the animals at a site.
28. Plant remains at archaeological sites include all of the following except A. pollen. B. leaves. C. seeds. D. wood. E. algae.

23. Some of the specialists involved in archaeological analysis might include a(n)A. electrician.B. archaeometrist.

C. video artist.

29. Analysis of animal bones and teeth from an archaeological site can tell usA. 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.
 30. Archaeozoologists can determine all of the following except A. the kinds of animals present at a site. B. whether hunting or scavenging was practiced. C. the religious significance of animal sacrifice. D. the age and sex of the animals at a site. E. how the animals were butchered.
31. A(n) is an example of an archaeological feature. A. arrowhead B. deer bone C. fireplace D. human bone
32. The term "craft specialization" could best be applied toA. giving birth.B. working.C. fishing.D. making beads.
 33. 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.
34. The size of an archaeological settlement depends on all of the following exceptA. the number of inhabitants.B. how long people have lived there.C. the kinds of activities that took place there.D. the climate of the surrounding region.

36. Prehistoric economies involve concepts like A. subsistence pattern. B. lineage. C. demography. D. chronology.
37. Redistribution isA. 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.
38. 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.
 39. 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.

40. What are the major components of human society that provide a focus of archaeological research?

35. Extraction sites are used for

B. building residential structures.

A. removal of teeth.

C. burial of the dead.

D. gathering raw materials.

41. Describe the important steps in conducting archaeological research.	
42. Why is social organization important to understand in the study of prehistoric societies?	
43. Describe different kinds of archaeological fieldwork.	
44. What are some of the ways that trade and exchange operated in past societies?	
45. What is the difference between egalitarian and non-egalitarian societies?	
Please write 2-3 sentences identifying the person, place, or thing in terms of age, location, and signific	cance.

47. Egalitarian			
48. Trade			
49. Ideology			
50. Artifact			

46. Osteologist

52. Micromorphology		
53. Datum		
54. Horizontal Excavation		
55. Ecofact		

51. Site

57. Rank			
58. Band			
59. Elite			
60. Phosphate Analysis			

56. Geoarchaeology

61. Ground Penetrating Radar

62. Stratification

c1 Key

- 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 above
- E. none of the above

Price - Chapter 01 #1

- 2. Artifacts are
- A. portable objects that people made in the past.
- B. fossil bones.
- C. pyramids.
- D. all of the above.
- E. none of the above.

Price - Chapter 01 #2

- 3. A site is
- A. a basic unit of archaeological analysis.
- B. a place where people lived.
- C. a place where people carried out activities.
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- 4. Archaeological sites are discovered by
- A. intentional survey.
- B. library and museum searches.
- C. accident.
- **<u>D.</u>** any of the above.
- E. none of the above.

B. weather patterns. **C.** the shape of the land. D. soil distribution. Price - Chapter 01 #5 6. Some terms associated with establishing a grid system at an archaeological site include A. accelerator mass spectrometer. B. ground penetrating radar. **C.** datum and elevation. D. phosphate analysis. Price - Chapter 01 #6 7. Air photographs are used by archaeologists A. to locate new sites. B. to map known sites. C. to plot agricultural field systems. **D.** all of the above E. none of the above Price - Chapter 01 #7 8. Archaeological field survey involves A. large-scale excavation.

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

A. ancient vegetation.

- B. questionnaires distributed to local people.
- C. field walking.
- **D.** walking and looking for artifacts.
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- A. the location of the site.
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Price - Chapter 01 #10

- 11. Phosphate analysis is used to
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- B. interpret air photographs.
- C. date organic material.
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Price - Chapter 01 #11

- 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 above
- E. none of the above

Price - Chapter 01 #12

- 13. The term cosmology refers to
- A. mapping large areas.
- B. the interpretation of air photographs.
- C. ancient writing systems.
- **D.** origins myths.

14. Careful excavation requires A. detailed map and grid. B. heavy machinery. C. air photography. D. all of the above. E. none of the above.
Price - Chapter 01 #14
15. Archaeologists do not work in A. national parks. B. private business. C. department stores. D. museums.
Price - Chapter 01 #15
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Price - Chapter 01 #16
 17. 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. insures good conditions for preservation. D. usually means that ancient bones are present.
Price - Chapter 01 #17

18. The phenomenon of bioturbation would be studied by a(n)
A. geoarchaeologist.
B. paleobotanist.
C. lithic technologist.
D. ethnographer.
Price - Chapter 01 #18
19. The analysis of archaeological materials

- A. is a relatively quick procedure.
- B. is necessary only at sites with architecture.
- <u>C.</u> is one of the most important steps in the process.
- D. takes place in the stratigraphy.

Price - Chapter 01 #19

20. 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.
- **<u>D.</u>** the study of culture and cultural evolution using the remains of past societies.
- E. the study of the origins of diversity of languages.

Price - Chapter 01 #20

- 21. The term ethnography refers to
- A. decipherment of ancient texts.
- B. analysis of the chemical composition of marble.
- <u>C.</u> descriptive studies of living peoples.
- D. study of prehistoric textiles.

- 22. Petroglyphs are one kind of
- A. stone tool.
- B. ancient writing.
- C. rock art.
- D. cave or rockshelter.

 23. 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.
Price - Chapter 01 #23
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Price - Chapter 01 #24
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Price - Chapter 01 #25
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Price - Chapter 01 #26
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Price - Chapter 01 #28
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Price - Chapter 01 #29
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Price - Chapter 01 #30
31. A(n) is an example of an archaeological feature. A. arrowhead B. deer bone C. fireplace D. human bone
Price - Chapter 01 #31
32. The term "craft specialization" could best be applied to A. giving birth. B. working. C. fishing. D. making beads.

 33. 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.
Price - Chapter 01 #33
 34. The size of an archaeological settlement depends on all of the following except A. the number of inhabitants. B. how long people have lived there. C. the kinds of activities that took place there. D. the climate of the surrounding region.
Price - Chapter 01 #34
 35. Extraction sites are used for A. removal of teeth. B. building residential structures. C. burial of the dead. D. gathering raw materials.
Price - Chapter 01 #35
36. Prehistoric economies involve concepts like A. subsistence pattern. B. lineage. C. demography. D. chronology.
Price - Chapter 01 #36
 37. 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.

A. a result of performance and dance.
B. always a product of craft production.
C. usually of low value.
<u>D.</u> foreign items.
Price - Chapter 01 #38
39. 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.
Price - Chapter 01 #39
40. What are the major components of human society that provide a focus of archaeological research?
A 111
Answer will vary
Price - Chapter 01 #40
Trice - Chapter of #40
41. Describe the important stand in our heating and a standard and a
41. Describe the important steps in conducting archaeological research.
Answer will vary
This wer will vary
Price - Chapter 01 #41
42. Why is social organization important to understand in the study of prehistoric societies?
Answer will vary
Price - Chapter 01 #42

38. Exotic materials are

Answer will vary
Price - Chapter 01 #43
44. What are some of the ways that trade and exchange operated in past societies?
Answer will vary
Price - Chapter 01 #44
45. What is the difference between egalitarian and non-egalitarian societies?
Answer will vary
Price - Chapter 01 #45
Please write 2-3 sentences identifying the person, place, or thing in terms of age, location, and significance.
Price - Chapter 01
46. Osteologist
Answer will vary
Price - Chapter 01 #46
47. Egalitarian
Answer will vary
Price - Chapter 01 #47

43. Describe different kinds of archaeological fieldwork.

49. Ideology
Answer will vary
Price - Chapter 01 #49
50. Artifact
Answer will vary
Price - Chapter 01 #50
51. Site
Answer will vary
Price - Chapter 01 #51
52. Micromorphology
Answer will vary
Price - Chapter 01 #52
53. Datum
Answer will vary
Price - Chapter 01 #53

48. Trade

Answer will vary

55. Ecofact
Answer will vary
Price - Chapter 01 #55
56. Geoarchaeology
Answer will vary
Price - Chapter 01 #56
57. Rank
Answer will vary
Price - Chapter 01 #57
58. Band
Answer will vary
Price - Chapter 01 #58
59. Elite
Answer will vary
Price - Chapter 01 #59

54. Horizontal Excavation

Answer will vary

Price - Chapter 01 #60
61. Ground Penetrating Radar
Answer will vary
Price - Chapter 01 #61
62. Stratification
Answer will vary

60. Phosphate Analysis

Answer will vary

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c1 Summary

<u>Category</u> # of Questions
Price - Chapter 01 63