

Core Topic Guide

VOLUME 3

Biology, Archeology & Anthropology





Answer KEY

I Biology

1 1 Parasitic Species p.09

- 01 A parasite is an organism which lives off another animal or plant. A host is an organism on which a parasite lives.
- 02 Ticks are one form of parasite. They live off the blood of their host. The remora is another parasite. It attaches itself to the side of a shark and then eats small bits of the shark's food.
- 03 Internal is an adjective which means inside. Internal parasites live inside their hosts.
- 04 One major problem parasites cause is that they often damage their hosts. For example, parasites like ticks and fleas can pass diseases through the blood.

1 2 X-rays of Fossils p.11

- 01 The passage is mainly about how paleontologists have used X-rays to help them study fossils.
- 02 The word embedded means stuck inside something. For example, the Walk of Fame, a famous sidewalk in Hollywood, has the names of movie stars embedded in it.
- 03 X-rays make it easier to study fossils because paleontologists do not have to open the rock to study a fossil inside it. In addition, X-ray technology has helped paleontologists find very tiny fossils inside rocks which they might not have found otherwise.
- 04 One major advance in X-ray technology has been the ability to create 3D X-ray images.

1 3 Introduced Species p.13

- 01 Introduced species are a problem because they may have no natural predators and can grow too great in numbers. One example of this is the zebra mussel in the U.S. Zebra mussels make large colonies that can cover and damage underwater pipes. Another example is the Canada goose in Britain, which eats grass meant to feed livestock.
- 02 Introduced species sometimes arrive in a new area through accidental human transport. For example, zebra mussels came to America on ships traveling to American cities. In other cases, they are purposely brought into a new area. Honeybees in America are an example of this.
- 03 The word pest refers to an unwanted animal or insect.

1 4 Camels in America? p.15

- 01 The U.S. tried to use camels because the deserts in the southwestern U.S. are similar to the camel's natural habitat. In addition, camels are very tough animals.
- 02 The camels were difficult to use because they were hard to control, sometimes were violent, and smelled terrible.
- 03 In this context, chilling means frightening or scary.
- 04 Most of the camels were sold or kept at a ranch, but some were let loose.

1 5 The Magnificent Moose p.17

- 01 The tone of the passage is basically humorous. Most of the information in parentheses is meant to be funny. In addition, the last sentence in the 3rd paragraph adds to the humorous tone of this passage.
- 02 The purpose of this clause is basically to add humor to the passage. It also stresses the large size of the moose.
- 03 Aquatic is an adjective used for something that is related to water. An aquatic plant is a plant that lives in water.
- 04 The author suggests that the moose may think the shadow created by the headlights of a passing car is a predator and run into the road to escape it.

1 6 Oysters p.19

- 01 The author mentions the Native Americans to stress that oysters have been important to life in North America for a long time.
- 02 Pursuit is a noun. It describes the action of chasing someone or something.
- 03 An oyster pirate was basically a fisherman who illegally harvested oysters. The government made special divisions of "oyster police" to stop them.
- 04 The main advantage of schooners was that they could travel in shallow water, allowing them to escape from the larger ships of the oyster police.

1 7 Insects and Crime p.21

- 01 The passage mentions both beetles and flies. These insects can help solve crimes because their presence or absence in a dead body can help determine the time of death.
- 02 An acquaintance is someone you know, but who is not exactly a friend.

- 03 In one case mentioned in the passage, the absence of insects in a dead body showed that the person had not been killed by the window by which the person's body was found. This evidence made the killer confess.

1 8 Shrimp in the Desert? p.23

- 01 The word saline is an adjective which describes something which contains salt.
- 02 They are valuable because they are used as fish food, and they can be stored easily for long periods of time.
- 03 A plane is used to spot large patches of shrimp eggs on the lake, and then the plane radios the fishing boats and tells them the location of the eggs.

1 9 Alligators p.25

- 01 Alligators are protected by law because their bodies can be used to make leather and clothing. Therefore, they might be hunted into extinction if they were not protected by law.
- 02 One reason to keep your distance from alligators is that they are extremely fast over short distances. The other reason is that they are likely to attack if you get closer than five meters.
- 03 In this context, range means territory, or the area in which an animal can be found.

1 10 Seagulls p.27

- 01 One method that the author mentions is limiting the food supply of the seagulls. The problem with this solution is that seagulls may start to attack other birds if they get too hungry. The author also mentions shooting the seagulls. The author does not mention whether there are any disadvantages to this idea.
- 02 There are no seagulls in Hawaii because Hawaii is an isolated island chain, and seagulls do not fly far out to sea.
- 03 In this context, curious means odd or strange.

1 11 The National Aquarium in Baltimore p.29

- 01 You can infer that Baltimore is located on the water. You can infer this because the aquarium is located in an area called the Inner Harbor and the aquarium has several ships on display.
- 02 A showcase is like a display.
- 03 You can see sharks and other sea animals. You can also see tropical animals and plants in the aquarium's rain forest. Finally, you can see a World War II submarine.

1 12 Big Cats p.31

- 01 Mountain lions are about 2 meters long and have light brown fur.
- 02 An animal's habitat is the environment in which it lives.
- 03 Hikers would be in the greatest danger of being attacked by a mountain lion. You can infer this from the areas in which mountain lions live.

1 13 Mystery Animals p.33

- 01 A mystery animal is a legendary animal which may or may not exist.
- 02 The author says that most Bigfoot sightings occur in the American northwest.
- 03 Most of the evidence for the existence of Bigfoot comes from videos and other types of recordings.
- 04 Anti-social basically means unfriendly.

1 14 Extinct Animals p.35

- 01 The Carolina parakeet became extinct through hunting. They were hunted because they ate farmers' crops. Passenger pigeons were also hunted into extinction.
- 02 Eliminate means to get rid of something. In this context, it means to kill off completely.
- 03 The author explains the rediscovery of extinct species by mentioning how large the U.S. is and how easy it is for animals to hide in such a large area.

1 15 Rattlesnakes p.37

- 01 Rattlesnake bites will kill a small animal immediately. Larger animals, however, usually take longer to die from a bite.
- 02 The term sidewinder comes from a species of rattlesnake and is used to describe a dangerous person.
- 03 Venom is the poison of an animal.
- 04 People are most likely to see a rattlesnake during the fall or spring when rattlesnakes move to and from their winter dens.

1 16 Horned Lizards p.39

- 01 One method of defense is to make a quick run and then stop suddenly so the predator loses track of the lizard. Another method of defense is to squirt blood from its eyes.
- 02 Intimidating means frightening.
- 03 From this, you can infer that nights in the desert must be very cold.

1 17 Lobsters p.41

- 01 Lobsters need protection so that they are not overfished and pushed into extinction.
- 02 A delicacy is a food that is considered to be a luxury and especially delicious.
- 03 The major difference is that Maine lobsters have large front claws, while Florida lobsters do not.

1 18 Cave Fish p.43

- 01 This passage is mainly about the Mexican cave fish and how it lost its eyes.
- 02 The phrase “use it or lose it” applies to the cave fish because it lost its eyes because it had no use for them.
- 03 Degenerate means to grow smaller or less in quality.

1 19 The Cactus p.45

- 01 You can tell how old a saguaro cactus is by how many limbs it has. The oldest cacti will have five limbs.
- 02 One adaptation is the cactus’ waxy outer skin, which helps it keep water inside it. Another adaptation is the way the trunk can expand to soak up more water.
- 03 Scarce means rare or hard to find.
- 04 Birds pollinate the cactus and also make homes in its trunk.

1 20 The Everglades p.47

- 01 The Everglades were made into a national park to preserve this fragile environment.
- 02 Designate means to name, choose, or appoint.
- 03 The major danger to the Everglades is pollution from pesticides.

I Archeology

2 1 Urban Archeology p.51

- 01** The author mentions finding coconut shells, which can tell us about the trade that a city carried out. The author also mentions finding the tools of a particular type of job, such as sewing. This can tell us what kind of businesses existed in a particular part of a city.
- 02** Luxuries are expensive items that are not really necessary.
- 03** Most cities require that builders hire an archeologist to study their building sites before they start construction.

2 2 Cliff Dwellings p.53

- 01** The problem with adobe houses is that heavy rain will damage them. The Pueblo people solved this problem by building their houses under cliffs, where they would be protected from the rain.
- 02** Other than providing protection from the rain, the cliff dwellings also provided protection from other tribes because the walls of the cliff made a kind of natural fort.
- 03** An insulator is something that keeps heat in or keeps heat out of something.
- 04** From the cave dwellings, archeologists have learned that the Pueblo people had very advanced building methods.

2 3 The Mystery of “Drake’s Plaque” p.55

- 01** One reason the plaque may be a hoax is that the letters on the plaque do not really match the letters used in Drake’s time. In addition, the plaque looks as if it was made with modern methods.
- 02** Authenticity is a noun which describes the state of being real, not fake.
- 03** Some people doubt that it is a hoax because there is no apparent motive for someone to fake the plaque.

2 4 The Olmec Heads p.57

- 01** The author mentions the Aztecs and the Mayans because they are examples of later civilizations which were influenced by the Olmecs.

02 Transport means to move something.

03 The Olmec heads are a mystery because no one knows how the Olmecs could have moved such large stones. They are also mysterious because their faces are said to have African or Asian features.

2 5 Is That Really Captain Gosnold? p.59

01 The main reason Gosnold was forgotten by history is that he has no living descendants.

02 Interred means buried.

03 The author says this to suggest the likelihood that this was in fact Gosnold's body.

2 6 The "Cardiff Giant" p.61

01 The passage is mainly about a famous hoax in the U.S. in which a family created a fake fossil of a giant.

02 You can infer that he was most likely motivated by money, since he immediately started to charge people to see the giant.

03 The hoax was immediately uncovered when scientists examined the giant and saw the marks of a sculptor's tools on the body.

04 Outstanding means great or excellent.

2 7 Finding Mitch Bouyer p.63

01 The bone structure of the skeleton showed the man was part Native American and part European. Examination of his teeth showed that he smoked a pipe. And his clothing showed that he was a civilian rather than a soldier. Only Bouyer had all of these characteristics. Furthermore, bullets found near the body showed that he had been killed by the Native Americans.

02 Slain means killed.

2 8 The Mound Builders p.65

01 The passage is mainly about the mounds found in the eastern U.S. and what we can learn from them.

02 The first mounds seem to have been used for burials, while later mounds seem to have been used in religious ceremonies.

03 Scattered means spread about in a seemingly random manner.

04 By studying the mounds, archeologists have learned that early Native Americans were farmers, had social

rankings, and carried out trade over great distances.

2 9 Buried Ships p.67

- 01 Archeologists were especially interested in this rumor because the existence of such a ship would prove that the ancient Chinese sailed to America.
- 02 The author mentions finding pieces of metal that resembled armor, as well as a number of black seeds.
- 03 This shows that the author is somewhat skeptical of the evidence.
- 04 A voyage is a trip or a journey.

2 10 Finding the *Breadalbane* p.69

- 01 You can infer that exploring the Arctic at this time was highly dangerous. You can infer this from the number of ships which were lost in the Arctic.
- 02 An echo is a repeated sound, produced when a sound wave bounces off an object and returns in its original direction.
- 03 The water was too cold for the types of animals that would have destroyed the ship over time.

2 11 The “Beeswax Ship” p.71

- 01 One mystery of the ship would be its identity, since there are a number of possibilities as to which ship the wreckage came from. The other mystery is whether there were any survivors from the ship. Later reports of a Native American with European features seem to suggest there may have been survivors.
- 02 Identity is a word similar to “name.” Identity, however, has a larger meaning and includes the idea of describing a thing’s essential characteristics.
- 03 You can infer that the coast of Oregon must be very dangerous for ships, since the passage mentions a number of ships that sank there.

2 12 Port Royal p.73

- 01 Pirates had to stop using Port Royal after the British and the Spanish signed a peace treaty.
- 02 Preyed is a word that means hunted, lived off, or fed on.
- 03 The earthquake caused half the city to slide into the sea, and eventually killed over half of its population.
- 04 The author mentions a watch that was found. The watch showed the exact time of the earthquake.

2 13 Finding the *Hunley* p.75

- 01 The North had a larger population, more industry, and a larger navy. In order to counter these advantages, the South had to rely on inventive thinking to create new types of weapons.
- 02 The word innovative means inventive or original.
- 03 They wanted to find the *Hunley* because it would help them learn about the people of the South and their technology.
- 04 It was a success in that they actually did find the *Hunley*. It was a failure in that they were unable to figure out what had sunk the ship.

2 14 Adobe: A Composite Material p.77

- 01 Adobe is a kind of brick made from dried mud. The Spanish improved adobe by changing its shape to a square rather than a ball. In addition, the Spanish brought wheat to America, which was added to the adobe and made it stronger.
- 02 He compares adobe and culture in that they are both a mixture of different things, and the mixture of the different parts results in a better product.
- 03 Artificial means man-made, not natural.

2 15 Garbology p.79

- 01 The main point of this passage is that you can learn a great deal about people by studying their garbage.
- 02 You can infer that the study of garbage cannot really help us learn much about the eating habits of ancient cultures because their food garbage would have already decomposed.
- 03 The article mentions finding pill bottles, which could point to a medical condition. It also mentions finding letters and magazines, which can tell you about a person's reading habits.
- 04 Gauge means measurement.

2 16 Environmental Archeology p.81

- 01 Environmental archeology is the study of how people interact with their environment. It can tell us a great deal about how ancient cultures lived.
- 02 The author mentions studying the teeth from sheep skeletons to find how ancient people took care of their animals. It also mentions finding cow and goat hairs on ships, which suggested that the builders of the ships kept these animals.

03 Interact is a verb which is used when two things influence or affect each other.

04 It is possible to infer this because archeologists sometimes find items from faraway areas at a site. For example, archeologists found shark's teeth at an inland site. These teeth could have only gotten there through trade with coastal areas.

2 17 The Brazil Mound p.83

01 The author thinks archeological evidence is very important. You can tell this from the last paragraph, in which the author wonders how much of our history has been destroyed by development.

02 We know that the people who lived there had a system of social ranking because some bodies were found with rare items. We also know that they were skilled hunters and fishermen from fishing hooks and bird traps found at the site.

03 Stratified means to have distinct levels.

04 One possible reason is that climate change forced the people to move. Another possible reason is that they used all of the area's resources.

2 18 Anthrozoology p.85

01 The topic of this passage is the study of the animals that humans keep and what it can tell us about people.

02 Pertain means to relate to or to be concerned with.

03 The author mentions technology in the last paragraph to suggest that future archeologists may study our relationship with technology just as we study the relationships between ancient civilizations and animals.

2 19 The Five Points Site p.87

01 The passage mentions finding sewing equipment, which shows what kind of businesses existed in Five Points. It also mentions finding tea ware and table ware at one house, which proved that not everyone in Five Points was poor.

02 Notorious means famous for something bad.

03 The author suggests that Five Points was not as bad as its reputation. This seems to be supported by the archeological evidence because evidence of wealthy families and prosperous businesses was found there.

2 20 Industrial Archeology p.89

- 01 Industrial archeology is the study of old industrial sites.
- 02 The site mentions an iron foundry in Colorado, from which we can learn about early heavy industry.
- 03 A facility is a building or group of buildings used for a specific purpose.

III Anthropology

3 1 Monsters in American Folklore p.93

- 01 Over time, Ogopogo has come to be perceived as a less dangerous creature.
- 02 The author suggests that this change is due to the fact that people no longer feel threatened by nature.
- 03 Allegedly is an adverb that describes something that is said to be true but has not been proven. It is often used by writers to express doubt about the truthfulness of something.

3 2 The Meaning of Casey Jones p.95

- 01 The main point of the passage is that people often become heroes when they display qualities that are seen as lacking in their society.
- 02 Collision is a noun which describes the action of two things running into each other.
- 03 The author mentions this to illustrate that Jones was more concerned with saving his passengers than he was with saving his own life.
- 04 Jones cared about the lives of average people. This made him a hero because at the time this seemed like a rare quality.

3 3 The Destruction of the Buffalo p.97

- 01 The Native Americans made use of every part of the buffalo, while the settlers only ate the rump of the buffalo and threw the rest away.
- 02 The settlers killed large numbers of buffalo to destroy the way of life of the Native Americans and drive them off their land.
- 03 Exterminate means to kill all members of a group.

3 4 Was Ambrose Small Really Dead? p.99

- 01 The author explains this phenomenon by suggesting that it is related to the difficulties that humans have in accepting death as a fact of life.

02 In this case, turned up means produced, discovered, or found.

03 The author says this to stress how powerful such rumors are.

3 5 “Shipwreck” Kelly’s Fad p.101

01 A fad is an unusual trend which is extremely popular for a short period of time.

02 Peculiar means odd or unusual.

03 The fad was caused by the optimism people had and the desire for entertainment that this optimism created. It was ended by the Great Depression, which destroyed people’s optimism and their desire for such entertainments.

04 The author points out that by studying fads, we can learn a lot about the social situations that existed at the time of a fad.

3 6 Men’s Clothing in the 1960s p.103

01 The study of fashion can help anthropologists understand the values of a culture and any changes in those values.

02 Muted means quiet, soft, or subtle. In this case, muted colors are colors that are not bright.

03 American fashion became more non-traditional during the 1960s and 70s. This reflected the attitudes of young people, who were questioning the traditional values of American society.

3 7 Urban Myths p.105

01 An urban myth is an untrue, but widely believed, story of life in the city.

02 Fanciful is an adjective that describes something that only exists in the imagination.

03 The author mentions these cities to illustrate how quickly an urban myth can spread due to the internet.

3 8 American Status Symbols p.107

01 A status symbol is a luxury item that is used to display a person’s social status.

02 An accessory is something we add to our basic clothing, such as watches, necklaces, or pins.

03 The author means that status symbols can tell us a great deal about the values of a society.

3 9 The Strange Case of “Ishi” p.109

- 01 He didn’t do this because Yahi culture forbade people from speaking their own names.
- 02 Full-blooded means of pure ancestry.
- 03 The way that he made arrows resembled the methods of tribes other than the Yahi.

3 10 Which Animal Is Your School? p.111

- 01 Human social groups adopt mascots because mascots help them create a sense of unity within the group.
- 02 An emblem is a symbol.
- 03 The choice of a crab as the school’s mascot shows how important crabs are to the local economy of this community.
- 04 The author mentions swamp rats to add a bit of humor to the passage and to show that not all mascots have serious origins.

3 11 Native American Place Names p.113

- 01 The meaning of some Native American place names is uncertain because their names could have a number of possible translations.
- 02 Multiple means more than one.
- 03 We can learn a great deal about the Native Americans that lived in a certain area and how they lived.

3 12 The Cherokee Alphabet p.115

- 01 In Sequoyah’s writing system, each sound in the Cherokee language had its own letter.
- 02 Transition is a noun that describes the action of changing from one situation to another.
- 03 Writing allows literate societies to easily store and pass on large amounts of information.

3 13 The End of the Mayans p.117

- 01 One explanation suggested by the author is that the lower class in the Mayan social system may have revolted because they were treated cruelly.

02 Splendid means fabulous or excellent.

03 The author is trying to suggest that modern society is making some of the same mistakes that led to the downfall of the Mayan civilization.

3 14 The Cultural Significance of American Animals p.119

01 Animals are used as symbols for universities and for individual states.

02 Clocked is a verb which means to measure the speed of something.

03 The author is drawing attention to the importance of movies in American culture. Anything that is important enough to appear as a character in movies must be an important symbol in America.

3 15 The “Lost Colony” p.121

01 The mystery of the Roanoke colony is that it simply disappeared, and there is no clear explanation as to what happened to the people.

02 An enigma is a riddle or a mystery.

03 The author suggests that Native Americans may have attacked the colony, or the settlers may have tried to return to England and been lost at sea.

3 16 The Mystery of “Kennewick Man” p.123

01 One reason is that Kennewick man’s bone structure does not resemble that of other Native Americans, but rather that of Europeans. This was puzzling because the bones were thousands of years old. This was long before any known Europeans came to America.

02 The word remains means continues to be.

03 The bones were the property of the army because they were found on land that belonged to the army.

3 17 Alfred Kroeber p.125

01 Alfred Kroeber’s wife wrote a book about Ishi’s experience living at the museum. His daughter wrote science fiction.

02 Inhabit means to live in an area.

03 He thought that archeological evidence, such as the tools that people used in everyday life, could tell

anthropologists a great deal about how ancient people lived.

3 18 The Cowboy as a Hero p.127

- 01** The author's main point is that a society's choice of heroes can tell us a lot about the values of that society.
- 02** The word glorify means to portray something in an honorable or excellent way. For example, statues are sometimes built to glorify a person.
- 03** Cowboys displayed qualities that were important to American culture, namely independence and the desire to expand into new areas. Furthermore, Americans were not very proud of the wars they fought in the 19th century, so soldiers did not make suitable heroes for them.

3 19 Visual Anthropology p.129

- 01** The author mentions Gilbert Stuart and Andy Warhol because their art represents American culture at two very different periods of American history.
- 02** In this case, sum up means to summarize or to explain something in a brief manner.
- 03** Pictures of Native Americans are especially important because much of the Native American culture and way of life no longer exists.

3 20 The "Okie" Experience p.131

- 01** The author's main point is that we can learn a great deal about the Okies by studying their pictures, literature, and songs.
- 02** Collectively is an adverb which is used when a verb applies to a group as a whole.
- 03** The Okie experience was the experience of Midwestern farmers who lost their farms and became migrant workers during the 1930s. It was an extremely difficult life.

Core Topic Guide

VOLUME 3

Biology, Archeology & Anthropology



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