



Student/Classroom: _____ Examiner: _____ Assessment Date: _____

Archaeology: Digging for Buried Treasure 811

The Six-Minute Solution, Sopris West

Archaeology is the study of earlier civilizations. Scientist who study early times are **(called)** archaeologists. Archaeologists look for artifact clues. **(Artifacts)** are manmade objects like pottery or **(tools)**. Artifacts provide important information. Sometimes artifacts **(are)** found by accident. Other times, artifacts **(are)** discovered by excavation. Artifacts can be **(preserved)** in sand and ice for many **(years)**. For example, treasures found in Egyptian **(tombs)** were buried in dry sand. They **(were)** found intact thousands of years later! **(When)** artifacts are found, they must be **(cleaned)** to remove sand or soil. Their **(exact)** position must be recorded. Artifacts are **(photographed)** so they can be studied. Artifacts **(provide)** important clues in helping to understand **(early)** humans. The archaeologists try to determine **(when)** and why the artifacts were important. **(They)** study artifacts to find out about **(the)** lives of the people who used **(them)**. Artifacts can provide clues as to **(what)** earlier people ate and drank. Artifacts **(can)** help determine whether ancient people traveled **(and)** if they played games.

Archaeologists in **(the)** United States look for Native American **(relics)**. These artifacts help them to learn **(facts)** about the Indians who lived before **(Columbus)**' time. Archaeologists in other parts of **(the)** world have found temples that were **(covered)** by a volcanic eruption more than **(a)** thousand years ago. Archaeology expeditions are **(ongoing)** all over the world. Sometimes governments **(pay)** for these expeditions. Sometimes colleges or **(private)** foundations absorb the cost. New discoveries **(are)** made all over the world every **(day)**!



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Archaeology is the study of earlier civilizations. Scientist who study early times are **(called, new, native)** archaeologists. Archaeologists look for artifact clues. **(Artifacts, Pottery, As)** are manmade objects like pottery or **(ate, tombs, tools)**. Artifacts provide important information. Sometimes artifacts **(them, games, are)** found by accident. Other times, artifacts **(are, foundations, earlier)** discovered by excavation. Artifacts can be **(thousand, excavation, preserved)** in sand and ice for many **(learn, years, ago)**. For example, treasures found in Egyptian **(exact, colleges, tombs)** were buried in dry sand. They **(like, were, artifacts)** found intact thousands of years later! **(study, When, archaeologists)** artifacts are found, they must be **(cleaned, united, is)** to remove sand or soil. Their **(exact, indians, they)** position must be recorded. Artifacts are **(to, times, photographed)** so they can be studied. Artifacts **(whether, provide, lives)** important clues in helping to understand **(early, thousands, helping)** humans. The archaeologists try to determine **(a, when, of)** and why the artifacts were important. **(They, Egyptian, Preserved)** study artifacts to find out about **(expeditions, out, the)** lives of the people who used **(than, them, remove)**. Artifacts can provide clues as to **(treasures, what, artifacts)** earlier people ate and drank. Artifacts **(scientist, try, can)** help determine whether ancient people traveled **(for, and, these)** if they played games.

Archaeologists in **(important, the, governments)** United States look for Native American **(have, can, relics)**. These artifacts help them to learn **(facts, provide, that)** about the Indians who lived before **(information, if, Columbus)** time. Archaeologists in other parts of **(the, manmade, who)** world have found temples that were **(covered, temples, when)** by a volcanic eruption more than **(traveled, american, a)** thousand years ago. Archaeology expeditions are **(ongoing, dry, studied)** all over the world. Sometimes governments **(why, covered, pay)** for these expeditions. Sometimes colleges or **(lived, volcanic, private)** foundations absorb the cost. New discoveries **(made, civilizations, are)** made all over the world every **(other, ice, day)!**

