**Answer Key – Units: 9 – 23 – 25 – 37**

**Unit 1**

**Task 1**

1. … from [ancient Greek](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ancient_Greek_language) [ἱστορία](https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/%E1%BC%B1%CF%83%CF%84%CE%BF%CF%81%CE%AF%CE%B1#Ancient_Greek) *(historía)*, meaning “inquiry”.
2. … knowledge acquired through the systematic study and documentation of past [human activity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_activity).
3. … human society and cultures through a comparative lens. Social anthropologists seek to understand how people live in societies and how they make their lives meaningful.
4. … study past societies’ cultures, behaviours and ways of life.
5. … social anthropology.
6. … in certain research pursuits with regard to archaeological sites, their possible location and finds, as it did in the case of Troy, for instance.
7. … the reality of natural phenomena.
8. … archaeology.
9. … perspective with regard to the development and acquisition of knowledge and understanding concerning human life across time and space.

**Task 2**

historic/historical (adj.); historicize (v.) //

inquiry (n.); inquiring (adj.); inquiringly (adv.) //

documentary/documentable/documentative (adj.); documentarily (adv.) //

record (n.) //

archaeological (adj.); arch / archaeologize (v.) //

sociological (adj.); socialize (v.); socially/sociably/sociologically (adv.) //

mythical/mythic (adj.); mythicize (v.); mythically/mythologically (adv.) //

representative/representational (adj.); representatively (adv.) //

connection (n.); connective/connected (adj.); connectively/connectedly (adv.) //

linguistics (n.); \_\_ (v.)

**Task 4**

1. known; **2.** even; **3.** has; **4.** medium; **5.** fields; **6.** absorption; **7.** into; **8.** become

**Unit 2**

**Task 1**

1. World history views humanity’s various (documented) aspects of evolution. A combination of sciences, such as anthropology, archaeology, genetics and linguistics help towards a better understanding of our past.
2. A *primary source* is a first-hand account of an event that was witnessed by the author and written at the same time or shortly after the event occurred. Some *examples* of primary sources are autobiographies, memoirs, letters and correspondence, original documents such as vital records, photographs and recordings, records of an organization, newspaper or magazine articles, journals and diaries, speeches, and artifacts. - A *secondary source* is an account of events not witnessed by the author himself/herself and usually written sometime later or much later after the event occurred. Some examples of secondary sources include books, articles, encyclopedias, textbooks, etc.
3. The significant change in the Neolithic era was the invention of Agriculture. Humans started to grow crops and rear animals.
4. Owing to agriculture, humans transitioned from a nomadic to a settled lifestyle. Relative security and increased productivity, provided by farming, allowed communities to expand into larger units, which later developed into villages and, eventually, cities.

**Task 2a**

**A**-3; **B**-9; **C**-4; **D**-5; **E**-10; **F**-7; **G**-1; **H**-6; **I**-2; **J**-8

**Unit 3**

**Task 1**

1. They are continents that are said to have vanished below the surface of the sea.
2. Kumari Kandam is a mythical continent, located south of present-day India in the Indian Ocean. Whether or not it existed and eventually submerged into the ocean has yet to be proven.
3. Atlantis is mentioned in Plato’s *Timaeus* (360 BC) and is believed to have existed about 9,000 years prior to Plato’s own time, until its submergence into the Atlantic Ocean. (Student’s personal point of view: to be mentioned).
4. Atlantis was submerged because it fell out of favor with the deities.
5. One reason may be our curiosity, i.e., learn about those civilizations, how people lived, what their environment was like, people’s behavior, their customs, their language, music, food, et al. (Other possible answers may be given).
6. Yes/No. Why? (Student’s personal opinion).

**Unit 9**

**Task 2**

1. visible - invisible **6.** stay (v.) - leave
2. unlike - like **7.** discover (v.) – hide, conceal, cover
3. reliable - unreliable **8.** understand – misunderstand, misinterpret
4. primary - secondary **9.** complicated – simple, uncomplicated, easy
5. great - minor, little, small **10.** ancient – modern, contemporary, present

**Task 4**

**1.** am; **2.** had – experience; **3.** find - copy - recommendation /reference; **4.** forward

**Unit 23**

**Task 1**

**1.** … part of societies’ culture; **2.** … how people used to live and behave in the remote past, based on the material finds they discover; **3.** … on ancient texts and, at times, on myths; **4.** … **‘***beginning of Time, and one which provides the pattern for human behaviour.’*; **5.** … true, representing reality, which was expressed in a way appropriate to a society’s culture, perceptions and understanding of the world around them.

**Task 2**

**1**-e; **2**-b; **3**-c; **4**-j; **5**-i; **6**-f; **7**-a; **8**-d; **9**-g; **10**-h

**Unit 25**

**Task 2a**

1. They were marble figurines recovered in the 19th century.
2. Vessels, broken Cycladic figurines, as well as some tools of copper or bronze.
3. Plant remains were discovered in soil samples (grapes, olives, figs, etc.).
4. The new excavations revealed many finds, such as a variety of sherds, figurine fragments, obsidian, stone discs and metal artifacts from about 2750 to 2250 BC. Also, the remarkable monumental buildings of Dhaskalio, along with a staircase and evidence of a complex drainage system came to light.
5. **(a)** Architecture (the buildings, the staircase, evidence of a drainage system); **(b)** The harbour: people could travel from and to the island; **(c)** Remote communities were drawn together into networks that were central to the site; **(d)** Craft, skill, agricultural production; **(e)** The sanctuary's ritual aspects were part of the site's operation.
6. **(a)** A new iOS application, called iDig; **(b)** Photogrammetry; **(c)** A laser scanner that captures the site in detail.

**Task 2b**

**1.** centralization; **2**. production; **3**. digital; **4**. intact; **5**. residue; **6**. consumption;

**7**. mould; **8**. starch

**Unit 37**

**Task 1**

1. Artefacts are exhibited in various kinds of museums: Inside buildings; Open-air museums; A combination of both; Underwater museums; Online Museums.
2. Anthropology museums, Archaeological museums, History museums, Natural Science museums, Science and Technology museums, Sports museums, Astronomy museums, etc.
3. Students give their own opinion. This may be: ‘snorkeling’ or ‘scuba diving’ or a ‘glass-bottom boat’, for instance.
4. For scuba diving: One should have some experience with diving. One should have a health check prior to diving. Also, all the necessary scuba diving equipment should be thoroughly examined: wetsuit (if one needs to wear it), fins, scuba masks, cameras for taking underwater photos, buoyancy compensators, oxygen tanks, etc.