



FOCUS: Locating answers to factual and negative factual questions.

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Chavin de Huanter



Reading > Lesson 1: Factual/Negative Factual Questions > Exercise 1.1

DIRECTIONS: Read the questions about the passage. Then scan the passage to find the sentence that answers each question. Type the number of the sentence from the Answer Choices.

Review

Continue

- 1 Read the questions about the passage. Then scan the passage to find the sentence that answers each question. Click on the box and type in the correct sentence number.

1 According to the passage, when was the Chavin de Huantar site believed to be most active?

2 How high is the Chavin de Huantar site?

3 According to the passage, what kind of society lived around the Chavin de Huantar site?

(1) Chavin de Huantar is one of the most celebrated ceremonial centers in the Andes. (2) It is an archaeological site containing ruins and artifacts originally constructed around 900 BC by the Chavin, a pre-Inca culture. (3) Evidence suggests that the site flourished from 850 to 200 BC, making the Chavin society one of the earliest civilizations in South America.

(4) Located at an elevation of nearly 3,150 meters above sea level, Chavin de Huantar is ringed by high snow-covered mountains in the north-central highlands of Peru. (5) To its west is the Cordillera Blanca, whose glaciated peaks often exceed 5,500 meters, and to its east is another somewhat lower, but equally steep mountain range, the Cordillera Oriental.

(6) Chavin de Huantar was home to a moderately large agricultural society. (7) The initial settlement was a small ceremonial center surrounded by domestic structures that together made up a vigorous highland community. (8) Its location on a key trade route midway between the Peruvian coast and the lowland tropical forest to the east made

4 According to the passage, Chavin de Huantar was a natural trading center because it was located

5 According to the passage, Chavin de Huantar's location let the Chavin people do all of the following EXCEPT

6 When was the New Temple built?

7 According to the passage, what special features did the New Temple contain?

together made up a vigorous highland community. (8) Its location on a key trade route midway between the Peruvian coast and the lowland tropical forest to the east made Chavin de Huantar a natural trade center. (9) This strategic position allowed the Chavin people to control the region's trade routes, increase the exchange of goods with other people and regions, and import goods that were not natural to the area.

(10) The Chavin de Huantar site consists of two main structures, the Old Temple and the New Temple. (11) The Old Temple was an inward-facing U-shaped structure with a central court. (12) The court contained obelisks and stone monuments with low relief carvings depicting jaguars, caimans, hawks, and various anthropomorphic forms. (13) The interior of the temple contained a maze of passageways, chambers, and water conduits.

(14) The New Temple, constructed between 500 and 200 BC, also contained many relief sculptures and was a more block-like form. (15) A massive stair led up to an elevated landing with a sunken rectangular court. (16) Hidden

7 According to the passage, what special features did the New Temple contain?

8 The passage mentions all of the following about the Chavin art style EXCEPT:

9 According to the passage, the Chavin carving technique is special because

10 According to the passage, how were the Chavin high priests able to maintain power?

landing with a sunken rectangular court. (16) Hidden passageways and platforms allowed Chavin priests to miraculously appear above their audiences.

(17) The site has given its name to the famous Chavin art style of carved stone figures and images, which uses intricate geometrical and curvilinear motifs that combine the features of humans, snakes, jaguars, caimans, birds, and other animals to create strange and fascinating new creatures. (18) The Chavin style used a special carving technique known as contour rivalry, which allows an image or figure to have multiple interpretations, depending on the angle at which it is viewed. (19) Turning or moving the piece causes a new design to emerge.

(20) Chavin artwork was highly symbolic and made intentionally difficult to interpret. (21) The artwork was used in Chavin religious rituals, and the complex sacred designs were intended to be understood only by high priests of the Chavin cult, who were able to maintain power and authority by keeping the knowledge hidden from the ordinary Chavin people.

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(22) The art and temple architecture of the Chavin de Huantar site continues to attract the attention of Andean archaeologists and other researchers. (23) The site has revealed many details about the lives and rituals of this ancient civilization.