

Name _____ Date _____

Instructions: Read each question carefully and choose the best answer.

1. Why is trade a basic human activity?
 - Ⓐ It helps people make their lives better.
 - Ⓑ It lets people get items from China and Mexico.
 - Ⓒ It is a way to get rid of things people do not want.
 - Ⓓ It helps countries become famous for certain things.
2. Trace chemicals help archaeologists _____.
 - Ⓐ know how old an object is
 - Ⓑ decide where an object is from
 - Ⓒ learn what the object was originally
 - Ⓓ tell which tribe of native people made the object
3. When people study archaeology, they are _____.
 - Ⓐ learning about how people traded with others
 - Ⓑ studying the rocks and minerals that are in the ground
 - Ⓒ learning about people from things they have left behind
 - Ⓓ studying the plants and animals found in the oceans and seas
4. Why were most objects that were traded long ago lightweight?
 - Ⓐ It was easier to carry these things long distances.
 - Ⓑ These were the things that were the most valuable.
 - Ⓒ These objects could be used for many purposes.
 - Ⓓ All of the above

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5. Why would deer bones often be found in eastern North America near where people lived?
 - Ⓐ These people ate deer often.
 - Ⓑ These people traded food for deer bones.
 - Ⓒ The deer were valuable and brought from miles away.
 - Ⓓ These people were known to build houses from deer bones.
6. How was the trading Robert did with Haruki similar to trade that has taken place for thousands of years?
 - Ⓐ He got cards that had Japanese writing on them.
 - Ⓑ His trading partner didn't want anything Robert had.
 - Ⓒ He was able to get something he wouldn't have had otherwise.
 - Ⓓ He would be able to build something new from the items he got.
7. Why would ancient people have been very happy to find native copper rather than copper ore?
 - Ⓐ Native copper had a more attractive color.
 - Ⓑ Native copper was easier to make into necklaces.
 - Ⓒ Native copper is found in large chunks rather than mixed in with rock.
 - Ⓓ Native copper is usually found near rivers and can be transported easily.
8. Why was obsidian so valuable to ancient people?
 - Ⓐ It was very shiny and was used in a lot of jewelry.
 - Ⓑ It could be made into things with very sharp edges.
 - Ⓒ It melted fast and could easily be formed into shapes.
 - Ⓓ It had a special chemical in it that could not be found in anything else.

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9. Something **prehistoric**

is _____.

- Ⓐ something that is around 100 years old
- Ⓑ something from the days of the dinosaurs
- Ⓒ something that no one can identify where it came from
- Ⓓ something that comes from a time before records were kept

10. Why would archeologists want to look at ancient trash?

- Ⓐ They can learn many things about how people lived.
- Ⓑ They like to find broken objects they can repair.
- Ⓒ They might be able to find something they lost.
- Ⓓ They like to clean up these ancient sites.

11. **Extended Response:** How is trade today different from long ago?

12. **Extended Response:** Why did the author write this book?

Quick Check Answer Sheet

Prehistoric Trade

Main Comprehension Skill: Main Idea and Details

1. Ⓐ Main Idea and Details
2. Ⓑ Main Idea and Details
3. Ⓒ Vocabulary
4. Ⓐ Cause and Effect
5. Ⓐ Make Inferences / Draw Conclusions
6. Ⓒ Compare and Contrast
7. Ⓒ Main Idea and Details
8. Ⓑ Main Idea and Details
9. Ⓓ Vocabulary
10. Ⓐ Cause and Effect
11. Answers will vary but need to state two ways trade is different today, such as the following:
things that spoil can now be easily traded, trading happens more quickly today, things that are heavy can be traded, there are many more types of things traded today, and so on.
12. Answers should include the following: *the author wrote this book to inform the reader how ancient people traded objects.*