Mid-term Exam

- You should review the *Power Points* and *your lecture notes*.
- If you missed classes it would be wise to seek out and borrow notes from someone who did attend the class.
- *Additional readings* and the *textbook* will be helpful to understand general principles, theories and methods as well as to provide examples.
- It is assumed for the purpose of the exam that you have read assigned readings.
- In general the history of development of the discipline, terminology/vocabulary and methods/theories of archaeology are most important.
- You should also have enough detailed knowledge to be able to recognize examples used in lectures and the readings, and also to provide specific examples in your answers if necessary.

Writing the exam:

- DON'T PANIC. Stay calm and focused on the exam.
- Read the exam carefully before you begin answering questions.
- Ensure that you understand the question being asked, before you begin to answer it.
- You may want to make some notes as you initially read through the exam, since thoughts often come better at the beginning, than at the end.
- In general the value of a question reflects the amount of information you should use in answering it.
- Time allowed 1 hour and 40 minutes.
- It should take you 60-90 minutes to write a good exam.
- Of course this will vary across the class, but if you are finishing earlier than this you should ask yourself if you have answered the questions completely and to the best of your ability.

- Once you have finished, you should read through your answers to see if there is anything else you can add to make your answers better or more complete.
- Often ideas can come to you after some reflection, or can be stimulated by your answers to other questions, so it is a good idea to read through your answers and pause to reflect on them.
- DO NOT RUSH through the exam. Take your time. The exam is prepared to be easy to complete in the time allowed.
- **Write clearly. If I can't read it, I can't mark it.**

Terms or concepts you should know (this list is not exhaustive)

Deductive approach	Inductive approach	Total recording	Seriation
Grid-squares	Harris Matrix	Empiricism	Sequence dating
Positivist	Context	C-Transforms	N-Transforms
Conjunctive approach	Hawkes' Hierarchy	Palaeoecology	Cultural Ecology
Artifact	Ecofact	Feature	Goals of archaeology
Processual archaeology ('New archaeology')	Post-processual archaeologies	Classificatory-historical phase	Direct historical approach
Culture-Historical approach	Law of superposition	Principles of excavation	Natural and Arbitrary levels
Types	Assemblage	Attribute	Experimental archaeology
Palaeoenvironment	Inference	Geomorphology	Palaeoclimate
NISP	MNI	Seasonality	Taphonomy
Cross-dating	Fall-off analysis/curves	Palaeodemography	
Dry-/ Wet-screening		Flotation	

Some of the key topics we have covered in class or through readings

History of development of archaeology

Types of sampling

Goals of Archaeology

Definition of archaeology

Status in society

Methods of archaeological survey

GIS

Environmental Archaeology

Aerial survey: Crop/Soil/Sun marks

Preservation

Relative Dating Methods

Sub-surface detection methods

Chronometric dating techniques

Key people and their contributions

Excavation Methods

Zooarchaeology