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Student Practice Pages

(**NOTE: Boldface** page numbers indicate teacher script pages.)

Language Arts

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Reading Comprehension: Passages

Samples

Anthropology is the study of human beings. (Anthropo means humans and logy means study of.) It is concerned with all aspects of human development. Because of this broad approach, it is generally divided into two branches: cultural anthropology and physical anthropology.

Cultural anthropology is the study of people who are alive today, and it has traditionally focused on the societies of the world which have little (or at least less) technology. It is the study of the broad area of learned behavior occurring only among humans. A cultural anthropologist making a study of an Eskimo village, for example, would study clothing, food, religious practices, and a wide range of Eskimo behaviors.

Physical anthropology is the study of the biological features of humans. Physical anthropologists trace and follow the development of the bones and skulls that they find to put together the fascinating story of human variation and human development. Their study can include people who are alive today, but often it deals with people who lived and died long ago.

Because human beings are so complex, however, it is impossible to separate completely the subject matters of these two branches. The *biocultural* approach to anthropology, which combines the physical and the cultural features, offers the best overall look at human beings.

1. What is the topic of the selection?
   (A) cultural anthropology
   (B) physical anthropology
   (C) anthropology in general
   (D) anthropologists

2. Physical anthropology is concerned with . . .
   (F) all aspects of human development.
   (G) the history of human biology.
   (H) food and religious practices.
   (J) the broad area of learned behavior.

3. The author takes the position that it is impossible to completely separate physical and cultural anthropology because . . .
   (A) both branches deal with people who are alive today.
   (B) both branches deal with people who left only bones to study.
   (C) human beings are so complex.
   (D) human beings always have a culture.

4. The author's purpose in this passage is to . . .
   (F) establish a basis for considering both the physical and cultural branches of anthropology.
   (G) restrict the topic to just the physical aspects of anthropology.
   (H) restrict the topic to just the cultural aspects of anthropology.
   (J) propose an entirely new way of looking at the science of anthropology.

5. In this passage, the term *biocultural* means. . .
   (A) an approach that stresses the physical aspects of anthropology.
   (B) an approach that stresses the cultural aspects of anthropology.
   (C) a combination of the traditional and modern approaches to anthropology.
   (D) a combination of the physical and cultural approaches to anthropology.

STOP
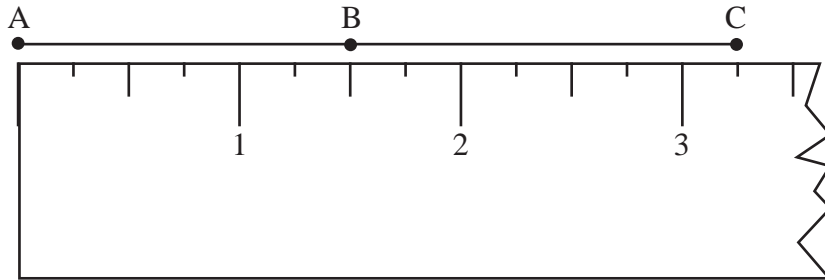

Answers:

1 (A) (B) (C) (D)   4 (F) (G) (H) (J)

2 (F) (G) (H) (J)   5 (A) (B) (C) (D)

3 (A) (B) (C) (D)

Math Concepts/Applications: Geometry and Measurement *(cont.)*

13. What is the length of BC?

A   B   C

1   2   3

(A) 3 inches

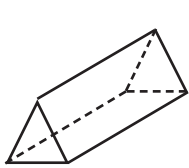(B) 2 3/4 inches

(C) 2 1/2 inches

(D) 1 3/4 inches

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14. There are four time zones in the continental United States. When it is 10:00 AM in New York, it is 7:00 AM in California. If your plane leaves New York at 7:00 AM and lands in California at 10:00 AM, how long was the flight?
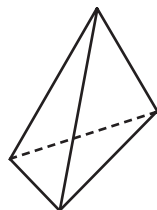
(F) 2 hours
(G) 6 hours
(H) 7 hours
(J) 8 hours

15. Beth has basketball practice at 4:30 p.m. and an awards banquet at 7:00 p.m. If practice takes an hour, how much time does Beth have to get ready for the dinner?

(A) 30 minutes
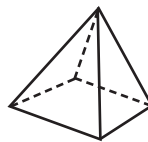(B) 45 minutes
(C) 1 hour 30 minutes
(D) 1 hour 45 minutes

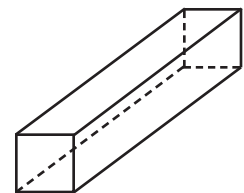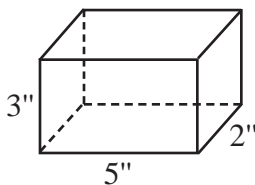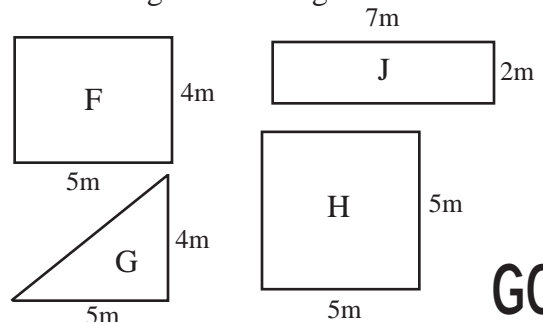**16.** Which figure has the most corners?

(F)   (G)   (H)   (J)

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17. What is the volume of this figure?

(A) 8 in

(B) 10 in

(C) 15 in

(D) 30 in

3"   2"   5"

18. Which figure has the greatest area?

7m

F   4m

J   2m

5m

G   4m

5m

H   5m

5m

GO→

Answers:

13 (A) (B) (C) (D)   **15** (A) (B) (C) (D)   **17** (A) (B) (C) (D)

14 (F) (G) (H) (J)   **16** (F) (G) (H) (J)   **18** (F) (G) (H) (J)