Both of the passage and the lecture are about the first time the Americas land were resided by human which focus on Monte Verde in Chile which is the oldest known archaeological site. The author of the passage refutes archaeologists' theory about the the time this place were inhabited which is assumed to be 12500 years ago. In contrast to his though, the lecturer claims due to the recent detected evidence near this site, it can be proved that this place were inhabited by human 12500 years ago.

First of all, the author of the passage declares in that time people used to hunt and collect plants because farming was unknown back there. He claims that no relevant weapons have been found to acknowledge this theory so it is much more like no hunter-gather had been living here. This point is challenged by the author mentioning the newly found meat in the peat bog near this site prove their habit about hunting. Besides, they might be not enough advanced to invent these rudimentary weapons.

Secondly, the writer of the passage focuses on the negative effects of farming on detecting ancient artifacts. He mentions that because of planting and plowing, the land is damaged. Therefore, the disturbing soil of the Monte Verde makes it impossible to date any artifacts unearthed. The lecturer rebuts his theory by bringing up the fact that the main site is unreachable for farmers. He says that the archaeological evidence are found in deep layers of the ground, so farmer could never damage it.

Finally the author asserts the presence of bitumen can affect the dating process. He states that because of this substance, carbon dating would be difficult and archaeologists examined only certain objects, which were probably because they were trying to conceal the truth. This point is acknowledged by the lecturer that bitumen can affect the examination, but he argues that the archaeologists used different method to be more accurate about their hypothesis.

Time: 30 min