Reading Comprehension Questions

Question 1
When one hears the word “archaeology”, it often conjures up images of exotic locales like the Great Wall of China, or the Pyramids of Egypt. However, in actuality, archaeology is not limited to only far-off places, but it surrounds our everyday lives and can be found in almost all places. We use archaeology to understand how humans of the past interacted with each other and the environment in which they lived. Past humans formed a unique relationship with their surroundings and related to the local fauna and flora in very specific ways. By learning about the past, we can understand more about ourselves and our own lives and the relationships we form with our present day environment.

Which of the following transmits the theme of this paragraph?
A: Looking to local fauna and flora helps us to understand archaeology.
B: Archaeology can also help us to infer present interactions between humans and nature.
C: Archaeology can only help us to understand how people interacted with nature in the past.
D: Archaeology is the study of environments.

Read the following paragraphs to answer the next two questions (Questions 2 & 3).
The name Kakadu comes from the mispronunciation of Gaagudju, which is the name of an Aboriginal language formerly spoken in the northern part of the park. Kakadu is ecologically and biologically diverse. Kakadu National Park is renowned for the richness of its Aboriginal cultural sites. There are more than 5,000 recorded art sites illustrating Aboriginal culture over thousands of years. The cultural and natural values of Kakadu National Park were recognised internationally when the park was placed on the UNESCO World Heritage List. This is an international register of properties that are recognised as having outstanding cultural or natural values of international significance. Kakadu was listed in three stages: stage 1 in 1981, stage 2 in 1987, and the entire park in 1992. Approximately half of the land in Kakadu is aboriginal land under the Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976, and most of the remaining land is currently under claim by Aboriginal people. The areas of the park that are owned by Aboriginal people are leased by the traditional owners to the Director of National Parks to be managed as a national park. The remaining area is commonwealth land vested under the Director of National Parks. All of Kakadu is declared a national park under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. The Aboriginal traditional owners of the park are descendants of various clan groups from the Kakadu area and have longstanding affiliations with this country. Their lifestyle has changed in recent years, but their traditional customs and beliefs remain very important. About 500 Aboriginal people live in the park, many of them are traditional owners. All of Kakadu is jointly managed by Aboriginal traditional owners and the Australian Government’s Department of the Environment and Water Resources through a division known as Parks Australia. Park Management is directed by the Kakadu Board of Management.

Question 2
The word “commonwealth”, as used in the above passage, means:
A: something with no owner.
B: something to be possessed by anyone.
C: something to be possessed by all.
D: something to be possessed by wealthy people.

Question 3
Kakadu has outstanding cultural and natural values mainly because
A: people living there preserve their ancestral traditions and beliefs.
B: Aboriginal people own the park.
C: the park was listed in the World Heritage List by UNESCO.
D: the park is managed mostly by Aboriginal traditional owners.

Read the following paragraphs to answer the next four questions (Questions 4 - 7).