



Formally described in 2011 in northern Myanmar's isolated highlands, the snub-nosed monkey *Rhinopithecus strykeri* has upward-facing nostrils that readily collect rain. When rain enters their exposed nasal passages, it triggers loud, recurrent sneezing, allowing local hunters to track them by following the sounds through the forest. Indigenous Lisu and Law Waw communities, who call these primates "upturned-face monkeys," report that the animals have developed a notable behavioural response to this vulnerability. During storms, the monkeys typically sit hunched with their faces pressed between their knees until the rain subsides. The species entered the scientific record already critically endangered, with merely 260–330 individuals confined to a narrow zone along the Myanmar–China border at 8,500–10,000 feet. However, evidence suggests that some populations may extend into adjacent Chinese territory, though this remains unconfirmed. Ongoing habitat destruction from cross-border logging, combined with persistent hunting pressure, now threatens to drive this primate to extinction. Seasonal migration—ascending to higher forests in summer and retreating in winter—renders the species especially susceptible to encroachment.

1. According to the passage, the Myanmar snub-nosed monkey can be easily located by hunters during the rainy season because ----.

- A) it migrates to lower altitudes where permanent human settlements are found
- B) local communities have specifically trained dogs to detect its distinctive scent
- C) it always remains in open clearings rather than in the dense forest canopy
- D) its upturned nostrils cause loud sneezing when exposed to rainfall
- E) its distinctive fur colouring makes it highly visible against green foliage

2. It can be understood from the passage that one reason the species is especially difficult to protect is that ----.

- A) scientists have already completed most of the field research needed on its behaviour
- B) its population is spread widely across several parts of Southeast Asia
- C) local communities have completely stopped hunting it in recent years
- D) seasonal movement makes it more exposed to human activity in its habitat
- E) rainfall has no effect on the species' survival in the wild

3. What is the author's attitude towards the conservation prospects of the Myanmar snub-nosed monkey?

- A) Optimistic, as international conservation programmes have already proven effective
- B) Concerned, given the multiple threats facing a critically small population
- C) Indifferent, since the species holds no significant ecological importance
- D) Supportive of local hunting traditions that help naturally regulate its population
- E) Dismissive, because the monkey's anatomical flaw will self-correct over time

4. What does the passage mainly focus on?

- A) The seasonal migration patterns of various primate species throughout Southeast Asia
- B) A detailed comparison of snub-nosed monkey subspecies found along the Myanmar–China border
- C) The cultural significance of primates in indigenous Lisu and Law Waw tribal communities
- D) The impact of cross-border Chinese logging operations on biodiversity in northern Myanmar
- E) A primate's anatomical peculiarity, behaviour, and endangered status