

Read the article below. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D and type the correct answer in the box.

Gunung Mulu National Park in Sarawak is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. This national park is named after Gunung Mulu, the second highest mountain in Sarawak. The mountain encompasses incredible caves and limestone formations in a mountainous equatorial rainforest setting. The 528.6 square km park contains seventeen vegetation zones, exhibiting some 3,500 species of vascular plants.

1. In paragraph 1, what fact informs the reader that the Gunung Mulu National Park is recognized all over the world?

- A. It is named after the second highest mountain in Sarawak, Gunung Mulu.
- B. It has incredible caves and limestone formations.
- C. It has a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
- D. It has 17 vegetation zones.

Hidden underneath the forested slopes of these mountains is one of the largest limestone cave systems in the world. This system, a breath-taking natural wonder, contains a number of record-breaking caves. They include the world's largest cave passage (Deer Cave), the world's largest natural chamber (Sarawak Chamber) and the longest cave in Southeast Asia (Clearwater Cave). So it is not surprising that the town of Mulu is now world famous.

2. What is paragraph 2 mostly about?

- A. The town of Mulu.
- B. The forest slopes of the mountain.
- C. The limestone cave system.
- D. All the natural wonders found there.



The caves besides providing a spectacular sight are home to millions of caves swiftlets and bats. The Sarawak Chamber, 600m by 415m and 80m high, is the largest known cave chamber in the world. It is big enough to fit St. Peter's Basilica or several jumbo jets inside.

3. In paragraph 3, which **phrase** illustrates the huge size of the Sarawak Chamber?

- A. A spectacular sight.
- B. 600m by 415m and 80m high.
- C. Largest known cave chamber
- D. Big enough to fit St. Peter's Basilica or several jumbo jets

The caves are also important for their classic features of underground geomorphology, demonstrating an evolutionary history of more than 1.5 million years. With its deeply-incised canyons, wild rivers, rainforest-covered mountains, spectacular limestone pinnacles, cave passages and stalactites and stalagmites. Gunung Mulu has outstanding scenic values.

4. In paragraph 4, what scenic features of Gunung Mulu can you see from the air?

- A. Stalactites.
- B. Stalagmites
- C. Cave passages.
- D. Limestone pinnacles.

Millions of years of heavy rain and the action of rivers of running water and carved out the vast subterranean system that exists today. The weathering process still continues as dripping water creates new rock features. Limestone is slowly worn away and underground rivers re-sculpt caves, transporting limestone debris to the cave mouth or redistributing it within the system.

5. What is the main idea in paragraph 5?

- A. The beauty of new rock features.
- B. How limestone debris is transported out.
- C. The action of water on limestone.
- D. The length of time taken to carve out the cave.

Besides caves, Gunung Mulu National Park contains a large number of plant species, including flowering plants, trees and fungi. Geology, soil types and topography have given rise to a rich tapestry of plant zones and types. On Gunung Mulu itself there are lowland mixed forests, mossy forests as well as summit zone vegetation on the highest peaks. Other plant communities dominate the alluvial plains, including *kerangas* (tropical heath forest) and peat swamp forest.

6. In paragraph 6, what is the contributing factor for the rich variety in plant species?

- A. Plant zones and types
- B. The summit, plains and type of rock
- C. Lowland areas and type of soil
- D. Landscape, type of soil and type of rock.

Up till today, Gunung Mulu continues to retain the sense of adventure associated with its original exploration through the provision of adventure caving and other adventure activities. The primary focus however has shifted to the promotion of an awareness of the significance of the park and its environment through the provision of ecotourism activities. These activities foster understanding and appreciation of the allure and uniqueness of the park.

7. In paragraph 7, what is the shift of the primary focus?

- A. To get tourists to appreciate nature.
- B. To get tourists to know of the location of the park.
- C. To get tourists to appreciate how large the park is.
- D. To inform visitors that caving and other adventure are still carried out.

Gunung Mulu is a very inaccessible area. The practical way of getting to and from it is by air, mainly from Miri airport. It is possible to travel to the area by riverboat but it requires a chartered longboat for the last part. The whole trip by river would take around twelve hours to complete from Miri, while the flight takes only thirty minutes. Excursions to Mulu continue to retain the sense of adventure associated with its original exploration through the provision of adventure caving and other adventure activities. Accommodation is available onsite at Gunung Mulu National Park headquarters, as well as at the Royal Mulu Resort and across the Melinau River at Benarat Inn also known as Benarat Lodge. Homestays offered by locals and other typically cheaper lodgings are also available across the river.

The 'Mulu experience' is not limited to underground attractions but also above-the-ground activities. There is plenty to see and do. As the park is covered in rich primary rainforest, it offers a whole range of nature-based activities. There are some excellent jungle treks and mountain hikes, including the challenging trek to view the pinnacles that are 45-metre-high razor sharp limestone spikes that sit majestically on the slopes of the mountain.

8. What is the purpose of writing this article?

- A. To inform readers that this is a protected park.
- B. To advertise the different parts of the country.
- C. To promote adventure and thrill-seeking activities.
- D. To inform readers about the natural beauty of the park.