

The Yanomami: Protecting a Way of Life

12 additional multiple-choice questions · TP4–TP5

Name: _____

Class: _____

Date: _____

Instructions: Read each question carefully. Circle the letter of the best answer. Questions 1–6 use pictures; questions 7–12 ask you to analyse, evaluate and create.

Part A — Picture-based questions (1–6)

QUESTION 1 OF 12 · PICTURE-BASED · UNDERSTAND

1. Look at the picture of a shabono. What does its large open central space most likely show about Yanomami community life?



Picture: a shabono

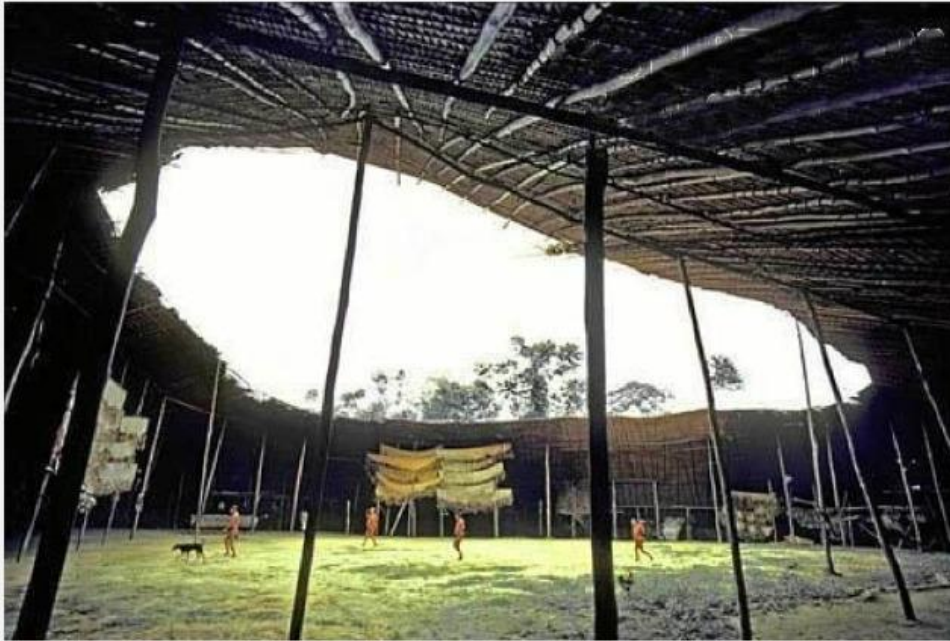
(IMG_257)

[Insert picture here]

- A. Each family lives alone and avoids contact with others.
- B. People gather there for ceremonies and shared activities.
- C. The space is kept empty only to store hunting tools.
- D. The community is preparing to move to a city.

QUESTION 2 OF 12 · PICTURE-BASED · REMEMBER

2. Which materials were traditionally used to build the structure shown in the picture?



Picture: shabono frame

and roof (IMG_257)
[Insert picture here]

- A. Concrete blocks and iron sheets
- B. Bricks joined with cement
- C. Wooden poles, palm leaves and strong forest vines
- D. Glass panels and metal beams

QUESTION 3 OF 12 · PICTURE-BASED · ANALYSE

3. In the picture, families have their own areas around the edge. How does this design balance family and community life?

Picture: family areas inside a shabono (IMG_257)
[Insert picture here]

- A. Families cook and sleep in their own spaces but share the central area.
- B. It keeps families apart so that they never meet.
- C. It makes every family cook together in the centre.
- D. It shows that only leaders may enter the open space.

QUESTION 4 OF 12 · PICTURE-BASED · ANALYSE

4. Look at the hunter's bow and arrows. What can we infer about Yanomami knowledge of their environment?



bow and arrows (IMG_258)
[Insert picture here]

Picture: a hunter with a

- A. They buy ready-made tools from shops.
- B. They avoid using materials from the forest.
- C. They copy all their tools from outsiders.
- D. They know which woods and plant fibres suit tool making.

QUESTION 5 OF 12 · PICTURE-BASED · ANALYSE

5. The picture shows traditional hunting. Why is knowledge of tracking and safe tool use passed between generations?

Picture: traditional hunting (IMG_258)
[Insert picture here]

- A. So that young people can leave the forest sooner.
- B. So that skills and safety practices survive and the community can feed itself.
- C. So that hunters can sell more meat to outsiders.
- D. So that elders never have to hunt again.

QUESTION 6 OF 12 · PICTURE-BASED · ANALYSE

6. The picture shows a river affected by illegal gold mining. Which chain of effects is the most accurate?

Picture: a river and forest damaged by mining (insert a mining or river photo)



[Insert picture here]

- A. Mining cleans the river, so fish become healthier.
- B. Mining reduces outside contact, so disease cannot spread.
- C. Mining adds mercury to water, which can contaminate food and harm health.
- D. Mining affects only the trees and never the rivers.

Part B — Higher-order thinking questions (7–12)

QUESTION 7 OF 12 · HIGHER-ORDER THINKING · ANALYSE

7. The Yanomami hunt, fish and farm. Why does illegal gold mining still threaten their food supply?

- A. It damages the forests and rivers that all three food sources depend on.
- B. It makes crops grow faster, so people stop fishing.
- C. It affects only the workers who travel to the mines.
- D. It provides free food to every community nearby.

QUESTION 8 OF 12 · HIGHER-ORDER THINKING · EVALUATE

8. A new road reaches a remote Yanomami area. Which judgement is the most balanced?

- A. Roads are always good because outsiders always help.
- B. Roads are always bad because no one should ever contact the community.
- C. Roads matter only to the engineers who build them.
- D. Roads may bring healthcare, but also disease, miners and land invasion.

QUESTION 9 OF 12 · HIGHER-ORDER THINKING · ANALYSE

9. How could the loss of ancestral land most seriously affect younger Yanomami generations?

- A. They would automatically receive better schools.
- B. They could lose the places and the chances to learn traditional knowledge.
- C. They would no longer need food, shelter or medicine.
- D. Nothing would change, because culture does not depend on place.

QUESTION 10 OF 12 · HIGHER-ORDER THINKING · EVALUATE

10. Which action would protect the Yanomami most effectively?

- A. Provide healthcare but let illegal mining continue.
- B. Leave the problem for the community to solve alone.
- C. Enforce land laws, stop illegal mining, provide healthcare and listen to Yanomami voices.
- D. Let mining companies decide how the land is used.

QUESTION 11 OF 12 · HIGHER-ORDER THINKING · CREATE

11. Your class is designing a campaign to support the Yanomami. Which plan best respects their rights and knowledge?

- A. Share accurate facts, invite Indigenous voices and support land-rights groups.
- B. Plan a trip into a shabono to take photos of daily life.
- C. Send used clothes to the forest without asking the community.
- D. Perform a play that shows the Yanomami as "primitive".

QUESTION 12 OF 12 · HIGHER-ORDER THINKING · EVALUATE

12. Someone says, "Development is always good for remote communities." Which reply is best supported by the text?

- A. True, because development always protects the rainforest.
- B. True, because Indigenous peoples never want anything to stay the same.
- C. False, because every community must stay exactly as it is forever.
- D. Not always. It should not destroy a community's home or take away its voice.

