

AUDIO&READING ACTIVITY

1/3



PART ONE

 Listen to the Text and do the Exercise.

1 Choose the correct answer a, b, c or d.

1. Where were Tahiti and the *Terra Australis* located?

- a. in the New World
- b. in the Atlantic Ocean
- c. in the Pacific Ocean
- d. in the Indian Ocean

2. Why were naturalists, botanists and artists on board the ship?

- a. because it was a scientific expedition
- b. because they were Captain Cook's good friends
- c. because they wanted to go and visit Tahiti
- d. because they were part of the British Royal Navy

3. Why did Captain Cook want his crew to eat fresh fruit and vegetables?

- a. because fresh fruit and vegetables cost very little
- b. because Captain Cook was a vegetarian
- c. because Captain Cook wanted his crew to be healthy
- d. because Magellan and Drake did the same

4. When did Captain Cook and his crew arrive in Tahiti?

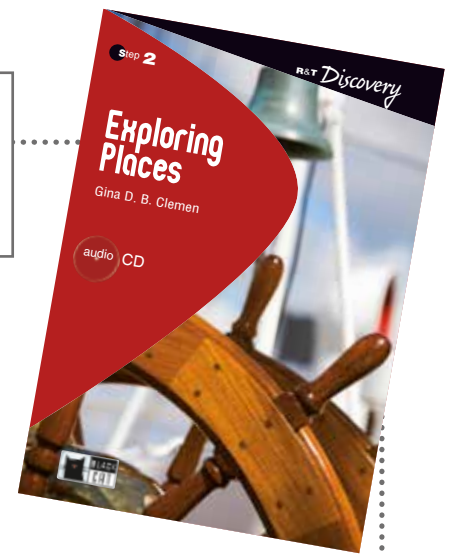
- a. in April 1768
- b. in April 1769
- c. In August 1768
- d. in August 1769

5. How many men died of disease during Cook's three long voyages?

- a. none
- b. three
- c. two
- d. one



AUDIO&READING ACTIVITY 2/3



PART TWO Chapter 3 – Captain Cook and the South Pacific

6. Read about Captain Cook's explorations.

When Cook returned to England in 1775 he was a national hero and became famous all over Europe. It was difficult for Cook to stay away from the sea, so in 1776, he led another expedition to find the Northwest Passage. For centuries explorers looked for a sea route north of Canada that connected the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, but no one was able to find it.

Cook first sailed to Australia, New Zealand, Tonga and Tahiti with two ships, the *Resolution* and the *Discovery*. The local people received him and his crew with a huge welcome. Shortly after he began his voyage north and in January 1778 discovered a big group of islands that he called the Sandwich Islands. Today these islands are the American state of Hawaii.

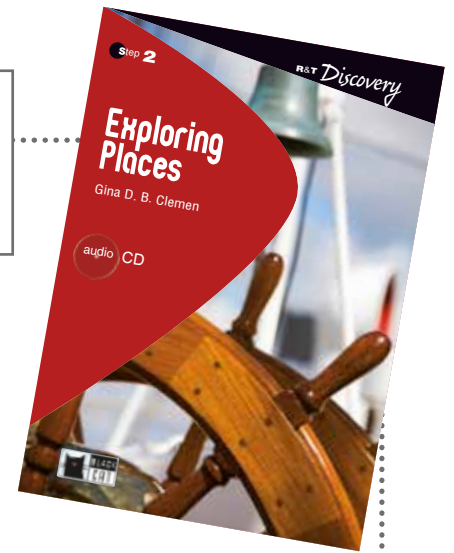
He then sailed further north and explored and made maps of the Pacific coast from California all the way to the Bering Strait in Alaska. He stopped at Nootka Sound, in Canada, where he bought fish, animal fat and fur from the local people. During this voyage the naturalists were able to see and draw polar bears, sea otters and walruses for the first time.

The weather conditions were very bad, but Cook bravely continued his voyage up the coast of Alaska to the Bering Strait, which separates Asia from North America. Although he tried to sail through the Bering Strait several times, the thick ice stopped him and damaged the *Resolution*. He could not find the Northwest Passage and returned to Hawaii to repair his ship. Unfortunately, in February 1779, he was killed in a fight with the local people.

The *Resolution* and the *Discovery* returned to Britain in October 1780. A young officer called William Bligh helped to bring Cook's ship back to Britain. Cook's many interesting discoveries and excellent maps were extremely useful to scientists, travelers and explorers. He became a national hero because of his courage and extraordinary navigation skills.



AUDIO&READING ACTIVITY 3/3



2 Are the following statements true (T) or false (F)?

1. In 1776 Captain Cook led another expedition to find Alaska.
2. The local people in Australia, new Zealand, Tonga and Tahiti were happy to see Cook and his crew again.
3. The American state of Hawaii was once called the Sandwich Islands.
4. Captain Cook stopped at Nootka Sound in Canada to make maps of the area.
5. Weather conditions were always favorable during Cook's voyage.
6. Captain Cook reached the Bering Strait but could not sail through it because of the thick ice.
7. Captain Cook never returned to Britain because he was killed in a fight with William Bligh.
8. The *Resolution* and the *Discovery* with their crews returned to Britain in October 1780.

