The Official Cambridge Guide to IELTS

Reading

학습목표

- **Practice 4 - Passage 1 (p213 - 215)**

- True/False/Not Given
- Multiple Questions

Questions 1-8

Do *the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage* 1?

In boxes 1-8 *on your answer sheet, write*

TRUE *if the statement agrees with the information*

FALSE *if the statement contradicts the information*

NOT GIVEN *if there is no information on this*

1 Shirase's trip to the South Pole is well-known to other explorers.

2 Since Shirase arrived in Antarctica, smaller ships have also made the journey.

3 Shirase's original ambition was to travel to the North Pole.

4 Some Japanese officials thought Shirase's intention to travel to the South Pole was pointless.

Questions 1-8

5 The British team announced their decision to carry out scientific research in Antarctica before Shirase.

6 Shirase found it easy to raise the money he needed for his trip to the South Pole.

7 A previous prime minister of Japan persuaded a scientist to go with Shirase.

8 The weather that slowed down Shirase's progress to New Zealand was unusually bad for the season.

True/False/Not Given Questions

1. 문장 안에서 키워드가 되는 단어를 찾고 본문을 스캔 하는데 사용한다.
2. Paraphrase가 될 만한 단어, 구를 예측하며 답을 찾는다.
3. True/False에 영향을 미칠 결정적 정보를 확인한다.
4. 결정적 정보를 Passage 에서 찾을 수 있나 없나에 따라 False인지 Not Given인지를 확인한다.

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Paragraph 2

Since boyhood Shirase had dreamed of becoming a polar explorer. Like Amundsen, he initially set his sights on the North Pole. But after the American Robert Peary claimed to have reached it in 1909, both men hastily altered their plans. Instead they would aim for the last big prize: the South Pole. In January 1910, Shirase put his plans before Japanese government officials, promising to raise the flag at the South Pole within three years. …

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… In January 1910, Shirase put his plans before Japanese government officials, promising to raise the flag at the South Pole within three years. For many of them, the question wasn't could he do it but why would it be worth doing? 15 years earlier the International Geographical Congress had said that as the last unknown continent the Antarctic offered the chance to add to knowledge in almost every branch of science. …

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What did the British team exactly announce?

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The response from the government was cool, however, and Shirase struggled to raise funds. Fortunately, a few months later, Japan's former prime minister Shigenobu Okuma came to Shirase's rescue. With Okuma's backing, Shirase got together just enough money to buy and equip a small ship. He eventually acquired a scientist, too, called Terutaro Takeda. …

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Who helped Shirase to find a scientist, Terutaro Takeda?

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At the end of November 1910, his ship the *Kainan Maru finally left* Tokyo with 27 men and 28 Siberian dogs on board. Before leaving, Shirase confidently outlined his plans to the media. He would sail to New Zealand, then reach Antarctica in February, during the southern summer, and then proceed to the pole the following spring. This was not to be, however. Bad weather delayed the expedition and they didn't reach New Zealand until 8 February; Amundsen and Scott had already been in Antarctica for a month, preparing for winter.

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Was the bad weather compared to the previous year’s ones?

How do we know it was unusal?

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Not Given

Question 9-13

Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D.

Write your answers in boxes 9-13 *on your answer sheet.*

9 When reporters in New Zealand met Shirase, they were

A concerned about the quality of his equipment.

B impressed with the design of his ship.

C certain he was unaware of the dangers ahead.

D surprised by the bravery he demonstrated.

Question 9-13

10 What are we told about the captain of the *Kainan Maru* in the fifth paragraph?

A He had given Shirase some poor advice.

B His skill at sailing saved the boat and crew.

C He refused to listen to the warnings of others.

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A he was unsure of the direction he should follow.

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Multiple Questions

1. 문장을 완성하는 형식인지, 의문사로 시작하는 문제인지 파악 후 묻는 바를 명확히 인지한다.

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In New Zealand local reporters were astonished: the ship was half the size of Amundsen's ship. True, it was reinforced with iron plate and extra wood, but the ship had only the feeblest engine to help force its way through ice. Few doubted Shirase's courage, but most reckoned the expedition to be illprepared as the Japanese had only lightweight sledges for transport across the ice, made of bamboo and wood.

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But Shirase's biggest challenge was time. Antarctica is only accessible by sea for a few weeks in summer and expeditions usually aimed to arrive in January or February. 'Even with their determination and daring, our Japanese friends are running it rather fine,' wrote local reporters. Nevertheless, on 11 February the *Kainan Maru left New Zealand and sailed* straight into the worst weather the captain had ever seen. Then, on 6 March, they approached the coastline of Antarctica's Ross Sea, looking for a place to land. The ice began to close in, threatening to trap them for the winter, an experience no one was likely to survive. With a remarkable piece of seamanship, the captain steered the ship out of the ice and turned north. They would have to wait out the winter in a warmer climate.

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A year later than planned, Shirase and six men finally reached Antarctica. Catching up with Scott or Amundsen was out of the question and he had said he would stick to science this time. Yet Shirase still felt the pull of the pole and eventually decided he would head southward to experience the thrills and hardships of polar exploration he had always dreamed of. With provisions for 20 days, he and four men would see how far they could get.

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A criticising a decision concerning scientific research.

B explaining why a particular mistake had occurred.

C describing the conditions that the expedition faced.

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Paragraph 7

Shirase set off on 20 January 1912 with Takeda and two dog handlers, leaving two men at the edge of the ice shelf to make meteorological measurements. For a week they struggled through one blizzard after another, holing up in their tents during the worst of the weather. The temperature fell to -25°C, and frostbite claimed some of the dogs. On 26 January, Shirase estimated there were enough provisions to continue for two more days. Two days later, he announced it was time to turn back. Takeda calculated they had reached 80° 5 south and had travelled 250 kilometres. The men hoisted the Japanese flag.

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Paragraph 8

On 3 February, all the men were heading home. The ship reached Tokyo in June 1912 - and Shirase was greeted like a hero despite the fact that he never reached the pole. Nor did he contribute much to science - but then nor did Amundsen, whose only interest was in being first to the pole. Yet Shirase's expedition was heroic. They travelled beyond 80° south, one of only four teams to have gone so far south at the time. Furthermore, they did it all without the advantages of the other teams and with no previous experience.

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