

English handout

Ith grade N° 2

Name:	Grade: I ^o M
Date:	N ^o list:
Objetivo: OA 12 Seleccionar y usar estrategias para apoyar la comprensión de los textos leídos: -Prelectura: leer con un propósito, hacer predicciones, usar conocimientos previos. - Lectura: hacer lectura rápida y lectura focalizada, hacer inferencias, releer, identificar elementos organizacionales del texto (título, subtítulo, diagramas). -Poslectura: confirmar predicciones, usar organizadores gráficos, releer, recontar, resumir, preguntar para confirmar información	

a. Read the text carefully. (Lee el texto cuidadosamente)

The Deadly Race South

On 1 June, 1910, Captain Scott left London to begin his Antarctic expedition. On his way, he received a telegram from the Norwegian explorer Roald Amundsen: "I'm going South." So the race to the South Pole was on!

During the polar summer of 1910-11, both teams organised food depots in preparation for their expeditions the following year. Then came the total darkness of the polar winter. Scott and Amundsen waited impatiently for the first signs of spring.

Amundsen was the first to leave, on 15 October, 1911. He had teams of dogs pulling the sledges and all his men were on skis. Because of this, he made rapid progress. Scott left on 1 November and soon had problems. First, his two motor sledges broke down, and then the ponies began to have serious difficulties with the snow and the cold. After a while, Scott and his men had to push the sledges themselves.

Amundsen reached the Pole on 14 December and put a Norwegian flag there. Then he prepared for the return journey. Scott finally arrived at the Pole with four companions on 17 January. They were devastated when they saw the Norwegian flag. Scott wrote bitterly in his diary: **"Well, we have now lost the goal of our ambition and must face 800 miles of hard pushing-and goodbye to most of our dreams."**

The return journey was one of the worst in the history of exploration. The men were soon exhausted and were running out of food. The weather conditions were terrible. Scott started to realise their desperate situation:

"Amongst ourselves we are very cheerful, but what each man feels in his heart I can only guess. Putting on our shoes in the morning is getting slower and slower."

Despite of this, on their way back they found time to look for rocks and fossils. They carried 20 kilos of rocks all the way with them. Later, these rocks proved that at one time in the distant past Antarctica was covered by plants.

However, disaster soon struck. Edgar Evans had terrible frostbite and died after bad fall. The next to go was Captain Oates, who was having great difficulty walking. Scott recorded his death:

“He said, “I am just going outside and I may be sometime.” We knew that poor Oates was walking to his death, but though we tried to stop him, we knew that it was the act of a brave man and an English gentleman. We all hope to meet the end with a similar spirit, and certainly the end is not far.”

Scott and two companions carried on and got within 11 miles of one of their food depots. But then a terrible storm started and they could not leave their tent. Scott spent some of his last hours writing. He wrote a letter full of sadness to his wife Kathleen:

“To my Widow, I could tell you lots and lots about this journey. What stories you would have for the boy.... But what a price to pay.”

Scott’s final diary entry told the story of their end:

“The depot is only 11 miles away, but I do not think we can hope for any better things now. We are getting weaker and weaker and the end can’t be far. It seems a pity, but I do not think I can write more.”

The news of Scott’s death shocked the world. He had failed to win the race to the Pole, but the remarkable courage shown by Captain Scott and his men made them into heroes.

b. Read the text carefully. Are these statements true (T) or false (F) (. (Marcar T para verdaderas y F para falsas)

1. ___ Scott and Amundsen started their journeys in the polar spring.
2. ___ Scott’s use of motor sledges and ponies was a success.
3. ___ Amundsen travelled more quickly than Scott.
4. ___ When they got to the Pole, Scott’s expedition had a celebration.
5. ___ Captain Oates went for a walk and got lost in a snow storm.
6. ___ Scott’s last letter was to his wife.

c. Answer the following questions in full. (Responde las preguntas en forma completa)

1. What is Roald Amundsen’s nationality?

2. Which Pole did they race to?

3. Who reached the Pole first?

4. When did they go?

5. Did anyone die during the race?

6. Where was Scott from?

7. What was Scott’s wife name?

8. Who used ponies to reach the Pole?

9. Who was having great difficulty walking and how did he die?

10. How did Evans die?

d. Find these words in the text and write down their meaning in Spanish. (Busca las siguientes palabras en el texto y anota su significado)

Example: **expedition** – Expedición

depots _____

devastated _____

bitterly _____

ambition _____

desperate _____

cheerful _____

frostbite _____

spirit _____

remarkable _____

e. Now match the words with these definitions (Usa una de las palabras del ejercicio D y anotala al lado de su definición en Inglés.

1. shocked and sad
2. angrily and unhappily
3. a journey organised for a special purpose
4. difficult and dangerous
5. a place where things are stored
6. in a good mood
7. something you want to achieve
8. courage and strength
9. extraordinary
10. damage to an extremity such as fingers
or toes because of extreme cold