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Before Reading Map

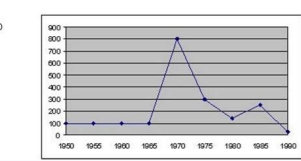
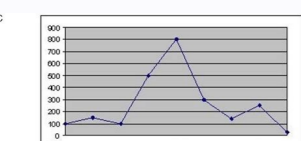


★ Before reading you will start conducting your 'Hypothesize' part of your anchor.

IELTS@click

Problem Solving

Characters often try to solve their problems in more than one way.



Short Plays (4): Quality Alert at the North Pole

Characters: Santa Claus, Elves (up to 8)
Setting: Santa's workshop at the North Pole
Needed: Letters, Santa costume

(Scene: The Elves and Santa are in the workshop looking at a stack of letters from children and the elves are reading them in turn)

Elf 1: Dear Santa, My doll house fell apart after playing with it for just one hour. I don't know what to do. My friends all laugh at me. Please help.

Elf 2: Dear Santa, The battery-operated Roboman you gave me for Christmas stopped working after just one day. Could you replace it, please?

Elf 3: Dear Santa, My dog chewed the tube of Santa toothpaste and all its teeth fell out. Can you send a set of new dog teeth, please?

Elf 4: Dear Santa, I licked the toy truck I got for Christmas and now my tongue has turned green. Please help me.

Elf 5: Dear Santa, My pet rabbit got an electric shock from my Barbie hair dryer. It won't come out from under the sofa. What can I do?

Elf 6: Dear Santa, The Christmas buns I got are stuffed with cardboard. Are they supposed to be like that?

Elf 7: Dear Santa, My cat ate some of the Christmas cookies I brought and dropped dead. I am very sad.

Elf 8: Dear Santa, My toy soldiers smell terrible and give me a headache. What can I do?

Santa: (Looking worried) My oh my. So many complaints from around the world. What's going on, Elves? I thought you were the best at making good-quality toys.

Elf 1: Well, Santa, children from around the world are expecting so many presents nowadays that we can't make them all by ourselves.

Elf 2: Yeah. Before, we could make all the toys ourselves, but now we get most of them from Kiddlemington.

South pole adventurer ielts reading answers with explanation. Ielts reading south pole adventurer answers.

Rituparna Nath Content Writer at Study Abroad Exams | Updated On - Apr 11, 2022 South Pole Adventurer Reading Answers contains 13 questions, that have to be answered in 20 minutes. South Pole Adventurer Reading Answers passage from Cambridge IELTS Test 4. South Pole Adventurer Reading Answers comprises two types of IELTS questions, namely true/false/not given, and multiple-choice questions. For True/false/not given questions, candidates need to skim through the passage for the mentioned question. If the statement is present as it is then it is marked true, if the statement is opposite it is marked false and if the statement is not present in the passage then it is marked not present. For multiple-choice questions, candidates need to look for the keywords relevant to the given question. Check: Get 10 Free IELTS Sample Papers Check: Register for IELTS Coaching - Join for Free Trial Class Now Section 1 Read the Passage to Answer the Following Questions South Pole Adventurer Reading Answers In the race to the South Pole, there was a Japanese team attempting to be first, led by heroic explorer Nobu Shirase. For a few weeks in January 1912, Antarctica was full of explorers. Norwegian Roald Amundsen had reached the South Pole on 14 December and was speeding back to the coast. On 17 January, Robert Scott and the men of the British Antarctic expedition had arrived at the pole to find they had been beaten to it. Just then, a third man arrived; Japanese explorer Nobu Shirase. However, his part in one of the greatest adventure stories of the 20th century is hardly known outside his own country, even by fellow explorers. Yet as Scott was nearing the pole and with the rest of the world still unaware of Amundsen's triumph, Shirase and his team sailed into Antarctica's Bay of Whales in the smallest ship ever to try its luck in these dangerous waters. 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. 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. So, like the British, Shirase presented his expedition as a search for knowledge: he would bring back fossils, make meteorological measurements and explore unknown parts of the continent. The British team announced their decision to carry out scientific research in Antarctica before Shirase. 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 Kuma came to Shirase's rescue. With Kuma's backing, Shirase got together just enough money to buy and equip a small ship. He eventually acquired a scientist, too, called Terutaro Takeda. 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. 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 ill - prepared as the Japanese had only lightweight sledges for transport across the ice, made of bamboo and wood. 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. 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. 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. 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. Read More IELTS Reading Related Samples Check: IELTS Actual Test ebooks Combo Solution and Explanation Questions 1-8 Q.1 Shirase's trip to the South Pole is well known to other explorers. Answer: FALSE Supporting statement: "However, his part in one of the greatest adventure stories of the 20th century is hardly known outside his own country, even by fellow explorers." Keywords: own country, fellow explorers Keyword Location: Paragraph 1, 5th sentence Explanation: Shirase was a Japanese explorer and the third man to arrive at the South Pole after Norwegian Roald and Robert Scott. Nobu Shirase's part is unknown by many. His adventure stories are not very popular and are hardly known outside his own country even by fellow explorers. Therefore, the above statement is FALSE. Q.2 Since Shirase arrived in Antarctica, smaller ships have also made the journey. Q.3 Shirase's original ambition was to travel to the North Pole. Answer: TRUE Supporting statement: "Like Amundsen, he initially set his sights on the North Pole." Keywords: Amundsen, North Pole Keyword Location: Paragraph 2, 2nd sentence Explanation: Since his boyhood, Shirase had dreamed of becoming a polar explorer. He had initially set his sights on exploring the North Pole like Amundsen but he later changed his plans when American Robert Peary claimed to have reached the North Pole in 1909. So, the above statement is true. Q.4 Some Japanese officials thought Shirase's intention to travel to the South Pole was pointless. Answer: TRUE Supporting statement: "For many of them, the question wasn't could he do it but why would it be worth doing?" Keywords: worth doing Keyword Location: Paragraph 2, 5th sentence Explanation: After Shirase shared his plans with the Japanese government officials, they questioned the need for Shirase to explore the South Pole. They were not sure if his plan would be worth the execution and if it could fetch the necessary results. Therefore, the above statement is true. Q.5 The British team announced their decision to carry out scientific research in Antarctica before Shirase. Answer: TRUE Supporting statement: "So like the British, Shirase presented his expedition as a search for knowledge" Keywords: British, Shirase Keyword Location: Paragraph 2, last sentence Explanation: While explaining his plans to the government, Shirase used examples of the British team that presented their expedition as a search for knowledge. The British team announced their decision to carry out scientific research before Shirase did. Q.6 Shirase found it easy to raise the money he needed for his trip to the South Pole. Answer: FALSE Supporting statement: "The response from the government was cool, however, and Shirase struggled to raise funds." Keywords: government was cool Keyword Location: Paragraph 3, 1st sentence Explanation: It wasn't easy for Shirase to raise funds for his expedition to the South Pole. The government didn't support him in the beginning, however, they liked and accepted the idea. Later Shirase was offered help by Japan's former prime minister Shigenobu Kuma and he was able to collect enough money to buy and equip a small ship. Therefore the statement given above is false. Q.7 A previous prime minister of Japan persuaded a scientist to go with Shirase. Answer: TRUE Supporting statement: "He eventually acquired a scientist, too, called Terutaro Takeda." Keywords: scientist Keyword Location: Paragraph 3, 3rd sentence Explanation: Japan's former prime minister Shigenobu Kuma agreed to help Shirase. He helped him with funds and also assigned a scientist called Terutaro Takeda to help Shirase with his expedition. So, the given statement is true. Q.8 The weather that slowed down Shirase's progress to New Zealand was unusually bad for the season. Answer: TRUE Supporting statement: "Bad weather delayed the expedition and they didn't reach New Zealand until 8 February." Keywords: Bad weather, expedition Keyword Location: Paragraph 3, 9th sentence Explanation: It is evident that Shirase had clearly outlined his plans to the media. This states that he had already made arrangements according to the supporting weather conditions. He planned to reach Antarctica in February but he could not even sail to New Zealand until February 8. This states that the weather that slowed down Shirase's progress to New Zealand was unusually bad for the season. Questions 9-13 Choose the correct letter: A, B, C and D Q.9 When reporters in New Zealand met Shirase, they were Answer: concerned about the quality of his equipment. Supporting statement: "In New Zealand, local reporters were astonished: the ship was half the size of Amundsen's ship." Keywords: Local Reporter Keyword Location: Paragraph 4, 7th sentence Explanation: The 4th paragraph states the thoughts of the reporters in New Zealand. They were shocked to see the size of the ship and doubted Shirase's courage. Some reckoned the expedition to be ill while some believed that the expedition would fail. We get to analyse sentences that favour this point. Therefore, the reporters in New Zealand were nothing but concerned about the quality of the equipment. Q.10 What are we told about the captain of the Kainan Maru in the fifth paragraph? Answer: His skill at sailing saved the boat and crew. Supporting statement: "With a remarkable piece of seamanship, the captain steered the ship out of the ice and turned north." Keywords: remarkable piece, seamanship Keyword Location: Paragraph 5, 6th sentence Explanation: When the ship left New Zealand, the weather became worse causing problems in sailing. When they approached the coastline of Antarctica's Ross Sea, the ice began to close in. In this situation, the captain showed his true seamanship and saved the boat and crew. Q.11 After Shirase finally reached Antarctica he realised that Answer: he still wanted to compete in the race against the other teams. Supporting statement: "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." Keywords: thrills and hardships Keyword Location: Paragraph 6, 3rd line Explanation: Shirase didn't want to give up. After he reached Antarctica, he didn't want to quit. He planned to stick to science and decided to head southward to experience the thrills and hardships of polar exploration. Therefore, he wanted to compete in the race against the other teams. Q.12 What is the writer doing in the seventh paragraph? Answer: rejecting the idea that Shirase was poorly prepared. Supporting statement: "Shirase estimated there were enough provisions to continue for two more days." Keywords: enough provisions, more days Keyword Location: Paragraph 7, 4th sentence Explanation: In the seventh paragraph, the writer talks about how Shirase was able to complete his expedition with limited resources. He talks about how Shirase managed to work with the estimated resources for the last two days without failing at his mission. Therefore, it is evident that the writer is rejecting the idea that Shirase was poorly prepared. Q.13 What is the writer's main point in the final paragraph? Answer: Considering the problem Shirase had to deal with, his achievement was incredible. Supporting statement: "Yet Shirase's expedition was heroic" Keywords: expedition, heroic Keyword Location: The last paragraph, 3rd sentence Explanation: When Shirase reached Tokyo, he was greeted like a hero. After all the challenges, he still managed to travel beyond 80° south. He didn't have previous experiences, no advantages like other teams and yet he chose to shine like no other explorer. Therefore, Shirase's achievement was incredible.



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