



FOCUS: Locating answers to factual and negative factual questions.

Continue



Continue

The Magnificent Journey



Reading > Lesson 1: Factual/Negative Factual Questions > Exercise 1.1

DIRECTIONS: Read the questions about the passage. Then scan the passage to find the sentence that answers each question. Type the number of the sentence from the Answer Choices.

Review

Continue

- 1 Read the questions about the passage. Then scan the passage to find the sentence that answers each question. Click on the box and type in the correct sentence number.

- 1 According to the passage, Lewis and Clark began their journey

- 2 How much money did the government provide for the expedition?

- 3 According to the passage, which of the following was NOT expected of the expedition?

(1) In May 1804, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark set out on an amazing expedition across what was then known as the Louisiana Territory. (2) Geographically, Louisiana was still a mystery. (3) Only a few trappers and traders had wandered far from the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. (4) The United States Congress appropriated a modest \$2,500 to finance an expedition of exploration to gather scientific information and to search for a feasible overland route to the Pacific Ocean. (5) In addition, the expedition would be expected to study the native peoples, botany, geology, terrain, and wildlife that were encountered, and evaluate the potential influence of British and French Canadian hunters and fur trappers in the area.

(6) President Thomas Jefferson asked his Virginia neighbor, Meriwether Lewis, to head the expedition. (7) Lewis persuaded William Clark, his friend and former commanding officer in the Army, to be a co-commander although, officially, Lewis was the expedition chief. (8) Jefferson, who was himself no traveler, attended to the most trivial details of preparation, listing in his own hand the provisions the explorers would need.

- 4 What were the leadership arrangements for the expedition?

- 5 After meeting with local Indians, what conclusion did the party come to regarding a nearby river?

- 6 How long did the party stay on the Pacific coast?

- 7 How did the native tribes of the interior behave toward Lewis and Clark?

- 8 According to the passage, how did Lewis

provisions the explorers would need.

(9) The journey of Lewis and Clark was far more ambitious and arduous than any previous exploration expedition. (10) A party of forty men and for most of the way, a girl and her baby, together with a Newfoundland dog, rowed, poled, and pulled their skiffs up the Missouri River to the spectacular falls that are now the site of Great Falls, Montana. (11) There they learned from the local Mandan, Shoshone, and Nez Perce Indians that a portage of sixteen miles would bring them to a river flowing westerly, the party deduced that it was a tributary of the Columbia River. (12) Following it, they reached the Pacific Ocean on November 15, 1805. (13) They lived on the Pacific coast for four and a half months; it rained every day but twelve. (14) The party returned to St Louis in September 1806.

(15) Lewis and Clark were among the first Americans to encounter native tribes previously unknown by European civilization. (16) Although they had a few uneasy moments with the Sioux and Shoshone on the journey west, the

- 7 How did the native tribes of the interior behave toward Lewis and Clark?

- 8 According to the passage, how did Lewis indicate that he was not an enemy?

- 9 Who did Sacajawea meet as the expedition traveled west?

- 10 The author's description of Sacajawea's value to the Lewis and Clark expedition includes all of the following EXCEPT

civilization. (16) Although they had a few uneasy moments with the Sioux and Shoshone on the journey west, the explorers had no true conflicts with the many tribes with whom they dealt. (17) (There was, however, a minor skirmish with a group of Blackfoot on the return trip). (18) The native peoples of the interior were not only friendly, they were hospitable and generous once they learned that Lewis and Clark were not members of enemy tribes. (19) When Lewis needed to prove that he was not from an enemy tribe, he exposed his arm to show that his skin was a different color. (20) The touchiest moment on the westbound trip was with the Shoshone, who, at first, were not friendly. (21) In the single most astonishing moment of the journey, Sacajawea, a Shoshone teenager carrying her infant son, recognized her brother among the Shoshone warriors. (22) Sacajawea had been kidnapped by another tribe as a girl and been purchased as a wife by a Frenchman whom Lewis and Clark hired as a guide. (23) She was able to aid the party by acting as a translator, and had some familiarity with the native tribes of the western region; Sacajawea's presence also greatly helped the expedition in its relations with the native tribes, because it

Frenchman whom Lewis and Clark hired as a guide. (23) She was able to aid the party by acting as a translator, and had some familiarity with the native tribes of the western region; Sacajawea's presence also greatly helped the expedition in its relations with the native tribes, because it was assumed that any group traveling with a woman and a baby would not be looking to make war.