**HOME ASSIGNMENT FOR LESSON 6.4**

**Exploration**

**Ex.1a Match the words with their synonyms or words having the same meaning or nearly the same meaning. Check with a dictionary.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. defeat h) | a) assemble, collect |
| 2. survival g) | b) team, company |
| 3. crew b) | c) end result, conclusion, consequence |
| 4. gather a) | d) condition, event |
| 5. circumstance d) | e) aim, destination, intention |
| 6. pick smth up j) | f) remain without, lack |
| 7. goal e) | g) staying alive, existence |
| 8. run out of f) | h) conquer, beat |
| 9. outcome c) | i) provision, food, stock |
| 10. supply i) | j) to learn, to get |

**Ex1b Fill in the gaps with the words from the box in the appropriate form.**

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| --- |
| defeat, survival, crew, gather, circumstance, pick up, goal, run out of, outcome, supply |

1. The main goal of the exploration was survival in an unknown territory.

2. Let’s gather all the necessary equipment now.

3. Despite the difficult circumstances, they continued on with their trip.

4. The crew of astronauts worked together to complete their mission in space.

5. It's important to have a good supply of food when going hiking.

6. The outcome of the mission was a successful discovery of a new species.

7. Where did you pick up such a strange accent?

8. You need to set yourself some long-term goal.

9. Unfortunately, we are running out of water, so we must turn back soon.

10. Amundsen's expedition to the South Pole was more successful and he defeated Scott.

**Ex.2 Match the sentence halves.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. One of the few generally reported traits of Robert Scott c) | a) required intensive preparations for the Pole journey. |
| 2. His personal diaries were a particularly good e) | b) only eleven huskies returned to the base camp. |
| 3.Scott took his time since the three-year project a) | с) was his passion for the arts and science. |
| 4. For many hundreds of kilometres, the British were sledging themselves, g) | d) created storehouses for the return journey. |
| 5. Amundsen's team covered 1,380 kilometres from the Norwegian base f) | e) example of his creative skills. |
| 6. The way for Amundsen's sledges was paved h) | f) to the Pole in 56 days using dog sledges. |
| 7. They took over 1.5 tonnes of cargo and d) | g) with the load on each sledge reaching almost a centner. |
| 8. As cargo decreased, transport turned into food, and b) | h) by the Norwegian champion in cross-country skiing. |

**Ex. 3 Read the text about Captain James Cook and fill in gaps 1-5 with missing parts of the sentences a-e.**

***Vocabulary notes***

***renowned -*** *famous and respected*

***scurvy*** /ˈskɜːvi/- *a disease caused by lack of vitamin C from not eating enough fruit and vegetables (цинга)*

***malt*** *– grain used for making beer*

Captain James Cook was a renowned explorer in the 18th century. He made three voyages that helped defeat the myth of the Great South Land and make significant discoveries.

The first voyage, with a crew of 94 men, aimed 1) b) to observe the transit of Venus across the sun

and find the Great South Land. Cook also had secret orders to explore Australia and New Zealand. They carried out the mission on their way to Tahiti before sailing south and west.

On April 19, 1770, Cook saw the land, which he named Point Hicks. After this, 2) d) they sailed north along the east coast of Australia before returning to England via Batavia.

Cook's exceptional teamwork skills were 3) a) evident on his voyages of discovery. His ship, the Endeavour, did not have a large crew, but everyone worked hard and cooperated effectively. Cook ensured that 4) e)his crew members were healthy and well-rested, preventing illnesses like scurvy by gathering fresh fruit and vegetables whenever possible. In extreme circumstances, when there was no fresh food, he made a special drink from malt and lemon juice.

His second voyage aimed to look for the Great South Land but he returned without finding it. His third voyage focused on finding the North-West Passage. Although unsuccessful in achieving their goal, 5) c) the crew discovered many new islands and visited Hawaii, where Cook tragically lost his life.

These voyages are still considered great successes due to the valuable scientific information collected and important discoveries made, such as those of Australia and New Zealand.

a) evident on his voyages of discovery

b) to observe the transit of Venus across the sun

c) the crew discovered many new islands

d) they sailed north along the east coast

e)his crew members were healthy and well-rested

**Grammar**

**1** We use ***‘should’ + infinitive without to*** to say that it is a good thing to do or the right thing to do. We can use ‘***should’*** to give advice or an opinion.

**Example:** *If explorers want to be successful in their expedition, they* ***should prepare*** *well for it.*

*You* ***shouldn’t climb*** *this mountain if you aren’t physically fit.*

**2** We use *‘****should have’*** + ***past participle*** to regret or criticize things we did or did not do in the past.

**Example:** *Scott and his team used ponies and motorized sledges. They* ***should not have used*** *ponies and motorized sledges. They* ***should have traveled*** *by dog sled and skis.*

**Ex. 4a. Complete the replies. Use *should* or *should have*.**

**Example:**

**1)** *A: I can’t sleep sometimes. My neighbours play music all night.*

*B: That’s a nuisance. They shouldn’t play music all night.*

**2)** *A: Mark’s car was stolen. He hadn’t locked it.*

*B: I think it’s his fault then. He should have locked it.*

1. A: The hikers left litter everywhere.  
    B: That’s awful. They shouldn’t leave (leave) litter everywhere.  
2. A: Martha isn’t very friendly, is she? She never says hello to people.  
    B: I know. She should say (say) hello to people.  
3. A: I don’t think Tom’s going to get the job. He was late for the interview.  
    B: That can’t have looked very good. He shouldn’t have been (be) late for the interview.  
4. A: Did you see Emma crossing the road? She didn’t look around.

    B: She could have been killed. She should have looked (look) around.

**Ex. 4b. Complete the sentences, using the verbs in brackets to regret or criticize things someone did or did not do in the past.**

1. It was supposed to be a secret. You shouldn’t have told (tell) anyone.
2. You went to bed late again. You should have gone (go) to bed earlier.
3. The chicken is a bit burnt. You shouldn’t have cooked (cook) it for so long.
4. He was rude to her yesterday. He should have been (be) more polite to her.
5. We are lost and we don’t have any map with us. We should have brought (bring) it.
6. This dress costs a fortune now. I didn’t buy it when it was on sale. I should have bought (buy) then.

**22.04**

1. Survival skills can be learned through practice and experience, and can be invaluable in emergency situations.
2. The crew worked really hard to ensure the ship reached its destination safely.
3. Despite the challenging circumstances, she remained calm and determined to overcome any obstacles in her path.
4. One of the main goals of the new marketing campaign is to wider audience.
5. I need to go to the store later because we're running out of milk.
6. The outcome of the election was still uncertain, as the votes were still being counted.
7. Government policies support small-scale farmers to ensure a stable food supply.
8. Based on the weather forecast, you should bring an umbrella with you today.
9. If the new software is supposed to enhance user experience, then it should have included customizable settings.
10. I can't believe I left my phone at home; I should have double-checked before leaving.

**15.04**

1. The Black Sea is known for its unique ecosystem and cultural significance throughout history.
2. The Soviet Union played a crucial role in shaping global politics and military strategies.
3. The Maldives, a tropical paradise in the Indian Ocean, is a popular destination for travelers.
4. The sun sets behind the picturesque mountains in the west.
5. The Antarctic continent is currently experiencing the darkest period of its yearly cycle.
6. The Sahara Desert spans over 3.6 million square miles and crosses the borders of ten African countries.
7. Asia is the world's largest and most populous continent.
8. Moscow, the capital of Russia, is known for its rich history, stunning architecture, and vibrant culture.
9. Lake Baikal is located in southeastern Siberia, Russia, and is known for its unique ecosystem.
10. Cape Chelyuskin, located in Russia, is the northernmost point of the Eurasian continent.