

A vintage map with exploration tools like a magnifying glass, a compass, and a camera.

Explorers

**Tasks based on
'Explorers.'**



**LO: to match up technical
vocabulary with its definition.**

VOCABULARY CHALLENGE

- _____ :A journey, or voyage made for some specific purpose such as exploration.
- _____ :The polar region at the southernmost part of the Earth.The South Pole is the point at the southernmost part of the Earth.
- _____ :The reason for doing something.
- _____ :A course of travel especially a long journey by water to a distant place.
- _____ : Extreme tiredness.
- _____ :To work hard against an opposing force.
- _____ :A storm with dry driving snow, strong winds, and intense cold.
- _____ :To die through arduous, awful circumstances.
- _____ : Using extreme energy and vigour; strenuous.
- _____ : Destined, as though meant to be, to an unhappy or unfortunate end.
- _____ : Heroic or impressively great.
- _____ : Injury to any part of the body after excessive exposure to extreme cold, sometimes progressing from initial redness and tingling to gangrene.

Frostbite

Epic

Arduous

Struggled

Voyage

Blizzard

Antarctic

Purpose

Ill-fated

Exhaustion

Expedition

Captain Robert Falcon
Scott Listen to his
story.



<https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/ks2-robert-falcon-scott/zdhdgwx>

VOCABULARY CHALLENGE

Let's say YOU are Captain Robert Falcon Scott.

You and your companions are well into the expedition now.

Write a short paragraph, describing what it was like on the expedition.

Use as many words from the vocabulary challenge as you can.

expedition

Antarctic

purpose

voyage

exhaustion/exhausting

struggled/struggle

blizzard

perished/perish

arduous

ill-fated

epic

frostbite



**LO: to spell words ending in 'able',
'ible', 'ably' and 'ibly'.**

SPELLING CHALLENGE

Choose the
correct spelling.

- enable • enible
- unable • unible
- capible • capable
- stabile • stable
- valuible • valuable
- believable • believable
- irresponsible • irresponsible
- impossable • impossible

SPELLING CHALLENGE

Including as many of the words from the spelling exercise, write your own sentences about Captain Robert Falcon Scott's expedition.

This is an opportunity to focus on your handwriting skills.

Spelling words:

enable

unable

capable

stable

valuable

believable

irresponsible

impossible

plausible

sensible

regrettably

acceptably

terribly

possibly



LO: to use brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis.

PUNCTUATION CHALLENGE

Punctuating parenthesis

Parenthesis is a word, phrase, or clause inserted into a sentence to add extra, subordinate or clarifying information. When a parenthesis is removed, the sentence still makes sense on its own.

Punctuate the following correctly.

Captain Robert Falcon Scott who was an explorer always carried several, vital pieces of equipment for his basic survival: a reliable navigation system, plenty of food and water, appropriate clothing and of course selected companions whom he could trust completely.

Write your own examples of sentences that require punctuation for parenthesis.

The sentences must link to the theme of this lesson



**LO: to use modal verbs or adverbs
to indicate degrees of possibility.**

SENTENCE CHALLENGE

Modal verbs

*A modal verb is a helper verb that expresses, possibility, necessity and obligation.
Modal adverbs are often added to modal verbs to add to their meaning.*

Some examples:

could
would
should
might
may
ought
Explorers

Captain Robert Falcon Scott (a British explorer) would have beaten the Norweigan explorers if they had set off earlier. It was not a fair race!

Write your own sentences using modal verbs.

There is information on the next slide about Captain Robert Falcon Scott's expedition that you can use to help you



Captain Robert Falcon Smith and his expedition

- Captain Robert Falcon Scott was born in Devon in 1868 and became an officer in the Royal Navy.
- He led two expeditions to Antarctica. The first took place between 1901 – 1904. In 1910, he sailed out for his second voyage there.
- The purpose of the expeditions was to find out more about the animals, the weather and the land of Antarctica.
- Scott and his fellow explorers also wanted to be the first to reach the South Pole.
- Scott and his companions travelled with some sledge-dogs however they mostly pulled the sledges by themselves which was exhausting!
- They struggled with frostbite and snow blindness.
- They slept in sleeping bags that were made from reindeer fur. Unfortunately, they became wet and cold because the floors of their tents could not keep out the snow.
- When they reached the South Pole on 17-18th January 1912, they made the devastating discovery that a team of Norwegian explorers had arrived before them.
- They had to travel back 800 miles through freezing temperatures and ice. They had a disastrous time with blizzards, gale force winds, useless clothing and little food.
- Tragically, they all perished.
- Months later, their bodies were found. They were wrapped in their tent and buried in the snow.

**LO: to use figurative language to
create a vivid description of an ill-
fated expedition.**

The Climb

Let's say you are a character in a story who is climbing a mountain.

It can be any mountain you choose: Mount Everest, The Eiger or K2.

Write the ending of the story.

Points to consider:

the atmosphere

feelings of the character

how close to the summit (the top) the character is

what prevents the character from achieving his/her lifelong dream

the cliffhanger ending



SUCCESS CRITERIA

USE FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE
USE COHESIVE DEVICES
INCLUDE RHETORICAL QUESTIONS
PUNCTUATE EVERY SENTENCE ACCURATELY
USE OTHER FORMS OF DESCRIPTION
USE A VARIETY OF SENTENCE STRUCTURES

Cohesive devices – conjunctions, adverbs, pronouns, determiners.

Figurative language – similes, personification, metaphors, onomatopoeia

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE

Remember, figurative language is the umbrella term for the use of similes, metaphors, personification and onomatopoeia.

ONOMATOPOEIA (words that describe a sound).

(whizz, pop, zoom, drip, crack, boom).



SIMILES

A **simile** is a figure of speech that directly compares two different things. The **simile** is usually in a phrase that begins with the words "as" or "like."

The girl ran **as** fast **as** lightning.

The boy roared **like** a lion.

She was **as** pretty **as** a picture.



METAPHORS

A **metaphor** is a figure of speech that is used to make a comparison between two things that aren't alike but do have something in common. ... You may have to work a little to find the meaning in a metaphor.

The shop was a goldmine.

The footballer was a shooting machine.

The stars are diamonds in the sky.

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PERSONIFICATION

Personification is when you give an animal or object qualities or abilities that only a human can have. Writers use personification to bring non-human things to life. It helps us better understand the writer's message.

The sun smiled in the sky.

The wind whistled through the trees.

The rain danced on the window.

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**LO: to demonstrate understanding
of the text.**

Read the following carefully and answer the questions ...

In the early 20th century, the race was on to reach the South Pole, with a number of explorers testing themselves in the freezing Antarctic.

In 1911, British explorer, Robert Falcon Scott and Norwegian explorer, Roald Amundsen both aimed to be the first to reach the South Pole. The race was on... Britain's Robert Falcon Scott and Norway's Roald Amundsen both launched their expeditions to reach the Pole. Triumph and tragedy was to be but which would occur to whom?

Scott

Robert Falcon Scott had attempted to reach the South Pole once before in 1902 but his party were forced to turn back due to ill health and sub-zero conditions. It was always Scott's intention to return and, with the support of the British Admiralty and the government, he secured a grant of £20,000.

He recruited men from his original Antarctic voyage and from Ernest Shackleton's ship Nimrod, which had recently returned from the Antarctic. His crew included naval seamen, scientists and paying members. His ship Terra Nova sailed from Cardiff on 15 June 1910.

Amundsen

Roald Amundsen was a respected Norwegian explorer who was determined to beat the British expedition and be the first to reach the South Pole. He kept his plans to head south very secret - he had originally planned to head north, but upon hearing that the North Pole had been reached, changed his mission.

Amundsen's ship the Fram reached the Ross Ice Shelf on 14 January 1911, Amundsen having chosen to land at the Bay of Whales. This gained the Norwegians a 60-mile advantage over Scott, who chose to land at McMurdo Sound.

The Race

On 18 October 1911, after the Antarctic winter, Amundsen's team set out on its drive toward the Pole. Captain Scott began his trek three weeks later. At around 3pm on 14 December 1911, Amundsen raised the flag of Norway at the South Pole. He had reached the Pole a full 33 days before Captain Scott arrived. Amundsen and his crew returned to their base camp on 25 January 1912, 99 days and roughly 1400 nautical miles after their departure.

Scott left his base camp with his team to the Pole on 1 November 1911. He finally reached the South Pole on 17 January 1912, disappointed to learn that Amundsen had beaten him to it. The tortuous return journey was faced with stoicism and dignity. Weak from exhaustion, hunger and extreme cold, his last diary entry is dated 29 March 1912. He died in his tent alongside two of his men.

Amundsen's success was celebrated worldwide, and he received personal telegrams of congratulations from US President Theodore Roosevelt and King George V of England. Scott was also recognised for his achievements and posthumously made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath.

QUESTION TIME

Read the questions carefully and answer them as fully as possible.

An Antarctic expedition is hard enough without it being a race. Why do you think being the first to the south pole was so important?

Who would you have been supporting to win the race back in 1911? Why?

Both explorers made it to the south pole so both expeditions were successful. Do you agree or disagree? Explain your opinion.

Find and copy two facts about each of the explorers.

Is there anything that you would like to do that would take a lot of effort to achieve? OR have you achieved something already that took a great deal of effort? Explain and describe.

Get creative!

Design a medal that could be awarded to any explorer for discovering any new land.

