Read the following information about sea explorers carefully.

Sea Explorers (a)

Introduction

For over 5000 years boats have been used to travel. Before there were roads it was often easier and safer to travel by boat than across the land, and people had a natural curiosity to know what was beyond their home. They used boats to fish, to explore, to trade and even to fight.

Pytheas

Around 340 BC Pytheas, an Ancient Greek explorer, sailed from France to Britain, probably to trade goods, and then sailed north in a boat that probably looked like a huge wickerwork basket covered in animal skin with leather sails. Through storms and icy weather he continued north beyond Scotland without even a map, using only the sun and stars for navigation. He went ashore and wrote about the places that he discovered. No one is entirely sure how far he got on his journey north but it was probably The Orkney Islands, Norway or Iceland.

Leif Eriksson

Most people think that Columbus was the first European to discover America but Leif Eriksson, a Viking, sailed there hundreds of years before Columbus. Eriksson travelled in a trading ship called a knar rather than a longship. It could carry 30 people and enough food, water and equipment to last for the long voyage. The boat had a flexible hull so that the impact of the waves would not damage it. Historians think that the place where he landed was Baffin Island in Canada. From there he travelled South spending months exploring the coastline. The reason that many people do not know of Eriksson’s voyage was because Vikings tended to use oral storytelling for their history rather than writing stories down.
Captain Cook

Captain James Cook is another famous sea explorer. While many people believed that Australia existed and some Dutch sailors had seen the coastline, Captain James Cook was the one who led the expedition to discover Australia. The expedition was kept a secret as Britain wanted to be the first to claim the new land. He sailed on a refitted coal ship called The Endeavour, which was a 400 tonne flat bottomed ship which helped the ship avoid sandbanks and coral shoals. The voyage began in 1768 with a crew of 94 men. On long journeys sailors often died of scurvy, which we now know comes from a lack of vitamin C, but thanks to the pickled cabbage, fruit and vegetables served on board, the sailors avoided that fate.

After discovering New Zealand, the ship continued to Australia, narrowly avoiding sinking due to a hole made by coral. After some repairs, Cook and his crew continued to explore the coastline of Australia. On their way home they stopped off at Batavia and many of the men became ill with malaria and dysentery. Many died. The remaining sailors finally returned to England nearly three years after their voyage began.

Modern times

Now we can map the world through the use of satellites orbiting the planet but humans still love the water. Ships are still used to transport people and goods all around the world.
Answer the following questions based on sea explorers (a). Follow the instructions for each question carefully.

1. Match the explorer to their boat by drawing a line.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pytheas</th>
<th>Boat with a flexible hull</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Leif Eriksson</td>
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2. Where did each sailor travel? Draw a line to show your answer.

<table>
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3. How did Pytheas navigate?

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4. Why do lots of people think that Columbus was the first European to discover the continent of North America?

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5. How many people could fit on Leif Eriksson’s boat?

6. How many people set sail on Captain Cook’s voyage? Did they all return?

7. How did Captain Cook’s ship get damaged?

8. Why didn’t Captain Cook’s crew get scurvy?

9. If you could time travel and join one of the voyages which would you choose and why?

10. Which explorer do you think deserves to be the most famous and why?
1. Match the explorer to their boat by drawing a line.

- Pytheas: Boat with a flexible hull
- Leif Eriksson: Flat bottomed, 400 tonne ship
- Captain Cook: Wickerwork boat covered in skins with a leather sail

2. Where did each sailor travel? Draw a line to show your answer.

- Pytheas: Canada
- Leif Eriksson: Orkney Islands, Norway or Iceland
- Captain Cook: New Zealand and Australia

3. Pytheas used the sun and stars to navigate.

4. Many people believe that Columbus was the first to discover North America because the Vikings didn't write about their voyages.

5. 30 people could fit on Leif Eriksson's boat.

6. 94 men set sail on Captain Cook's voyage but some died of malaria and dysentery so they didn't all return.

7. Captain Cook's ship was damaged by coral.

8. Captain Cook's crew didn't get scurvy because they ate pickled cabbage, fruit and vegetables.


Read the following information about sea explorers carefully.

Sea Explorers (b)

Introduction

For over 5000 years boats have been used to travel. People have used boats to fish, to explore, to trade and even to fight.

Pytheas

Around 340 BC Pytheas, an Ancient Greek explorer, sailed north in a boat that probably looked like a huge wickerwork basket covered in animal skin with leather sails. He sailed north beyond Scotland without even a map, using only the sun and stars for navigation. No one is entirely sure how far he got on his journey north but it was probably The Orkney Islands, Norway or Iceland.

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Most people think that Columbus was the first European to discover America but Leif Eriksson, a Viking, sailed there hundreds of years before Columbus. Eriksson travelled in a trading ship called a knar rather than a longship. It could carry 30 people and enough food, water and equipment to last for the long voyage. The boat had a flexible hull so that the impact of the waves would not damage it.
Captain Cook

Captain James Cook led the expedition to discover Australia. He sailed on The Endeavour, which was a 400 tonne flat bottomed ship which helped the ship avoid sandbanks and coral shoals. The voyage began in 1768 with a crew of 94 men. On long journeys sailors often died of scurvy, which we now know comes from a lack of vitamin C, but thanks to the pickled cabbage, fruit and vegetables served on board the sailors stayed healthy. After discovering New Zealand, the ship continued to Australia, narrowly avoiding sinking due to a hole made by coral. After some repairs Cook and his crew continued to explore the coastline of Australia. The voyage lasted nearly three years.

Modern times

Now we can map the world through the use of satellites orbiting the planet but humans still love the water. Ships are still used to transport people and goods all around the world.
Answer the following questions based on sea explorers (b). Follow the instructions for each question carefully.

1. Match the explorer to their boat by drawing a line.

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Answers – Sea Explorers (b)

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6. Captain Cook’s ship was damaged by coral.

7. Captain Cook’s crew didn’t get scurvy because they ate pickled cabbage, fruit and vegetables.

8. Various answers.

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