



Name: _____ Year: _____

FIRST DAYS IN NEW ZEALAND & SOUNDINGS



Part A: Key Vocabulary

Match the word with its meaning.



- | | | |
|--------------|---|---|
| 1. Sounding | • | • a. Sticky fat from sea floor |
| 2. Fathom | • | • b. Unit of water depth |
| 3. Lead line | • | • c. Holds ship in place |
| 4. Tallow | • | • d. Measuring water depth |
| 5. Anchor | • | • e. Rope with weight used to measure depth |

Part B: Multiple Choice

Circle the correct answer.



- What tool was used to measure depth?
A. Compass B. Lead Line C. Map D. Anchor
- What did tallow help sailors find out?
A. Weather B. Sea floor type C. Wind direction
D. Ship speed
- Who helped Cook communicate with Māori?
A. Captain B. Artist C. Tupaia D. Sailor

Part C: Very Short Answers

Answer in one short line.



- Why were soundings important?

- How did sailors read the depth?

- What happened when Cook first met Māori?

Part D: Quick Thinking

- Which is better for anchoring? (circle one)

Sandy / Rocky

- Why?



Part E: True or False

Write True or False.



- A fathom is about 1.8 metres. _____
- Sailors used machines to measure depth. _____
- Lead weight could collect material. _____
- All meetings with Māori were peaceful. _____

Part F: Quick Draw

Draw and label a lead line.

Label: **Rope**, **Markers**, **Lead weight**



Extension (Optional) ★

In 2–3 sentences: How did soundings help the *Endeavour* explore safely?

