

FOCUS ON UNDERSTANDING

Understand

A Read the statements about "Leadership Lessons from the Shackleton Expedition." Write *T* for True or *F* for False.

- ___ 1. The Shackleton expedition occurred between 1915 and 1916.
- ___ 2. The crew was stranded on the continent of Antarctica.
- ___ 3. The *Endurance* was trapped in pack ice for months.
- ___ 4. Shackleton effectively managed his fear and that of his crew.
- ___ 5. Shackleton sailed back to rescue the crew on the *Aurora*.

B Check (✓) the mistakes Ernest Shackleton made on his mission to the South Pole.

- a. He ignored warnings from local seamen.
- b. He tried to save himself before helping all his sailors.
- c. He didn't provide enough training on how to manage the sled dogs.
- d. He put the support ship *Aurora* at risk.
- e. He didn't make enough maps of the polar regions.

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C Check (✓) the actions Ernest Shackleton took to save his crew.

- a. He built fires to melt the pack ice.
- b. He kept everyone to a strict routine.
- c. He embodied the survival mission for his sailors.
- d. He kept a close watch on troublemakers.
- e. He sent his strongest men in a lifeboat for help.

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Apply the Skill: Identify Tone

D Use context to determine whether the word in **bold** carries a positive, negative, or neutral feeling.

- | | Positive | Negative | Neutral |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Roald Amundsen and four teammates became the first men to reach the South Pole, arriving in triumph five weeks ahead of Robert Falcon Scott. | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 2. Shackleton's capacity to respond to changing circumstances is vital in our own time, when leaders must often change course midstream. | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 3. Impatient to get moving, Shackleton commanded the ship to continue south, navigating through icy waters. | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| 4. He had begun the voyage with a mission of exploration, but it quickly became a mission of survival. | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |