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Task 3 (10 points)

Read the text and do the task. Some parts of the text are missing. Find the most appropriate part for each gap. Write the appropriate letter in the gap. Note that there are more parts than gaps.

### SIR JOHN FRANKLIN – ARCTIC EXPLORER AND BLUNDERER

Franklin wanted to find the North-West Passage – a route through the Arctic which Europeans believed led to the riches of the Far East. On May 19<sup>th</sup>, 1845, Franklin's two ships, the Erebus and the Terror, left London with 133 of Her Majesty's finest men.

(1)\_\_\_\_\_ He had to be rescued by a group of local Inuit. Franklin, despite his misadventures, became an instant hero – just the kind of man to lead a final victorious expedition to find this elusive sea route.

It was a time in history when European nations traveled the world building empires. All such expeditions served to demonstrate the superiority of the 'civilized' western powers over untamed territories and the 'primitive' people who lived there. (2)\_\_\_\_\_

The Inuit had lived in the Arctic for centuries with little fuss and a lot more success. They wore the warm skins of animals, made waterproof parkas from the guts of seals and learnt how to hunt by watching polar bears stalk their prey. (3)\_\_\_\_\_ Franklin believed he had nothing to learn from the Inuit. On each trip he insisted his men wear leather boots which, in the Arctic, froze men's feet. (4)\_\_\_\_\_

(5)\_\_\_\_\_ Many expeditions went out looking but so many searches failed that in March 1854 Franklin and his men were declared officially dead. (6)\_\_\_\_\_

Rae had met a group of Inuit who had told him about a camp on King William Island used by a group of white men some years before. (7)\_\_\_\_\_ Rae realized how these men had tried to stay alive. They had eaten their dead.

(8)\_\_\_\_\_

Four years later, two explorers searching King William Island discovered a note in a pile of stones. It told them that soon after reaching Arctic waters the ships had become stuck in ice and, after two years, Franklin had died. (9)\_\_\_\_\_ In 1995 researchers in Canada examined remains discovered at the abandoned camps. They found that 400 bones found at Erebus Bay on King William Island, 90 showed knife marks. (10)\_\_\_\_\_

A	Then, two months later, the explorer John Rae returned from the Arctic with a story the country did not want to hear.
B	People were horrified. Then they were angry. How could civilized British Christian officers do such a thing? People said that the Inuit must have eaten Franklin and his men, and then lied to Rae who had believed them.
C	Meanwhile, in the 150 years since the disappearance of the Franklin expedition, John Franklin has lost all credibility as a hero, and the Inuit have become respected.
D	There he found the remains of Franklin's men: human bones were scattered in the snow, in the traces of a nearby fire and, most darkly of all, in an old rusting kettle.
E	They worked to live in harmony with the environment. The Europeans came to conquer it.
F	When Franklin left London the second time, no one believed this hero could fail. Nearly five years of silence passed before people began to suspect there might be a problem.
G	Their conclusions were the same as Rae's. The romantic view of the Franklin story died under the harsh scrutiny of science.
H	This great adventurer had been to the Arctic before, between 1819 and 1822. Then he had built a camp, Fort Enterprise, on a particular hill because it gave such a stunning view of the landscape – and soon afterwards found himself cut off from food and water by howling storms and driving snow.
I	He also refused to bring dogs and sledges to speed across the ice insisting that animals should not do work that men could do.
J	Evidence of this was sometimes completely absent. In 1922 the American film-maker Robert Farnery released 'Nanook of the North' – a documentary which emphasized the primitive culture of the Inuit but failed to mention that during filming its star, Nanook (an Inuit) fixed the director's camera.
K	The men were left, waiting for the ice to melt, until April 1848 when they decided to risk a long walk south to Canada. None of them made it. The fate of Franklin and his men had little to do with the Inuit.

Now transfer your responses on the answer sheet.