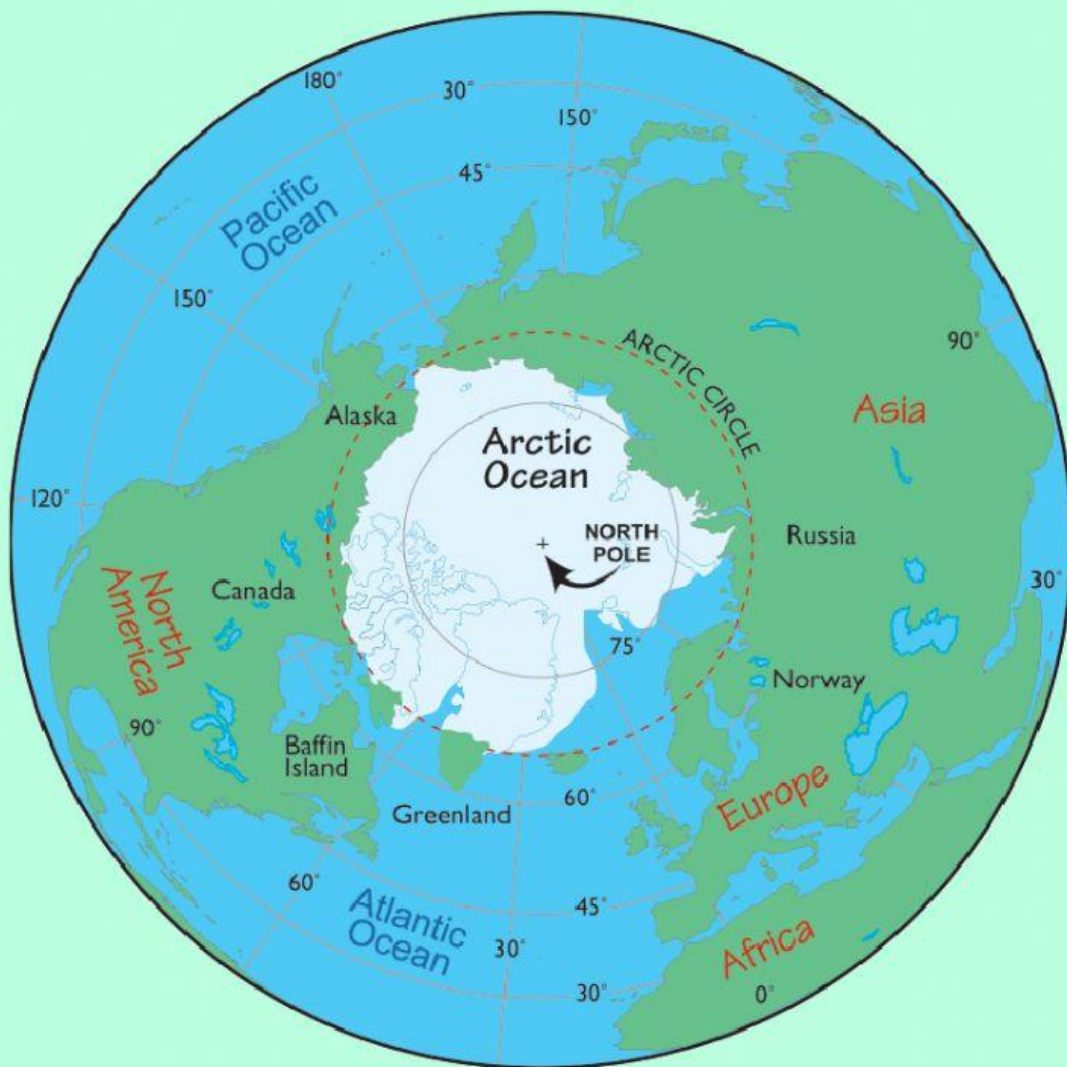


THE FRANKLIN EXPEDITION

1) ON TOP OF THE WORLD

Look at the map and the picture of the Arctic. Is it a nice place? Why? Why not?





Who lives there, do you think? What do they eat? Where do they live?
What animals and plants live there?

2) THE FRANKLIN EXPEDITION

2.1. England, 1845

In 1845, John Franklin left England with 134 men. He wanted to find a way to the northwest of Canada. Look at the list of supplies on Franklin's ships.

SUPPLIES ON FRANKLIN'S SHIPS

- 8,000 tins of meat, soup and vegetables
- 900 liters of wine for the sick
- 4,250 kilograms of chocolate
- 1,000 kilograms of tea

- 62,000 kilograms of flour
- 17,000 liters of rum
- 3,200 kilograms of tobacco
- 4,200 liters of lemon juice

Which things are the most important, do you think? Why?

2.2. Read about the mystery of the Franklin Expedition. Write the correct paragraph number for each sentence.

Paragraph	says what the British government did.
Paragraph	says why Franklin went to the Arctic.
Paragraph	says what some sailors found.
Paragraph	says what Franklin took with him.
Paragraph	says who saw Franklin for the last time.

The Mystery of the Franklin Expedition

Many years ago, explorers wanted to find a way by sea from Europe to China, via Alaska. In 1845, John Franklin left England with 134 men to look for a route through the Arctic.

Franklin's ships 1) _____ (have) everything they needed.

They 2) _____ (have) enough food in tins for three years and thousands of liters of lemon juice to stop disease. They also 3) _____ (have) two libraries with 3,000 books, excellent maps, scientific instruments, musical instruments and a new invention: a camera.



Franklin and his men 4) _____ (leave) England on May 19th, 1845 and **they** 5) _____ (sail) without problems across the Atlantic towards Canada. When Franklin 6) _____ (arrive) at Baffin Bay in July 1845, things were going very well for the expedition. On July 26th, some sailors 7) _____ (see) Franklin's ships when they were entering the bay. That was the last time that anyone saw Franklin and **his** men alive.

The British government 8) _____ (become) very worried when **they** 9) _____ (hear) nothing from Franklin. They 10) _____ (send) expeditions to look for him, but the expeditions all 11) _____ (return) without any news. The government 12) _____ (offer) £20,000 to anybody who could help Franklin or anybody who 13) _____ (have) information about Franklin. Nobody 14) _____ (come) with information.

Then, in August 1850, some sailors 15) _____ (find) the first signs of the Franklin Expedition while **they** were searching on Devon Island: some old food tins, some papers, and, something very strange, the



graves of three men. The men all 16) _____ (die) in January 1846 while Franklin was waiting in Baffin Bay for the ice to melt. But why 17) _____ (do) they die? The three men 18) _____ (be) all young and three deaths in the first months of the expedition 19) _____ (be) very strange. What 20) _____ (happen) to them? And where 21) _____ (be) the ships and all the other sailors? The mystery of the Franklin Expedition was growing stronger...

2.2. Read the text again and complete the gaps with the past tense form of the verbs in brackets.

2.3. Read the text again. Look at the words in red and underlined and choose the correct option.

1. Who does the pronoun "they" in paragraph 2 refer to?

- a. Franklin's ships
- b. Franklin and his men
- c. People in general

2. Who does the pronoun "they" in paragraph 3 refer to?

- a. Franklin's ships
- b. Franklin and his men
- c. People in general

3. Who does the determiner “**his**” in paragraph 3 refer to?

- a. One of Franklin's men
- b. One of Franklin's ships
- c. Franklin

4. Who does the pronoun “**they**” in paragraph 4 refer to?

- a. Franklin and his men
- b. The British government
- c. Some sailors

5. Who does the pronoun “**they**” in paragraph 5 refer to?

- a. Franklin and his men
- b. The British government
- c. Some sailors

6. Who does the pronoun “**them**” in paragraph 5 refer to?

- a. Franklin and his men
- b. The three men
- c. Some sailors

3) INSIDE THE TEXT

- You can use “any” in negative sentences.
Example: *There wasn't **any** sign of Franklin's ships.*

- You can also use “any” in affirmative sentences to mean “not a particular person/thing/place”.

Example: Some sailors saw Franklin in July 1845. That was the last time **anyone** saw Franklin.

3.1. Drag the correct word/words and drop it/them into the blank to complete each sentence.

ANYWHERE	ANY TIME	ANYWHERE	ANY GAMES
	ANYBODY	ANY BOOK	

1. _____ can learn to speak a foreign language.
2. This plant can grow _____.
3. Tomorrow I'm having a party at home. You can come to my house at _____. Bring _____ that you have.
4. In the library you can borrow _____ that you like.
5. Come in! Sit down. You can sit _____ you want.