

Why do we explore?

[1] The ¹ _____ for knowledge about our world pushes explorers into the ² _____ caves, the ³ _____ oceans and even ⁴ _____ space. People have been exploring for ⁵ _____. But any ⁶ _____ will tell you that the more they investigate, the more they realise there's still so ⁷ _____ to learn.

[2] Explorer Sylvia Earle is a deep-sea pioneer with a long list of ⁸ _____. She ⁹ _____ in 7,000 hours of underwater study and written ¹⁰ _____ 200 scientific articles on her findings. In 1970, she and a team of women 'aquanauts' were required to live underwater for weeks at a time to research ¹¹ _____ life. The fact that so much of the ocean remains ¹² _____ has driven Sylvia's work. In fact, even though explorers have been studying the ¹³ _____ oceans for years, they've only seen about five per ¹⁴ _____ of them! Sylvia's purpose in life has been to protect the sea, and she encourages ¹⁵ _____ to do so as well.

[3] Palaeoanthropologist Lee Berger has been searching for ¹⁶ _____ remains in remote parts of Africa for over two decades. He is ¹⁷ _____ about the origins of human beings. Lee has made some exciting discoveries over time, but his most important discovery ¹⁸ _____ in 2014 when he led an expedition at the Rising Star cave system, near Johannesburg, South Africa. To explore one of the caves, researchers had to squeeze ¹⁹ _____ an opening less than 25 cm. (10 in.) ²⁰ _____. Lee wasn't small enough to do it himself, so he gathered an expert team of female researchers who made it inside. There they found over 1,550 bones, representing at ²¹ _____ 15 individuals.

[4] The bones were brought to the lab where skeletons ²² _____. Lee used 3D scanning to identify an ²³ _____ new species. Creating the skeleton was just the ²⁴ _____ step in understanding the new species. 'The discoveries we're now making show that, in some ways, the age of exploration is still just ²⁵ _____,' says Lee.

[5] Engineer and inventor Corey Jaskolski not only explores, but ²⁶ _____ creates high-tech tools that allow people ²⁷ _____ into the past without ²⁸ _____ its artefacts. Corey wants explorers to protect what they encounter so that future generations can learn from ²⁹ _____, too. 'When we discover things, we have a responsibility to preserve them as ³⁰ _____,' he says.

Why do we explore?

The ¹ _____ (needs / desire / want) for knowledge about our world pushes explorers into the ² _____ (small / smaller / smallest) caves, the ³ _____ (deep / deeper / deepest) oceans and even ⁴ _____ (out / outer / outing) space. People have been exploring for ⁵ _____ (time / centuries / history). But any ⁶ _____ (explore / explores / exploration) will tell you that the more they investigate, the more they realise there's still so ⁷ _____ (much / many / more) to learn.

Explorer Sylvia Earle is a deep-sea pioneer with a long list of ⁸ _____ (experience / achievements / success). She ⁹ _____ (engages / engaged / has engaged) in 7,000 hours of underwater study and written ¹⁰ _____ (near / nearer / nearly) 200 scientific articles on her findings. In 1970, she and a team of women 'aquanauts' were required to live underwater for weeks at a time to research ¹¹ _____ (marine / water / wet) life. The fact that so much of the ocean remains ¹² _____ (discover / discovered / undiscovered) has driven Sylvia's work. In fact, even though explorers have been studying the ¹³ _____ (world / worlds / world's) oceans for years, they've only seen about five per ¹⁴ _____ (cent / hundred / 100) of them! Sylvia's purpose in life has been to protect the sea, and she encourages ¹⁵ _____ (other / others / other's) to do so as well.

Palaeoanthropologist Lee Berger has been searching for ¹⁶ _____ (ancient / traditional) remains in remote parts of Africa for over two decades. He is ¹⁷ _____ (curious / ambitious / generous) about the origins of human beings. Lee has made some exciting discoveries over time, but his most important discovery ¹⁸ _____ (come / came / has come) in 2014 when he led an expedition at the Rising Star cave system, near Johannesburg, South Africa. To explore one of the caves, researchers had to squeeze ¹⁹ _____ (above / through / for) an opening less than 25 cm. (10 in.) ²⁰ _____ (long / wide / deep). Lee wasn't small enough to do it himself, so he gathered an expert team of female researchers who made it inside. There they found over 1,550 bones, representing at ²¹ _____ (less / loss / least) 15 individuals.

The bones were brought to the lab where skeletons ²² _____ (assembled / are assembled / were assembled). Lee used 3D scanning to identify an ²³ _____ (entire / entirety / entirely) new species. Creating the skeleton was just the ²⁴ _____ (one / first / only) step in understanding the new species. 'The discoveries we're now making show that, in some ways, the age of exploration is still just ²⁵ _____ (beginning / begging / bugging),' says Lee.

Engineer and inventor Corey Jaskolski not only explores, but ²⁶ _____ (addition / and / also) creates high-tech tools that allow people ²⁷ _____ (look / looking / to look) into the past without ²⁸ _____ (harm / harming / harmful) its artefacts. Corey wants explorers to protect what they encounter so that future generations can learn from ²⁹ _____ (they / them / their), too. 'When we discover things, we have a responsibility to preserve them as ³⁰ _____ (good / fine / well),' he says.

Why do we explore?

The desire for **knowledge** about our world pushes explorers into the smallest caves, the deepest oceans and even outer space. People have been exploring for centuries. But any explorer will tell you that the more they **investigate**, the more they realise there's still so much to learn.

Explorer Sylvia Earle is a deep-sea **pioneer** with a long list of achievements. She has engaged in 7,000 hours of underwater study and written nearly 200 scientific articles on her findings. In 1970, she and a team of women 'aquanauts' were required to live underwater for weeks at a time to **research** marine life. The fact that so much of the ocean remains undiscovered **has driven** Sylvia's work. In fact, even though explorers have been studying the world's oceans for years, they've only seen about five per cent of them! Sylvia's **purpose** in life has been to protect the sea, and she encourages others to do so as well.

Palaeoanthropologist Lee Berger has been searching for ancient remains in **remote** parts of Africa for over two decades. He is **curious** about the origins of human beings. Lee has made some **exciting** discoveries over time, but his most important discovery came in 2014 when he led an expedition at the Rising Star cave system, near Johannesburg, South Africa. To explore one of the caves, researchers had to squeeze through an opening less than 25 cm. (10 in.) wide. Lee wasn't small enough to do it himself, so he gathered an **expert** team of female researchers who made it inside. There they found over 1,550 bones, representing at least 15 individuals.

The bones were brought to the lab where skeletons were assembled. Lee used 3D scanning to identify an entirely new species. Creating the skeleton was just the first step in understanding the new species. 'The discoveries we're now making show that, in some ways, the age of exploration is still just beginning,' says Lee.

Engineer and inventor Corey Jaskolski not only explores, but also creates **high-tech** tools that allow people to **look into** the past without harming its artefacts. Corey wants explorers to protect what they **encounter** so that future generations can learn from them, too. 'When we discover things, we have a responsibility to preserve them as well,' he says.