



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?

