

**SOLUTIONS INTERMEDIATE 5**  
**CULTURE 9:**  
**VICTORIAN EXPLORERS**

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# EXPLORING







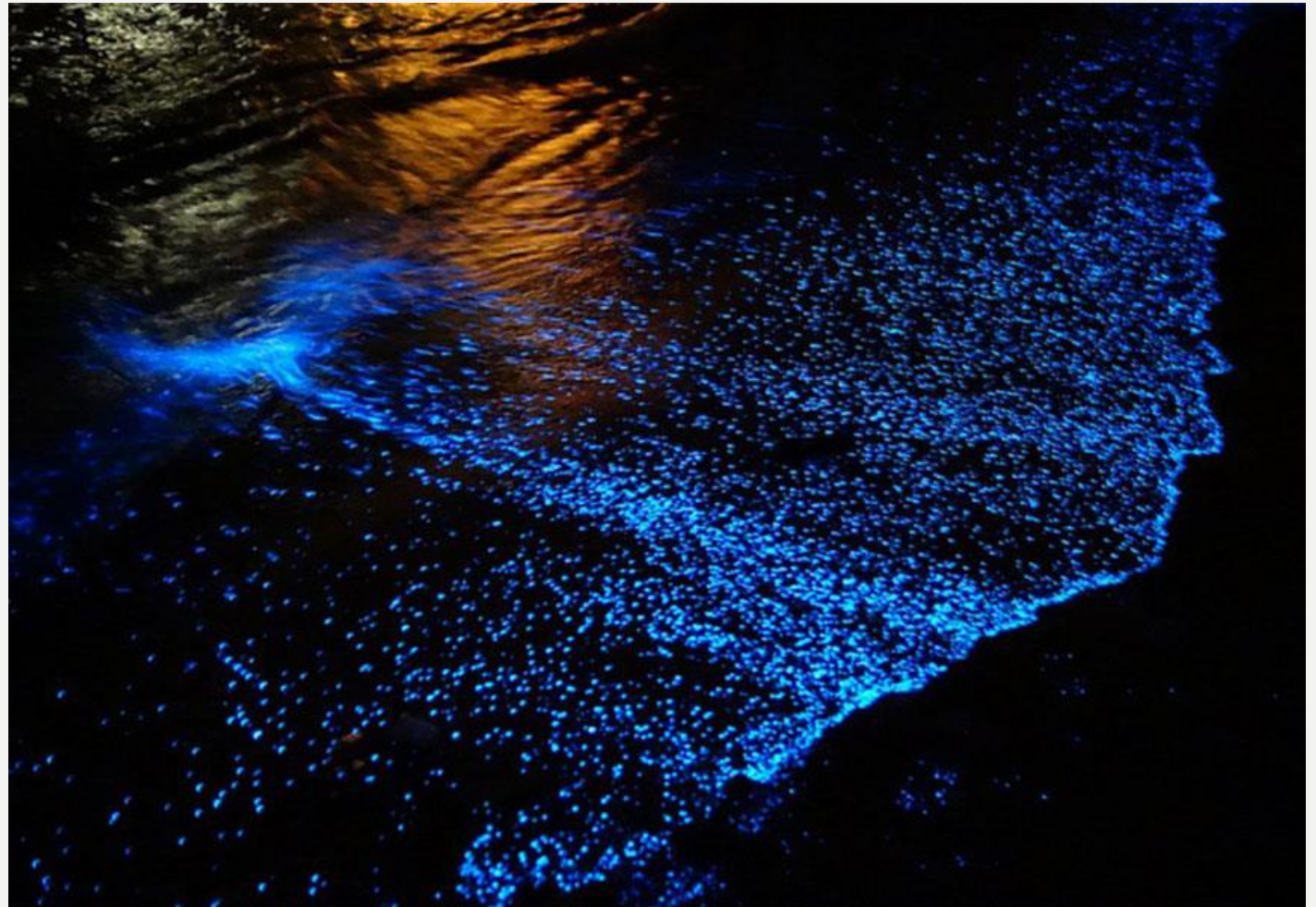

















**IF YOU COULD TRAVEL  
SOMEWHERE YOU HAVE  
NEVER BEEN TO BEFORE,  
WHERE WOULD YOU GO  
AND WHY?  
WHICH PLACES  
WOULDN'T YOU VISIT?  
WHY?**



1 **SPEAKING** Work in pairs. What were the explorers below famous for?

Roald Amundsen    Christopher Columbus

Captain James Cook    Marco Polo









ROALD  
AMUNDSEN

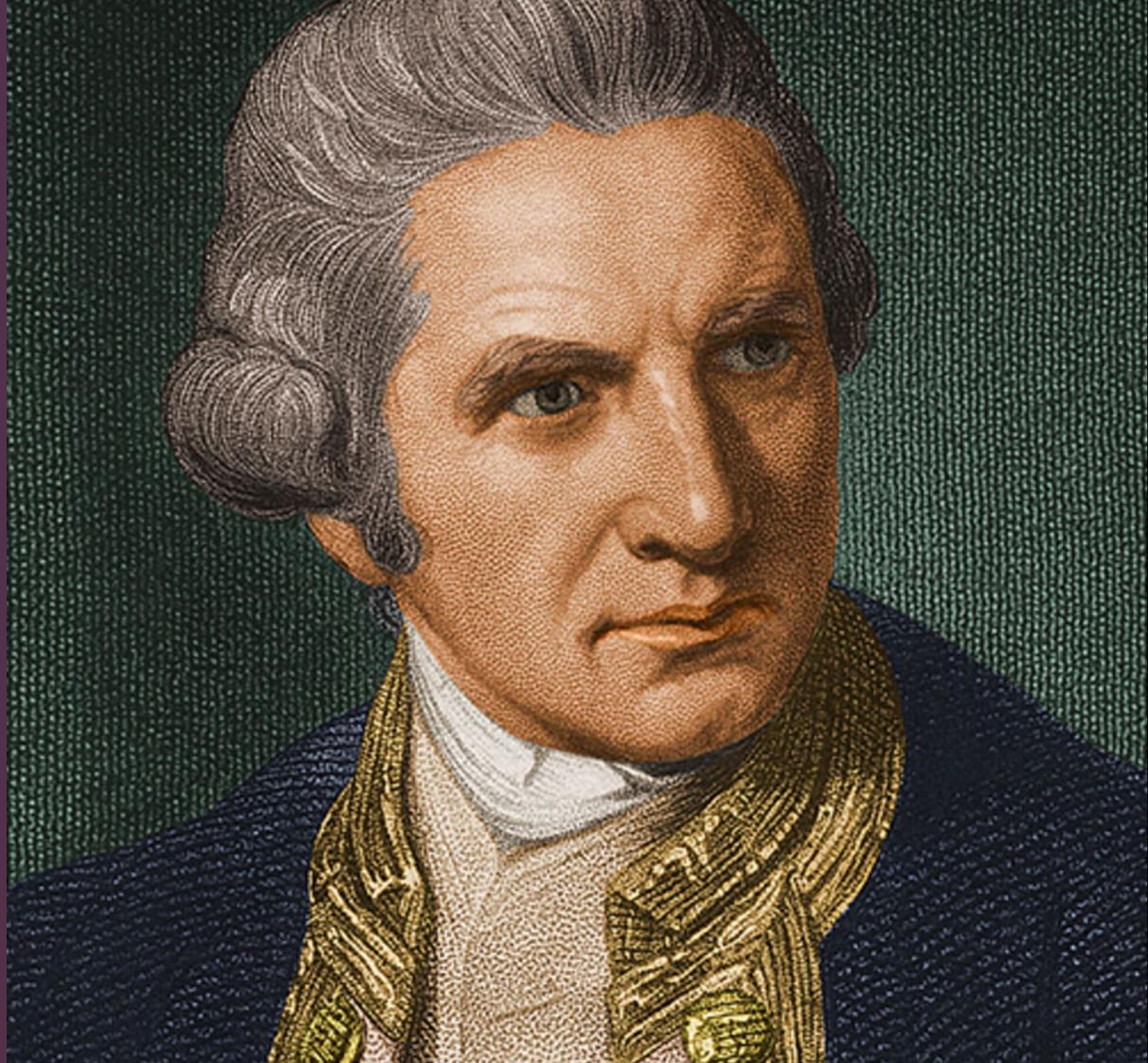




# ROALD AMUNDSEN

A Norwegian explorer who was the first person to reach the South Pole in December 1911.









CAPTAIN  
JAMES COOK





# CAPTAIN JAMES COOK

A British explorer and naval officer, whose mapping of the Pacific, Australia and New Zealand changed Western perceptions of the world. He was the first European to reach the east coast of Australia and claimed it for Britain, giving it the name New South Wales.





SEBASTIANVS  
VENERIVS FAGIVS





CHRISTOPHER  
COLUMBUS





## CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

An Italian explorer who made numerous trips across the Atlantic Ocean on behalf of the Spanish monarchy. Columbus was not the first European to reach the Americas. However, he is credited with initiating the Spanish colonisation of the Americas.









MARCO  
POLO






## MARCO POLO

An Italian trader and explorer who travelled extensively through Central Asia and China. His travels are recorded in his book, *The Travels of Marco Polo*.





**DO YOU KNOW  
ANY FEMALE  
EXPLORERS?**







**2 Complete the text about the explorer Mary Kingsley.  
Write one appropriate word for each gap.**

# Mary Kingsley

4.18



Mary Kingsley was born in London in 1862, the daughter<sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a doctor and a domestic servant. She received little formal education, as in those days, people did not think that it<sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ necessary to educate girls. However, she spent time in her father's library, which was full of travel and science books.

In 1892, both of<sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ parents died and Mary inherited £4,300, a considerable sum at that time. Apart from a week in Paris, Mary had never been abroad. But she'd always dreamed<sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ travelling to Africa, and with the money, she could now do this. She arrived in Sierra Leone in August 1893, lived with local people, and learned<sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ them the skills needed to survive in the jungle. She often went alone into dangerous areas<sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ collect plant and animal specimens. She had close encounters with a leopard and a crocodile.

She returned to Britain in December 1893 but was back in Africa a year<sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_. She daringly climbed the 4,040-metre-high Mount Cameroon by a previously unknown route – and wearing one of the long black dresses she had always worn since the death of her parents. In 1895, Mary went home again, taking some rare specimens, including a live reptile<sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ she gave to London Zoo.

She wrote two books<sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ her experiences – *Travels in West Africa* and *West African Studies* – in<sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ she described the way of life of the indigenous people. She was very critical both<sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the missionaries who set out to convert the local people and of British colonial rule. Both, she felt, damaged the traditions and culture of the African people. Her fame grew and she gave lectures on her travels all<sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Britain.

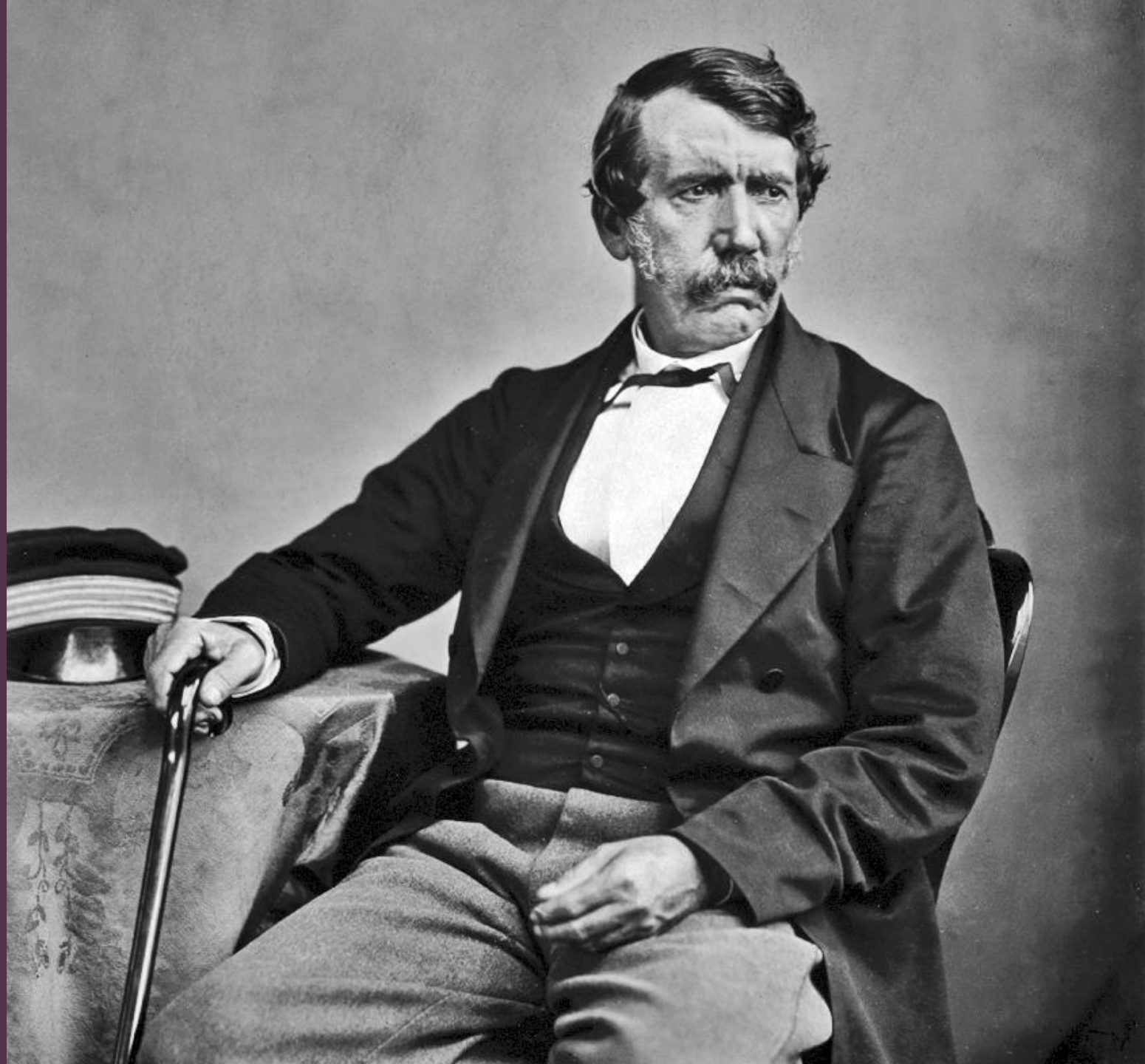
Mary went out to Africa for the third and final time in March 1900. But<sup>13</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ she could travel north to the part that she loved, she died of typhoid in Simonstown in South Africa. She was just 37 years old.



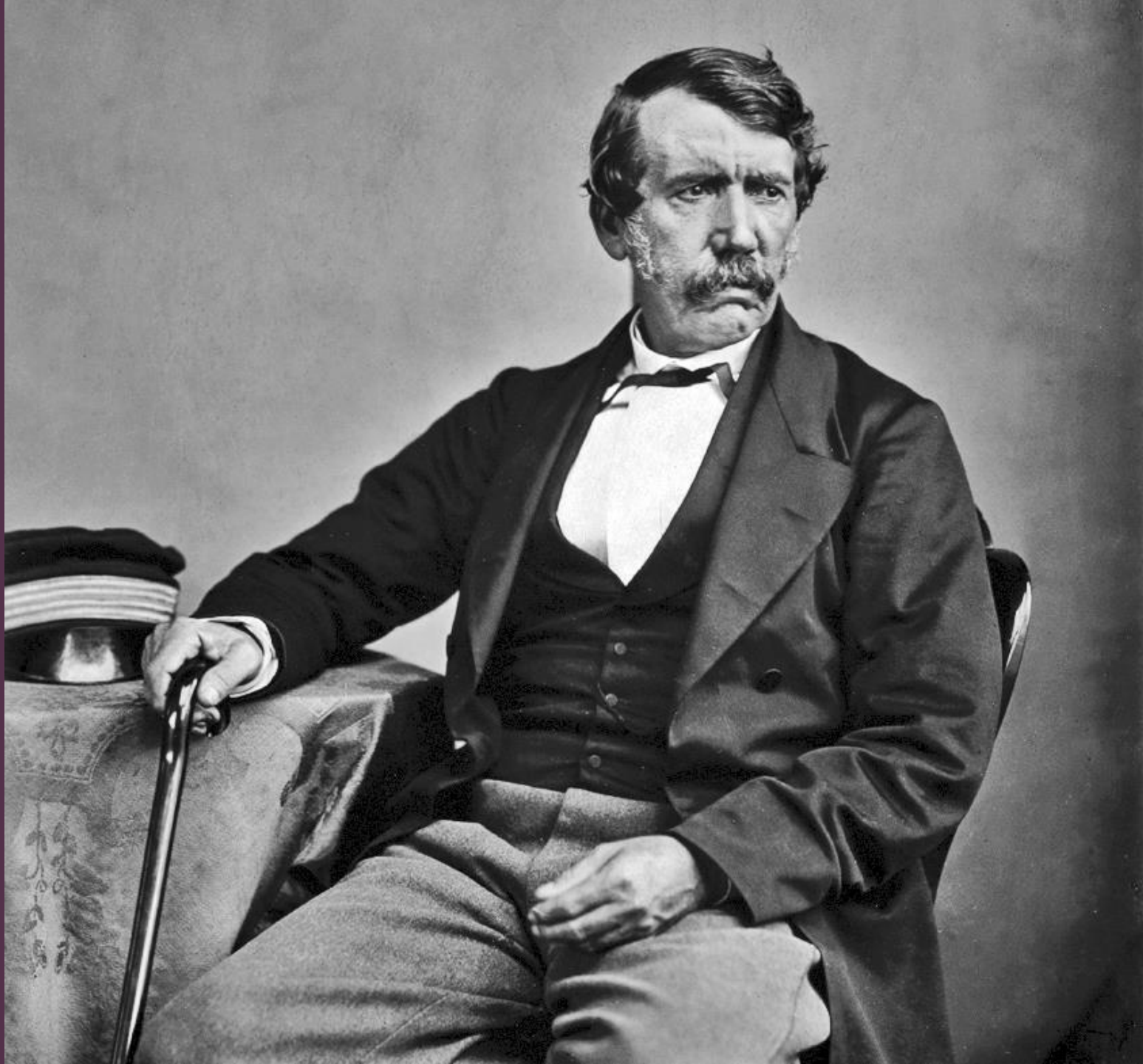
### **3 Read the text again. Answer the questions.**

- 1 Why was Mary not sent to school?
- 2 How could she afford to travel to Africa?
- 3 What did she wear to climb Mount Cameroon?
- 4 What was her opinion of missionaries and of British colonial rule?
- 5 How many expeditions to Africa did she go on?
- 6 What did she die of?










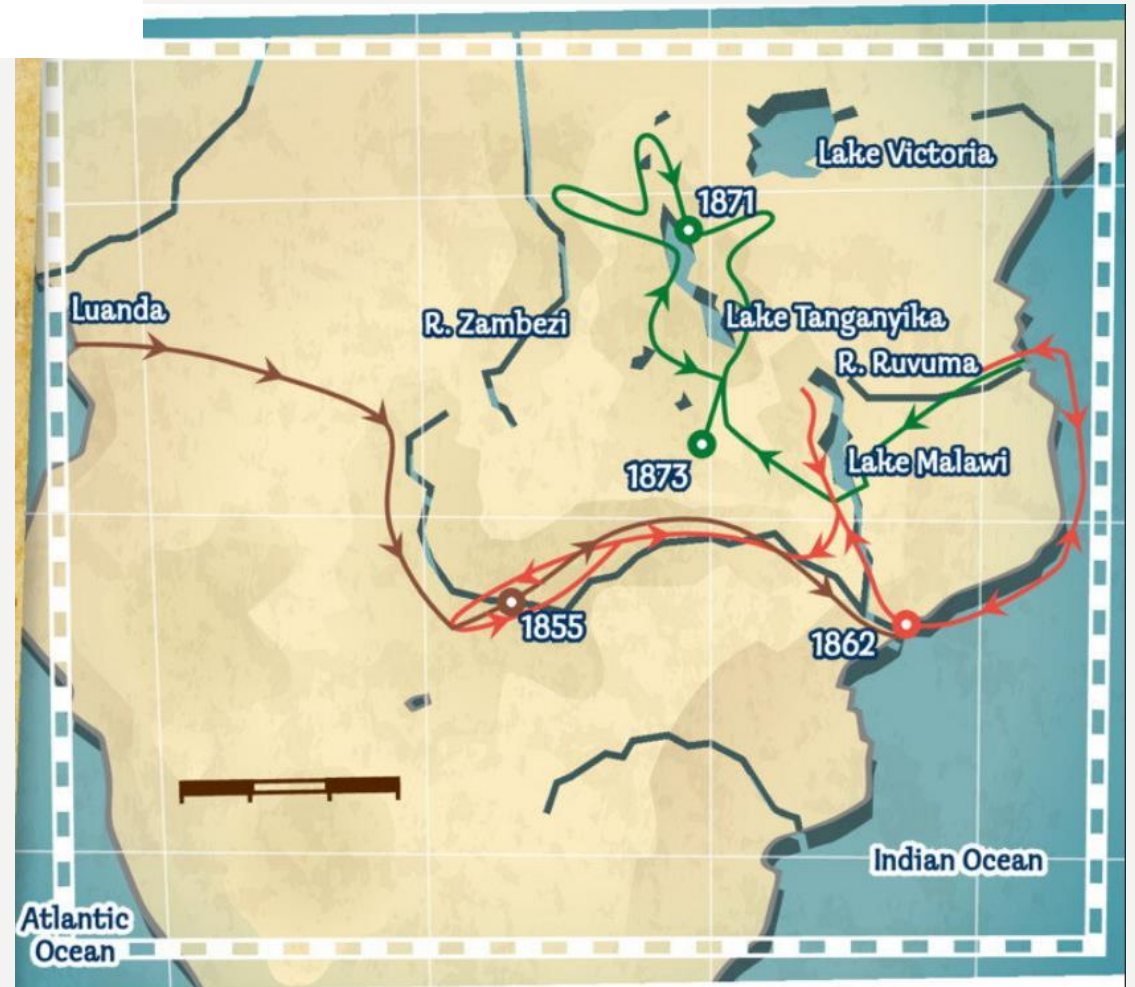
## DAVID LIVINGSTONE

A Scottish physician, Congregationalist, and pioneer Christian missionary with the London Missionary Society, an explorer in Africa, and one of the most popular British heroes of the late 19th-century Victorian era.




4  4.19 Listen to an account of David Livingstone's expeditions and:

- 1 match the routes on the map with his first, second and third expeditions.
- 2 say what happened at the four places marked with crosses and dates.





5  **4.19** Listen again. Number the events of Livingstone's life (A–E) in the correct order.

- \_\_\_ A He returned to Africa to search for the source of the Nile.
- \_\_\_ B He studied medicine and theology.
- \_\_\_ C He attempted to sail up the Zambezi and Rovuma rivers.
- \_\_\_ D He became the first European to cross southern Africa.
- \_\_\_ E He worked in a cotton mill.



6 **SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Kingsley and Livingstone thought they were doing good in Africa. What do you think? Give reasons.



**7 INTERNET RESEARCH** Use the internet to write about another famous explorer or expedition. Find out:

- nationality, date of birth and death.
- what were they looking for and why.
- whether they were successful.
- other interesting facts and information about them.



# **DO YOU REMEMBER CAPTAIN SCOTT AND ANTARCTICA?**





# **ASSIGNMENT: SUMMARY**

**DEADLINE: SUNDAY**