

Steps to take:

1. Read the statement and **identify the key nouns**, numbers, concepts and any distinct words (words that are difficult to change). Do the same thing for the next statement as well.
2. Go to the passage and **find the relevant part** (usually one or two sentences) and mark it (keep the key words of both statements in mind so that you do not go too far).
3. **Come back to the statement** and read it carefully and pay special attention to the main verb, what follows the verb, the function of the sentence and any adjectives or adverbs. (IF YOU CAN, MAKE A STATEMENT INTO A QUESTION AND KEEP IT IN MIND)
4. **Go back to the location** you marked in the passage and read it carefully to see if you can **match words and functions**. If you find a lot of synonyms and paraphrases, DO NOT hesitate to choose True/Yes and move on. If not, then see how the statement compares to the passage. (IF YOU MADE THE STATEMENT INTO A QUESTION, SEE IF YOU CAN ANSWER IT. YES IS TRUE, NO IS FALSE AND I DO NOT KNOW IS NOT GIVEN)
5. **Answer the question, mark it and move on.**

Reading passage:

For a few weeks in January 1912, Antarctica was full of explorers. Norwegian Roald Amundsen had reached the South Pole on 14 December and was speeding back to the coast. On 17 January, Robert Scott and the men of the British Antarctic expedition had arrived at the pole to find they had been beaten to it. Just then, a third man arrived; Japanese explorer Nobu Shirase. However, his part in one of the greatest adventure stories of the 20th century is hardly known outside his own country, even by fellow explorers. Yet as Scott was nearing the pole and with the rest of the world still unaware of Amundsen's triumph, Shirase and his team sailed into Antarctica's Bay of Whales in the smallest ship ever to try its luck in these dangerous waters.

Since boyhood Shirase had dreamed of becoming a polar explorer. Like Amundsen, he initially set his sights on the North Pole. But after the American Robert Peary claimed to have reached it in 1909, both men hastily altered their plans. Instead they would aim for the last big prize; the South Pole. In January 1910, Shirase put his plans before Japanese government officials, promising to raise the flag at the South Pole within three years. For many of them, the question wasn't could he do it but why would it be worth doing? 15 years earlier the International Geographical Congress had said that as the last unknown continent the Antarctic offered the chance to add to knowledge in almost every branch of science. So, like the British, Shirase presented his expedition as a search for knowledge: he would bring back fossils, make meteorological measurements and explore unknown parts of the continent.

The response from the government was cool, however, and Shirase struggled to raise funds. Fortunately, a few months later, Japan's former Prime Minister Shigenobu Okuma came to Shirase's rescue. With Okuma's backing, Shirase got together just enough money to buy and equip a small ship. He eventually acquired a scientist, too, called Terutaro Takeda. At the end of November 1910, his ship the Kainan Maru finally left Tokyo with 27 men and 28 Siberian dogs on board. Before leaving, Shirase confidently outlined his plans to the media. He would sail to New Zealand, then reach Antarctica in February, during the southern summer, and then proceed to the pole the following spring. This was not to be, however. Bad weather delayed the expedition and they didn't reach New Zealand until 8 February; Amundsen and Scott had already been in Antarctica for a month, preparing for winter.

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Questions 1-8 (True, False, Not Given)

- 1. Shirase's trip to the South Pole is well-known to other explorers.**
- 2. Since Shirase arrived in Antarctica, smaller ships have also made the journey.**
- 3. Shirase's original ambition was to travel to the North Pole.**
- 4. Some Japanese officials thought Shirase's intention to travel to the South Pole was pointless.**
- 5. The British team announced their decision to carry out scientific research in Antarctica before Shirase.**
- 6. Shirase found it easy to raise the money he needed for his trip to the South Pole.**
- 7. A previous prime minister of Japan persuaded a scientist to go with Shirase.**
- 8. The weather that slowed down Shirase's progress to New Zealand was unusually bad for the season.**

1. Shirase's trip to the South Pole is well-known to other explorers.

The related part from the passage

; Japanese explorer Nobu Shirase. However, his part in one of the greatest adventure stories of the 20th century is hardly known outside his own country, even by fellow explorers.

The answer:

FALSE

The explanation: a change in the adjective

In the statement: well-known to other explorers

In the reading: hardly known by fellow explorers

2. Since Shirase arrived in Antarctica, other smaller ships have also made the journey.

The related part from the passage

, Shirase and his team sailed into Antarctica's Bay of Whales in the smallest ship ever to try its luck in these dangerous waters.

The answer:

FALSE

The explanation: a change in the function of comparison from smaller to smallest

In the statement: smaller ships have also made the journey

In the reading: Shirase's ship was the smallest ship ever to try its luck...

3. Shirase's original ambition was to travel to the North Pole.

The related part from the passage

Like Amundsen, he initially set his sights on the North Pole.

The answer:

TRUE

The explanation: synonyms of the adverb and main verb

In the statement: his original ambition was to travel to the North Pole

In the reading: he initially set his sights on the North Pole

4. Some Japanese officials thought Shirase's intention to travel to the South Pole was pointless.

The related part from the passage

For many of them, the question wasn't could he do it but why would it be worth doing?

The answer: TRUE	The explanation: a paraphrase In the statement: the officials thought Shirase's intention to travel to the South pole was pointless In the reading: the question was why would it be worth doing?
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5. The British team announced their decision to carry out scientific research in Antarctica before Shirase.

The related part from the passage

So, like the British, Shirase presented his expedition as a search for knowledge

The answer: NOT GIVEN	The explanation: missing the function of sequence (before or after) In the statement: the British announced their decision before Shirase In the reading: like the British, Shirase presented his expedition
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6. Shirase found it easy to raise the money he needed for his trip to the South Pole.

The related part from the passage

The response from the government was cool, however, and Shirase struggled to raise funds.

The answer:

FALSE

The explanation: antonym

In the statement: found it easy

In the reading: struggled

7. A previous Prime Minister of Japan persuaded a scientist to go with Shirase.

The related part from the passage

Fortunately, a few months later, Japan's former prime minister Shigenobu Okuma came to Shirase's rescue. With Okuma's backing, Shirase got together just enough money to buy and equip a small ship. He eventually acquired a scientist, too, called Terutaro Takeda.

<p>The answer: NOT GIVEN</p>	<p>The explanation: missing the main verb of (persuade)</p> <p>In the statement: the Prime Minister persuaded a scientist to go with Shirase</p> <p>In the reading: He eventually acquired a scientist</p>
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8. The weather that slowed down Shirase's progress to New Zealand was unusually bad for the season.

The related part from the passage

Bad weather delayed the expedition and they didn't reach New Zealand until 8 February; Amundsen and Scott had already been in Antarctica for a month, preparing for winter.

<p>The answer: NOT GIVEN</p>	<p>The explanation: missing function</p> <p>In the statement: the weather was unusually bad for the season</p> <p>In the reading: bad weather delayed the expedition</p>
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Hints

- Statements that have words such as (only, first, before, or any type of comparison) are usually never true.
- A lot of the statements that have comparisons in them are Not Given.
- When you see a lot of words in the statement exactly repeated in the passage, it is usually a sign of Not Given.
- When there is a general noun or concept in the statement that can easily be divided or categorized like (serious problems, different personalities...), the statement is often True/Yes.
- DO NOT use your logic to answer these questions.
- DO NOT ever come back and change your answers.