UNIT 3 · LESSON 10 ANSWER KEY

# The whole answer

How do I finish a “How far…?” answer?

**AIMS**

How confident are you now? Circle one face for each aim at the end of the lesson.

**Content** Finish a whole “How far…?” answer about Titanic, and learn the context for Lesson 11: Krakatoa, 1883. ☹ 😐 ☺

**Language** Write a judgement with academic phrases: Overall, … / The strongest evidence is … because … ☹ 😐 ☺

**Skills** Analyse a model answer, then write and check your own judgement. ☹ 😐 ☺

## Read: A full answer

Read the whole answer. Then answer questions 1–3 on page 2.

**Question** How far do Sources A, D, E and F support the view that Titanic sank mainly because it was travelling too fast for the icy conditions?

| | |
|---|---|
| **Opening** | Several sources support the view that Titanic sank mainly because it was travelling too fast for the icy conditions. However, some sources challenge this view. |
| **Evidence paragraph 1** | Source A supports the view. It shows that the British inquiry called Titanic’s speed “excessive”. This suggests that the ship was going too fast for the conditions, because the inquiry says: “No directions were given to reduce speed.” Source E corroborates this. It shows that another ship was “stopped and surrounded by ice”, so the ice was very dangerous. In ice like this, ships needed to go very slowly or stop, so a high speed was a big risk. However, Source E does not tell us Titanic’s speed, so it only partly supports the view. |
| **Evidence paragraph 2** | In contrast, Source D challenges the view. It shows that some rivets at the front of the ship were made of weak iron. This suggests that the rivets may have broken much more easily than expected when Titanic hit the iceberg, so water came in faster. However, the evidence does not prove this. The Olympic, Titanic’s sister ship, had the same rivets. If the rivets were very weak, the Olympic would probably have had problems with them over time, even without a collision, but it sailed for 24 years. |
| **Judgement** | Overall, the sources mostly support the view. The strongest evidence is Source A, because the inquiry called the speed “excessive”, and Source E shows that the ice was very dangerous. However, Source D suggests that weak rivets may also have made the ship sink faster, so speed was probably not the only reason. Source F is not relevant, because it is about the lifeboats, not the sinking. |

## Think: How does the answer work?

Answer the questions about the model answer on page 1.

**1 What is the writer's first answer?**

*Suggested answer:* **Several sources support the view, but some challenge it.**

**2 Why does the writer start a new paragraph for Source D? Which words show the link?**

*Suggested answer:* **Source D challenges the view (a new point). The link words are "In contrast".**

**3 Which source is not used in the evidence paragraphs? Why?**

*Suggested answer:* **Source F, because it is about the lifeboats, not the sinking.**

## Annotate: The Judgement

The Judgement does four jobs. Underline where the writer does each job. Write the job name in the margin.

| Answer | Strongest | Less certain | Not used |
|---|---|---|---|
| an overall answer to "How far?" | the strongest evidence, and why | what makes the answer less certain | why one source is not used |

**Judgement**

Overall, the sources mostly support the view. **[Answer]** The strongest evidence is Source A, because the inquiry called the speed "excessive", and Source E shows that the ice was very dangerous. **[Strongest]** However, Source D suggests that weak rivets may also have made the ship sink faster, so speed was probably not the only reason. **[Less certain]** Source F is not relevant, because it is about the lifeboats, not the sinking. **[Not used]**

MARGIN

## Learn: Volcano words

Say each word. Read the meaning. Write the word in a language you know.

| WORD | MEANING | IN MY LANGUAGE |
|---|---|---|
| **volcano** | a mountain with a hole at the top; hot rock, gas and ash can come out | |
| **erupt / eruption** | when a volcano throws out hot rock, gas and ash | |
| **explosion** | a very loud, very strong bang that breaks things | |
| **ash** | very small grey pieces of rock that fly into the sky | |
| **tsunami** | a very big wave from the sea that hits the coast | |
| **coast** | the land next to the sea | |

## Read: Krakatoa, 1883

Read the text. Then answer the three questions.

Krakatoa was a small volcanic island in the Sunda Strait, between the islands of Java and Sumatra. In 1883, this area was part of the Dutch East Indies, a colony of the Netherlands. Today it is part of Indonesia.

On 26 and 27 August 1883, Krakatoa erupted. There were several huge explosions. People heard the biggest one about 4,800 km away, on Rodrigues Island in the Indian Ocean. About two thirds of the island disappeared.

The eruption caused tsunamis. In some places, the waves were more than 30 metres high. They destroyed towns and villages on the coasts of Java and Sumatra. The official number of deaths was 36,417, and most people died in the tsunamis.

Ash went high into the sky and travelled around the world. For months, people in many countries saw strange red sunsets.

**1 Where is Krakatoa? Which country is it in today?**

*Suggested answer:* **In the Sunda Strait, between Java and Sumatra. Indonesia (in 1883: the Dutch East Indies).**

**2 How far away did people hear the biggest explosion?**

*Suggested answer:* **About 4,800 km away (on Rodrigues Island, in the Indian Ocean).**

**3 What caused most of the deaths?**

*Suggested answer:* **The tsunamis.**



*Modern illustration: a red sky over a European city, late 1883.*