

Einsetzen von Verbformen - Aufgaben

Setzen Sie die Verbformen in der richtigen Zeit ein. Aktiv und Passiv sind möglich.

James Cook

Captain James Cook (to be) _____ a famous explorer of the 18th century. He (to be) _____ born on 27 October 1728 in Marton, Yorkshire. His father (to be) _____ a farm foreman. James (to go) _____ to Postgate School. When he (to be) _____ 17 Cook (to go) _____ to work in a shop in the village of Staithes on the coast of Yorkshire.

In 1746, when he (to be) _____ 18 James Cook (to move) _____ to Whitby where he (to join) _____ ship owners John and Henry Walker, as a merchant navy apprentice in the coal trade. (Their house in Grape Lane (to be) _____ now the Captain Cook Memorial Museum). When his 3 year apprenticeship (to end) _____ Cook (to begin) _____ working on trading ships in the Baltic Sea. Then in 1755 Cook (to join) _____ the navy. War (to break) _____ out with France in 1756 and Cook (to spend) _____ most of his time on ships off the coast of North America. During the siege of Quebec in 1759 Cook (to map) _____ the mouth of the Saint Lawrence River.

In 1760 James Cook (to appoint) _____ master of the Northumberland under the command of Captain Alexander. From 1760 to 1762 Cook (to carry) _____ out a number of surveys of the coast of Canada. He (to return) _____ to England and (to discharge) _____ on 11 November 1762. On 21 December 1762 Cook (to marry) _____ a woman named Elizabeth Batts the daughter of an inn keeper from Wapping. They had 6 children but only 3 (to survive) _____ to adulthood.

From 1763 to 1767 James Cook (to employ) _____ surveying Newfoundland during the summer, while he (to spend) _____ each winter in England. James Cook finally (to return) _____ to England on 15 November 1767.

At that time the Royal Society (to plan) _____ to send a ship to Tahiti to observe the transit of Venus across the Sun. So in May 1768 Cook (to put) _____ in charge of a ship called the Endeavour. It (to sail) _____ from Plymouth on 25 August 1768. Cook (to arrive) _____ at Tahiti on 13 April 1769. The transit of Venus (to occur) _____ on 3 June. Cook then (to sail) _____ to New Zealand and (to survey) _____ both islands. Cook then (to sail) _____ to explore the east coast of Australia, which he (to name) _____ New South Wales. James Cook (to return) _____ to England on 12 June 1771.

Next James Cook (to put) _____ in charge of an expedition to try and find a great southern continent. He (to sail) _____ in a ship called the Resolution on 13 July 1772. Cook (to do/not/to find) _____ any great southern landmass but on 17 January 1773 he (to become) _____ the first man to cross the Antarctic circle. Cook also (to discover) _____ the South Sandwich Islands. Cook (to return) _____ to England in June 1771.

In 1776 James Cook (to send) _____ on an expedition to try and find a northern passage by sea from the Pacific to the Atlantic. Captain Cook (to sail) _____ from Plymouth on 12 July 1776 in a ship called the Discovery. In January 1778 he (to reach) _____ Hawaii and in March he also (to reach) _____ the Northwest coast of North America. Cook then (to survey) _____ part of the coast but, of course he (to do/not/to find) _____ a passage.

In January 1779 Cook (to sail) _____ to Hawaii. He (to leave) _____ on 4 February. However the foremast of the Resolution (to break) _____ in a storm and Cook (to sail) _____ back to Hawaii. This time the Europeans (not/to welcome) _____. The Hawaiians (to steal) _____ a small boat. Cook (to land) _____ with a party of marines and (to attempt) _____ to take a king hostage until it (to return) _____. However the Hawaiians (to resist) _____ and Cook (to kill) _____ along with 4 marines. His ship the Resolution (to sail) _____ safely back to England.