Within the text:

1. What was the problem Shackleton was facing in this part of the story?
2. Write about how the chapter ended.
3. How did Shackleton solve the problem he was facing?
4. What happened after Shackleton set the crew out across the ice?
5. What surprised you at the end of the chapter?

Beyond the text:

1. In paragraph 3 what do you think Shackleton wanted to have happen?
2. At this time what do you think Shackleton and Wersley were thinking?
3. Why was it so important to get the men and boats across the ice?
4. What kind of person do you think McNeish was? In contrast what kind of person is Shackleton?
5. In paragraph 7, what is the most important idea?
6. What do you think Shackleton should do to avert a possible mutiny?
7. Why are commitments so important? How did Shackleton remind the men that everyone is needed and necessary?
8. What do you think would have happened if McNeish and Worsley had really come to blows?
9. What leadership qualities is Shackleton exhibiting in this instant? What evidence in the text supports your claim?

About the text:

1. Why do you think the author had started the chapter referring to the gruesome story of Sir John Franklin?
2. In paragraph 4, what did the author mean by... “they had to take the boats”? Did this mean they had to go back and get the one left behind at Ocean Camp?
3. What did the author mean in paragraph 5 when she wrote: “...the crew shuffled their feet in the snow, looking anxious and avoiding Shackleton’s eyes”?
4. How did the author show you that there was tension and discontent within the crew members?
Rubric:

Guidelines for Critical Thinking when ...discussing; reading; and writing

4
- Justify your answers with evidence from within the text and/or examples from your life/world (*because...*)
- Agree or disagree with others
- Ask questions of others
- Complete sentences/correct grammar and punctuation

3
- Justifies with limited evidence from the text
- Agree and disagree with others
- Justify your opinions (*I think this because...*)
- Speak and write in complete sentences

2
- Answers questions but does not justify them
- Agrees/disagrees but cannot tell why
- Some incomplete sentences/ punctuation

1
- Does not contribute to the conversation
- Does not share or justify his/her thinking
- Does not agree/disagree with others

**Justify:** to defend your thinking by showing and telling with examples and evidence from the text.