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'Raising the Mary Rose' - Reading Answer Explanation- CAM -11 Here are explanations of the Questions of passage named, 'Raising the Mary Rose' which is from the Cambridge 11 book. The Questions that have been asked are 'True/False/Not Given', 'Blanks and 'Finding dates'. You will find the locations of the Reading Answers, Keywords(highlighted and underlined) and justifications. READING PASSAGE 1: Raising the Mary Rose Question Answer 1 TRUE 2 NOT GIVEN 3 TRUE 4 FALSE 5 C 6 B 7 G 8 A 9 (LIFTING) FRAME 10 HYDRAULIC JACKS 11 STABBING GUIDES 12 (LIFTING) CRADLE 13 AIR BAGS Questions 1-4 Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage? In boxes 1-4 on your answer sheet, write TRUE if the statement agrees with the information on this 1. There is no information on this 1. There is no information on this 1. There is no information if the statement agrees with the information. The main keyword 'Mary Rose' helps to locate an answer in the 5th line of the paragraph 'Accounts of what happened to the ship vary: while witnesses agree that she was outdated, overladen and sailing too low in the water...' Here it is very clear that, accounts for what happened to mary rose vary. Thus, there is some doubt. Answer: True 2. The Mary Rose was the only ship to sink in the battle of 19 July 1545. Location: 1st paragraph Explanation: The main keyword '1545' helps to locate an answer in the second line of the paragraph. 'Among the English vessels was a warship by the name of Mary Rose...'But there no reference that Mary rose was the only ship to sink in the battle. Thus, no information available. Answer: Not Given 3 Most of one side of the Mary Rose lay undamaged under the sea. Location: 2nd paragraph Explanation: The answer to this question is in the fourth line of the paragraph. 'Because of the way the ship sank, nearly all of the starboard half survived intact...'Here, 'undamaged' and 'intact' are synonyms. Moreover, 'most of' and 'nearly all of' means the same. Answer: True 4. Alexander McKee knew that the wreck would contain many valuable historical objects. Location: 5th paragraph Explanation: The main keyword 'Alexander McKee knew that the wreck would contain many valuable historical objects. Location: 5th paragraph Explanation: The main keyword 'Alexander McKee knew that the wreck would contain many valuable historical objects. his team now knew for certain that they had found the wreck, but were as yet unaware that it also housed a treasure trove of beautifully preserved artifacts'. Here 'preserved artifacts'. Here 'preserved artifacts'. Here 'preserved artifacts'. Questions 5-8 Look at the following statements (Questions 5-8) and the list of dates below. Match each statement with the correct date, A-G. Write the correct da Explanation: The answer to this question is in the second line of the paragraph. 'But in 1965, military historian and amateur diver Alexander McKee, in conjunction with the British Sub-Aqua Club, initiated a project called 'Solent Ships'...'Here, the meaning of initiated and launched is same. Thus the answer is 1965. Answer: C 6 One person's exploration of the Mary Rose site stopped. Location: 3rd and 4th paragraph and first line of the 3rd paragraph and first line of the 4th paragraph. 'Exploring further, he uncovered several other timbers and a bronze gun. Deane continued diving on the site intermittently until 1840...The Mary Rose then faded into obscurity for another hundred vears'. In the text, it was mentioned that, Deane worked until 1840, so it means she was not into the exploration then. Moreover, 'faded away' means the site stopped. Thus, the answer is B. Answer: B 7 It was agreed that the hull of the Mary Rose should be raised. Location: 5th paragraph Explanation: In this question, 'hull' is the main keyword which is there in the last 3rd line. 'While the original aim was to raise the hull if at all feasible, the operation was not given the go-ahead until January 1982, when all the necessary information was available'. Here, it is very clear, hull was not raised before 1982, it means hull could be raised in 1982 or after that. Hence, the answer is G. Answer: G 8 The site of the Mary Rose was found by chance. Location: 3rd paragraph Explanation: It is evident from the very first line that 'on 16 June 1836, some fishermen in the Solent found that their equipment was caught on an underwater obstruction, which turned out to be the Mary Rose'. Here it is clear fishermen find their tool Mary Rose by mistake not intentionally. Thus, the accurate answer is A. Answer: A Questions 9-13 Label the diagram below. Choose NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage for each answer is A. Answer one and two 9 attached to hull by wires Location: Last paragraph Explanation: The location of the answer is in the third line of the paragraph. 'The hull was attached to a lifting frame to prevent hull being sucked into mud Location: Last paragraph Explanation: The location of the answer is in the third line of the paragraph. 'The problem of the hull being sucked back downwards into the mud was overcome by using 12 hydraulic jacks...'Here, 'prevent' and 'overcome' are synonyms. Thus, the answer is 'hydraulic jacks' Answer: Hydraulic jacks Location: Last paragraph Explanation: The main keyword 'legs' helps to locate an answer in the middle line of the paragraph. 'This required precise positioning to locate the legs into the stabbing guides Location: Last paragraph Explanation: The answer to this question is in the sixth line of the paragraph. 'the lifting frame was fixed to a hook attached to a crane, and the hull was lifted completely clear of the seabed and transferred underwater into the lifting cradle...'Here, 'lowered into' and 'transferred underwater' means the same. Answer: Lifting cradle used as extra protection for the hull Location: Last paragraph Explanation: The answer to this question is in the last fourth line of the paragraph. 'The lifting cradle was designed to fit the hull justing archaeological survey drawings, and was fitted with air bags to provide additional cushioning for the hull's delicate timber framework...'Here, 'additional cushioning'=extra protection. Hence the answer is Air bags. Answer Explanation- CAM-11 In this IELTS Reading post, we are going to deal with the best solutions and detailed explanations of Cambridge IELTS Series 11 Reading Test 2 Passage 1. The title of the passage is Raising the Mary Rose. This is a post on-demand from IELTS candidates who have extreme difficulties in locating and without trouble because all the answers have easy and clear explanations. Finding IELTS Reading answers is a step-by-step process and I hope this post can help you in this respect. Reading Passage 1: The headline of the passage 1: The headl with the account in the text- TRUE The statement in the question contradicts with the account in the text- FALSE The statement into three independent pieces and make your way through with the answer.] Question 1: There is some doubt about what caused the Mary Rose to sink. Keywords for the question; some doubt, caused the Mary Rose to sink To find the answer to this question, we need to locate the keyword 'some doubt' which can be found in paragraph no. 1, lines 10-16. Here, the author writes, "Accounts of what happened to the ship vary: while witnesses agree that she was not hit by the French, some maintain that she was outdated, over-laden and sailing too low in the water, others that she was by undisciplined crew." Here, Accounts vary: means that the accounts on how the ship sank has some doubts. So, the answer is: TRUE Question 2: The Mary Rose was the only ship to sink in the battle of 19th July 1545. Keywords for the question: the only ship to sink, in the battle because this paragraph. But we find no reference to whether Mary Rose was the only ship that sank in the battle because this paragraph. and the following paragraphs only discusses about the Mary Rose. So, the answer is: NOT GIVEN Question 3: Most of one side of the Mary Rose lay undamaged under the sea. Keywords for the question: Most of one side, lay undamaged Paragraph no. 2 talks about the undamaged part of the Mary Rose. Look carefully at lines 10-11. The lines sav, "Because of the way the ship sank, nearly all of the starboard half survived intact." Here, nearly all of the starboard half matches with Most of one side, survived intact matches with lay undamaged` So, the answer is: TRUE Question 4: Alexander Mckee knew that the wreck would contain many valuable historical objects. Keywords for the question: Alexander Mckee, the wreck would contain, valuable historical objects. But take a close look at lines 5-9 of paragraph no. 5, "McKee and his team now knew information about valuable historical objects. But take a close look at lines 5-9 of paragraph no. 5, "McKee and his team now knew information about valuable historical objects. But take a close look at lines 5-9 of paragraph no. 4 does not have any information about valuable historical objects. But take a close look at lines 5-9 of paragraph no. 5, "McKee and his team now knew information about valuable historical objects." for certain that they had found the wreck, but were as yet unaware that it also housed a treasure trove of beautifully preserved artefacts." So, these lines indicate that Mckee and his team were not aware that it also housed a treasure trove of beautifully preserved artefacts." the correct date/year) [In these questions, the candidates need to match statements with the correct dates or years. It is somewhat similar to Matching statements with dates or years. It is somewhat similar to match with the answers may not follow a sequence or order.] Question 5: A search for the Mary Rose was launched. Keywords for the question: search, launched The first parts of paragraph no. 4 have the answer to this question. Here, in lines 1-5, the author states, "The Mary Rose then faded into obscurity for another hundred years. But in 1965, military historian and amateur diver Alexander McKee, in conjunction with the British Sub-Aqua Club, initiated a project called 'Solent Ships'." Here, initiated = launched. So, the answer is: C Question 6: One person's exploration, stopped We can find the reference to Diver John Deane's search in the Mary Rose in paragraph no. 3. Then author talks about the decision about raising the hull of the Mary Rose. In the last lines of the paragraph, the author writes, "While the original aim was to raise the hull if at all feasible, the operation was not given the go-ahead until January 1982, when all the necessary information was to raise the hull of the Mary Rose. In the last lines of the Rose was found by chance. Keywords for the question: found by chance Answer to this question can be found in the first lines of paragraph no. 3. Here, the writer says, "Then, on 16 June 1836, some fishermen in the Solent found that their equipment was caught on an underwater obstruction, which turned out to be the Mary Rose." So, the answer is: A Questions 9-13 (Labeling the diagram with NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS): [In this type of question, candidates are asked to write only one word/ no more than two words to label the diagram on the given topic. For this type of question, first, skim the passage to find the keywords in the paragraph concerned with the answer, and then scan to find the exact word.] [TIPS: Here scanning technique will come in handy. Target the keywords of the questions to find the answers. Remember to focus on Proper nouns, random Capital letters, numbers, special characters of text etc.] Question 9: attached to hull by wires Keywords for the question: attached, by wires In the last of the hull being sucked back downwards into the mud was overcome by using 12 hydraulic jacks." So, the answer is: hydraulic jacks Question 11: legs are placed into Keywords for the question: legs, placed into We find the answer to this question in lines 22-24 of the last paragraph. The author says, "This required precise positioning to locate the legs into the 'stabbing guides' of the lifting cradle." So, the answer is: stabbing guides Question 12: hull is lowered into _ Keywords for the question: hull, lowered into The answer is found in lines 18-21 of the last paragraph. The author says, "In this stage, the lifting frame was fixed to a hook attached to a crane, and the hull was lifted completely clear of the seabed and transferred underwater into the lifting cradle." Here, transferred underwater into = lowered into So the answer is: lifting cradle Question 13: used as extra protection for the hull Keywords for the question: used as extra protection of the last paragraph, "The lifting cradle Question 13: used as extra protection for the hull Keywords for the question: used as extra protection for the hull Keywords for the question: used as extra protection for the hull Keywords for the question 13: used as extra protection for the hull Keywords for the question for the questio cradle was designed to fit the hull using archaeological survey drawings, and was fitted with airbags to provide additional cushioning = extra protection So the answer is: airbags Please make comments if you like the post and have any questions regarding the passage or answers. Click here for solutions to Cambridge 11 Reading Test 2 Passage 2 Click here for solutions to Cambridge 11 Reading Test 2 Passage 3 If you think the post is helpful, please follow and like us: II. Làm bài online - click vào ảnh để phóng to (hoặc kéo xuống cuối bài blog để xem giải thích từ vựng, cấu trúc, dịch & Đáp án with LOCATION cụ thể hon)Raising the Mary RoseHow a sixteenth-century warship was recovered from the seabedOn 19 July 1545, English and French fleets were engaged in a sea battle off the coast of southern England in the area of Mary Rose. Built in Portsmouth some 35 years earlier, she had had a long and successful fighting career, and was a favourite of King Henry VIII. Accounts of what happened to the ship vary: while witnesses agree that she was mishandled by undisciplined crew. What is undisputed, however, is that the Mary Rose sank into the Solent that day, taking at least 500 men with her. After the battle, attempts were made to recover the ship, but these failed. The Mary Rose came to rest on the seabed, lying on her starboard (right) side at an angle of approximately 60 degrees. The hull (the body of the ship) acted as a trap for the sand and mud carried by Solent currents. As a result, the starboard side filled rapidly, leaving the exposed port (left) side to be eroded by marine organisms and mechanical degradation. Because of the way the ship sank, nearly all of the starboard half survived intact. During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the entire site became covered with a layer of hard grey clay, which minimised further erosion. Then, on 16 June 1836, some fishermen in the Solent found that their equipment was caught on an underwater obstruction, which turned out to be the Mary Rose. Diver John Deane happened to be exploring another sunken ship nearby, and the fishermen approached him, asking him to free their gear. Deane dived down, and found the equipment caught on a timber protruding slightly from the seabed. Exploring further, he uncovered several other timbers and a bronze gun. Deane continued diving on the site intermittently until 1840, recovering several more guns, two bows, various timbers, part of a pump and various other small finds. The Mary Rose then faded into obscurity for another hundred years. But in 1965, military historian and amateur diver Alexander McKee, in conjunction with the British Sub-Aqua Club, initiated a project called 'Solent Ships'. While on paper this was a plan to examine a number of known wrecks in the Solent, what McKee really hoped for was to find the Mary Rose. Ordinary search techniques proved unsatisfactory, so McKee entered into collaboration with Harold E. Edgerton, professor of electrical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In 1967, Edgerton's side-scan sonar systems revealed a large, unusually shaped object, which McKee believed was the Mary Rose. Further excavations revealed stray pieces of timber and an iron gun. But the climax to the operation came when, on 5 May 1971, part of the ship's frame was uncovered. McKee and his team now knew for certain that they had found the wreck, but were as yet unaware that it also housed a treasure trove of beautifully preserved artefacts. Interest ^ in the project grew, and in 1979, The Mary Rose Trust was formed, with Prince Charles as its President and Dr Margaret Rule its Archaeological Director. The decision whether or not to salvage the wreck was not an easy one, although an excavation in 1978 had shown that it might be possible to raise the hull. While the original aim was to raise the hull if at all feasible, the operation was not given the go-ahead until January 1982, when all the remaining hull was an open shell. This led to an important decision being taken: namely to carry out the lifting operation in three very distinct stages. The hull was attached to a lifting frame via a network of bolts and lifting wires. The problem of the hull being sucked back downwards into the mud was overcome by using 12 hydraulic jacks. These raised it a few centimetres over a period of several days, as the lifting frame rose slowly up its four legs. It was only when the hull was hanging freely from the lifting frame, clear of the seabed and the suction effect of the seabed and transferred underwater into the lifting cradle This required precise positioning to locate the legs into the stabbing guides' of the lifting cradle was designed to fit the hull using archaeological survey drawings, and was fitted with air bags to provide additional cushioning for the hull's delicate timber framework. The third and final stage was to lift the entire structure into the air, by which time the hull was also supported from below. Finally, on 11 October 1982, millions of people around the world held their breath as the timber skeleton of the water, ready to be returned home to Portsmouth. Questions 1-4Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1? In boxes 1-4, on your answer sheet, write: TRUE if the statement agrees with the information FALSE if the statement contradicts the information on this1. There is some doubt about what caused the Mary Rose to sink2. The Mary Rose was the only ship to sink in the battle of 19 July 15453. Most of one side of the Mary Rose lay undamaged under the sea.4. Alexander McKee Knew that the wreck would contain many valuable historical objects. Questions 5-8) and the list of dates below. Match each statement with the correct date, A-G. Write the correct letter, A-G, in boxes 5-8 on your answer sheet.5. A search for the Mary Rose was launched.6. One person's exploration of the Mary Rose site stopped7. It was agreed that the hull of the Mary Rose should be raised.8. The site from the passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 9-13 on your answer sheet.III. Dich + Giải thích từ mới Passage "Raising the Mary Rose" IELTS READINGHow a sixteenth-century warship was recovered from the seabedOn 19 July 1545, English and French fleets were engaged in a sea battle off the coast of southern England in the area of water called the Solent, between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight. Among the English vessels was a warship by the name of Mary Rose. Built in Portsmouth some 35 years earlier, she had had a long and successful fighting career, and was a favourite of King Henry VIII. Accounts of what happened to the ship vary: while witnesses agree that she was not hit by the French, some maintain that she was outdated, overladen and sailing too low in the water, others that she was mishandled by undisciplined crew. What is undisputed, however, is that the Mary Rose sank into the Solent that day, taking at least 500 men with her. After the battle, attempts were made to recover the ship, but these failed.Ý của đoạn này IELTS TUTOR hướng dẫn như sau:TRỤC VỚT CHIẾN HẠM MARY ROSEMột chiến hạm của thế kỷ XVI đã được trục vớt khỏi đáy biển như sau:TRỤC VỚT CHIẾN HẠM MARY ROSEMột chiến hạm của thế kỷ XVI đã được trục vớt khỏi đáy biển như sau:TRỤC VỚT CHIẾN HẠM MARY ROSEMột chiến hạm của thế kỷ XVI đã được trục vớt khỏi đáy biển như sau:TRỤC VỚT CHIẾN HẠM MARY ROSEMột chiến hạm của thế kỷ XVI đã được trục vớt khỏi đáy biển như sau:TRỤC VớT CHIẾN HẠM MARY ROSEMột chiến hạm của thế kỷ XVI đã được trục vớt khỏi đáy biển như sau:TRỤC VớT CHIẾN HẠM MARY ROSEMột chiến hạm của thế kỷ XVI đã được trục vớt khỏi đáy biển như sau:TRỤC VớT CHIẾN HẠM MARY ROSEMột chiến hạm của thế kỷ XVI đã được trục vớt khỏi đáy biển như sau:TRỤC VớT CHIẾN HẠM mặt thế nào. Vào ngày 15 tháng 7 năm 1545, hạm đội chiến của Anh và Pháp tham gia vào cuộc chiến ngoài khơi bở biển như sau:TRỤC VớT CHIẾN HẠM mặt trực vớt khỏi đáy biển như sau:TRỤC VớT CHIẾN HẠM mặt trực vớt khỏi đáy biển như sau:TRỤC VớT CHIẾN HẠM mặt trực vớt khỏi đáy biển như thế nào. Vào ngày 15 tháng 7 năm 1545, hạm đội chiến hạm của thế kỷ XVI đã được trục vớt khỏi đáy biển như sau:TRỤC VớT CHIẾN HẠM mặt trực vớt khỏi đáy biển như thến hạm của thế kỷ XVI đã được trục vớt khỏi đáy biển như thến hạm của thến hạm của thến kỷ trực vớt khỏi đáy biển như thến hạm của thến kỷ trực vớt khỏi đáy biển như thến hạm của thến kỷ trực vớt khỏi đáy biển như thến hạm của thến kỷ trực vớt khỏi đáy biển như thến hạm của thến kỷ trực vớt khỏi trực Wight. Chiến hạm Mary Rose là một trong những chiến hạm của đội quân Anh. Được đóng khoảng 35 năm trước đó, Mary Rose đã đạt được nhiều chiến hạm được vua Henry VII ưa thích. Nhiều giả thuyết về điều xảy ra với Mary Rose đã được đưa ra: trong khi các nhân chứng đều khẳng định rằng Mary Rose không bị đánh chìm bởi hải quân Pháp, một số giả thuyết khác thì cho rằng nó đã quá cũ kỹ, chở quá tải, đáy tàu chìm quá sâu dưới nước, hoặc là nó đã bị mất kiểm soát bởi những thủy thủ vô kỷ luật. Tuy vậy, điều không thể soát bởi những thủy thủ vô kỷ luật thuyết khác thì cho rằng nó đã quá cũ kỹ, chở quá tải, đáy tàu chìm quá sâu dưới nước, hoặc là nó đã bị mất kiểm soát bởi những thủy thủ vô kỷ luật. thủy thủ. Sau trận chiến, những nỗ lực tìm lại con tàu đều thất bại. The Mary Rose came to rest on the seabed, lying on her starboard (right) side at an angle of approximately 60 degrees. The hull (the body of the ship) acted as a trap for the sand and mud carried by Solent currents. As (left) side to be eroded by marine organisms and mechanical degradation. Because of the way the ship sank, nearly all of the starboard half survived intact. During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the entire site became covered with a layer of hard grey clay, which minimised further erosion. Y cua doan nay IELTS TUTOR huống dẫn như sau:Mary Rose chìm xuống đáy biển, nằm nghiêng về phía mạn phải tàu bị vùi lấp nhanh chóng, để mạn tàu trái lộ ra bị ăn mòn vật lý cũng như bị ăn mòn bởi các sinh vật biển. Do con tàu bị chìm theo cách nên hầu như toàn bộ mạn phái vân còn giữ được khoảng 50% nguyên vẹn. Trái qua 2 thế ký XVII và XVIII, toàn bộ khu vực này lại được một lớp đất sét xám cứng phú lên, giúp giám thiếu sự ăn mòn. Then, on 16 June 1836, some fishermen in the Solent found that their equip the Mary Rose. Diver John Deane happened to be exploring another sunken ship nearby, and the fishermen approached him, asking him to free their gear. Deane dived down, and found the equipment caught on a timber protruding slightly from the seabed. Exploring further, he uncovered several other timbers and a bronze gun. Deane continued diving on the site intermittently until 1840, recovering several more guns, two bows, various timbers, part of a pump and various other small finds. Y của đoạn này IELTS TUTOR hướng dẫn như sau: Sau đó, vào ngày 16 tháng 6 năm 1836, một số ngư dân ở Solent đã tìm thấy các dụng cụ đánh cá của mình bị mắc vào một vật thể ở dưới nước mà hóa ra sau này lại được xác định là tàu Mary Rose. Một người thợ lặn tên John Deane tình cờ đang khám phá một con thuyền bị chìm khác ở gần đó, và những ngư dân này tiến đến gần và nhờ ông gõ các dụng cụ đánh cá kia lên. Khi Deane lặn xuống dưới, ông thấy chúng bị mắc vào một thanh gỗ hơi nhô lên khỏi đáy biển. Tìm kiếm thêm, ông lại phát hiện dược vài thanh gỗ và 1 khẩu súng đồng nữa. Deane tiếp tục lặn tìm trong khu vực này đến tận năm 1840, ông đã tìm được thêm vài khẩu súng, 2 cung tên, rất nhiều những thứ linh tinh khác. The Mary Rose then faded into obscurity for another hundred years. But in 1965, military historian and amateur diver Alexander McKee, in conjunction with the British Sub-Aqua Club, initiated a project called 'Solent Ships'. While on paper this was a plan to examine a number of known wrecks in the Solent, what McKee really hoped for was to find the Mary Rose. Ordinary search techniques proved unsatisfactory, so McKee entered into collaboration with Harold E. Edgerton, professor of electrical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In 1967, Edgerton's side-scan sonar systems revealed a large, unusually shaped object, which McKee believed was the Mary Rose. Y cua doan nay IELTS TUTOR hudong trong khoding trong t một trăm năm nữa. Tuy nhiên, đến năm 1965, Alexander McKee, một sử gia quân sự đồng thời cũng là một thợ lặn nghiệp dư, đã hợp tác với câu lạc bộ lặn biển Sub-Aqua của Anh để khởi xướng dự án "Solent Ships". Mặc dù trên giấy tờ thì dự án này nhằm mục đích khảo sát những xác tàu đắm đã biết ở vùng biển Solent, nhưng điều mà McKee thật sự mong muốn là có thể tìm thấy Mary Rose. Các kỹ thuật dò tìm thông thường đều không được khả quan cho lắm nên McKee đã quyết định hợp tác với Harold Edgerton, giáo sư Edgerton phát hiện ra 1 vật thế lớn có hình dạng bất thường, Mc Kee tin rang dó chính là chiến hạm Mary Rose. Further excavations revealed stray pieces of timber and an iron gun. But the climax to the operation came when, on 5 May 1971, part of the ship's frame was uncovered. McKee and his team now knew for certain that they had found the wreck, but were as yet unaware that it also housed a treasure trove of beautifully preserved artefacts. Interest in the project grew, and in 1979, The Mary Rose Trust was formed, with Prince Charles as its President and Dr Margaret Rule its Archaeological Director. The decision whether or not to salvage the wreck was not an easy one, although an excavation in 1978 had shown that it might be possible to raise the hull. While the original aim was to raise the hull if at all feasible, the operation was not given the go-ahead until January 1982, when all the necessary information was available. Y của đoạn này IELTS TUTOR hướng tấm gỗ rời và 1 khẩu súng bằng sắt đã được tìm thấy ở những cuộc thăm dò tiếp theo. Tuy vậy, mấu chốt của việc tìm kiếm này là vào ngày 5 tháng 5 năm 1971 khi mà một phần khung tàu đã được tìm thấy. McKee và cả nhóm lúc bấy giờ đã chắc chắn rằng họ đã tìm được con tàu, chỉ có điều họ vẫn chưa biết rằng con tàu này cũng nắm giữ cả một kho báu các tạo vật tuyệt đẹp được bảo quản cẩn thận. Những quan tâm về dự án bắt đầu lớn dần, đến năm 1979, Quỹ Mary Rose Trust được thành lập bởi Chủ tịch - Hoàng tử Charles và Giám đốc Khảo cổ học - Tiến sĩ Margaret Rule. Việc quyết định có trục vớt xác tàu lên hay không đối với họ là cả một vấn đề cho dù một cuộc thăm dò vào năm 1978 đã cho thấy có thể kéo thân tàu lên đức. Mặc dù mục đích ban đầu của họ là trục vớt thân tàu lên nếu khả quan nhưng mãi đến tận tháng giêng năm 1982, khi tất cả các thông tin cần thiết được thu thập đầy đủ, họ mới bắt đầu tiến hành việc trục vớt. An important decision being taken: namely to carry out the lifting operation in three very distinct stages. The hull was attached to a lifting frame via a network of bolts and lifting wires. The problem of the hull being sucked back downwards into the mud was overcome by using 12 hydraulic jacks. These raised it a few centimetres over a period of several days, as the lifting frame rose slowly up its four legs. It was only when the hull was hanging freely from the lifting frame, clear of the seabed and the suction effect of the surrounding mud, that the salvage operation progressed to the second stage. In this stage, the lifting frame was fixed to a crane, and the hull was lifted completely clear of the seabed and transferred underwater into the lifting cradle. This required precise positioning to locate the legs into the stabbing guides' of the lifting cradle. The lifting cradle was designed to fit the hull using archaeological survey drawings, and was fitted with air bags to provide additional cushioning for the hull's delicate timber framework. The third and final stage was to lift the entire structure into the air, by which time the hull was also supported from below. Finally, on 11 October 1982, millions of people around the world held their breath as the timber skeleton of the Mary Rose was lifted clear of the water, ready to be returned home to Portsmouth. Y cua doan nay IELTS TUTOR huong dan như sau: Trong no lực trục vớt Mary Rose thì việc thân tàu hở sườn có ảnh hưởng rất lớn. Điều này đã khiến cho họ quyết định trục vớt tàu theo 3 giai đoạn riêng biệt. Thân tàu được gắn vào khung đỡ thông qua mạng lưới dây cáp đỡ và bu lông. Họ đã sử dụng 12 cái kích thủy lực để đảm bảo thân tàu không bị kéo ngược trở lại lớp bùn. Sau vài ngày, những cái kích này nâng thân tàu lên được vài centimetes và 4 chân của khung đõ cũng được nâng lên từ từ. Chỉ đến khi thân tàu được neo tự do vào khung đõ, tách ra khỏi đáy biển và không còn chịu lực hút từ lớp bùn xung quanh thì giai đoạn này, họ cố định khung đõ tàu vào 1 cái móc cần cẩu và kéo thân tàu lên khỏi đáy biển rồi đưa nó vào giàn nâng dưới nước. Việc này đòi hỏi phải đặt các chân của khung đỡ vào chính xác vị trí của các lỗ giá trên giàn nâng. Giàn nâng được thiết kế vừa khớp với thân tàu theo các bản vẽ thăm dò, khảo sát trước đó, nó còn được trang bị các túi khí để đệm đỡ thêm cho khung gỗ mỏng manh của thân tàu. Cuối cùng đến giai đoạn thứ 3, khi mà thân tàu đã được bảo vệ bởi cấu trúc phía dưới, toàn bộ hệ thống được nâng lên trên không trung. Sau cùng thì vào ngày 11 tháng 10 năm 1982, hàng triệu người dân trên thế giới đã thở phảo khi phần khung của chiến hạm Mary Rose được kéo lên khỏi mặt nước và sẵn sàng để đưa trở về quê nhà Portsmouth. Questions 1-4Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1? In boxes 1-4, on your answer sheet, write: TRUE if the statement agrees with the information FALSE if the statement contradicts the information on this 1. There is no information on this 1. There is some doubt about what caused the Mary Rose to sink 2. The Mary Rose was the only ship to sink in the battle of 19 July 15453. Most of one side of the Mary Rose lay undamaged under the sea.4. Alexander McKee Knew that the wreck would contain many valuable historical objects. Questions 5-8) and the list of dates below. Match each statement with the correct date, A-G. Write the correct letter, A-G, in boxes 5-8 on your answer sheet.5. A search for the Mary Rose was launched.6. One person's exploration of the Mary Rose site stopped7. It was agreed that the hull of the Mary Rose was found by chance. List of Dates A. 1836B. 1840C. 1967E. 1971F. 1979G. 1982Questions 9-13Label the diagram below. Choose NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 9-13 on your answer sheet. C6. B7. G8. AQuestions 1-4: Questions 5-8:5. C6. B7. G8. AQuestions 5-8:5. C6. B7. G8. AQuestions 9-13: 9. lifting frame10. hydraulic jacks11. lifting cradle12. air bags13. seabed Home » Reading » Academic Reading » Raising the Mary Rose: Reading Answers & PDF IELTS Academic Test - Passage 04: Raising the Mary Rose reading with answers explanation, location and pdf summary. This reading practice test PDF's. How a sixteenth-century warship was recovered from the seabed On 19 July 1545, English and French fleets were engaged in a sea battle off the coast of southern England in the area of water called the Solent, between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight. Among the English vessels was a warship by the name of Mary Rose. Built in Portsmouth some 35 years earlier, she had had a long and successful fighting career, and was a favourite of King Henry VIII. Accounts of what happened to the ship vary: while witnesses agree that she was not hit by the French, some maintain that she was outdated, overladen and sailing too low in the water, others that she was mishandled by undisciplined crew. What is undisputed, however, is that the Mary Rose sank into the Solen that day, taking at least 500 men with her. After the battle, attempts were made to recover the ship, but these failed. The Mary Rose came to rest on the seabed, lying on her starboard (right) side at an angle of approximately 60 degrees. The hull (the body of the ship) acted as a trap for the sand and mud carried by Solent currents. As a result, the starboard side filled rapidly, leaving the exposed port (left) side to be eroded by marine organisms and mechanical degradation. Because of the way the ship sank, nearly all of the starboard half survived intact. During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the entire site became covered with a layer of hard grey clay, which minimised further erosion. Then, on 16 June 1836, some fishermen in the Solent found that their equipment was caught on an underwater obstruction, which turned out to be exploring another sunken ship nearby, and the fishermen approached him, asking him to free their gear. Deane dived down, and found the equipment caught on a timber protruding slightly from the seabed. Exploring further, he uncovered several other timbers and a bronze gun. Deane continued diving on the site intermittently until 1840, recovering several more guns, two bows, various timbers and a bronze guns. another hundred years. But in 1965, military historian and amateur diver Alexander McKee, in conjunction with the British Sub-Aqua Club, initiated a project called 'Solent Ships'. While on paper this was a plan to examine a number of known wrecks in the Solent, what McKee really hoped for was to find the Mary Rose. Ordinary search techniques proved unsatisfactory, so McKee entered into collaboration with Harold E. Edgerton, professor of electrical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In 1967, Edgerton's side-scan sonar systems revealed a large, unusually shaped object, which McKee believed was the Mary Rose. Further excavations revealed stray pieces of timber and an iron gun. But the climax to the operation came when, on 5 May 1971, part of the ship's frame was uncovered. McKee and his team now knew for certain that they had found the wreck, but were as yet unaware that it also housed a treasure trove of beautifully preserved artefacts. Interest in the project grew, and in 1979, The Mary Rose Trust was formed, with Prince Charles as its President and Dr Margaret Rule its Archaeological Director. The decision whether or not to salvage the wreck was not an easy one, although an excavation in 1978 had shown that it might be possible to raise the hull. While the original aim was to raise the hull if at all feasible, the operation was not given the go ahead until January 1982, when all the necessary information was available. An important factor in trying to salvage the Mary Rose was that the remaining hull was an open shell. This led to an important decision being taken: namely to carry out the lifting operation in three very distinct stages. The hull was attached to a lifting frame via a network of bolts and lifting wires. The problem of the hull being sucked back downwards into the mud was overcome by using 12 hydraulic jacks. These raised it a few centimetres over a period of several days, as the lifting frame rose slowly up its four legs. It was only when the hull being sucked back downwards into the suction effect of the surrounding mud, that the salvage operation progressed to the second stage. In this stage, the lifting frame was fixed to a hook attached to a crane, and the hull was lifted completely clear of the seabed and transferred underwater into the lifting frame was fixed to a hook attached to a crane, and the hull was lifted completely clear of the seabed and transferred underwater into the lifting frame was fixed to a hook attached to a crane, and the hull was lifted completely clear of the seabed and transferred underwater into the lifting frame was fixed to a hook attached to a crane, and the hull was lifted completely clear of the seabed and transferred underwater into the lifting frame was fixed to a hook attached to a crane, and the hull was lifted completely clear of the seabed and transferred underwater into the lifting frame was fixed to a hook attached to a crane, and the hull was lifted completely clear of the seabed and transferred underwater into the lifting frame was fixed to a hook attached to a crane, and the hull was lifted completely clear of the seabed and transferred underwater into the seabed and transferred underwater into the seabed attached to a crane, and the hull was lifted completely clear of the seabed attached to a crane, and the hull was lifted completely clear of the seabed attached to a crane, and the hull was lifted completely clear of the seabed attached to a crane, and the hull was lifted completely clear of the seabed attached to a crane, and the hull was lifted completely clear of the seabed attached to a crane, and the hull was lifted completely clear of the seabed attached to a crane, and the hull was lifted completely clear of the seabed attached to a crane, and the hull was lifted completely clear of the seabed attached to a crane, and the hull was lifted completely clear of the hull was lifted completely c lifting cradle. The lifting cradle was designed to fit the hull using archaeological survey drawings, and was fitted with air bags to provide additional cushioning for the hull's delicate timber framework. The third and final stage was to lift the entire structure into the air, by which time the hull was also supported from below. Finally, on 11 October 1982, millions of people around the world held their breath as the timber skeleton of the Mary Rose was lifted clear of the water, ready to be returned home to Portsmouth. Do the following statement agrees with the information FALSE if the statement contradicts the informationNOT GIVEN if there is no information on this 1. There is some doubt about what caused the Mary Rose to sink2. The Mary Rose to sink in the battle of 19 July 15453. Most of one side of the Mary Rose to sink 2. The Mary Rose was the only ship to sink in the battle of 19 July 15454. Look at the following statement (Questions 5-8) and the list of dates below. Match each statement with the correct date, A-G5. A search for the Mary Rose site stopped7. It was agreed that the hull of the Mary Rose should be raised.8. The site of the Mary Rose was found by chance. List of Dates A 1836B 1840C 1965D 1967E 1971F 1979G 1982 Label the diagram below. Choose NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 9-13 on your answer sheet. ALSO TRY: 1) IELTS 11 READING PASSAGE – REDUCING THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ≠ 2) IELTS 11 READING PASSAGE - THE FALKIRK WHEEL ≠ 3) IELTS 11 READING PASSAGE - CROP-GROWING SKYSCRAPERS ≠ Check out Raising the Mary Rose reading answers below with explanations and locations given in the text. 1. TRUE2. NOT GIVEN3. TRUE4. FALSE5. C6. B7. G8. A9. (lifting) frame10. hydraulic jacks11. stabbing guides12. (lifting) cradle13. air bags Have any doubts??? Discuss in the comments ... If you want the pdf summary of Raising the Mary Rose Reading Answers, is a reading passage that consists of 13 questions. With diligent practice, the Reading Module can be the top-scoring category for IELTS aspirants. To score well, you must understand how to approach and answer the different question types in the Reading Module. By solving and reviewing Sample Reading Questions from past IELTS papers, you can ensure that your Reading skills are up to the mark. Take the practice tests from IELTS make the practice tests from IELTS reading practice tests 19 July 1545, English and French fleets were engaged in a sea battle off the coast of southern England in the area of water called the Solent, between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight. Among the English vessels was a warship by the name of Mary Rose. Built in Portsmouth some 35 years earlier, she had had a long and successful fighting career, and was a favourite of King Henry VIII. Accounts of what happened to the ship vary: while witnesses agree that she was not hit by the French, some maintain that she was mishandled by undisciplined crew. What is undisputed, however, is that the Mary Rose sank into the Solent that day, taking at least 500 men with her. After the battle, attempts were made to recover the ship, but these failed. B The Mary Rose came to rest on the seabed, lying on her starboard (right) side at an angle of approximately 60 degrees. The hull (the body of the ship) acted as a trap for the sand and mud carried by Solent currents. As a result, the starboard side filled rapidly, leaving the exposed port (left) side to be eroded by marine organisms and mechanical degradation. Because of the way the ship sank, nearly all of the starboard half survived intact. During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the entire site became covered with a layer of hard grey clay, which minimised further erosion. C Then, on 16 June 1836, some fishermen in the Solent found that their equipment was caught on an underwater obstruction, which turned out to be exploring another sunken ship nearby, and the fishermen approached him, asking him to free their gear. Deane dived down, and found the equipment caught on a timber protruding slightly from the seabed. Exploring further, he uncovered several other timbers and a bronze gun. Deane continued diving on the site intermittently until 1840, recovering several more guns, two bows, various timbers, part of a pump and various other small finds. D The Mary Rose then faded into obscurity for another hundred years. But in 1965, military historian and amateur diver Alexander McKee, in conjunction with the British Sub-Aqua Club, initiated a project called 'Solent Ships'. While on paper this was a plan to examine a number of known wrecks in the Solent, what McKee really hoped for was to find the Mary Rose. Ordinary search techniques proved unsatisfactory, so McKee entered into collaboration with Harold E. Edgerton, professor of electrical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In 1967, Edgerton's side-scan sonar systems revealed a large, unusually shaped object, which McKee believed was the Mary Rose. E Further excavations revealed stray pieces of timber and an iron gun. But the climax to the operation came when, on 5 May 1971, part of the ship's frame was uncovered. McKee and his team now knew for certain that they had found the wreck, but were as yet unaware that it also housed a treasure trove of beautifully preserved artifacts. Interest in the project grew, and in 1979, The Mary Rose Trust was formed, with Prince Charles as its President and Dr Margaret Rule its Archaeological Director. The decision whether or not to salvage the wreck was not an easy one, although an excavation in 1978 had shown that it might be possible to raise the hull. While the original aim was to raise the hull if at all feasible, the operation was not given the go ahead until January 1982, when all the necessary information was available. F An important factor in trying to salvage the Mary Rose was that the remaining hull was an open shell. This led to an important decision being taken: namely to carry out the lifting operation in three very distinct stages. The hull was attached to a lifting frame via a network of bolts and lifting wires. The problem of the hull being sucked back downwards into the mud was overcome by using 12 hydraulic jacks. These raised it a few centimetres over a period of several days, as the lifting frame rose slowly up its four legs. It was only when the hull being sucked back downwards into the suction effect of the surrounding mud, that the salvage operation progressed to the second stage. In this stage, the lifting frame was fixed to a hook attached to a crane, and the hull was lifted completely clear of the seabed and transferred underwater into the lifting frame was fixed to a hook attached to a crane, and the hull was lifted completely clear of the seabed and transferred underwater into the lifting frame was fixed to a hook attached to a crane, and the hull was lifted completely clear of the seabed and transferred underwater into the lifting frame was fixed to a hook attached to a crane, and the hull was lifted completely clear of the seabed and transferred underwater into the lifting frame was fixed to a hook attached to a crane, and the hull was lifted completely clear of the seabed and transferred underwater into the lifting frame was fixed to a hook attached to a crane, and the hull was lifted completely clear of the seabed and transferred underwater into the lifting frame was fixed to a hook attached to a crane, and the hull was lifted completely clear of the seabed and transferred underwater into the lifting frame was fixed to a hook attached to a crane, and the hull was lifted completely clear of the seabed and transferred underwater into the lifting frame was fixed to a crane, and the hull was lifted completely clear of the seabed and transferred underwater into the lifting frame was fixed to a crane, and the hull was lifted completely clear of the seabed and transferred underwater into the lifting frame was fixed to a crane, and the hull was lifted completely clear of the seabed and transferred underwater into the lifting frame was fixed to a crane, and the hull was lifted completely clear of the seabed and transferred underwater into the lifting frame was fixed to a crane, and the hull was lifted completely clear of the seabed and transferred underwater into the lifting frame was fixed to a crane, and the hull was lifted completely clear of the seabed and transferred underwater into the lifting lifting cradle. The lifting cradle was designed to fit the hull using archaeological survey drawings, and was fitted with air bags to provide additional cushioning for the hull's delicate timber framework. The third and final stage was to lift the entire structure into the air, by which time the hull was also supported from below. Finally, on 11 October 1982, millions of people around the world held their breath as the timber skeleton of the Mary Rose was lifted clear of the water, ready to be returned home to Portsmouth. Questions 1-4 Do the following statements agrees with the information FALSE if the statement contradicts the information on this 1 There is no information on this 1 There is some doubt about what caused the Mary Rose to sink. 2 The Mary Rose to sink in the battle of 19 July 1545. 3 Most of one side of the Mary Rose to sink in the battle of 19 July 1545. wreck would contain many valuable historical objects. Questions 5-8 Look at the following statements (Questions 5-8) and the list of dates below. Match each statement with the correct letter, A-G, in boxes 5-8 on your answer sheet. List of Dates A 1836 E 1971 B 1840 F 1979 C 1965 G 1982 D 1967 5 A search for the Mary Rose was launched. 6 One person's exploration of the Mary Rose site stopped. 7 It was agreed that the hull of the Mary Rose should be raised. 8 The site of the Mary Rose was found by chance. Questions 9-13 Label the diagram below. Choose NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 9-13 on your answer sheet. Raising the hull of the Mary Rose: Stages one and two Reading Answers 1 Answer: True Question type: True/False/Not Given Answer location: In the specified line, it is stated that "Accounts of what happened to the ship vary: while witnesses agree that she was not hit by the French, some maintain that she was outdated, overladen and sailing too low in the water, others that she was mishandled by undisciplined crew.". This sentence points out that there are some doubts about it. As the statement agrees with the information, the answer is True. 2 Answer: Not Given Question type: True/False/Not Given Answer location: N.A. Answer explanation: As there is no information regarding The Mary Rose being the only ship to sink in the battle of 19 July 1545, the answer is Not Given. 3 Answer: True Question type: True/False/Not Given Answer location: N.A. Answer explanation: In the line of Paragraph B, line 4 Answer: True Question type: True/False/Not Given Answer location: N.A. Answer explanation: In the line of Paragraph B, line 4 Answer explanation: In the line of Para it is said that "Because of the way the ship sank, nearly all of the starboard half survived intact." This proves the fact that most of one side (nearly all of the starboard half) of the starboard half survived intact." Given Answer location: Paragraph E, line 3 Answer explanation: In the mentioned line, it is stated "McKee and his team now knew for certain that they had found the wreck, but were as yet unaware that it also housed a treasure trove of beautifully preserved artifacts.". It can be concluded that Alexander McKee and his team were not aware that the wreck would contain many valuable historical objects (treasure trove of beautifully preserved artifacts). As the statement contradicts the information: In Paragraph D, line 2 - line 3 Answer explanation: In Paragraph D, it is said that "But in 1965, military historian and amateur diver Alexander McKee, in conjunction with the British Sub-Aqua Club, initiated a project called 'Solent Ships'. While on paper this was a plan to examine a number of known wrecks in the Solent, what McKee really hoped for was to find the Mary Rose.". This points out that in 1965, under a project called 'Solent Ships', a search for the Mary Rose.". Rose was launched. Hence, the answer is C (1965). 6 Answer: B Question type: Matching Features Answer location: Paragraph C, it is said that "Deane continued diving on the site intermittently until 1840, recovering several more guns, two bows, various timbers, part of a pump and various other small finds.". This points out that Diver John Deane initially thought that the Mary Rose was an underwater obstruction and explored it intermittently until 1840 and recovered several more guns, two bows, various timbers, part of a pump and various other small finds. But later, it was halted for another hundred years. Hence, the answer is B (1840). 7 Answer: G Question type: Matching Features Answer location: Paragraph E, line 6 Answer explanation: The specified line states that "While the original aim was to raise the hull if at all feasible, the operation was not given the go-ahead until January 1982, when all the necessary information was available.". From this reference, it can be said that in January, 1982, it was agreed that the hull of the Mary Rose should be raised as all the necessary information was available. Hence, the answer is G (1982). 8 Answer: A Question type: Matching Features Answer location: Paragraph C, line 1 Answer explanation: The indicated line of Paragraph C mentions that "Then, on 16 June 1836, some fishermen in the Solent found that their equipment was caught on an underwater obstruction, which turned out to be the Mary Rose.". This statement indicates that in 1836, some fishermen found the site of the Mary Rose by chance. Hence, the answer is A (1836). 9 Answer: (lifting) frame Question type: Diagram Completion Answer location: Paragraph F, line 3 Answer explanation: The given line of Paragraph F says that "The hull was attached to a lifting frame via a network of bolts and lifting wires.". From the diagram and the reference sentence, it is clear that the lifting frame was attached to the hull by lifting wires.". type: Diagram Completion Answer location: Paragraph F, line 4 Answer explanation: The given line of Paragraph F says that "The problem of the hull being sucked in the mud was overcome by using 12 hydraulic jacks.". It is clear that the hydraulic jacks were attached to the hull to solve the problem of it being sucked in the mud Hence, the answer is 'hydraulic jacks', 11 Answer: stabbing guides Ouestion type: Diagram Completion Answer located into the 'stabbing guides' of the lifting cradle,". In light of the fact that the legs are located into the 'stabbing guides' of the lifting cradle, the answer is 'stabbing guides'. 12 Answer: (lifting) cradle Question type: Diagram Completion Answer explanation: In Paragraph F, line 8 Answer explana lowered and fitted into the lifting cradle. Hence, the answer is '(lifting) cradle'. Question type: Diagram Completion Answer location: The given line in Paragraph F says that "The lifting cradle was designed to fit the hull using archaeological survey drawings, and was fitted with air bags to provide additional cushioning for the hull's delicate timber framework." Considering the fact that the air bags provide extra protection to the hulls, the answer is 'air bags'. General Instructions to Follow During the IELTS Reading Test The following instructions will help you save time and improve your scores in the Raising The Mary Rose reading answers. Pay attention to the instructions given before the questions. Read it carefully and understand what's being asked of you. The reading parts first. Keep an eye on the clock. Every IELTS Exam centre has a clock on the wall. Watch it to stay ahead of your time limit. Use skimming and scanning techniques and scanning te Person. B. Among the English boats was a battleship named Mary Rose. Assembled in Portsmouth some 35 years earlier, she had a vast and victorious violence profession and was beloved of King Henry VIII. Descriptions of what occurred to the craft differ: time bystanders agree that the French did not strike her; some assert that she was oldfashioned, overstuffed, and yacht too low in the water; others say that a disruptive team mismanaged her.C. What is undoubted is that Mary Rose would be engulfed into the Solent that day, taking at least 500 men with her. After the fight, attempts were made to recuperate the boat, but these failed. D. The Mary Rose came to relax on the ocean floor, lying on her rightward at a gradient of roughly 60 degrees. The hull acted as a trap for the sand and mud conveyed by solvent flow. As an outcome, the rightward filled quickly, escaping the reveal port to be corroded by marine organisms and mechanical degradation. Because of how the ship sank, most of the rightward half survived intact. E. During the 17th and 18th centuries, the plot became protected with a coating of firm greyish clay, reducing more distant corrodes. Then, on 16 June 1836, some anglers in the Solent found that their apparatus was seized on a submarine hinder, which turned out to be the Mary Rose. Diver John Deane was travelling over one more hollowed ship nearby, and the angler accessed him, asking him to free their equipment. The administrator plunged and found the apparatus seized on wood sticking out from the foreshore. Travelling farther, he lay bare some other woods and a burnished gun. Administrators continue plunging on the plot occasionally until 1840, recuperating some more guns, two bows, numerous woods, part of a pump and numerous other tiny finds. F. The Mary Rose then faded obscurely for one more centenary. But in 1965, military historian and non-professional diver Alexander Mckee, in concurrence with the British Sub-Aqua Club, began a plan called 'Solent Ships'. While on paper, this was a scheme to inspect several familiar destructions in the Solent, what Mckee aspired for was to discover the Mary Rose. The usual hunt approach demonstrated disappointment, so Mckee infiltrated into an alliance with Harold E. Edgerton, an electrical engineering instructor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. G. In 1967, Edgerton's side-scan sonar systems divulged a large, oddly formed object, which Mckee trusted was the Mary Rose. Further exhumation divulged a celestial part of the timber and an iron gun. But the peak of the working came when, on 5 May 1971, a bit of the yacht's frame lay bare. McKee and his team now knew that they had found the wreck but were unaware that it also housed a treasure trove of beautifully preserved artefacts. H. Attentiveness in the project improved, and in 1979, the Mary Rose Trust was devised, with Prince Charles as its Antiguarianism Director. The resolution, even if or not to rescue the destruction, was a challenging one, while an exhumation in 1978 had shown that it might be feasible to raise the hull. While the indigenous aim was to raise the hull if practicable, the working was permitted in January 1982, when all the obligatory details were available. I. A major factor in the attempt to rescue the Mary Rose was that the endure hull was an open carapace. This led to a significant decision to begin, specifically to carry out the raise, working in three apparent stages. The hull was attached to a lifting frame along a web of gobble and raising cords. The problem of the hull being sucked back downwards into the mud was overcome by using 12 hydraulic jacks. These raised it a few centimetres over several days as the lifting frame rose slowly up its four legs. It was only when the hull was hanging freely from the lifting frame, clear of the seabed and the suction effect of the surrounding mud, that the salvage operation progressed to the seabed and transferred underwater into the lifting cradle. This required precise positioning to locate the legs into the stabbing guides of the lifting cradle was designed to fit the hull's delicate timber framework. The third and final stage was to lift the entire structure into the air, by which time the hull was also supported from below. Finally, on 11 October 1982, millions worldwide held their breath as the timber skeleton of the Mary Rose was lifted clear of the water, ready to be returned home to Portsmouth.