MATHCING PARAGRAPH INFORMATION

1. The first expedition to reach the [geographic South Pole](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geographic_South_Pole) was led by the Norwegian explorer [Roald Amundsen](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roald_Amundsen" \o "Roald Amundsen). He and four others arrived at the pole on 14 December 1911,[[n 1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amundsen%27s_South_Pole_expedition#cite_note-polar_date-3) five weeks ahead of a British party led by [Robert Falcon Scott](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Falcon_Scott) as part of the [Terra Nova Expedition](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Terra_Nova_Expedition). Amundsen and his team returned safely to their base, and later learned that Scott and his four companions had died on their return journey.
2. Amundsen's initial plans had focused on the Arctic and the conquest of the [North Pole](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_Pole) by means of an extended drift in an icebound ship. He obtained the use of [Fridtjof Nansen](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fridtjof_Nansen" \o "Fridtjof Nansen)'s polar exploration ship *[Fram](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fram" \o "Fram)*, and undertook extensive fundraising. Preparations for this expedition were disrupted when, in 1909, the rival American explorers [Frederick Cook](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frederick_Cook) and [Robert E. Peary](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_E._Peary) each claimed to have reached the North Pole. Amundsen then changed his plan and began to prepare for a conquest of the South Pole; uncertain of the extent to which the public and his backers would support him, he kept this revised objective secret. When he set out in June 1910, he led even his crew to believe they were embarking on an Arctic drift.
3. The expedition's success was widely applauded. The story of Scott's heroic failure overshadowed its achievement in the United Kingdom, unable to accept that a Norwegian had been the first person to set foot in the South Pole, but not in the rest of the world. Amundsen's decision to keep his true plans secret until the last moment was criticised by some. Recent polar historians have more fully recognised the skill and courage of Amundsen's party; the [permanent scientific base at the pole](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amundsen%E2%80%93Scott_South_Pole_Station) bears his name, together with that of Scott.

Quest – 1-5

In which paragraph (A-C) is the following information found……

1. The success of Roald Amundsen was celebrated worldwide, except in one country.
2. Amundsen only heard about the death of Scott after he had reached the South Pole.
3. The base at the South pole bears both Amundsen’s name and Scott’s
4. Amundsen had originally planned an exhibition to the North Pole.
5. When Amundsen decided to aim for South Pole he did not reveal his intentions.
6. The British did not celebrate Amundsen’s success as did other countries due to the death of Scott.

Ans:

1. C
2. A
3. C
4. B
5. B
6. C