BEFORE LISTENING

VOCABULARY PREVIEW

CD 1, TR 1

A **Listen to the following sentences that contain information from the lecture. As you listen, write the word from the box that completes the sentence.**

campaign	controlled	deserted	emperor
excelled	fame	figures	victories

1. One of the most important historical _____ in European history was Napoleon Bonaparte.
2. Napoleon _____ in mathematics and military science.
3. In 1785, Napoleon began the military career that brought him _____, power, riches, and, finally, defeat.
4. Napoleon won many _____ on the battlefield.
5. Napoleon became the first _____ of France.
6. At one time, Napoleon _____ most of Europe.
7. In his military _____ against Russia, Napoleon lost most of his army.
8. The great French conqueror died alone, _____ by his family and friends.



B **Match the words to their definitions.**

____ 1. desert	a. a planned series of actions against an enemy
____ 2. fame	b. to leave all alone
____ 3. control	c. the recognition of many people for something you did
____ 4. victory	d. a person, usually someone important in a particular way
____ 5. emperor	e. success in winning a competition or war
____ 6. campaign	f. to have power or authority over something
____ 7. figure	g. to do extremely well
____ 8. excel	h. the ruler of a group of countries

PREDICTIONS

Think about the questions in the Topic Preview on page 2 and the sentences you heard in the Vocabulary Preview. Write three questions that you think will be answered in the lecture. Share your questions with your classmates.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

NOTETAKING PREPARATION

Notetaking Basics: Abbreviations and Symbols

When you listen to a lecture and take notes, you have to write down a lot of information very quickly. Don't try to write every word. Use symbols and abbreviations as much as possible.

- Abbreviate names, places, and titles by using the first letter or the first several letters. You can use a period, but when taking notes, this isn't always necessary.

R (Rita)	S. (Steve)	US (United States)
S.A. (South America)	Prof (Professor)	Gen (General)
Pres (President)	dir. (director)	

- Abbreviate important words in a lecture by shortening them.

exc (excelled)	milit sch (military school)
fath (father)	bril (brilliant)

- Use symbols to indicate relationships between things.

& (and)	= (equals, is, has)
≠ (not, not the same as)	@ (at)

CD 1, TR 2

A **Listen to information from the lecture. Match the notes below to the information you hear. Write the number of the sentence in the blank.**

____ N. = exc math & milit sc

____ @ 16 Fr. arm

____ N. ≠ gd stud

____ att Rus. & defeated

____ N. died 1821 @ 51

Discourse Cues for Chronology In a lecture with historical information, listen for dates. In English, when a year is given, the speaker will first give the number for the century, for example, *eighteen*; and then the number within the century, for example, *twenty-three*. So 1823 is said, *eighteen twenty-three*. When the year is in the first decade of the century, however, the speaker will say, *O five*, *O six*, *O seven*, and so on. So 1902 is said, *nineteen O two*.

CD 1, TR 2

B **Listen to four dates. As you listen, write the dates as numbers in the spaces below.**

1. _____ 3. _____

2. _____ 4. _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

FIRST LISTENING

CD 1, TR 3

Listen to the lecture about Napoleon. As you listen, put the following parts of the lecture in the order that you hear them. Number them 1 to 5.

____ Napoleon is all alone.

____ Napoleon controls most of Europe.

____ Napoleon lives on Corsica.

____ Napoleon becomes Emperor of France.

____ Napoleon attacks Russia.

SECOND LISTENING

CD 1, TR 4

Listen to information from the lecture. The speaker will talk slowly and carefully. You don't have to do anything as you listen. Just relax and listen.

THIRD LISTENING

Listen to the lecture in two parts. Follow the directions for each part. When you have finished, review your notes. Later, you will use them to summarize the lecture with a partner.

CD 1, TR 5

Part 1

You will hear the first part of the lecture again. Listen and complete the notes by adding the abbreviations and symbols from the box.

N.	gen.	yrs	@	Fr.

N.'s early life
- born 1769
- 10 _____ old – to milit sch
- poor stud mst subj – exc. _____ math and milit sci

when _____ 16 yrs old joins _____ army
_____ @ 24

CD 1, TR 5

Part 2

As you listen to the second part of the lecture, take your own notes on a separate piece of paper.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

ACCURACY CHECK

CD 1, TR 6

You will hear questions and statements about the lecture. For 1–4, listen to the question and write the letter of the best answer. For 5–8, listen to the statement and write *T* for *true* or *F* for *false*.

____ 1. a. in 1821
b. in France
c. in 1769
d. in Corsica

____ 2. a. outstanding
b. excellent
c. good
d. poor

____ 3. a. power
b. wealth
c. defeat
d. all of the above

____ 4. a. when he was 51 years old
b. in 1804
c. after he attacked Russia
d. just before he defeated England

5. ____ 6. ____ 7. ____ 8. ____

ORAL SUMMARY

Use your notes to create an oral summary of the lecture with your partner. As you work together, add details to your notes that your partner included but you had missed.

DISCUSSION

Discuss the following statements with a classmate or in a small group.

1. Napoleon was a great man.
2. It would be impossible today for a person to have a career like Napoleon's.
3. Ten-year-old children are too young to be sent to a military school.
4. Every young man and woman should be required to do at least two years of military service for his or her country.



LIVEWORKSHEETS

EXPANSION

TASK 1 Famous Historical Figures

CD 1, TR 7

A **Listen to six short biographies of famous figures in history. As you listen, fill in the missing information in the sentences below. The first one is done for you.**

1. I lived in Central _____Asia_____. I ruled a large empire. I am Genghis Kahn, born in _____1167_____.
2. I am _____ the Great. I became ruler of my people in _____ BCE.
3. In _____ I traveled to China. I am from _____. My name is Marco Polo.
4. I am Suleiman the Magnificent. I ruled the _____ Empire from the year _____.
5. I am from _____. I was a great queen who died at age 39 in _____ BCE.
6. My name brings fear to many. I was born around the year _____. In _____ I conquered Gaul. I am _____ the Hun.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

TASK 2 The History of the Bicycle

CD 1, TR 8

A **Listen to a short history of the bicycle. As you listen and read, write the missing information in the blank spaces. The first one is done for you.**

History of the Bicycle

The earliest "bicycle" appeared in France in the 1790s (1). It was a little wooden horse with a front wheel that could not be turned right or left. This little horse did not have any pedals, and the only way it could be moved was by the rider pushing against the ground with his or her feet.

In _____ (2), the German baron Karl von Drais made a front wheel that could turn. Now the rider could direct the wooden horse right or left. The rider still needed to push it with his or her feet on the ground.

The next development occurred in _____ (3), when a Scottish blacksmith, Kirkpatrick MacMillan, designed the first bicyclelike machine with pedals. MacMillan rode his machine the 70 miles from his home to Glasgow, Scotland, in only _____ (4).

In _____ (5) Pierre Lallement applied for and received a U.S. patent for a machine that he called the "bisicle." Some people called it a "boneshaker" because it had steel wheels. _____ (6) later, in 1869, rubber tires were introduced and the bicycle got more comfortable. Around the same time, the front wheels began to get larger and the back wheels got smaller.



The first "highwheeler" was introduced in 1872. During the _____ (7), bicycles enjoyed a sudden growth in popularity. The highwheelers were very popular, especially among young men. They could go very fast, but they weren't very safe. A rider sitting high up on the bicycle and traveling very fast could easily fall off if the bicycle hit even a small bump in the road.

Fortunately, the "safety bicycle" was invented in _____ (8). The safety bicycle had equal-sized wheels, a chain, and a gear-driven rear wheel. The rider was now sitting further back on the bicycle and in less danger. More improvements followed. Pneumatic tires—that is, tires with air in them—were invented in _____ (9). The last major innovation, the derailleur gear, arrived _____ (10) after that, in 1899.

Beginning in the _____ (11), bicycles became lighter, and changes in design and materials allowed bicycles to go faster. No doubt there will be more improvements in design and materials in the future.

B **Check your answers with a partner.**

LIVEWORKSHEETS