

## BEFORE LISTENING

### VOCABULARY PREVIEW



**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.



## 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.A. (South America)

Pres. (President)

S. (Steve)

Prof. (Professor)

dir. (director)

US (United States)

Gen. (General)

- Abbreviate important words in a lecture by shortening them.

exc. (excelled)

fat. (father)

milit. sch. (military school)

bril. (brilliant)

- Use symbols to indicate relationships between things.

& (and)

≠ (not, not the same as)

= (equals, is, has)

at (at)



**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.

\_\_\_\_ at 16 Fr. arm

\_\_\_\_ N. ≠ gd stud

\_\_\_\_ att Rus. & defeated

\_\_\_\_ N. died 1821 at 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*.



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

1. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

## LISTENING



### 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

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.

## AFTER LISTENING



### 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     | _____ 3. a. power                    |
| b. in France            | b. wealth                            |
| c. in 1769              | c. defeat                            |
| d. in Corsica           | d. all of the above                  |
| _____ 2. a. outstanding | _____ 4. a. when he was 51 years old |
| b. excellent            | b. in 1804                           |
| c. good                 | c. after he attacked Russia          |
| d. poor                 | 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.



## 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 Marco Polo I traveled to China. I am from Marco Polo. My name is Marco Polo.
4. I am Suleiman the Magnificent. I ruled the Empire from the year 1520.
5. I am from Queen Cleopatra. 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 58 BC. In 58 BC I conquered Gaul. I am the Hun.

 **LIVEWORKSHEETS**

## TASK 2 The History of the Bicycle



**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<sup>1</sup>. 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 1817<sup>2</sup>, 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 1839<sup>3</sup>, when a Scottish blacksmith, Kirkpatrick MacMillan, designed the first bicyclike machine with pedals. MacMillan rode his machine the 70 miles from his home to Glasgow, Scotland, in only 4½ hours<sup>4</sup>.

In 1861<sup>5</sup> 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. 1868<sup>6</sup> 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 1870s<sup>7</sup>, 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 1885<sup>8</sup>. 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 1888<sup>9</sup>. The last major innovation, the derailleur gear, arrived 1899<sup>10</sup> after that, in 1899.

Beginning in the 1970s<sup>11</sup>, 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.