

Pompeii

Destroyed, Forgotten, and Found

TOPIC PREVIEW

Answer the following questions with a partner or your classmates.

1. Where is the city of Pompeii? What natural disaster happened there about 2,000 years ago?
2. Have you or someone you know ever experienced a natural disaster? What happened?
3. Name one or two cities somewhere in the world that are in danger if a nearby volcano erupts or explodes. What would happen to those cities?



The ruins of Pompeii with Mount Vesuvius in background

VOCABULARY PREVIEW



CD 1, TR 9

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.

archaeologists	ancient	ash	CE
eruption	metropolitan	ruins	volcanic

- Many rich people who live in large _____ areas leave the city in the summer and go to the mountains or to the seashore.
- In the summer of the year 79 _____, a young Roman boy was visiting his uncle at Pompeii.
- Pliny saw the _____ of the volcano called Mount Vesuvius.
- Rock and _____ flew through the air.
- When the eruption was over, Pompeii was buried under 20 feet of _____ rock and ash.
- In 1748, an Italian farmer digging on his farm uncovered part of a wall of the _____ city of Pompeii.
- Soon, _____ began to dig in the area.
- Today, tourists come from all over the world to see the _____ of the famous city of Pompeii.

B Match the words to their definitions.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| _____ 1. archeologist | a. the time when a volcano explodes and sends hot rock and dust into the air |
| _____ 2. ash | b. very old or from many years earlier |
| _____ 3. volcanic | c. a scientist who studies things left by people who lived long ago |
| _____ 4. ancient | d. the Common Era |
| _____ 5. eruption | e. the remains of destroyed buildings or cities |
| _____ 6. metropolitan | f. from a volcano |
| _____ 7. ruins | g. a soft, gray powder that is left when something burns |
| _____ 8. CE | h. of or connected to a large city |

PREDICTIONS

Think about the questions in the Topic Preview on page 9 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

Using Symbols in Notes

As you learned in Chapter 1, you can use symbols to get information down quickly. Several of these symbols come from mathematics.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| < less than | ↑ many, increase, up |
| > more than | + and, also, more than |
| ~ about, approximately | ∴ therefore, as a result |
| → leads to, then, next, become, go to | # number |
| ↓ not so many, get less, down | K thousand |



CD 1, TR 10

A Listen to the sentences that contain information from the lecture. As you listen, complete each of the following notes with one of the symbols from the box above.

1. boy look _____ in sky
2. boy _____ fam Rom. historian
3. no time to escape _____ buried alive
4. _____ 2000 ppl died
5. P. forgotten _____ 1700 yrs

Discourse Cues for Chronology Listen carefully for words and phrases that tell you when something happened and the order in which something happened. Such words and phrases are particularly important when someone is telling a story.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| in [year] | today / one day | for [length of time] |
| in the winter of [year] | a few years later | as / after / before |
| [length of time] ago | after [number] years | then / next / later |



CD 1, TR 10

B Listen to information from the lecture and write down the chronological discourse cues you hear.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____



CD 1, TR 11

FIRST LISTENING

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

- _____ Mount Vesuvius erupted.
- _____ Tourists visit the ruins of Pompeii.
- _____ Pliny the Younger went to visit Pompeii.
- _____ Eighteen thousand people escaped from Pompeii.
- _____ Pompeii was completely buried.



CD 1, TR 12

SECOND LISTENING

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 13

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.

→ P. K beaut ~

Pompeii – natural disaster _____ 2000 yrs ago

2 _____ yrs ago Roms → P. in summer

- _____ city
- on Medit. S.

Summer 79 CE boy in _____ w/ uncl

- _____ famous Rom hist.
- Pliny the Younger



CD 1, TR 13

Part 2

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



ACCURACY CHECK

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. for holidays
b. in the summer
c. in the fall
d. for vacation | _____ 3. a. a volcano
b. a dark cloud
c. a mountain
d. an eruption |
| _____ 2. a. 2000 CE
b. 1748 CE
c. 79 CE
d. 1800 CE | _____ 4. a. 79 CE
b. 2,000 years ago
c. 1748
d. 2000 CE |
| 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 questions with a classmate or in a small group.

1. Why do you think the lecturer explained that Pliny the Younger became a famous historian?
2. If you had lived in Pompeii in 79 CE, what would you have done when the volcano began to erupt?
3. Name some disaster movies that you are familiar with. Why do you think so many people enjoy watching disaster movies?
4. The eruption of Vesuvius was a *natural* disaster that could not be prevented. But other disasters can be prevented, for example, an explosion at a nuclear power plant. What do you think is the most dangerous situation today that could cause a disaster? What do you think people can do to change the situation?



TASK 1 What Happened First?

CD 1, TR 15

A Listen to two sentences. For each pair of sentences, take notes as you listen.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.



CD 1, TR 15

B Listen to the two sentences again. Circle *before* if the event in the first sentence happened before the event in the second sentence. Circle *after* if it happened after.

1. The event in Sentence 1 happened **before** / **after** the event in Sentence 2.
2. The event in Sentence 1 happened **before** / **after** the event in Sentence 2.
3. The event in Sentence 1 happened **before** / **after** the event in Sentence 2.
4. The event in Sentence 1 happened **before** / **after** the event in Sentence 2.
5. The event in Sentence 1 happened **before** / **after** the event in Sentence 2.
6. The event in Sentence 1 happened **before** / **after** the event in Sentence 2.

TASK 2 Famous Volcanoes of the World

CD 1, TR 16

- A** Listen to the short lecture. As you listen, fill in the missing information about the famous volcanoes in the chart below.

Famous Volcanoes of the World			
Name	Location	Date of Eruption	Approximate Number of People Who Died
Vesuvius	Italy	79	2,000
Cotopaxi	Ecuador	1877	
Krakatoa	Indonesia		36,000
Mont Pelée	Martinique	1902	
Mount St. Helens	Washington State (U.S.A.)	1980	
Mount Tambora	Indonesia		

- B** Check your answers with a partner.



Eruption of Mount
Tungurahua in Ecuador