

This is a test of your ability to understand an academic lecture. The lecture you will hear has one part. You will first study the outline of the whole lecture and then the list of vocabulary that you will hear in the lecture. You will hear the lecture only ONCE. Use your notepaper to take notes as you listen. After the lecture, you should continue with the listening questions. Please follow the instructions on Blackboard carefully. Answer the questions from 1-16 using your notes. You will have 20 minutes to answer these questions. At the end of 20 minutes, the quiz will end automatically.

Now look at the outline of the whole lecture for 1 minute and try to guess what you are going to hear about.

OUTLINE OF THE LECTURE – POLITICS

- Historical information about the Roman Republic
- Features of the Roman Republic
- Concept of equality in Rome
- Different forms of republic today
- How republics operate today

Now, study the list of vocabulary for 1 minute for the lecture. All of the words in this list appear **in the same order as they do in the lecture**. Some of them will be explained in more detail in the lecture. Then, I will read out the vocabulary, so you can become more familiar with my voice and pronunciation. **Now, you have 1 minute to look at the vocabulary page.**

VOCABULARY – POLITICS

senate (n.)	A governing and/or advisory body, part of a government. <i>Example: Until today, there have been 50 women members in the US <u>senate</u>.</i>
despotism (n.)	Absolute power or control; tyranny. <i>Example: North Korea suffers from <u>despotism</u>; citizens don't even have basic legal rights.</i>
noble (adj.)	The highest social group of a society. <i>Example: Meghan Markle, who is the wife of Prince Henry, doesn't come from a <u>noble</u> family; her parents are regular working class Americans.</i>
conquer (v.)	To take control of a country by war. <i>Example: Germany <u>conquered</u> France in 1940. The war lasted six weeks and thousands of people died.</i>
subdivision (n.)	A political part of a country. <i>Example: There are 16 <u>subdivisions</u>, or states, in Germany.</i>

Terms defined in the lecture :

Consuls	Federal Republics
Plebeian Council	Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)
Tribunes	Islamic Republics
The Office of Governorship	
Bloodline	

Names / Terms in the lecture :

Athens	Massachusetts
Sparta	Texas
Tarquin Superbus	Kansas
Roman Republic	Washington
Arizona	Hawaii
California	Afghanistan

