This is to help the student to take notes at lectures and the material is therefore designed to be presented orally. There are 15 lectures each of about 1,800 words.

Advanced Stories for Reproduction and the grammatical structures are those of A. S. Hornby's "A Guide to Patterns and Usages in English".

The range of university and training college subjects and, apart from the few technical words used, the vocabulary is restricted to the 2,075 words listed in

"Advanced Stories for Reproduction".

A full prospectus describing these and other books by L. A. Hill is available. Prices will be found in this list and in the current educational catalogues.

L. A. Hill

Practising
CONTENTS

Acknowledgements iv
Introduction v
1 Examinations in English 1
2 Helicopters and Hovercraft 4
3 Geology 9
4 Child Training 13
5 How a Car Engine Works 17
6 Nomads 22
7 Heredity 26
8 How Television Works 33
9 Feudalism 37
10 The Study of Human Behaviour 42
11 The Atom 46
12 The Stock Exchange 50
13 Bacteria 54
14 The Human Brain and Speech 58
15 Trade Unions 63
16 The Theory of Relativity 67

Key 71
INTRODUCTION

This book is the fourth in a series that began with my Elementary Stories for Reproduction and continued with my Intermediate Stories for Reproduction and Advanced Stories for Reproduction (all published by Oxford University Press). The purpose of this book is to provide students with training in note-taking at lectures.

The book contains sixteen lectures, each of about 1,800 words, on a variety of University and Training College subjects. Each lecture is written within the vocabulary of my 2,075-word list¹, which is given in the Appendix to my Advanced Stories for Reproduction, and within the grammatical patterns given in A. S. Hornby’s A Guide to Patterns and Usage in English (published by Oxford University Press).

The teacher should read these pieces to the students at normal lecturing speed (not dictating them). One hundred and twenty words a minute, giving a time of fifteen minutes per lecture, is suggested.

Some of the lectures in this book are accompanied by diagrams. The teacher can draw these on the blackboard or show them to the students if he wishes, but the lecture can be followed without the diagrams if the students are already familiar with the subject of the lecture.

The teacher will find model notes of each lecture in the key at the end of the book.

¹ Except for the words listed at the beginning of each lecture, which are mostly technical words needed for discussing the subject of the particular lecture.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Acknowledgements are due to the following publishers and authors for permission to use copyright material in a much simplified and adapted form:

Nomads

(agriculturist, bison, camel, drought, flock, gipsy, herd[sman], internarray, irrigation, nomad[sic], pasture, pigmy, primitive, raider, wagon)

Today my lecture is going to be about nomads, who are the peoples of this world who live wandering lives instead of living in one place the whole time.

In early ages, man got his food, clothing, shelter, weapons, and tools from wild nature. When he had used up all the wild plants in one place, or when the animals that he hunted or the fish that he caught moved away, he left one place and went to another where he could find new supplies of what he wanted. This meant that he led a wandering existence, staying in a place only as long as it gave him what he wanted, and then moving somewhere else. Sometimes people of this kind would cover close to 2,000 miles in a year, following the animals they hunted northwards in the spring and then back south in the autumn.

Later, some men started to collect and sow seeds, and this began to keep them in one place longer than before, because they had to wait until the seeds grew into plants before they could gather their harvest, and because they had to protect the plants against others while they grew.

Those who began to live more and more on grain settled down and became agriculturists, while those who made more and more use of milk for food became more and more nomadic. But the life of primitive people living in one place was dangerous. It was easy for enemies to find and destroy them if they knew where they lived. It therefore often took a long time before a group of people finally settled down to cultivate the soil somewhere permanently.

Many groups of nomads have flocks or herds, which they take from place to place in search of pasture. Probably man first hunted animals and then began to tame them. The North American Indians never tamed the bison although they hunted them. But in Mediterranean lands, nomads tamed sheep and goats, and in Asia, cattle, horses, and camels.

Where the country is rough or lacks water, the nomads have to keep moving, because their animals eat the pasture in one place very quickly. They may cover more than a thousand miles a year in this way. But where there is rich permanent pasture, there is a tendency for the nomads to settle down and stop their wanderings, at least until the pastures become overcrowded and some of them have to move on.

True nomadic herdsmen have no home or village. They go where their animals go. But there are many groups of people, some of them in Spain, France, Switzerland, Greece, and other countries in Europe, who live in villages, but regularly take their flocks up to pastures in the mountains in summer, when the grass in the plains is burnt by the sun, and then down to the plains where their villages are in winter, when the mountains are cold and covered with snow.

Human beings and animals need water, so the movements of nomads and their flocks are governed partly by water supply. And a settled agricultural people may have to turn into nomads if their regular water supply fails or dries up.

Where there is a wet season and a dry season, there are sometimes half-nomadic herdsmen, who live in villages during the wet season, when grass is easy to find, but have to move their herds over long distances in search of grass during the dry season.

Where nomadic herdsmen are, for political reasons, prevented from wandering as widely as they used to, there is a danger of the grasslands being spoilt by too many herds on them. When the plants which were holding the soil down and preventing it being swept away by wind and floods are removed, the soil disappears, leaving dry dust or rock.

Besides being herdsmen, some nomads were merchants, who took the things they traded in from one market to another, and also sometimes carried goods from one place to another for other people. But usually, the nomads' main contact with the agriculturists was when they raided their settlements and carried off their possessions.

The life of a nomad was hard, so he had to have a strong body to remain alive. It was the hardness of this life that was the main reason for the nomads' wanderings. Poor pasture drove them from place to place, and when there were several seasons of serious drought, it sometimes drove them right to the edge of land cultivated by settled tribes, and then there were sometimes fights. The raiders were a nuisance, but they usually came in small numbers, because nomads live in small groups, as these are easier to move than large ones. Their raids could therefore be beaten off in the end by the larger numbers of the settled cultivators, with their better weapons.

But from time to time some leader or some tribe among the nomads became powerful enough to put some order into the free, independent groups of nomads, and then there was real trouble for the nearest settled people. The nomads, who were fierce and strong, joined into big groups, attacked and conquered the softer, settled peoples and their rich lands, and turned these people into slaves, over whom the nomads became lords and masters. For many years, they remained different from those they had conquered, but gradually they learnt to live comfortably, to enjoy the pleasures of civilization, and to become as soft as those they had conquered. Then it was the turn of a new wave of fresh nomads to sweep in
and make them slaves. This happened again and again in the history of Europe and Asia.

For example, the Aryans spread from their original homeland, which was probably somewhere around what is now south Russia, over most of Europe and also down over Iran and India, conquering or driving out the people who had lived there before. Other waves of Aryan-speaking nomads followed.

Then Central Asia became the big starting place of nomadic invasions. At first, nomads from this area attacked China, which was weak and badly organized. But then the Chinese became strong and well disciplined. They built a great wall along their western boundaries to keep the nomads out. As a result, the nomads could not spread in that direction any longer. In fact, it was now the Chinese who began to spread westwards, pushing the nomad Huns and the rest of them back. The nomads moved west and south, attacking and conquering parts of Western Asia and of northern India. They came on horseback, bringing their possessions in wagons, living in tents, with milk providing most of their food. Instead of killing the people they conquered, they mixed with them, intermarried, and worked with them.

These nomadic tribes came up against the Roman Empire when they reached the edges of Europe. As long as this Empire remained strong, it held them back, but when in the third century it began to weaken, they began to move in. In A.D. 451 the Huns reached France and Italy, but were finally beaten in battle, and disappeared from history.

The next great wave of nomads were Arabs from Arabia. They lived in deserts with their camels and sheep. Until the coming of Islam, in A.D. 622, they were of little importance; but then, with their new religion to fight for, they spread over Persia, North Africa, and Spain by A.D. 750.

Then, at the beginning of the ninth century, the Turks, who had begun in Central Asia and had gradually spread west and south and become Moslems, flooded into Western Asia.

But the greatest nomadic invasion was that of the Mongols, who suddenly stepped into the middle of the historical scene towards the end of the twelfth century. They came from Central Asia, and, led by Genghis Khan, suddenly spread, within less than twenty years, over most of China, Central Asia, Western Asia, and even into parts of Europe.

They were fierce and cruel men who hated the soft life of civilized people, and killed, burnt, and destroyed wherever they went. In what is now Iraq, they even destroyed the irrigation system, which had existed for at least 8,000 years, and in this way changed huge cultivated lands into desert.

A second wave of wild Mongols from Central Asia, led by Timurlane, a descendant of Genghis, followed the first, and spread down into part of northern India, killing and ruining wherever it went, and turning rich countries into poor ones. A descendant of Genghis Khan and Timurlane became the first Mogul ruler of India.

That was the last of the great nomad invasions. After that, it was the turn of settled, civilized people to attack, kill or drive back nomads, as the white men did the Indians in North America and the black men in Australia.

In modern times, there are still nomads in various parts of the world. For example, in Europe we still find gipsies. These were probably an Asian tribe, who came to Europe to escape the Mongol invasions. They wander from place to place, living in tents or caravans, unwilling to settle down anywhere or to live in houses.

Present-day nomads who live by hunting and fishing include the Eskimos in the extreme north of Canada; the Bushmen in the Kalahari Desert; the pigmies in the rain forests of Africa; and various tribes in Australia, New Guinea, and other places. The most truly nomadic are the pigmies, who still have no agriculture and no tame animals at all.

In parts of Australia, there are people whose wanderings follow a definite pattern. They go from one place to another, change the types of shelter they live in, and go from one kind of activity to another according to the season.

During the wet season, they live in houses which protect them against the rain, they eat fruit, vegetables, and berries, and they do very little. When the rains end, and the hot, damp season begins, they live in shelters which protect them against mosquitoes, and they fish and hunt, but they cannot move far because of thick grass, floods, and mosquitoes. At the beginning of the dry season that follows, they become true nomads, wandering widely, hunting, fishing, and burning the grass. When the hot dry season is at its worst, they use shelters for shade only. They do not move about much because of the heat and the lack of water. They catch fish with spears or poison, and they collect fruit. They have therefore adapted themselves cleverly to the regular changes in nature.
6. NOMADS

Nomads—people who live wandering lives.

In early ages, man got food, etc. from wild nature. When plants were used up, or animals moved, man moved too, sometimes covering 2,000 miles a year following animals.

Then some men began to sow. This kept them in one place. Grain-eaters settled down, milk-eaters became more nomadic.

Enemies could find settled people easily. This rather discouraged settlement.

Nomads first hunted animals. Then some tamed them. They then followed their herds, etc. from pasture to pasture. Some settled until pastures became overcrowded.

True nomadic herdsmen have no village, but some have village for winter, and take herds up to mountains in summer. Better grass there.

Water supply governs movements of herdsmen partly. Some live in villages during wet season, and wander in dry.

Where politics stop nomadic herdsmen wandering, pasture can be spoilt, and soil disappears.

Some nomads were merchants, taking things from market to market, and sometimes carrying goods for others.

Nomads’ life is hard. Bad seasons can drive them to edge of cultivated land, where they attack settled people.

But nomads’ chief contact with settled peoples was raids, driven by drought on pastures. The larger numbers of settled people drove off raiders.

But sometimes strong leader united nomads, who conquered settled peoples, making them slaves. At first nomad rulers remained different, but then became soft, and new waves of nomads conquered them.

1. Aryans from S. Russia conquered most Europe, Iran, India.

2. Nomads from Central Asia attacked China. Then China became strong and drove them back. Huns, etc. then spread W. and S., conquering parts of W. Asia and N. India. Horse-riders. Settled and intermarried.

Roman Empire kept them back, but when it weakened in 3rd century, nomads moved in. Huns reached France and Italy, but were finally beaten and disappeared.


6. Second Mongol wave under Timurlane spread into N. India, killing and ruining. Descendant of Genghis and Timurlane became first Mogul ruler of India.

7. Civilized whites killed or drove back nomads in America and Australia.

Still nomads in modern times. Gypsies in Europe; Eskimos, Bushmen, etc. Pigmies most truly nomadic. No agriculture or tame animals.

People in Australia whose wanderings, shelters, and activities follow a pattern season by season.