# Listening Skills Practice Packet 3

## Authors

"Evolution of Video Games" by Jennifer King

"Navajo Code Talkers" by Noel Putnam

"The Genius of J.K. Rowling" by Beth Mader

"The Greatest Show on Earth" by Jennifer King

"The Legacy of James Lewis Smithson" by Shannon Ament

"History of Hawaii" by Keisha Bedwell

Edited by
Hexco Academic



*We are a small company that listens! If you have any questions or if there is an area that you would like fully explored, let us hear from you. We hope you enjoy this product and stay in contact with us throughout your academic journey.*
- President Hexco Inc., Linda Tarrant

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## LISTENING CONTEST – PRACTICE SCRIPT

## Navajo Code Talkers

Throughout history, governments all over the world have invented new and clever ways of communicating in secret codes. At the same time, there are elite teams listening-in and trying to "break the code" to see what the enemy plans to do next. These strategies have won and lost wars, making top-secret codes one of the most important aspects of wartime planning!

During World War II, while part of the war was being fought in Europe, another part of the war was taking place in the South Pacific. This area had become Japan's focus on expanding their empire. The Japanese were swiftly overtaking the South Pacific, island by island. As part of the Japanese plan for expansion, in December 1941, the
**1:00** Japanese carried out a surprise attack on the U.S. naval base at Pearl Harbor in Honolulu, Hawaii. In response, the United States entered World War II and joined the Allies the very next day.

Fighting a war by sea between islands in the South Pacific proved to be difficult. The Japanese were constantly listening in on American messages and decoding the secret military orders. Americans were having a difficult time communicating without interference. Many of the Japanese cryptographers, or people skilled in breaking codes, had been educated in the U.S. and spoke and understood English fluently. Therefore, they were more skilled in breaking the American codes. Because most Americans did not speak or understand Japanese, breaking Japanese codes proved to be much difficult. There needed to be a solution to get the upper hand in strategic
**2:00** planning and protect the American soldiers!

Then, a civilian engineer named Philip Johnston, proposed an idea that had been briefly attempted in World War I – to recruit Native Americans to be trained and to use their native language as code talkers in active battles. By 1942, there were less than 40 non-Navajo people in the world who could speak and understand the Navajo language. At the same time, the Navajo language had never been written or recorded,

## LISTENING CONTEST – TEST

## Navajo Code Talkers

1. Navajo Code Talkers were used primarily in the ____ .
   A. North Pacific
   B. South Atlantic
   C. South Pacific
   D. North Atlantic

2. The name of the mountain of Iwo Jima was Mount ____ .
   A. Fuji
   B. Mitake
   C. Norikura
   D. Suribachi

3. The use of Navajo Code Talkers became declassified and public knowledge in ____.
   A. 1968
   B. 1961
   C. 1982
   D. 2000

4. People who are skilled in breaking codes are called ____ .
   A. cryptographers
   B. cagophilists
   C. cartographer
   D. comiconomenclaturists

5. The Navajo word for "America" translated in Navajo to "____".
   A. Our Home
   B. Our Mother
   C. Our Blessings
   D. Our People

6. In total there were ____ terms for code talkers to learn and memorize.
   A. 401
   B. 411
   C. 421
   D. 431

7. Philip Johnston was a(n) ___engineer.
   A. mechanical
   B. electrical
   C. chemical
   D. civil

8. President ____ signed the Code Talkers Recognition Act into law.
   A. Ronald Reagan
   B. George H. W. Bush
   C. George W. Bush
   D. Bill Clinton

9. "National Navajo Code Talker Day" is ____.
   A. April 14th
   B. August 1st
   C. August 14th
   D. December 7th

10. The death count of U.S. Marines at Iwo Jima was almost ____.
    A. 200
    B. 7,000
    C. 21,000
    D. 36,000

11. The code talkers transmitted over ____ messages within ____ during the battle at Iwo Jima.
    A. 200 / 48-hours
    B. 400/ a week
    C. 800 / a week
    D. 800 / 48-hours

12. The battle at Iwo Jima lasted _____ .
    A. 36 days
    B. 48 days
    C. 36 hours
    D. 48 hours

## LISTENING CONTEST – ANSWER SHEET

## Navajo Code Talkers

Answers

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____
21. _____
22. _____
23. _____
24. _____
25. _____

## LISTENING CONTEST – PRACTICE SCRIPT

### The Legacy of James Lewis Smithson

Ah, no one can argue the glory of the Smithsonian Institution! It is America's pride and joy, after all – and for good reason. The Smithsonian is the world's largest museum complex, and it's filled with everything from dinosaurs and mummies to art and space memorabilia. Home to some of the greatest discoveries and creations in the world, it will never disappoint. Visitors can't help but gawk in awe at its treasures. I mean, anyone can find something to capture their fascination in a place that contains 19 museums, the National Zoo, and 21 libraries! And not only does it serve as a museum complex, but it is an important center for research and education, as well. Among these are the Smithsonian Science and Education Center, the Smithsonian Tropical Research Center, and the Smithsonian Astrophysics Observatory. But, all grandeur aside, did you ever stop to wonder how it may have come to be, or who was behind its conception? Well, it's an amazing tale of fate and happenstance, and it begins with a boy named James.

**1:00**

The boy, James Lewis Macie, was secretly born in Paris. The year was 1765. He was given his mother's maiden name, Macie, as he was the illegitimate son of Hugh Smithson, First Duke of Northumberland. Though not much is known about his younger years, it seems that James never received the recognition from his father for which he yearned. His mother, however, Elizabeth Hungerford Keate Macie, was a wealthy widow of royal blood who was able to provide a comfortable life and the education that made him the somewhat quiet legend that he became.

We do know that at around ten years old, James became a citizen of Great Britain. So, when he was old enough, and since he had the means and a very curious mind, James Lewis Macie enrolled himself in Pembroke College in the town of Oxford, England and plunged himself in the natural sciences. It was 1782, and times were changing. Science and chemistry were exploding with new discoveries, and it was exhilarating to someone like James. He immersed himself.

**2:00**