

Конкурс № 1 – Понимание устной речи (LISTENING)

Время выполнения – 20 минут, максимальное количество баллов – 10.

Процедура проверки ответов: работы проверяются по ключам. Каждый правильный ответ – 1 балл.

Перед началом выполнения конкурса участникам дается 1-1,5 минуты для ознакомления с заданием, а по окончании аудиозаписи – 1-1,5 минуты для перенесения ответов в лист ответов.

The Transcript

Task 1. You will hear a radio programme in which a psychologist talks about the way in which people behave in crowds and groups. For questions 1-5 choose the best option (A or B). You will hear the text twice.

Presenter: ... I'm joined on the line now by social psychologist David Macintosh. David, is it natural for our behaviour to change when we're in a crowd environment?

Psychologist: Well... yes... it's natural in the sense that people typically do that. I mean, one very simple example is that you very rarely laugh by yourself but when you're in a crowd of people, say at some funny film, play or whatever... um... it's very common to find yourself laughing out loud.

Presenter: So what sorts of behaviour do you find in a crowd environment, then?

Psychologist: A number of things. I mean, what generally one can say is that people have needs to be with people for various reasons - family, friends, activities - and they also, um, get things out of simply being in a larger crowd. Sometimes it's just a sense of being, er, somewhat more anonymous. They sometimes also get an amplification of feelings. I mean, for example at concerts ... er... in football crowds, feelings seem to get heightened and sometimes there's something really nice about getting a strong sense of being part of a large group.

Presenter: Why should we become disruptive in some sorts of crowd environments, then, why should there sometimes be that element of aggression?

Psychologist: A couple of possibilities. One is the thing that crowds very often seem to amplify feelings and so they can amplify bad as well as good feelings. Um, the other is... what's often been suggested is, that we have a number of kinds of identities. I mean, one, which is the predominant one, is our everyday one, but there are others, and what happens in crowds is that we can sometimes shift, if you like, our identity and what a crowd picks up on are other aspects of ourselves, which might sometimes be the less pleasant ones, the more destructive ones.

Presenter: Now if we focus on the animal kingdom, does the same thing happen there?

Psychologist: Um, you get something like that. What you get with some animals of course, is that you get examples of very coordinated groups, like small fish schooling so that they look like a large fish to possible predators and... um... you get, you know, lions hunting in packs and um... you get large groups of animals like... um... ants and bees and so on who act in a very highly structured way, which is much less typical of humans except in odd circumstances like armies. But they sometimes also have disruptive tendencies – you get packs of animals scattering in panic too.

Presenter: So this feeling of amplification when we're in a crowd can lead us to act in an uncharacteristic way then, from what you're saying?

Psychologist: Uncharacteristic in the sense that it's what we don't normally do but it's not. as it were, not ours. The behaviour is there, only it's usually kept under control.

Presenter: Now the group situation, rather than the crowd, that's very different again, isn't it?

Psychologist: It is rather. I mean, in a group you're focused in, you're looking inwards, you're not worried about people outside. What's very clear is there's a very strong sense of being a member of a group, of a very defined little set. It's us versus them.

Presenter: And it gives you a sense of security presumably?

Psychologist: It does. It's familiar, it's comfortable and it also reinforces, if you like, your sense of yourself because you're very aware of yourself as a member of that group, as being a person among friends. And that also helps you relax in various ways, you're comfortable about your behaviour, you're defined as a friend among friends and therefore you don't have to worry about how you appear so much.

Presenter: Does your behaviour still change slightly? You've talked about a crowd's effect on an individual, surely still a small group will change you in some way sometimes?

Psychologist: Oh, that's true. As I've said, we have a number of identities and our identity varies depending on the kind of group we're in. In a particular group we have a particular kind of identity with certain behaviour, so that when you're with a group of friends you relax, laugh, play the fool, but there are other groups you're members of where you behave differently, groups of workmates for example, urn... more formal groups. And so in a sense you have different roles depending on what group you happen to be in at a given time. I think most of us are aware that this happens, that we are different kinds of people in different kinds of situations.

Presenter: David Macintosh, thanks very much for talking to us.

Now listen to the text again

[The text is repeated]

Task 2. For questions 6-10 choose the view each speaker expresses about the influence of the Internet. You will hear the text twice.

Speaker 1: The problem was that my neighbour, who showed me how to use the Internet in the first place, didn't really know what he was doing - and of course, I didn't know that at the time! So it was pretty discouraging- Back then, everything was so slow, and you were always losing your connection.

But now I wouldn't want to be without it. I even read my daily paper online, and I expect, that's the way it is for lots of people, especially those of us who live in remote areas.

Speaker 2: A work colleague of mine was really into virtual reality games, you know, the sort you play with other users in real time online. Well, I watched him playing one day, and I got hooked! I still play games like that today, despite the fact that I'm now a grandmother. But I must admit, I wouldn't like my two-year-old granddaughter to grow up doing everything online and never interacting with real people! And that's the way I can see things going.

Speaker 3: While I was writing my thesis for my master's degree, I realised the best way to compile a list of the reading I had to do was to use the Internet, so I took a deep breath and started to learn. These days I use it at work, like most people, but the best aspect of the Internet for me personally is online shopping. I love ordering books and having them delivered to my door a couple of days later. The only problem is that it's so easy you sometimes forget how much money you're spending.

Speaker 4: Growing up with the Internet the way I did - we've had it at home since I was eleven - it never seemed a big thing. I mean, I'm used to having it around, the way I'm used to television. But I realise that there are parts of the world where people don't have Internet access, so if you're growing UP there, you're missing out on a terrific resource. That should be changed so every kid has the same opportunities to learn.

Speaker 5: A couple of years ago I decided I wanted to know more about my family tree, and a friend told me there was a website listing the births, marriages and deaths during the last 150 years in many parts of the UK. I thought I'd give it a try, and it was fascinating! As for the future, I think the Internet's going to have a huge impact in lots of ways. For instance, libraries as we know them won't exist in a decade or so because we will all be able to access the book we want online and even print it out if we choose.

[The text is repeated]. This is the end of the listening tasks.