

ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ
ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ 2022 г.
МУНИЦИПАЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП. 11 КЛАСС

Listening (Script)

Task 1.

For items 1-5 listen to Darren Timpson, the Director of the Penwood museum, talking about the annual competition at the museum. For questions 1 to 5 choose the best answer (A,B or C) according to the text you hear. You will hear the recording once.

Now you have 25 seconds to look through the items

[pause 25 seconds]

Now we begin.

Welcome. My name's Darren Timpson, and I'm the Director of the Penwood Museum and I'm here to announce the winners of our annual competition, which as usual runs in conjunction with our summer exhibition. Each year the competition has a specific theme. And the theme we chose for this year's competition is 'the use of technology to improve links between the local community and the museum'. Entrants could choose from a selection of the museum's artefacts to create exhibits on this topic. We've had loads of entries from secondary schools, which is important as more local teenagers are getting involved.

I just want to give you some background information about this year's competition. The competition was open to groups of young people from institutions like schools and youth clubs, who were aged between 15 and 19 on the final entry date for the competition, which was 13 May. While preparing their competition entry, the competitors were allowed to use the educational facilities at the museum and to look for help from local sponsors, but were not allowed to buy any equipment. We then had seven shortlisted exhibits, which visitors to the museum of all ages were allowed to vote on for the first three places.

The prize-winning exhibits are having a big impact on Penwood Museum attendances, which have risen by up to 45 per cent since the summer show opened. The first prize in this year's competition has been won by a group of seven young people, who chose various exhibits from the museum's collection of equipment from the 1950s to the 1970s. They arranged them with modern versions and then recorded their own reactions and comments to the exhibits. They then did the same with the comments made by visitors aged 65 and over. And so can we have a round of applause for the winners from Tigers Community centre, who called their entry *Technology - now and then?*

And the second prize winners are Tabard High...(fading)

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Now you have 20 seconds to check your answers

[pause 20 seconds]

Now you have 30 seconds to check your answers.

[pause 30 seconds]

Part 2.

Now you will hear the rest of the Director's speech. Match the comments, made by the public to the equipment. Write the correct letter (A-F), next to questions 16-20. You will hear the recording only once.

Now you have 20 seconds to look through the items.

[pause 20 seconds]

Before we have some refreshments, I'd like to draw your attention to some of the video commentaries on the winning exhibit which have been left by members of the public, and which are very moving...and some very funny. I particularly liked seeing the recording of the reaction of several people when they talked about an early wooden-framed TV from their childhood. They remembered their first TV, which they thought still fitted in with today's trends. They remembered how they would sometimes all do round to someone's house to watch TV as a special treat. But they thought the modern TV screen with the remote was much easier to watch.

As for the collection of old radios, it has to be seen. They are really huge old wooden-framed radios in perfect working order and in perfect condition. Some teenagers' reactions to the radios were very funny; they couldn't believe how big they were. And the older visitors, all of whom used to have one, said they liked them. But they also thought they were too big to fit into living rooms these days. A few more items worth looking at from the display are old kitchen items. Young people thought the cooker from the 1950s looked funny alongside the latest microwaves.

Nearly all interviewees who were aged 65 and over used microwave ovens, which they thought were much handier. Seeing old typewriters on display next to slim laptops made them look weird and cumbersome. All those who were 65 and over preferred the laptops, which they thought were thrilling. The other electronic items on display were a collection of old and fairly recent cameras. They also thought the older cameras were 'well made, and better than the newer ones'.

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I'd like to thank you all for coming and please give the round of applause for all the entrants to the competition.

Now you have 20 seconds to complete the task.

[pause 20 seconds]

Task 2.

For items 11-20 listen to a talk about the Spanish siesta. For questions 11 to 20 choose T (True) or F (False) according to the text you hear. You will hear the recording twice.

Now you have 25 seconds to look through the items

[pause 25 seconds]

Now we begin.

Out To Lunch

A big meal and a long nap is still a way of life in Madrid. Birds do it. Cats do it. And Spaniards most especially do it - every day, in broad daylight. They nap. Grown adults-- executives, teachers, civil servants - wink off in the middle of the workday. From 1 or 2 o'clock to 4:30 or so every afternoon, Spain stops the world for a stroll home, a leisurely meal, and a few z's. Common Market technocrats have informed the Spanish that this is not the way things will get done in a unified Europe.

At a time when productivity is the world's largest religion, the siesta tradition lives on. In Spain, work operates under the command of life, instead of the other way around. No task is so critical that it can't wait a couple of hours while you attend to more important matters like eating, relaxing, or catching up on sleep. When the midday break hits, offices empty and streets clear. Befuddled foreigners quickly learn that they have entered a new circadian order.

"At first, I kept looking for things to do in the afternoon, and I just couldn't believe that nothing was open," recalls Pier Roberts, an Oakland writer who lived in Spain for several years. "I walked the streets of Madrid looking for somewhere to go. It was a thousand degrees outside, you could see the heat waves, and it was like a ghost town."

Taking a long break in the middle of the day is not only healthier than the conventional lunch, it's apparently more natural. Sleep researchers have found that the Spanish biorhythm may be tuned more closely to our biological clocks. Studies suggest that humans are "biphasic" creatures, requiring days broken up by two periods of sleep instead of one

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"monophasic" shift. The drowsiness you feel after lunch comes not from the food but from the time of day.

"All animals, including humans, have a biological rhythm," explains Claudio Stampi, director of the Chrono Biology Research Institute in Newton, Massachusetts. "One is a 24-hour rhythm - we get tired by the end of the day and go to sleep - and there is a secondary peak of sleepiness and a decrease in alertness in the early afternoon. Some people have difficulty remaining awake, doing any sort of task between one and four in the afternoon. For others it's less difficult, but it's there. So, there is a biological reason for siestas."

Unlike the average lunch break, the siesta is a true break in the action because there is no choice but to come to a full and complete stop. You can't do errands; the shops are closed. You can't make business calls; nobody's at the office. Most people go home for lunch or get together with family or friends and nod out afterwards.

The Spanish need their sleep. They've got a long night ahead of them because another key component of the siesta lifestyle is its nocturnal orbit. After the afternoon work shift, from 4:30 to 8 p.m. or so, they may join friends for a drink. Dinner starts at 9 or 10 p.m., and from there it's out on the town until one or two in the morning.

"It's a bad night in Madrid if you get home before six in the morning," laughs Roberts. The siesta's origins lie in climate and architecture. Like people in other places around the globe that are blast furnaces much of the year, Spaniards turned to shade and stillness to avoid incineration in the middle of the day. At night, packed, simmering dwellings drove people into the streets to cool down.

While climate is still a factor, the siesta lifestyle today is driven primarily by the social imperative of Spanish life, which places an equal, if not greater, emphasis on life outside the office. "We are not so obsessed only with work," says Florentino Sotomayor of the Spanish Tourist Board. "We take a break and have the opportunity of having coffee with friends and thinking and talking about different issues, not only work."

Now you have 20 seconds to check your answers

[pause 20 seconds]

Now listen to the text again

[Text repeated.]

Now you have 20 seconds to complete the task and transfer your answers into the answer sheet.

[pause 20 seconds]

This is the end of the Listening task.