

Всероссийская олимпиада школьников. 2023/2024 учебный год

Муниципальный этап

Listening tapescripts

Task 1

Interviewer:	Not so many years ago, one of the greatest role models for boys in South Korea was David Beckham, the English footballer. Let's face it, Beckham's name is known to everyone, so that wasn't a huge surprise. We wanted to find out whether European football was still attractive to teens in Asia. I spoke to Jihoon, a South Korean teenager who is mad about football. Jihoon, you support a British football club, don't you?
Jihoon:	Yes, I do. I support Arsenal.
Interviewer:	Why don't you support a Korean club?
Jihoon:	Well, I do, I go to local matches and support my town club; but that isn't international. It's much more exciting watching international football, like the World Cup.
Interviewer:	So you supported South Korea in the World Cup?
Jihoon:	Well, yes, but we came out quite early, so then I wanted Germany to win in the World Cup.
Interviewer:	Why is that?
Jihoon:	Well, I thought they were the best team, and they had Özil.
Interviewer:	Özil?
Jihoon:	Yes, Özil plays for Germany as he was born there, but he is at Arsenal at the moment. He is fantastic - I think he is the best footballer in the world.
Interviewer:	But he plays on the other side of the world from where you live.
Jihoon:	It doesn't matter. His matches for Arsenal are often late at night here, but we have satellite TV so I can watch them live if it isn't school next day, or I can watch them online the next day.
Interviewer:	Good point. What about feeling part of the community, though?
Jihoon:	Community?
Interviewer:	You know, group.
Jihoon:	Oh, no problem. A lot of us here in South Korea watch Arsenal - most of the boys in my school do, so we watch matches together and we go and buy Arsenal shirts together, that kind of thing. But we aren't alone here, not now. We join in on forums - you know, when

	the matches are on, or just after, we can have live chats with fans from all over the world. The world is a very small place now!
Interviewer:	Indeed and it's obviously doing your English good.
Jihoon:	Yes, thank you. But it isn't only the fans - we can follow Özil on Facebook or Twitter, so we know what he's doing and how he feels. It's a great time to be a fan!

(Prepare 5 Student's Book, p. 105, Teacher's Book p. 121 Level - B1)

## Task 2

Presenter:	Hello and welcome to another programme in our series about the origin of different popular sports. Today our expert, Anna Philips, is going to tell us about the origin of the incredibly popular sport - basketball. Anna, what can you tell us about the beginning of basketball?
Anna:	Well, in comparison with football, rugby or tennis, basketball is quite a modern game because it was invented in 1891.
Presenter:	Invented?
Anna:	Yes. The man who invented it was James Naismith. Naismith, who was born in Canada, was working at a YMCA school. He was a PE teacher. His director gave him fourteen days to invent a new indoor sport. It needed to be a sport which would keep students fit, but that wouldn't be aggressive or violent. That's why Naismith made basketball a non-contact sport.
Presenter:	So, was this in Canada?
Anna:	No, Naismith was born in Canada, but he was working in the US, in Springfield, in Massachusetts, which is really cold in the winter. That's why it had to be an indoor sport.
Presenter:	What did they use for baskets?
Anna:	They had fruit baskets, peach baskets. Of course, the problem was that when the ball went into the basket, they needed to stop the match, somebody came with a ladder, climbed up and got the ball out of the basket! The game stopped for a few minutes after each basket. In fact, it was only in 1906 that they finally changed to the modern nets that we have today.
Presenter:	Has the game changed a lot since its invention in 1891?
Anna:	Many of today's rules are the same as the original rules that Naismith wrote. There were 13 in total. But in the original rules you couldn't bounce the ball, you could only pass it. Naismith had 18

	students in his class, so originally he had 9 people in each team, not five like there now. His students, who were all boys, used a football at first. After they made a special ball for a new sport. Actually, at one moment somebody wanted to call the sport Naismith ball, but Naismith didn't like the idea.
Presenter:	Oh! How long were matches?
Anna:	In Naismith's original 13 rules, a match had two halves. Each half was 15 minutes long, with a five-minute break between them. Oh, and you got only one point for each basket you scored, not two like today. In fact, the final score in the first match was only one-nil!
Presenter:	That doesn't sound very exciting! Nowadays top teams can score 100 points!...So, was basketball immediately popular?
Anna:	Naismith actually admitted that the first time he explained the new game to his class they weren't very excited by it! But the game was popular, and it soon became popular with other YMCA centres, too. And after that universities started playing it, too. Around that time they changed the rules to have five players in each team.
Presenter:	Did Naismith live to see basketball became one of the most popular sports in the world?
Anna:	Yes, in 1936, when basketball officially became part of the Olympic Games. An organisation collected money so that Naismith could go to Berlin, where the games took place that year. That was a great moment for Naismith, to see people from all over the world playing the sport that he'd invented.
Presenter:	I can imagine!
Anna:	But the interesting thing is that Naismith wasn't really interested in competition, in winning or being the best. He just wanted to invent a sport that people would enjoy, and above all one that would help to keep fit and healthy.
Presenter:	Well, he certainly did that! Thanks for the information, Anna!

(Gateway B1+ StB p. 90. TB p. 154)