

**МУНИЦИПАЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП  
ВСЕРОССИЙСКОЙ ОЛИМПИАДЫ ШКОЛЬНИКОВ  
ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ**

**2023/24 г.**

**9 класс**

**Скрипт аудирования**

**TRANSCRIPT**

**Listening comprehension**

**Task 1**

**For items 1–10 listen to a talk about famous people's flats and decide whether the statements (1–10) are TRUE (A), or FALSE (B) according to the text you hear. You will hear the text twice.**

**You have 30 seconds to study the statements.**

(pause 30 seconds)

**Now we begin.**

In 1712, the German composer George Frideric Handel decided to settle permanently in England, where he was employed as musician to the English court. After living in Surrey for some years, he moved to London, and during the summer of 1723, he rented a house at twenty-five Brook Street. He was the first occupant of the house, but as a foreigner, he was not allowed to buy it. However, after becoming a British citizen five years later, he decided to continue renting the house. In 1742, his annual rent for Brook Street was fifty pounds.

The plan of the house in Brook Street was usual for a modest London townhouse of the period. There was a basement containing the kitchens, and on the ground floor there was a room at the front for receiving visitors. On the first floor there were bigger rooms, where Handel entertained and worked. In the largest room, he kept his instruments — a harpsichord and a little house organ — and he occasionally rehearsed there. The room next to it is where he composed many of his most famous works, including the *Messiah*. The second floor contained the bedroom at the front, with a dressing room at the back, where he kept his clothes. In the attic at the top of the house, the servants had their rooms.

During the last decade of his life, Handel's eyesight got worse, and by 1754 he was completely blind. He died at his Brook Street house on the fourteenth of April, 1755.

He was buried in Westminster Abbey, and more than three thousand people attended his funeral.

Although Jimi Hendrix's career only lasted four years, he is widely regarded as one of the most influential electric guitarists in the history of rock music.

The flat on the upper floors of twenty-three Brook Street was found by Jimi's girlfriend, Kathy Etchingham, when she saw an advert in one of the London evening newspapers in June 1968, while he was in New York. He moved in briefly in July, before returning to the United States for an extensive tour. He spent some time decorating the flat to his own taste. He bought curtains and cushions from the nearby John Lewis department store, as well as ornaments from Portobello Road market and elsewhere. He told Kathy that this was 'my first real home of my own'. In January the following year, he gave a series of press and media interviews and photo shoots in the flat. He also appeared on the BBC and gave two concerts in February at the Royal Albert Hall.

In March 1969, he went back to New York again, and although Kathy stayed at Brook Street for a while longer, Jimi did not live there again. He died in London in 1970, at the age of 27, but in a hotel, not in the Brook Street flat.

Over the years, his flat was used as an office, until it was taken over in two thousand by the Handel House Trust. It opened to the public on Wednesday the tenth of February, 2016. The whole house is now a museum and a concert venue where both men's music can be heard in live performances.

**You have 20 seconds to check your answers.**

(pause 20 seconds)

**Now listen to the text again.**

(text repeated)

**You have 20 seconds to check your answers.**

(pause 20 seconds)

**For items 11–15 listen to the dialogue. Choose the correct answer (A, B or C) to answer questions 11–15. You will hear the text ONLY ONCE.**

**You now have 25 seconds to study the questions.**

(pause 25 seconds)

**Now we begin.**

Interviewer: What made you want to become a referee?

Juan Antonio: My father was a referee, but that didn't influence me — in fact, the opposite, because I saw all the problems that he had as a referee. But as a child, I was always attracted by the idea and at school I used to referee all kinds of sports — basketball, handball, volleyball, and of course football. I was invited to join the Referees' Federation when I was only fourteen years old.

Interviewer: Were you good at sport yourself?

Juan Antonio: Yes. I was a very good handball player. People often think that referees become referees because they're frustrated sportsmen, but this is just not true in most cases, in my experience.

Interviewer: What was the most exciting match you ever refereed?

Juan Antonio: It's difficult to choose one match as the most exciting. I remember some of the Real Madrid–Barcelona matches, for example the first one I ever refereed. The atmosphere was incredible in the stadium. But really, it's impossible to pick just one — there have been so many.

Interviewer: What was the worst experience you ever had as a referee?

Juan Antonio: The worst? Well, that was something that happened very early in my career. I was only sixteen, and I was refereeing a match in a town in Spain, and the home team lost. After the match, I was attacked and injured by the players of the home team and by the spectators. After all these years, I can still remember a mother who had a little baby in her arms, who was trying to hit me. She was so angry with me that she nearly dropped her baby. That was my worst moment, and it nearly made me stop being a referee.

Interviewer: Do you think that there's more cheating in football than in the past?

Juan Antonio: Yes, I think so.

Interviewer: Why?

Juan Antonio: I think it's because there's so much money in football today that it's become much more important to win. Also, football is much faster than it used to be, so it's much more difficult for referees to detect cheating.

**You have 1 minute to complete your answer.**

(pause 1 minute)

**This is the end of the listening comprehension part.**