**5 класс**

**Audioscript**

**Listening comprehension**

*Look at Part 1. Listen to the text and mark the sentences* ***1–5 T*** *(True) or* ***F*** *(False).*

**You will hear the text twice.**

**You have 20 seconds to look at the questions.**

***(Pause 20 seconds)***

**Now we are ready to start.**

The Golden Ring is a group of ancient Russian towns and cities that form a curved line that begins and ends in Moscow. These towns and cities are an important part of Russian culture as they are places that have seen the main events of Russian history. A tour of the Golden Ring gives visitors the opportunity to learn about Russia’s past, culture and traditions.

If you take the ‘classical’ route, these are towns and cities you would see in the order you would see them:

VLADIMIR – Vladimir was founded by Prince Vladimir Monomakh in 1108 and became the capital of North -Eastern Russia in the 12th century. It is famous for its beautiful architecture and its peaceful atmosphere.

SUZDAL – Suzdal was established in 1024 and is one of the best-preserved towns in Russia. Visitors will see building styles from different epochs and will enjoy exploring the city on foot. If you like camping, you can pitch your tent on the banks of the river Kamenka.

KOSTROMA – Founded in 1152 and located on the Volga River, Kostroma was the birthplace of the Romanov Dynasty. It is well-known for its Fire-Watch tower and the Church of the Resurrection.

YAROSLAVL – This town was founded at the beginning of the 11th century (1010) in the place where the Volga and Kotorosl rivers meet. The city has wonderful architecture and heroic past. One of the main tourist attractions of this town is the Monastery of Transfiguration of the Saviour.

ROSTOV THE GREAT – Founded in 862, this ancient Russian town is located on lake Nero. The Rostov Kremlin, the Cathedral of Assumption and the Bell Tower will impress visitors. The largest of the Rostov bells weighs 32,000 kg and the sound of its chimes can be heard for 20 km!

PERESLAVL -ZALESSKY – Established in 1152 and halfway between Moscow and Yaroslavl, on the bank of the Pleshcheevo Lake is Pereslavl-Zalessky. In 1693 Peter

the Great constructed a prototype of the first Russian fleet here. Now the lake has National Park status.

SERGIEV POSAD – Founded in 862 and named after Saint Sergius who founded the largest Russian monastery, The Holy Trinity – St. Sergius Lavra. The monastery contains a huge library of religious books as well as icons and other treasures.

этап. 7–8 классы

**Audioscript**

*Look at Part 1. Listen to the text and mark the sentences* ***1–10*** *T (True) , F (False) or NS (Not Stated).*

**You will hear the text twice.**

**You have 30 seconds to look at the questions.**

**(Pause 30 seconds)**

**Now we are ready to start.**

Tea was introduced to Russia in 1640 when the Russian ambassador boyarin Vasily Starkov returned from the Mongol horde and brought a gift of 200 tea packages, 500 grammes each, to tsar Mikhail Fedorovich Romanov. It was praised for its medicinal powers and ability to refresh and to purify the blood. Starkov himself didn’t like the taste of the drink but he feared the tsar’s anger and brought it to court. There are different legends about the way Romanov felt about the exotic foreign drink. One of them claims the tsar liked it and exclaimed ‘More!’ But many historians hold the opposite opinion because tea trade did not start in Moscow until 36 years later.

The next shipment of tea arrived from China. In 1679 Russia and China signed a special tea treaty. In the beginning tea was very expensive and only rich people could afford it. Also very few people knew the secrets of its brewing.

Traditionally, common Russian people drank forest herbal teas – vzvars – made of herbs, dried leaves and fruits.

But very soon tea had become very popular, and now Russians could not imagine their lives without it. It was also noted that tea would keep one awake during a long church service.

By the 18th century, tea was part and parcel of Russian life and had become very much a national drink. Family affairs were settled around the tea table. Asking one to sit down to tea became a traditional sign of hospitality. Tradition demanded that the water be boiled in a samovar if possible. Russian tea is served with a lump of sugar and lemon, along with various jams and preserves, honey and Russian cookies or pies. People in the West even call tea served with lemon Russian tea.

этап. 9–11 классы

**Audioscript**

**Listening comprehension**

*For items* ***1–10*** *listen to a dialogue between a famous actor and his woman colleague and decide whether the statements* ***1–10*** *are TRUE according to the text you hear (****A****), or FALSE (****B****), or the information on the statement is NOT STATED in the text (****C****). You will hear the text* ***twice.*** *You have* ***20 seconds*** *to look through the statements.*

*(****pause 20 seconds****)*

**Now we begin**

**She**: I've never met anybody who enjoys every moment of making a movie as muchas you. You don't stress out too much, you're always in a good mood. And you have little rituals throughout the day, which you do with a lot of style – almost like you are celebrating life, not just the work. You have to have your special cup of tea, in nice china, not Styrofoam.

**He**: What are you saying, please?

**She**: [*laughs*] It's lovely! You don't drink it as you're walking, like the rest of us. Youfind a nice corner to read in.

**He**: That's true. You've got to find your camp. We set up homes constantly – a newtrailer, a new set, a new country – so you have to find that space. I suppose there are rituals, but I think that comes from the theater. Before all of this started, I was working in the theater. I ended up in Los Angeles for two weeks and stayed a lifetime.

**She**: A lot of people in our business get jaded, but you don't. Why not?

**He**: Because, for me at least, it doesn't get any easier. I have*The Daughter*comingout, and we're getting close to showing the world what we did last year in Texas. That side of it is out of my control, but this is always an anxious time for me. **She**: Tell me about*The Daughter*.

**He**: I play Colonel Eli McCullough, a man born out of violence. His parents werepioneers, annihilated by the Comanche. He was kidnapped and brought up by the Comanche. So there's a duality to the man's psyche, a fractured mind and heart. We find him as a man in 1915 in Texas.

**She**: When you were doing theater in London as a young Irish lad, did you everimagine you'd be playing a Texan?

**He**: I grew up in an Irish farming town, but cowboys and Indians were the fabric of mylife as a young lad. My grandmother used to have this family come around to the house, Ma Butchey and her two sons. She would sharpen the knives and fix the pots, and her sons would teach me how to make the best bows and arrows and catapults. So it's always been in my heart to play in a western. But this is not really a western; it's a family saga.