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**ONE COPY! (ОДНА КОПИЯ)**

**10 GRADE I TOUR LISTENING**

**Tape script**

**(A teacher reads the text twice in case of technical gap)**

Transcript for **01\_audio\_английский\_область\_10класс\_1 тур**

Good morning, everybody. Today I’m going to talk about one of the most terrible wars of the twentieth century. Although it took place mainly in Europe, it involved countries from all over the world. I’m talking, of course, about the First World War, from 1914 to 1918, which resulted in the death of about ten million military personnel. Despite the enormous human cost, the war did have some positive consequences. In fact, it was precisely because of the nature and scale of the horrors of the battlefield that many important medical advances were made, as new equipment and techniques had to be developed quickly to cope with the huge number of injuries.

As I said, the scale of the First World War was huge. New weapons were used that were designed to kill on an industrial scale, such as machine guns, tanks and poison gases. These produced brutal results: many deaths and about twice as many injuries. Those injured suffered very severe wounds and this pushed the medical establishment to build on recent discoveries and to come up with solutions for the new problems faced by doctors. I’m going to tell you about a few of these.

You probably know that X-rays were discovered in 1895, and were developed for limited medical use in the following year. But their use became much more widespread during the war, when they helped detect fragments of bombs and bullets buried in tissue. They allowed doctors to extract these elements, which would otherwise have caused serious infections. Stretchers for carrying injured people had also been in use before the war, but the development of rescuing the wounded from the battlefield, by sending in stretcher-bearers to bring them back as quickly as possible, was completely new. The modern concept of a paramedic, who is able to apply first aid in the field, also comes from this time.

Blood transfusion was in its early days at the time of the Great War. It was done person-to-person, that is, with a tube transferring blood from one person to another. This was extremely impractical and carried a very high risk. The rigours of the war demanded a better solution and by 1917 indirect transfusion had been developed. It was possible to store blood on ice for up to 26 days and deal much better with battle injuries. For many, this was the most significant medical breakthrough of the war.

The war also saw advances in treating wounds which demanded that the patient be unconscious while undergoing procedures. In 1917 the anaesthetist Henry Boyle invented a machine which could provide a steady flow of oxygen, nitrous oxide and ether, and this provided the basis of all the anaesthesia machines that followed. Operations without pain – a wonderful innovation, I’m sure you’ll agree.

So the next time you have an X-ray, donate blood or undergo an operation, spare a thought for those doctors, nurses, researchers and patients back at the time of World War I – we owe them a lot!

Transcript for **02\_audio\_английский\_область\_10класс\_1 тур**

**Interviewer:** Today I’m going to talk to two young people who are both doing voluntary work in the sports sector. First there’s Liam Parker, who is a keen BMX biker and does a lot of work at a sports centre. And then there’s Debbie Sanford, who has volunteered to help with many different sports, and who now has a paid job with a sports organisation. So, Liam, tell us a bit about the place you work – it sounds really interesting.

**Liam:** Yes, it’s really cool. Basically it’s a huge space where lots of sports and cultural events take place. It used to be a shipbuilding hangar, but the company went bust years ago. The building was taken over and completely renovated and repurposed about five years ago.

Now we have facilities for all kinds of urban sports like skateboarding, breakdancing, Parkour, kick scooter …

**Interviewer:** Hang on a moment, can you explain the last two?

**Liam:** A kick scooter is just a normal scooter with a handlebar, deck and wheels. But now we

have stunt scooters and special ones for racing. And Parkour has been around for a while now. It’s a way of moving around an urban environment – it developed from military training. It involves climbing, running, vaulting, jumping, swinging and stuff like that. Everyone’s seen it on TV and videos, people jumping off incredibly high buildings, between roofs and things.

**Interviewer:** So what are you involved with?

**Liam:** My passion is for BMX, and I want to get other people involved in the sport. But I do all kinds of things at the centre. I make sure the bikes and scooters meet safety standards. I check the tracks and ramps so that they are clean and no one can slip and hurt themselves. I teach kids the basics of BMX and do demonstrations. I sometimes cook in the burger van too.

**Interviewer:** Right, so you’ve learned a lot of skills?

**Liam:** Yeah. At first I was a bit nervous about speaking to groups, but now I have no problem giving safety inductions to people. I had to learn sports-specific first aid in case anyone hurts themselves, cooking hygiene for the burger van, maths for taking money at the till. I’ve had a lot of training in different areas and gained useful certificates.

**Interviewer:** So all that training will be valuable when you come to look for paid work?

**Liam:** Absolutely. I’m still only 18 and I’ve been volunteering for two years. I’d like to stay in this sector and find full-time paid work, so obviously all my experience and skills will help a lot.

**Interviewer:** Thank you, Liam. And now, our other guest has made that jump from voluntary work to paid work. Debbie, you’ve been involved in many different sports in your 22 years, haven’t you?

**Debbie:** Yes, quite a few! I started off playing football at county level and then got into coaching. I reckoned that I wouldn’t have been able to play football without the help of volunteers, so when I had the chance to help other people, I did. Then I started a degree in Sport Development and I realised that lots of people like me would soon have a degree and be looking for a job and I’d need more experience to compete with them all!

**Debbie:** Yes, I spent a year helping with an online sports volunteering bureau and volunteered at various events including a cricket tournament, a table tennis championship and a half marathon.

**Interviewer:** Wow, that’s a lot of experience!

**Debbie:** Yes. I must add that I don’t actually play cricket or table tennis myself, though I do run. You don’t have to be an expert in a sport to volunteer – there are lots of jobs that need doing.

**Interviewer:** And now you’ve finished your degree and you’re working.

**Debbie:** That’s right. I wrote my dissertation on the retention and recruitment of volunteers, and now I manage volunteers for an organisation promoting swimming. I also organise events at a national level. I would never have got the job without all my volunteering experience. It helped me loads.

**Interviewer:** And finally, a question for you both. Do you think we sometimes exploit volunteers in this country? Are they doing things for free when they ought to be getting paid? Liam, I believe that you volunteer for about ten or twenty hours a week. Do you ever feel that you should be paid for what you do?

**Liam:** Well, of course, it would be nice. But the organisation I help is non-profit-making and it couldn’t really afford to pay all the volunteers. At the moment, I’m happy to do what I love

and gain experience of dealing with the public. I’m living with my parents and they are paying my keep. In the future I’ll have to look for paid work.

**Debbie:** I think many volunteers feel they want to give something back to their sport. It was like that for me with football. Ideally it would be good to have more paid positions, but we also need volunteers. Sport just couldn’t function without them. It is really important to give people recognition for what they do, though.

**Interviewer:** Thanks very much for sharing your experiences. And now, we’re going to move on …