

Not for students. For teachers only.

ONE COPY! (ОДНА КОПИЯ)

10 GRADE

I TOUR

LISTENING

Tape script

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

Task 1

You will hear a radio programme about the life of the singer. For questions 1-5, complete the sentences. You can listen to the audio twice. Eg.: 0 - educated

Radio Announcer: Last month, the renowned and much-loved singer Lena Horne died in New York, aged 92. This Afro-American singer and civil activist worked in America in the Golden era of stage and screen, meeting such great names as Billie Holliday and Duke Ellington. We have with us here in the studio Joel Lightwater to tell us more about Lena Horne's remarkable life.

Joel Lightwater: Thank you John.

Lena Horne was born in 1917 to a Brooklyn family, described by a prominent writer as the 'Talented Tenth' – a name which was given to those members of the African American community who were educated and socially prominent. Her family were activists in African-American rights – her grandmother, Cora Calhoun, was in fact the founding member of the N.A.A.C.P., that is, the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People. Indeed, at the age of two, Lena was photographed parading in a protest.

Her childhood was split between her grandparents' town house in Brooklyn, and her mother's lodgings in Harlem, her father having left the family when Lena was only three years old. She went to school at Brooklyn Girls High, but when she started singing at the famous Cotton Club at the age of 16, she dropped out without a diploma.

All her life, Lena's mother Edna had hoped that Lena could use her performances to break down race barriers. This was not an easy thing to do in the race-conscious culture of the time. At one point Lena was advised to advertise her creamy complexion as Latin, something she refused to do; while later in her career, studio executives in Hollywood suggested that she darken her skin colour with make-up.

Matters relating to racial equality were always high up on Lena's priorities. During World War II, when she was entertaining soldiers and prisoners of war, she noticed that she was always being asked to perform for groups which segregated in terms of colour. In the rare instances where she sang for mixed groups, white German prisoners of war were seated in front of the African American servicemen. She soon refused to perform for such occasions, and, since the US Army refused to allow integrated audiences, she put on her own show for a mixed-colour audience.

After the war years, Lena had the opportunity to move into the glamorous world of Hollywood, and she was the first African American to be signed on a long-term studio contract. However, this was an age when the colour barrier was still strong. Black actors rarely had the chance to play anything more than maids and butlers. Although Lena was

beginning to achieve a high level of notoriety, she found that she rarely had the chance to act, and many of her lines were cut during the editing process. Only in two incidences did she play a character that was central to the plot.

But Lena's elegance and powerful voice were unlike anything that had come before, and both the public and the executives in the entertainment industry began to take note. By the mid-'40s, Horne was the highest paid black actor in the country, and her songs were instant classics.

However Horne's great fame could not prevent the wheels of the anti-Communist machine from bearing down on her. During the 1950s, she was marked as a Communist sympathiser as a result of her civil rights activism. She soon found herself blacklisted and unable to work on television or in the movies. At this time, however, she continued to sing in nightclubs, and made some of her best recordings. In the 60s, she was once again back in the public eye.

Since the 16-year old danced her first steps on the stage of the Cotton Club, much has changed. Thanks to her continued musical, theatrical and political efforts, she paved the way for many other non-whites in the entertainment industry. But what she will be remembered for most of all must be her ability to move generations of audiences with her shimmering resonant voice, singing the classic greats, like "Black Coffee" and the unforgettable "Stormy Weather."

Task 2.

Mo is a supervisor at a summer camp, Canyon Falls. She is talking to the new camp leaders about the work on the camp. You can listen to the audio twice. Answer questions 1-5 True/False. Eg.: 0- true

Hi! I'm Mo, and I want to say a big hello to all you camp leaders. You're going to have a really fun time this summer at Canyon Falls. But it's going to be hard work! So enjoy these two days before the kids arrive!

Now, first I want to talk to you about a typical day here at Canyon Falls summer camp. The wake-up call will be at seven thirty every morning. You'll hear a bell outside your cabin. When you hear the bell, wake up the kids in your cabin. There are twelve kids in each one. They need to wash and dress before eight. At eight o'clock, we'll meet in the field and we'll raise the flag. Breakfast is at eight fifteen every day in the big tent. At a quarter to eight, the kids return to their cabins and tidy up. There is an inspection every morning at nine fifteen. At inspection we will check that the cabins are clean and tidy, so the children need to make their beds, tidy away their clothes and sweep the floor before that time.

At half past nine the first activity session will start. There are four activities every day. These are small group activities - normally between 15 and 20 kids in each group. The first session is from half past nine until half past ten. Then there will be drinks and snacks in the big tent in the field. Session 2 is from ten to eleven until twelve. Then we give the kids half an hour free time before lunch. Lunch takes between half an hour and forty-five minutes. We usually sing a few songs after lunch. Then the kids have free time until half past two, and then the third activity session starts. This goes on until half three, when there are more drinks and

snacks, and the final activity session runs from ten to four until ten to five. Then there's free time until six, and then it's time for dinner. In the evening we have an evening activity from seven until eight thirty. Something like a talent show or a baseball game. These aren't in small groups, everyone in the camp joins in the same activity. Then you will go back to the cabins with your kids and you will spend some time with them doing something quiet - reading a story or playing a game, or just chatting together. At nine o'clock, the kids get ready for bed, and they need to be in bed by nine thirty. On some days you will be on duty until ten o'clock. This means you will stay outside the cabins and the children can come to you if there's a problem. If you're not on duty, you can go to the big tent and spend time with the other leaders. Please be in bed by eleven, because the next day is always busy.

