



Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования

**Российская академия народного хозяйства и государственной службы
при Президенте Российской Федерации**

Олимпиада школьников РАНХиГС

Заключительный этап

Класс: 11

Профиль: ИНОСТРАННЫЙ (АНГЛИЙСКИЙ) ЯЗЫК

Фамилия: ГУЛЕИШВИЛИ

Имя: ВЕРА

Отчество: МЕРАБОВНА

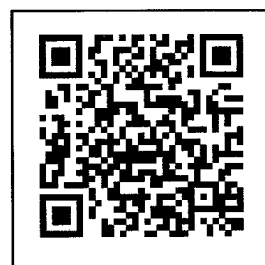
Страна: РОССИЙСКАЯ ФЕДЕРАЦИЯ

Регион: МОСКВА

ВСЕГО СТРАНИЦ

14

ПОДПИСЬ УЧАСТНИКА



Вариант 2

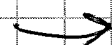
[1a] 1 - work, 2 - push, 3 - ideas, 4 - goal

[1b] And the first thing is passion. / Freeman Thomas says, "I'm driven by my passion." / TEDsters do it for love, they don't do it for money. Carol Coletta says, "I would pay someone to do what I do." And the interesting thing is, if you do it for love, the money comes anyway!

[1c] 1. The stressed "I" accentuates the person, it's the speaker who must be in the centre of attention.

2. Passion fills us with the desire for action. It makes us work, persevere in something, go forward.

3. The speaker stresses emotionally powerful words, hyperonyms (passion, love) that draw everyone's attention to the speech and makes pauses after stressing them.



[2] 1. I would pay more attention to work-life balance. As a hardworking person, I often get too enthusiastic about my projects and forget about my mental and physical health (and especially about the delicious lunches my wife brings to my office).

2. Having six children allows for representative voting. Whenever I need to decide on whether to take on a project or not, I organise a family vote. And the one who always says "No" is my wife. She wants ^{to} help with sleepers...

3. I mostly play with my children, but when they get tired of physical activity, I opt for the intellectual one. I tell them the most important stories from various spheres of my life (simplified) and try to prevent them from making my mistakes.



4. Each company (especially as big and influential as mine) should contribute to the promotion of UN Sustainability Goals, as we only have one place to live in - planet Earth. I always remember it is my children who will "inherit" whatever I leave for them.

5. They say that what doesn't kill you makes you stronger. I never get hyperfocused on the negative, I aim to accentuate the positive. Also, negative PR is also PR, you know.

6. Never surrender. Push it past all the limits. From dusk till dawn. Every minute. Perseverance is 99% of success. And when I speak of perseverance, I presuppose you must have it in all the spheres of your life.

→



- [3]. 1. Unless conflicting priorities are resolved, organizational productivity will significantly decrease. — "Unless" adds the negative ^{meaning} ~~aspect~~. If we change it to "if", we will have to add "not" ^{to} the sentence, like so: ~~Unless~~ "If conflicting priorities are NOT resolved...".
2. Communication is an essential skill of the success in the modern office. — "Communication" is placed as the subject (which is grammatically ^{often} ~~always~~ at the beginning of a sentence) to accentuate that this is the main word in the whole sentence, grammatically and semantically. If we were to read this sentence out loud, we would stress the word "communication".
3. There is a global shift in occurring societal values toward sustainability. — Whenever we



need to state that something exists, we use the construction "There is / There are". Usually it is placed at the beginning of a sentence. This ~~new~~ grammatical unit allows us to state that the shift ~~is~~, indeed, takes place.

4. To thrive, organisations must embrace calculated risk-taking. — The infinitive, "to thrive", which means "to prosper" is used in order to draw the attention to the ~~main~~ main thought expressed in the sentence. The infinitive is placed at the beginning, so as to, once again, accentuate the semantic aspect, the main information. Otherwise (if not in the beginning) we would have to move the infinitive to the very end of the sentence ("Organisations must embrace calculated risk-taking to thrive"), and this way



The ~~whole meaning~~ of the sentence will change. It is risk-taking that will be accentuated.

5. Were it not for technological advancements, this task would be impossible. — The Second Conditional is used in the sentence to state that if the technologies didn't exist ~~right now~~ ^{at the moment} (as we know, Second Conditional is used for present and future situations), the task would not be accomplished. Thankfully, the advancements do exist, as the author of the sentence implies.

4. 1. Only after a long search of six months Neil finally managed to find a job. — A (base)

2. B (strip). Maggie has mood swings all the time. She can her mood can change instantly, from "good" to "bad" for no reason at all.



3. D (bring me to trial). My neighbour sounded very serious and even angry when he stated that he wishes to take me to court to resolve our conflict regarding property boundaries.
4. B (continuously). The rain was pouring heavily all night long, not stopping for a minute.
5. C (essential). If you have the most important, I would even say "fundamental," ingredients, you can make everything ~~and~~ omit the other ~~products~~ ^{products} which are not that important.
6. A (itchy). Tora is always up for something, she cannot live without action. Now she is ~~getting~~ ~~ready to~~ in India, backpacking.
7. D (hit) When you brought up Ralph's both coming retirement, ~~you told~~ it definitely



touched him. He must have gotten offended.
8. A (sum). Six months of convalescence in a nursing home are now over, Simon is back on track.

9. A (initiative). The unstable economic situation results in many people not wishing to be bold in their actions and open their own businesses.

10. D (posted). We will keep you updated ^{on} ~~for~~ "we will inform you" ^{about} any future changes in the examination specifications.

[5] 1 - C, 2 - B, 3 - J, 4 - A, 5 - L, 6 - H,
7 - E, 8 - D, 9 - G, 10 - F.

2 (B). The following ~~text~~ text is an extract from a scientific article, which aims to inform readers on the ~~research~~ research conducted in detail. ~~The~~ In this particular part the subject





and methodology are described. The article is to be read by scientists that are interested in the ~~subject~~ topic. The main language features are Past Simple, ~~Used to~~ Passive ("the data were analyzed"), scientific vocabulary units (sample size, ~~data~~ multi-variable regression model). Another important linguistic feature is objectiveness: the authors justify their decisions ("to ensure robustness in the findings").

4(A) The following extract is a political speech aimed at motivating the populace to act. It was probably given at a serious public event or at a press conference. We can see a lot of rhetorical devices here, the main ones being glittering generalities (act, future, generations), the use of "we" to shorten the "distance" between



the political figure and the public, as well as complicated, but understandable grammatical ^{units} ~~constructions~~ ("for the future of...", "the generations to come...") that increase the emotional influence of the speech.

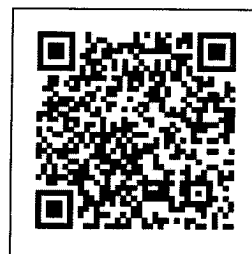
5(4). Business news are aimed at informing the public on the main events in business industries through different channels (TV, radio, newspapers, ^{the} Internet, etc.). They must be objective, informative, brief. This particular extract can be aimed both at ^{the} general public and those interested in stock market fluctuations. The main linguistic features include specific business vocabulary (stock market), ~~the~~ Past Simple, no subjective/emotional words or patterns.

6(11) This extract is from a crime thriller



novel that is aimed at ^{as}gripping the readers' ~~attention~~ ^{attention} through complicated plot twists and the description of crime scenes. Such texts are written for the general public or intellectuals, depending on the level of literary talent of the writer. As for linguistic features, the author uses specific vocabulary related to the genre (murderer, victim), bright literary vocabulary (to lurk, to strike), ^{intrigue} ~~intrigue~~ ("waiting for the right moment to strike"), the description of the atmosphere ("in the darkness").

9(6) Legal documentation is aimed at informing the public on their rights and responsibilities. This particular piece concerns data privacy and protection and is probably written for people using certain apps, programs or websites.



The main linguistic features include ~~official~~
^{formal} grammatical devices ("In the event of..."),
abstract personalities (~~the~~ user), as well as
modal verbs ("...actions must be taken").

10(F). ~~Here it is to~~ The instruction manual
aims at informing ~~the~~ the person who pur-
chased a certain product about how it
should be used. It includes lots of infor-
mation, as well as recommendations on
how to assemble the product. The main
linguistic features are the usage of "you"
pronoun, infinitives ("To assemble..."), specific
vocabulary units (to assemble, wrench, to secure).

[6] Fallacy 1: 2. Blaming cars is not the only
way to solve the problems mentioned in the
previous sentence. Many other factors cause pollution,

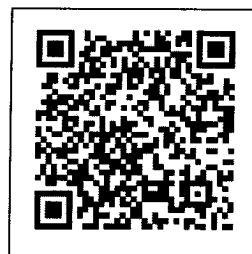


congestion and incidents, like weather conditions, bad roads, pedestrians. Improved sentence:

Consequently, many agree that banning cars in city centers is one of the ways of solving these problems.

Fallacy 2: 4. Not all the people driving in city centers are inconsiderate. Plus, there are ^{some} inconsiderate people everywhere, not just in city centers. Improved sentence: Some drivers are inconsiderate and care only about their own convenience.

Fallacy 3: 5. It is impossible to completely eliminate air pollution by only banning cars, as they are not the only factor affecting the air. There are also emissions produced by factories and public transport. Improved



sentence: Therefore, banning cars ~~would~~ ^{would} contribute to ~~the~~ lowering air pollution and making cities cleaner.

Fallacy 4: 7. Not all the accidents happen due to cars. They are also caused by other types of vehicles, as well as pedestrians and bad roads. Improved sentence: "... there would be less accidents, ensuring a certain level of safety for pedestrians and cyclists."

Fallacy 5: 9. City centers cannot be instantly transformed into peaceful places, as many other factors contribute to safety. Improved sentence: ~~As~~ As a result, banning cars would contribute to transforming city centers into peaceful, enjoyable places for people.

