

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: РЯБОВА

Имя: АЛЕКСАНДРА

Отчество: БОРИСОВНА

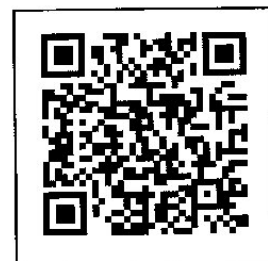
Страна: РОССИЙСКАЯ ФЕДЕРАЦИЯ

Регион: МОСКВА

ВСЕГО СТРАНИЦ

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ПОДПИСЬ УЧАСТНИКА



Вариант № 1

TASK 1. a.

1. p → passion
2. f → fun
3. s → serve
4. per → persist

TASK 1. b.

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

TASK 1. c.

1. We are emphasizing the payment, or the ~~transactional~~ transactional form of communication with others.
2. We are fantasizing of paying to someone to do what we do.
3. ~~Audience~~ Audience is ~~more~~ more into the feelings of empathy towards the ~~speech~~ speech of the author.
 engaged

TASK 2.

1. From the experiences of my relatives, programming has expanded and strengthened the ambition later in their life, due to the existence of critical thinking and rational observation



that was obtained from the programming.

2. In constant struggle of finding balance between family and work, I try to manage my time wisely and have frequent video calls with kids, if I tend to be overloaded with work.

3. I remind myself of my past, where I come from and who I was a few years back. I don't want to have that type of life, so I push through all of my personal challenges and work hard.

4. I've always dreamt of being different, of making a world a better place for everyone and of making my kids proud of me. The existence of all of my projects always remind me that I'm on the right pace.

5. I feel like the key of creating disruptive innovations - is to do what scares you the most, because stepping outside of your comfort zone could move you to a different and higher spot.

6. I faced two challenges during my work, and it is the failures of some of my ideas, and opponents scrutiny. I earned a lot of experience, which helped me later in my companies.

Task 3.

1. Achieving focus is essential to one's goals to success.

→ gerund shows us a pure fact.



2. Does dedication and commitment see such one.
rarely

→ to show how important the question is.

3. Had not we started ~~preparations~~ preparations earlier we would have missed the deadline.

→ We use third conditional in this sentence to reflect and imagine what would have happened in the future if we

did something differently in the past. Just an imaginary and non-existing situation.

4. The author of this article argues persuasively that global warming requires immediate action.

→ because we want to state the fact that global warming is in need to be solved.

5. Role of the ethics in the scientific debate remains central progress.

→ remains is a verb, that was put in present tense, because the whole sentence explains about the situation that is happening in the present moment.

Task 4.

1. C (HEAD)

→ Ann's wounds took quite some time to



recover, but she received some scars afterwards.

2. D (twittering)

→ I've gotten familiar with the sounds of the flying creatures in the morning outside of my room.

3. A (shock)

→ I'm being suspected of knowing where Chris was yesterday at night.

4. C (ear)

→ Jane was ~~showing~~ showing empathy towards the news of me losing a ~~work~~ work position, and she was doing it by listening to me.

5. D (running)

→ Let's head out towards the train, the rain is slowly stopping.

6. A (entrusted)

→ ~~She made the babysitter responsible for her daughter for that particular evening.~~
She made the babysitter responsible for her daughter for that particular evening.



7. B (smacked)

→ One of the engineers decided to cure the machine with the use of the physical force, which actually worked out in the end.

8. D (extricated)

→ Woman, that has won the Oscar, gave of as a hard working and very charming actress, when giving out the acceptance speech.

9. A (acquired)

→ "He stole my rubber, Mom!", - screamed the young man.

10. D (neck)

→ Teacher couldn't tell the exact date of the finals to their students.

Task 5.

1 - H

7 - K

2 odd ones:

2 - D

8 - B

→ E

3 - I

9 - G

→ J

4 - A

10 - F

5 - L

6 - C



1. 6) ↓

→ PURPOSE: Make Reader slightly scared

→ AUDIENCE: 18+ / 21+ and higher, because younger audience could get really scared and damage their mental health.

→ Lang. Features: DARK; FEAR (Those words play with the imagination of the reader and help him experience the feeling that author wanted to portray through his words)

2. 4) ↓

→ PURPOSE: Make citizens listen to your proposal, or state something important and try make people to follow your lead.

→ audience: citizens of any town, country or village.

→ Lang. Features: "fellow citizens", "toward a brighter future", - those kind of cliché and "big" words that are usually pronounced by big figure.

3. 7) ↓

→ PURPOSE: SHARE your own thoughts on a paper or in any electronic form, which usually kept to oneself and that's all.

→ audience: ONLY YOU.

→ Lang. Features: "Dear diary; I; I ... high amount of repeated I's ..."

4. 1) ↓



→ PURPOSE: Just an old version of English poetry, that was meant to be read by others, when it was published.

→ audience: people who know or slightly familiar with old words or specific dialect, that was used in the past.

→ Lang. features: "Lo", "steadfast"... - all of the mentioned words aren't used in the presence.
5. 10)

→ PURPOSE: explain how something works, or how it should be built / crafted (depends on the type of manual)

→ audience: ANY AGE, but person must know how to read (in order to be able to understand and reflect on the manual)

→ LANG. FEATURES: VERBS, ~~there~~ like a lot of them, and no prepositions.

6. 9)

→ PURPOSE: A set of ~~rules~~ Rules that can help in some situations or places.

→ audience: any group of people, it can be a citizens of a specific country, town, or village, or community.

→ LANG. FEATURES: Terms; VERBS, and numbers.



task 6.

one additional fallacious: Fast food is only consumed by people who have less money, or on a tight budget.

1) 1; 6; 8; 10; 11

2)

1 → There isn't any impact on the environment from the fast food, and author doesn't provide any specific facts which makes this sentence weak, and unrelated towards the topic
untrustworthy

6 → No proof or statistics showing that there is an environmental ~~degradation~~ degradation on our planet. No numbers, nor the interviews with experts...

8 → How would elimination of the fast food resolve major environmental issues? Author doesn't specify this part which makes this argument weak, and unreliable.
untrustworthy

10 → No proof, no statistics, no interviews with these kids and their parents — there is nothing. And how could kids buy themselves fast food without being noticed by their parents?



11 → And ones again, author doesn't explain any negative side effects of banning fast food, which seems to me like a really biased opinion on this topic.

3) corrected versions:

1 → In 21 century fast food has become a controversial topic, due to its likable impact on health of some people, cultural mainstream in some cities and countries and a source, that might be contributing to pollution and global warming.

6 → Furthermore, fast food is somehow connected with people's well being and some say that their health problems somehow reflected on their IQ level.

8 → As we hope, the elimination of the fast food could potentially solve some of the existing environmental issues, or potentially make them slightly better.

10 → Children, who may notice advertisements for fast food, could run to their parents or guardians and ask them to buy fast food, which could result in awful stomach aches.

11 → To conclude everything above, banning



fast food could help our society, but we
should as well keep in mind all of the
negative aspects of the problem.

