



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: СВИРЩЕВСКАЯ

Имя: ДАРЬЯ

Отчество: РУСЛАНОВНА

Страна: РОССИЙСКАЯ ФЕДЕРАЦИЯ

Регион: МОСКВА

ВСЕГО СТРАНИЦ

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ПОДПИСЬ УЧАСТНИКА



ВАРИАНТ №2

Task 3.

1. Unless conflicting priorities are resolved, organizational productivity will decrease significantly.

The conjunction "unless" marks the clause of the sentence, meaning that the condition stated in the first part of the sentence ("conflicting priorities are resolved") must be met ~~so that~~ for the second part of the sentence to be true ("organizational productivity will decrease significantly"). The difference between the two meanings is, if you use "if", then the result ~~will surely~~ "organizational productivity will decrease significantly" will surely happen when the condition ~~is~~ ("conflicting priorities are resolved") is fulfilled, but it might also happen by itself. Whereas if you use "unless", then the result won't happen in any case except the case when the condition is fulfilled; the condition is a requirement.

2. Communication is an essential skill in the success of a modern workplace.

Being placed as the subject ~~of the sentence~~ underlines the important role that "communication" plays in the sentence; it is the main word. This



means we aren't really interested in other workplace skills, we mainly want to make an emphasis on ~~the~~ "communication" and what an ^{essential} ~~important~~ workplace skill it is.

3. There is a global shift ~~away~~ toward sustainability occurring in societal values.

Without "there is" you would have to add "is" before "occurring" to make the sentence grammatically correct. "There is" puts an emphasis on the ~~appearance~~ ^{presence} of a global shift.

4. To thrive, organizations must embrace calculated risk-taking.

Because it is used in the ~~infinitive form~~, "to ~~thrive~~ must" very beginning of the sentence, "to thrive" holds the most important meaning; if you were to put it in the end ("Organizations must embrace calculated risk-taking to thrive"), then the purpose ("to thrive") wouldn't seem so important compared to "organizations must embrace risk-taking". The infinitive form is used to show that "to thrive" is the purpose, the ~~theable~~ ~~result~~ desired result of the actions described in the other part of the sentence.

5. Were it not for technological advancements, this task would be impossible.

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The conditional used in this sentence implies that ~~the condition~~ ("technological advancements") ~~has not~~ been fulfilled by this point in time, and the result ~~has also happened~~ if the mentioned condition wouldn't have been fulfilled in the past ("technological advancements", their occurrence), then this result would happen in the present. (3rd conditional)

Task 1.a.

1) work 2) push 3) ideas 4) good

Task 1.b.

And the first thing is passion. / Freeman Thomas says, "I'm driven by my passion". / TED-sers 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!

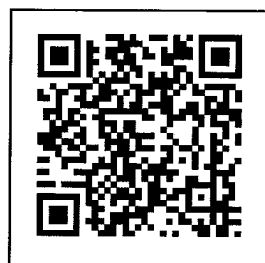
Task 1.c.

1. It would mean, "not someone else, but me, I am driven by ^{my} passion."
2. This would emphasize the powerful ~~last~~ effect ^{passion} has on the speaker
3. The speaker highlights the ^{essential} ~~key~~ ideas by emphasizing the key words and making pauses after important thoughts.

Task 4

1. C

It wasn't until Neil hadn't been working for half a year that his situation became better.



2. A quite

Maggie is ~~so~~ emotional and unstable. She's prone to ~~lose her~~ ~~it without~~ losing her composure without any meaningful reason.

3. B

My neighbor warned to take me to court ^{because} ~~over~~ our conflict about property boundaries.

4. B During the

~~All night~~ The heavy rain poured down non-stop ~~without getting weaker~~ and didn't get weaker

5. C

You will do ^{just} fine without the other things if you possess the main ingredients for this recipe.

6. D

Never one to stay ~~at~~ in one place for too long, Tara is yet again on a journey, this time making her way to India with nothing but a backpack.

7. D

I ~~think~~ ~~guess~~ ~~think~~ assume you ~~unintentionally~~ ~~was~~ upset ~~and~~ ~~offended~~ Ralph by mentioning his close retirement.

8. C

Simon stayed in a nursing home for half a year, but now he is ~~was~~ able to go where he wants.

9. C



9. ~~Many people don't want to~~ Because of the economic situation, many people don't want to risk it and start their personal businesses.

10. D

We will inform you ~~about~~ ^{about} any new details ~~about~~ ⁱⁿ the examination specifications.

Task 6.

Fallacy 1: Sentence 4

• Explanation: This is a fallacy, as it claims everyone who drives in city centers ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~unaware of the harmful~~ ~~fact cars have~~ is inconsiderate and egoistic but doesn't mention people who are aware of the problem ~~but still have~~ ^{and their} a reason to drive in city ~~centers~~ ^{centers}.

• Improved sentence: Though most people are aware of ^{the} harmful effects cars have, ~~they~~ ^{many} still choose to drive ~~in city cars~~ in city centers because of its convenience.

Fallacy 2: Sentence 5.

• Explanation: This is a fallacy, as ^{it} ~~ignores~~ ^{ignores} other factors that cause air pollution other than cars, ~~such as~~ for example, factories and other transport.

• Improved sentence: Therefore, banning cars would ~~possibly~~ improve the ^{air} condition in cities, though other ~~substantial~~ contributors to ^{air} pollution, for instance factories and other forms of transport, would remain a problem.





Fallacy 3: Sentence 7.

• Explanation: This is a fallacy, because ^{traffic} accidents can occur with the participation of public transport, ~~motorcycles~~ motorcycles and other vehicles, not just cars.

• Improved sentence: For instance, banning cars would significantly lower the number of traffic accidents, making it safer for pedestrians and cyclists.

Fallacy 4: Sentence 9

• Explanation: This is a fallacy, as cars aren't the only source of noise in ~~business~~ city centers: there are also loud pedestrians, ~~children~~, ~~and~~ pets, other vehicles, road works.

• Improved sentence: As a result, banning cars would make an impact on the overall peacefulness and enjoyability of city centers for people.

Fallacy 5: Sentence 11

• Explanation: This is a fallacy, as it purposefully ignores any arguments against banning cars in city centers instead of providing reasoning for why ~~the~~ banning cars is a suitable solution.

• Improved sentence: While some may oppose the ban, it would undeniably have an effect on many ~~as~~ aspects of city life, which I have mentioned previously, which means it should be ^{seriously} ~~seriously~~ considered as a ~~possible~~ solution.



Task 5.

1. C 2. B 3. E 4. A 5. L

6. H 7. ~~C~~ 8. I 9. K 10. F

⚡

Instruction Manual

Purpose: To explain how assemble or use something you bought.

Audience: The customer who ^{or received} bought the good

Language Features: Formal language; there are no "must" or "should" or "you". The subsequent actions are listed, the verbs are in imperative form.

Spoken anecdote

Purpose: To amuse the listener, make them laugh

Audience: The listener

Language Features: Informal ~~to~~ and expressive language, exclamations; ~~attention~~

Crime Thriller Novel

Purpose: To tell a story about a crime, and tell ~~to~~ with suspense, in a way so that the reader is constantly nervous about what happens next.

Audience: The reader, a fan of Crime Thriller Novels.

Language Features: Descriptive text; the purpose is to create a dark and tense atmosphere; words such as "murderer", "victim", "darkness" ~~are~~ are often used in this genre.



Scientific Article.

Purpose: to report a scientific experiment or discovery.

Audience: other scientists; the readers of a science journal that understand scientific terms.

Language Features: scientific terms (~~"sample"~~, "multi-variable regression"), terms ~~connected~~ associated with science and experiments ("sample", "date", "analyzed", "findings"), numbers ("500"), formal language.

Political Speech.

Purpose: to present oneself as a political leader and ~~explain the need to take certain actions to achieve a desire~~ persuade the list encourage the people to do something.

Audience: ~~common people~~ citizens

Language Features: persuasive words ("must"), using multiple first-person pronouns ("we"), ~~even~~ words referring to the future ("future", "children", "next generations")



Task 2.

3. I always encourage my children to not be afraid to try new things, ~~something I've learned through~~ because ~~the~~ being open-minded is very important in business. I also encourage them to work hard ~~to~~ to reach their goals and provide my success as an example ~~whereas~~ of what ~~determination~~ relentless work can lead to.

3. Whenever I see that my children have found a goal they want to achieve, I encourage them to work hard towards their goal and provide myself as an example of how relentless work can lead to success.

