



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: СОВЕТНИКОВА

Имя: ДИАНА

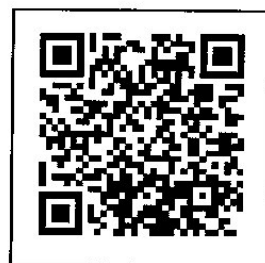
Отчество: ДМИТРИЕВНА

Страна: РОССИЙСКАЯ ФЕДЕРАЦИЯ

Регион: МОСКВА

ВСЕГО СТРАНИЦ

ПОДПИСЬ УЧАСТНИКА



ВАРИАНТ 2

- ~~N 1. a) 1. work
2. push
3. ideas ideas
4. gain~~

~~N 1. c) It is~~

- N 1. a) 1. work
2. push
3. ideas
4. generosity

b) And the first thing is passion. / Freeman Thomas says, ~~that~~ 'I'm driven by my passion'. / TED-sters 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!

- c) 1. The meaning emphasise that not all people are driven by passion but ~~a~~ ^{the} person speaker is not one of them.
2. It means that the speaker wants to prove his sentence that he is driven by passion. It means that passion really is really vital for the speaker's behaviour.
3. The speaker emphasises "driven", so he wants to persuade someone.



1. I think I should have asked my wife to have more kids because every child of mine has the opportunity to learn everything use all useful I have a lot of money and I am ready to bring up more kids than I have now, I love my children, so it would be great to have some more. But I am not young.

2. My family usually do not play any role in my the decision-making process for major projects because my children are not educated enough yet and my wife's job is not connected with engineering.

3. I talk to them every weekends about the values and lessons I have learned through my career. I explain some thoughts that I have, give examples to prove the importance of something.

4. It is not significant.

4. Sustainability is significant because I have a family I must bring up, so I need to get money regularly. I usually ensure people to reach the sustainability by talking about family's happiness and needs.

5. It can be complicated, sometimes but.

5. I just do not read anything that people write about me. I do not care about their criticism because I have reached more goals than I am a successful entrepreneur who knows his goals. does not need a piece of advice from random people without impolite people.

6. Do not be afraid of the risks, try everything you find interesting. You have the whole life to become successful, it is the spheres that is if you are ready to work hard, try to become smarter every week without delay and enjoy doing.



13. 1) Unless conflicting priorities are resolved, ~~organisational~~ organisational productivity will decrease significantly.
Unless is *if* with *not*.

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

The effect ~~emphasises~~ emphasises the noun 'communication'. The meaning of it is the importance of the communication.

3) There is a shift in societal values toward ^{global} occurring sustainability.

'There is' in the beginning is used to prepare the listener or reader for the information. It helps to concentrate and ~~start~~ pay attention.

4) To thrive, organisations must ~~embrace~~ embrace calculated risk-taking.

The infinitive emphasises the purpose.

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

The second conditional is used there. It means that the hypothetical situation in the present would influence the ~~present~~ real present situation. In other ~~is~~ For instance, ^(the hypothetical situation) in the reality 'it' ~~are~~ for 'it' is, for technological advancements, so the task is possible, ~~but it is not~~ for them, ~~(the situation)~~ (then the current situation is changed) the task would be impossible.

14. 1) B

~~After only six months of the unem~~
Neil's situation became worse after only six months of the unemployment.

2) A



Maggie is so random. She can become furious without any reasons.

3) D

~~My neigh~~ The A My neighbour told me that he was going to sue me because of the property boundaries.

4) B

There was the downpour ~~to~~ in the night at night.

5) B

~~All you need a~~ You need the key ingredients ^{only} for this meal.

6) A

Para is very active, so it is not she ~~was~~ is going to go ~~fly~~ to India again.

7) C

~~I think you shouldn't~~ ~~say~~ I think ~~it~~ ^{was very} sad to say about Ralph's leaving from the work.

8) A

Simon left the ~~at~~ work in a nursing home after six months.

9) D

The economic ~~pro~~ problems are the reasons why a lot of people do not want to try to ~~set~~ up their own business.

10) A

We will tell you about ^{changes that are} any possible in the future.
We will tell you about ^{changes that are} any changes in the examination features, ~~that are~~ which are possible in the future.

15. 1) D I

6) H

2) B

7) C

3) E

8) D

4) A

9) K

5) L

10) F





3E: The aim of the spoken anecdotes is making people around laugh. ~~It can be~~ They can be listened by friend or classmates or any people near the speaker. There are several features of that genre. ~~that~~ For instance, ^{emotional and} expressive phrases.

9K: ~~The aim~~ The aim of the legal document is ~~a strict~~ particular sentence that is not ambiguous. It can be listened by the people ~~who are connected to~~ ^{who are connected to} going to the trial for some reasons. The feature is concrete. It is vital for this genre to have concrete words, phrases without emotions.

4A: The aim of the political speech is encouraging people. It is usually listened by ~~the~~ people from a particular country. This genre's ~~characterized~~ features are expressive phrases with ~~the~~ 'you', 'we' referring to the whole country.

2B: The aim of the scientific article is explaining something. ~~It can be read by a~~ ~~It is also~~ It is often read by the scientist or curious people. ~~The~~ Its features ~~is~~ are many numbers, data and concrete expressions.

6H: The aim of the crime thriller novels is to frighten the readers. The audience ~~is often~~ involves teenagers who love getting emotions. Its features are ~~words like~~ words like 'dark', ~~winners~~ ^{victims}.

5L: The aim of the ~~the~~ ^{businessmen} Business speech is ^{informing} about the last ~~the~~ economic changes ~~and to decide~~ what is the better option for business. The words from the ~~economics~~ economics are typical for this genre, because ~~the~~ its aim can not be ~~completed~~ without them. It is impossible to talk about economics without them.

The ~~an~~ examples of specific words, phrases:

3E: Expressive emotional ~~an~~ sentences help to make people laugh easily. For example: "Imagine the ~~the~~ scene. I was standing in line when out of nowhere, a pigeon dropped a whole slice of pizza



right ~~in front~~ in front of me!"

OK. 'Section 5'.

4A. Politicians often want to make unite people, so they use 'we' 'our children'.

2B. Specific words ~~help~~ help to leave no doubts. For example, 'size was 300'.

6H. 'In the darkness', 'victim'.

5L. ~~the~~ 'The stock market', 'traditional industries'.

10G. Fallacy 1: Sentence 4.

This is Explanation. This is a fallacy, as it claims people who drive in city centres are care only about their own convenience. These people are not ~~are~~ inconsiderate, they often drive carefully because they understand that there are many people in the centre, also there are many reasons why

Improved sentence: people use cars. For instance, sometimes it is impossible to not be late at work without it.

Improved sentence: people's cars are responsible for the ~~air~~ air pollution but it does not make drivers inconsiderate.

Fallacy 2: Sentence 5.

Explanation: This is a fallacy, as it claims that banning cars could completely eliminate air pollution because there are many other reasons why the air is not polluted. For example, industrial emissions.

Improved sentence: banning cars will make the air cleaner but it will not solve the problem. ~~of the~~ polluted air completely.

Fallacy 3: Sentence 6.

Explanation: It is a fallacy, as it claims that ~~there~~ there would be no more accidents ~~is after~~ with pedestrians after banning the cars because there ~~will~~ there would be public transport which can make accidents too.

Improved sentence: Banning cars will reach to decreasing of



~~the~~ the accidents with pedestrians. But it will not eliminate all the possible accidents because of the public transport's existence.

Fallacy 4: Sentence 9.

Explanation: It is a fallacy, as it claims that banning cars would instantly transform city centres into peaceful places for everyone because there are people with alcohol or impolite people who ~~are~~ ^{disturb} disturbing someone.

Improved sentence: Banning cars would make city centres peaceful but there are a lot of many other distractors. ~~that can~~ ^{for example}, people impolite people.

Fallacy 5: Sentence 11.

Explanation: It is a fallacy, as it claims that the car's ban is the best way forward for cities because there are ~~not~~ a lot of possible ways ~~to~~ that can make city centres better as better ~~as~~ as the ban can. For example, ~~banning security~~ ^{police} guards who ~~to~~ ^{can} keep the safety.

Improved sentence: Banning cars ~~does~~ does make sense but it is not the best way to improve city ~~centres~~ ^{centres}. For example, policemen can ~~be~~ ^{organise} the safety ~~and~~ ^{and} they can be pedestrians, so the will not ~~to~~ pollute the air.

