



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: ШИНДАКОВА

Имя: АНГЕЛИНА

Отчество: АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА

Страна: РОССИЙСКАЯ ФЕДЕРАЦИЯ

Регион: ВЛАДИМИРСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ

ВСЕГО СТРАНИЦ

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ПОДПИСЬ УЧАСТНИКА



Багманн 2.
(N1)

- 1.a.)
1. work
 2. push
 3. ideas
 4. giggles

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 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!

1.c.) 1. The meaning would be "unlike others, I do my job because I like it".

2. The meaning would be "my love and commitment to my work help me to do what I do".

3. Pausing and stressing helps to emphasize the words "passion", "love", "money" highlighting that love is very important for success.



(√2)

1) I wish I studied harder in my childhood. You know, as a child, I was very curious and I was eager to learn new things, but if I knew more stepping into my youth, everything would be easier for me.

2) My family plays crucial role in my life and in my work. Being an entrepreneur isn't easy, and realising that I always can confide in my loved ones when I need to make an important decision cheers me up.

3) I believe the best learning is practice. As I have said, they help me to make decisions, they see choices and the consequences of those choices. That's just how I learned all the lessons!

4) Sustainability shows me that I am standing firmly on the ground and that I am not going to lose everything I've been struggling for my whole life. To ensure it remains a priority I always have several income sources.

5) One of the most important things I've learned is to ignore public criticism. I do what I do and I don't care what others think, they haven't walked a mile in my shoes. Besides, my family always supports me.

6) Work hard as you are to face plenty of challenges



~~don't~~ on your way to success. Always be ready to cope with them, make sure your belief in yourself is stronger than your fear and never give up!

(N3)

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

Answer: "unless" is used instead of "not" after "are". "Unless conflicting priorities are resolved" means "if conflicting priorities are not resolved". "Unless" is used according to the meaning of the sentence (if an entrepreneur doesn't decide what is ~~is~~ more important, his ~~organise~~ organization won't be productive). Using "if" would make the meaning opposite (if an entrepreneur decides what is more important, his organization won't be productive), which sounds ridiculous.

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

Answer: "communication" as the subject emphasizes the importance of this skill.

3) ~~There is~~

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

Answer: the sentence is an answer, it contains instructions^{ns} on how to thrive, and using this infinitive, especially in



the beginning of the sentence, emphasizes it.

5) Were it ^{not} for technological advancements, this task would be impossible.

Answer: we can see second conditional and inversion in this sentence. It means that if technology wasn't developing so quickly nowadays, we wouldn't be able to solve this problem.

(N/4)

1) B.

Only when Neil had been without work during half a year, did ~~his~~ his condition become worse.

2) A.

You never know what Maggie is going to do. She can lose her temper without any real reason.

3) A

My neighbour was afraid to hint an attorney during our argue about estate boundaries.

4) B

The shower was pouring ^{without stopping} the whole night.

5) B

To cook this dish you must have at least ~~the~~ most important ~~ingredi~~ components.

6) D

Tara has always travelled a lot, and now she intends to go to India.



7) C

I guess you made Ralph upset by touching the issue of his close ~~retirement~~ resignation.

8) A.

Simon has spent half a year in the hospital and now he can walk again (he has recovered).

9) A.

Many people don't want to start their business because of the situation in economy.

10) B.

We are going to tell you if anything becomes different in the specifications of the examination.

(N5)

1) - I

6) - H

2) - B

7) - E

3) - J

8) - D

4) - A

9) - G

5) - L

10) - F

N6 (H):

Purpose: to give thrills to readers

Audience: ~~to~~ adults who enjoy reading about crimes.

Language features: constructions ~~with~~ "in the darkness",

"waiting for the right moment" make the speech more intriguing. Words "murderer", "victim" ^{evoked} give associations with crime and killing.



№2 (B):

Purpose: to give ~~nesser~~ information about something.

Audience: scientists or people interested in science.

Language features: the use of scientific terms ("regression model", "robustness") and numbers (300) make the information more precise and make the speech formal.

№7 (E):

Purpose: to express feelings.

Audience: one person — a writer ~~to~~ himself.

Language features: exclamations and bright expressions ("out of nowhere", "the whole slice", etc) make the speech informal. The words that are used here are very simple and clear.

№1 (Q):

Purpose: to evoke feelings and bright emotions.

Audience: people who are interested in poetry.

Language features: bright expressions ("the sun rose over", "weapons gleaming in the early light") that we do not use in daily life make the sentence more beautiful.

№4 (A):

Purpose: to ensure people (listeners) to do something.

Audience: adults who are concerned about a current situation in the world.

Language features: the speaker uses bright expressions and explains his ~~states~~ statements to show how



important everything he speaks about is.

№3(J):

Purpose: to have fun.

Audience: friends or family members.

Language features: questions, exclamations, informal expressions, simple and clear words, which make the speech easy to understand.

(NS)

Fallacy 1: Sentence 4.

It claims that car drivers care only about themselves but if everybody walked in city centers or went there by bus, there would be collapses everywhere.

Improved sentence: People who drive in city centers don't think about cars' damaging impact on environment.

Fallacy 2: Sentence 7.

It claims that without cars there would be no more accidents, but there are a lot of accidents that happen without cars, but due to buses, ~~motorbikes~~ bikes, motorbikes, etc.

Improved sentence: For instance, if cars were banned, there would be less accidents.

Fallacy 3: Sentence 9.

Banning cars would also bring some inconveniences. Besides, there are always a lot of people in city centers, so without cars those places won't become peaceful and enjoyable for everyone.

Improved sentence: As a result, banning cars would ~~would~~ make city centers more enjoyable for some people.



Fallacy 4: Sentence 10.

It claims that banning cars would increase quality of life, but cars make ^{people} lives more convenient, and their banning may, on the contrary, reduce quality of life. Improved sentence: In conclusion, banning cars from city centers seems to be a clear and effective solution to address pollution and traffic accidents.

Fallacy 5: Sentence 5.

It claims that banning cars would completely eliminate air pollution, but ~~the~~ industrial emissions and public transport also contribute to air pollution.

Improved sentence: Therefore, banning cars wouldn't completely eliminate air pollution, but it will make cities cleaner.

