

**Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное  
учреждение высшего образования  
Российская академия народного хозяйства и  
государственной службы при Президенте Российской  
Федерации**

**Олимпиада школьников РАНХиГС  
Профиль «Иностранный (английский) язык»**

**2022 – 2023 учебный год  
10 – 11 класс**

**Отборочный этап**

Вы приступаете к выполнению заданий Олимпиады школьников РАНХиГС. Прежде, чем Вы начнете, оргкомитет просит ознакомиться с инструкцией:

1. Вы можете выполнять задания и загружать работу до окончания приема работ в 23:59 по московскому времени 17 ноября 2022 года. Иного таймера нет.
2. Рекомендуем загрузить работу не менее чем за 1 час до окончания приема работ: в 00:00 по московскому времени 18 ноября 2022 года система заблокирует прием работ автоматически.

3. Порядок оформления работы:
  - 3.1. Открыть бланк ответов, приложенный к заданиям (отдельный файл).
  - 3.2. Внести ответы и решения (где это необходимо), соблюдая нумерацию заданий и порядок.
  - 3.3. Выделить номера заданий полужирным шрифтом.
  - 3.4. Проверить соблюдение требований к объему, если они указаны в задании.
  - 3.5. Проверить, что для проверяющих работа анонимна: нигде нет указания на личность автора, личность наставника.
4. Порядок сохранения работы:
  - 4.1. Проверить, что в файле с ответами и решениями все корректно.
  - 4.2. Сохранить файл в формате PDF. Например, порядок действий для MS WORD: Файл→Сохранить как...→Тип файла PDF (\*.pdf).
  - 4.3. Открыть созданный файл в формате PDF. Проверить, что при сохранении не изменилось отображение элементов текста и графики (при наличии).
5. Порядок загрузки работы.
  - 5.1. Зайти в [Личный кабинет](#) по логину и паролю.
  - 5.2. Нажать кнопку «Загрузить ответы» в разделе профиля олимпиады.
  - 5.3. Выбрать файл с ответами и решениями в формате PDF для загрузки.
  - 5.4. Проверить получение автоматического письма, направляемого системой на электронную почту при загрузке работы.
  - 5.5. Нажать CTRL+F5 для обновления страницы Личного кабинета.
  - 5.6. Открыть в Личном кабинете загруженный файл и проверить корректность его отображения. Работы, направленные любым другим способом, в том числе по электронной почте, не оцениваются.
6. Вы можете отметить наставника, который помог подготовиться. Для этого в поле, которое появится после загрузки работы, впишите его фамилию, имя и отчество. В случае Вашей победы/призерства для него будет сформирован сертификат. Наставником может быть указан учитель, репетитор, педагог дополнительного образования и др. – любой человек, который оказал наибольшее влияние на подготовку.
7. Важные замечания:
  - 7.1. После загрузки работы у Вас есть 24 часа (или меньше, если до конца приема работ осталось меньше времени) на проверку загруженного файла и его замену (см. п. 5).
  - 7.2. По каждому профилю можно отправить на проверку только 1 файл. При замене файла (см. п. 7.1.) ранее загруженный будет удален и заменен на новый.
  - 7.3. Файл необходимо именно сохранить в формате PDF: при простом переименовании расширения на PDF без конвертации он становится нечитаем. Такая работа будет аннулирована.
  - 7.4. Работа выполняется только самостоятельно. Коллективно выполненные работы будут аннулированы.
  - 7.5. Работа с использованием заимствований без указания ссылки на первоисточник будет аннулирована.

Первоисточниками могут быть: научные работы, статьи, опубликованные в рецензируемых ВАК научных изданиях либо индексируемых в Scopus или Web of Science, нормативные правовые акты и др. Ссылки на статьи без указания автора не являются корректными.

Удачного участия!

## Task 1

**1.1. Record the tongue-twister with the help of <https://vocaroo.com> and share the link. Make sure you read it very quickly.**

Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers.

A peck of pickled peppers Peter Piper picked.

If Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers?

Where's the peck of pickled peppers Peter Piper picked?

**1.2. Come up with your own tongue-twister (10 - 15 words). Write it down and record it with the help of <https://vocaroo.com> and share the link. The predominant sounds should be /v/, /w/, /th/.**

## Task 2

**Record the poem The Chaos (1922) written by Gerard Nolst Trenité with the help of <https://vocaroo.com> and share the link.**

Dearest creature in creation  
Studying English pronunciation,  
I will teach you in my verse  
Sounds like corpse, corps, horse and worse.  
I will keep you, Susy, busy,  
Make your head with heat grow dizzy;  
Tear in eye, your dress you'll tear;  
Queer, fair seer, hear my prayer.  
Pray, console your loving poet,  
Make my coat look new, dear, sew it!  
Just compare heart, hear and heard,  
Dies and diet, lord and word.  
Sword and sward, retain and Britain  
(Mind the latter how it's written).  
Made has not the sound of bade,  
Say-said, pay-paid, laid but plaid.  
Now I surely will not plague you  
With such words as vague and ague,  
But be careful how you speak,  
Say: gush, bush, steak, streak, break, bleak,  
Previous, precious, fuchsia, via  
Recipe, pipe, studding-sail, choir;  
Woven, oven, how and low,  
Script, receipt, shoe, poem, toe.  
Say, expecting fraud and trickery:  
Daughter, laughter and Terpsichore,  
Branch, ranch, measles, topsails, aisles,  
Missiles, similes, reviles.  
Wholly, holly, signal, signing,  
Same, examining, but mining,

Scholar, vicar, and cigar,  
Solar, mica, war and far.  
From "desire": desirable-admirable from  
"admire",  
Lumber, plumber, bier, but brier,  
Topsham, brougham, renown, but known,  
Knowledge, done, lone, gone, none, tone,  
One, anemone, Balmoral,  
Kitchen, lichen, laundry, laurel.  
Gertrude, German, wind and mind,  
Beau, kind, kindred, queue, mankind,  
Tortoise, turquoise, chamois-leather,  
Reading, Reading, heathen, heather.  
This phonetic labyrinth  
Gives moss, gross, brook, brooch, ninth,  
plinth.  
Have you ever yet endeavoured  
To pronounce revered and severed,  
Demon, lemon, ghoul, foul, soul,  
Peter, petrol and patrol?  
Billet does not end like ballet;  
Bouquet, wallet, mallet, chalet.  
Blood and flood are not like food,  
Nor is mould like should and would.  
Banquet is not nearly parquet,  
Which exactly rhymes with khaki. Discount,  
viscount, load and broad,  
Toward, to forward, to reward,  
Ricocheted and crocheting, croquet?  
Right! Your pronunciation's OK.

Rounded, wounded, grieve and sieve,  
 Friend and fiend, alive and live.  
 Is your r correct in higher?  
 Keats asserts it rhymes Thalia.  
 Hugh, but hug, and hood, but hoot,  
 Buoyant, minute, but minute.  
 Say abscission with precision,  
 Now: position and transition;  
 Would it tally with my rhyme  
 If I mentioned paradigm?  
 Twopence, threepence, tease are easy,  
 But cease, crease, grease and greasy?  
 Cornice, nice, valise, revise,  
 Rabies, but lullabies.  
 Of such puzzling words as nauseous,  
 Rhyming well with cautious, tortious,  
 You'll envelop lists, I hope,  
 In a linen envelope.  
 Would you like some more? You'll have it!  
 Affidavit, David, davit.  
 To abjure, to perjure. Sheik  
 Does not sound like Czech but ache.  
 Liberty, library, heave and heaven,  
 Rachel, loch, moustache, eleven.  
 We say hallowed, but allowed,  
 People, leopard, towed but vowed.  
 Mark the difference, moreover,  
 Between mover, plover, Dover.  
 Leeches, breeches, wise, precise,  
 Chalice, but police and lice,  
 Camel, constable, unstable,  
 Principle, disciple, label.  
 Petal, penal, and canal,  
 Wait, surmise, plait, promise, pal,  
 Suit, suite, ruin. Circuit, conduit  
 Rhyme with "shirk it" and "beyond it",  
 But it is not hard to tell  
 Why it's pall, mall, but Pall Mall.  
 Muscle, muscular, gaol, iron,  
 Timber, climber, bullion, lion,  
 Worm and storm, chaise, chaos, chair,  
 Senator, spectator, mayor,  
 Ivy, privy, famous; clamour  
 Has the a of drachm and hammer.

Pussy, hussy and possess,  
 Desert, but desert, address.  
 Golf, wolf, countenance, lieutenants  
 Hoist in lieu of flags left pennants.  
 Courier, courtier, tomb, bomb, comb,  
 Cow, but Cowper, some and home.  
 "Solder, soldier! Blood is thicker",  
 Quoth he, "than liqueur or liquor",  
 Making, it is sad but true,  
 In bravado, much ado.  
 Stranger does not rhyme with anger,  
 Neither does devour with clangour.  
 Pilot, pivot, gaunt, but aunt,  
 Font, front, wont, want, grand and grant.  
 Arsenic, specific, scenic,  
 Relic, rhetoric, hygienic.  
 Gooseberry, goose, and close, but close,  
 Paradise, rise, rose, and dose.  
 Say inveigh, neigh, but inveigle,  
 Make the latter rhyme with eagle.  
 Mind! Meandering but mean,  
 Valentine and magazine.  
 And I bet you, dear, a penny,  
 You say mani-(fold) like many,  
 Which is wrong. Say rapier, pier,  
 Tier (one who ties), but tier.  
 Arch, archangel; pray, does erring  
 Rhyme with herring or with stirring?  
 Prison, bison, treasure trove,  
 Treason, hover, cover, cove,  
 Perseverance, severance. Ribald  
 Rhymes (but piebald doesn't) with nibbled.  
 Phaeton, paeon, gnat, ghat, gnaw,  
 Lien, psychic, shone, bone, pshaw.  
 Don't be down, my own, but rough it,  
 And distinguish buffet, buffet;  
 Brood, stood, roof, rook, school, wool,  
 boon,  
 Worcester, Boleyn, to impugn.  
 Say in sounds correct and sterling  
 Hearse, hear, hearken, year and yearling.  
 Evil, devil, mezzotint,  
 Mind the z! (A gentle hint.)

### Task 3

- Put the sentences in the right order by indicating their numbers.
- Divide the text into logical parts and create the text heading and paragraphs subheadings.
- Find grammatical, lexical, spelling and punctuation mistakes and complete the table below indicating the line, the incorrect word or phrase and change it appropriately.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Heading)

(Subheading): \_\_, \_\_, \_\_, \_\_, \_\_, \_\_...

(Subheading): \_\_, \_\_, \_\_, \_\_, \_\_, \_\_...

(Subheading): \_\_, \_\_, \_\_, \_\_, \_\_, \_\_...

(Subheading): \_\_, \_\_, \_\_, \_\_, \_\_, \_\_...

...

Grammatical		Lexical		Spelling		Punctuation	
line	mistake — correction	line	mistake — correction	line	mistake — correction	line	mistake — correction

- 1 (1) Only consumers with very high revenue may willing and able to pay high prices for “exclusive” products such as designer clothings and jewellery, sports cars and luxury holidays. (2) The size and cost of new technology has reduced significantly last time. (3) The most effective size for a firm is closely related to the size of it’s
- 5 market. (4) Most firms in some national economy are small personalized traders or private limited companies owned by one or small amount of shareholders. (5) Personalized traders often have to use their personal savings to start their firms. (6) There are many examples of sectors in which small firms thrive, because the markets they serve tend being localized. (7) The vast number of small firms that
- 10 exist across many industrial sectors in almost every economy can however be explained by their advantages and also the barriers and disadvantages that ultimately prevent their growth. (8) Recognizing that lack of capital is a problem for small firms, many governments encourage new start-ups by providing grants to cover the costs of premises and equipments, or by subsidizing wages and other
- 15 costs. (9) Some entrepreneurs may simply decide they do not want to increase the size of their firm as long they continue to make a reasonable revenue after tax. (10) Similarly firms, that produce luxury items may have relatively small or nich markets. (11) Some have to grow over time into much larger organizations, furthermore the vast majority of firms in any economy will remain small. (12)
- 20 Some entrepreneurs may lack the skills they need to manage and rule larger firms, employing many more people and many more capitals. (13) So what explains why so many firms small and remain small? (14) Banks are not normally willing to lend

money to small, nontested business propositions. (15) If there only a relatively small number of consumers, willing and able to buy product, there is no point in a  
25 firm supplying that market expanding in scale significantly. (16) Most small firms now have access to computers and other modern equipments. (17) They may also benefit from lower rates of tax for their profits, and can often seek help and advice on business issues from specialists advisers employed by government agencies. (18) For example tailors can make made to measure suits and carpenters can make  
30 furniture to order. (19) Also through the internet many small businesses can easily communicate with suppliers and consumers all over the world. (20) For example, hairdressers, restaurants and cafes, window cleaners, decorators and many hotels, taxi services and shops only supply the villages and towns they are located. (21) Leading a larger enterprise can also be very time-consuming and stressful. (22)  
35 This is because small firms never lack assets they can offer as collateral to loans, face fierce competition from larger rivals and may not be able to make enough profit each month to repay a loan. (23) Governments do this because small firms are often very innovative. (24) Many years ago they weren't have been able to afford such equipments. (25) They are also able to propose their customers more  
40 innovative and personalized services then large firms that mass produce goods or provide standardized services across all their business locations. (26) Some small firms will also eventually grow into much larger firms, that help to create wealth in an economy through additional employment and profits. (27) They invent new products, that help to boost trade and new processes, that other firms can eventually  
45 use to increase their productiveness.

#### **Task 4**

**In what kind of place, shop or building do you think the following signs were found? What is wrong with these signs? Write your explanations.**

1. Bags to be used in case of sickness or the gather remains.
2. Be careful of being eaten by small children.
3. Customers giving orders will be promptly executed.
4. Please dial 5 to retrieve your auto from the garbage.
5. Take one of our tours. We guarantee no miscarriages.
6. The Hall of Expectations.
7. Upon arrival, please wear your clothes.
8. We take your things and send them in all directions.
9. You assist by composting yourself the ticket.

**Task 5****5.1. Make three part dialogues with examples from each of the three columns.**

1. My daughter's gone to the botanical gardens in London.	I. Caracas?	a) I should think so. We've been married for 20 years.
2. My mother-in-law has gone to St Petersburg.	II. Genoa?	b) No idea!
3. Enthony's gone on a singing tour of South Korea.	III. Is she Russian?	c) No, R&B.
4. My niece's new friends are from Croatia.	IV. Kew?	d) No, she's taking her time.
5. Anna went to a very bad concert out East.	V. Seoul?	e) No, they're still happily married.
6. My wife's gone mad in Venezuela.	VI. Singapore?	f) Terrible. And the rest of the band were rubbish too.
7. My wife's gone to Northern Italy.	VII. Split!	g) Yes, absolutely mad!
8. My friend's gone to the Welsh border.	VIII. Wye?	h) Yes, it was full.

**5.2. Following the logic from the previous exercise, guess the middle part of each three part dialogue and complete them. The first letters are given.**

1. My daughter went on a sailing course in Poole.	I. B_____?	a) Absolutely, I can't stop her!
2. My father-in-law had an accident in Slovenia.	II. G_____?	b) Yes, she'd recommend it to anyone.
3. Micky caught a cold in the Gulf.	III. In D_____?	c) No. She broke her leg.
4. Andrea saw a fire near Manchester.	IV. In H_____?	d) Like a stuck pig.
5. My wife's gone to Malaysia.	V. I_____?	e) Yes, she was coughing for weeks.
6. My wife's gone to the Indian coast.	VI. K_____?	f) Yes, constantly.
7. My friend's had an accident on a volcano.	VII. L_____?	g) Yes, about 5000 miles.
8. Jane's had a terrible headache in Laos.	VIII. Q_____?	h) No, she just blew it out again.

### Task 6

Listen to the audio recording attached to this task: transcribe the speech of the characters, make a creative translation in Russian and explain the differences in languages if there are some.

№	Character	English Version	Russian Translation	Languages Differences
1	Woman 1	We're very touched by how generous you're being. We realize how you're trying to smooth things out here instead of making them worse.	Мы очень тронуты тем, как вы идете навстречу, мы видим, как вы стараетесь сгладить углы вместо того, чтобы обострять их.	The phrase "to smooth things" doesn't have the precise equivalent in Russian. In this regard, the phrase «сгладить углы» is chosen as it has the same meaning, though the words are different. ...
2	?	?	?	?
3	?	...	...	...

### Task 7

What might happen to these groups? Finish the sentences.

outclassed	unravelled	outsmarted	exterminated	unearthed
unmanned	explained	exchanged	outdated	unsuited
unauthorized	expounded	extolled	outcast	outsourced


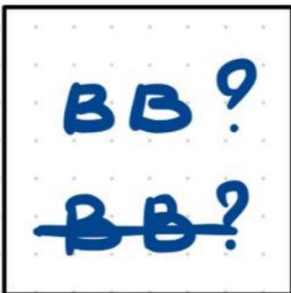





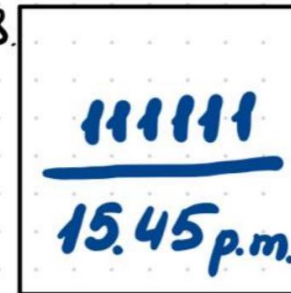


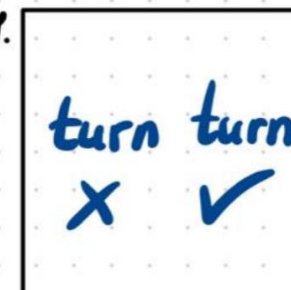
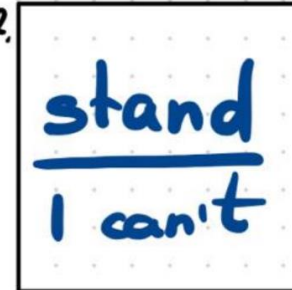
1. Airline passengers are ...
2. Contract breakers are ...
3. Diary keepers are ...
4. English bankers are ...
5. Foreign currency dealers are ...
6. French composers are ...
7. Fashion designers are ...
8. Martians are ...
9. Novelists are ...
10. Road charge collectors are ...
11. Tailors are ...
12. Teachers are ...



13. The actors in a play are ...
14. Tomato ketchup producers are ...
15. Wives are ...

### Task 8

What do the following visual riddles mean?

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
6. 
7. 
8. 
9. 
10. 
11. 
12. 

## Task 9

Study the examples of English fables and come up with your personal MODERN one using the pictures below. Write 230-250 words using all the concepts presented in the pictures.

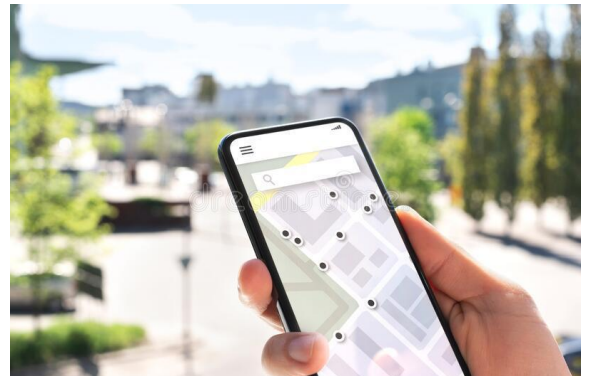
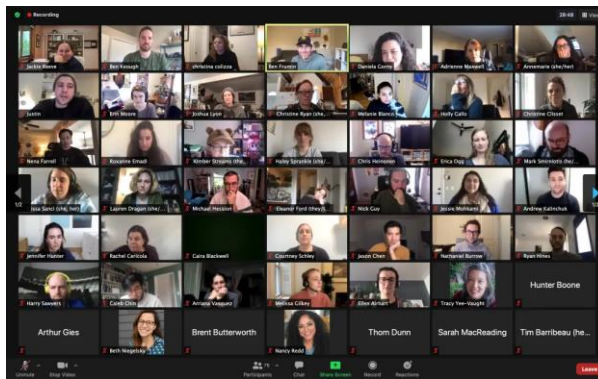
**Do NOT use the picture given as an example.**

**Example:**



**Correct interpretation:** holiday at the seaside / sunbathing/ to observe the stunning sea (ocean) view

**Incorrect interpretation:** two people / the woman wearing a hat / cloudy sky





### Task 10

Look at the pictures that present something authentic from different English-speaking countries, name the things and specify the country where it is from.



1. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_



2. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_



3. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_



4. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_



5. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_



6. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_



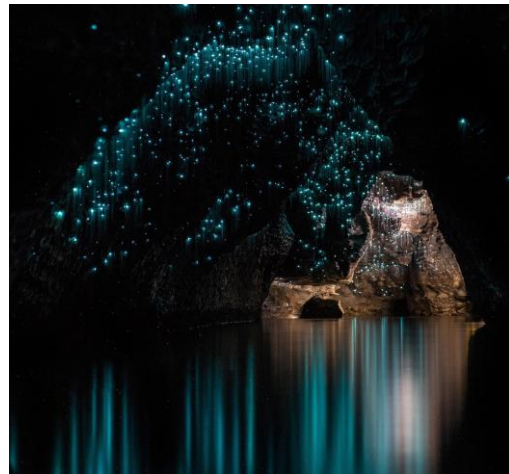
7. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_



8. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_



9. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_



10. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_