

Олимпиада для студентов и выпускников – 2017 г.  
ОТВЕТЫ К ДЕМОНСТРАЦИОННОМУ ВАРИАНТУ  
по направлению «Лингвистика»

Профиль: «Иностранные языки и межкультурная коммуникация»

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Задание 1.

The analysis of the text “Matching the Man and the Right Job” by Art Buchwald is aimed at characterizing the categorial aspects of informativeness, cohesion, coherence, modality, and its pragmatic and communicative function.

First of all, it is necessary to focus on **informativeness** of the text and identify its type, genre, structure and semantic features. The text under study may be referred to belles-lettres style. It is a short humorous story presented in the form of correspondence between Edward Kase and representatives of different companies, thus it can be concluded that it is an example of epistolary genre. The letters are composed according to the existing rules of writing (date, address, opening and closing clichés, etc.). The letters are arranged chronologically and united under one title, so that they make up a complete story. Hence, it proves that the text is a piece of fiction. The story is made up of three dialogues. The whole text is an asymmetric dialogue: we come across the salutations, first and second person pronouns of singular and plural forms, expressions of gratitude. Among other features we can mention the prevalence of predicates in present tense forms. The text is also an example of narration.

The informativeness of the text can be seen through the abundant use of terms (thermo-nuclear energy, laser beam retraction, hydrogen molecule, etc.) to indicate the occupation of Edward Kase, and proper names of companies, institutions and cities (California Institute of Technology, Harrington Chemical Co.) to give us the idea of his educational background and professional experience. There is also one more fact that leads to better understanding of the story. The letters which appear in the text are dated 2008, hence, the situation alludes to the economic crisis of 2008, which could explain why the main character deliberately distorts his speech to get at least a low-paid job.

The next point of our analysis is the textual category of **cohesion and coherence**. The text has a clear structure and can be logically divided into three parts, each part containing a letter of application and a reply to it. This pattern is maintained throughout the text. The chronological sequence of the letters and the presence of one and the same character in each part (the replacement of the proper name Edward Kase by personal pronouns ‘I’ and ‘you’) also make the text logically connected. Among other linking devices we can mention words of the same semantic field (qualification, employment, position, company), the words with the same root (overqualified, qualification, etc.), and stylistic synonyms (firm/outfit, adapted for commercial use/money-making). All these devices make the text complete and easy to comprehend.

The next stage of our analysis is concerned with **modality** of the text. The author skillfully uses various stylistic devices to create a humorous effect. Although each part of the text follows the same pattern, the whole text is based on the deliberate change of speech style from formal (“in regard to employment”) to neutral (“I am applying for the position”), and, finally, to colloquial (“I’d like a job with your outfit”). We see that the degree of formality in the letters of employers also reduces to the end of the text. Thus, the stylistic change contributes to the development of the plot and helps the reader to follow the author’s intention. On the one hand, the transformation of linguistic identity of Edward Kase (did work in thermo-nuclear energy / have fiddled around in research and development / I got moxy and I get along great with people) displays his flexibility and desire to find a job at all costs, and may be regarded as an evidence of the low demand for highly educated specialists. These facts lead to the ironic and satiric character of the text.

## Олимпиада для студентов и выпускников – 2017 г.

The **pragmatic and communicative function** of the given text is realised through the author's intention to ridicule the situation with unemployment. This effect is reached not only through the change of the style, but also through the title of the story. The title "Matching the Man and the Right Job" alludes to the expression "the right man for the job"; but in the author's variant we have the job to be *right*, not the man. Such transposition of the word *right* creates sarcasm, which prepares the reader for the absurdity of the whole situation. We can also mention some grammatical indicators: the articles (a job, a position, a college education, a truck driver, a company); evaluative adjectives (excellent qualification); a range of verbs (modal verbs, the verb be as the part of the predicative complement in the function of identifying objects and subjects).

Having studied the text by Art Buchwald, we can conclude that this analysis is helpful not only in terms of describing formal textual characteristics, but also in revealing the writer's aim when creating the story.

### Задание 2.

<b>Text A</b> "Making Unreliable Source Useful"	<b>Text B</b> "The Right Balance for School Leaders"
9-4-7-3-1	2-6-8-10-5

### Задание 3.

<b>№ вопроса</b>	<b>Ответ</b>
1.	C
2.	C
3.	D

### Задание 4.

<b>№ вопроса</b>	<b>Часть, содержащая ошибку</b>	<b>Правильный вариант</b>
1.	C	used to be carried
2.	C	naked
3.	A	no food
4.	A	were forced
5.	C	unsatisfactory
6.	B	the word <i>new</i> is redundant
7.	D	affect

### Задание 5.

<b>№ вопроса</b>	<b>Ответ</b>
1.	Then comes the end of my story.
2.	No sooner had we entered the hall than the lights went down.
3.	Down below, spread the town with its wide streets, beautiful buildings and

**Олимпиада для студентов и выпускников – 2017 г.**

	green parks.
4.	Only on his way back to the house, did he recollect the missing detail.

**Задание 6.**

<b>№ группы</b>	<b>Лишнее слово/ предложение</b>	<b>Объяснение</b>
1.	С	Слово <i>denial</i> образовано суффиксальным способом, остальные слова – префиксально-суффиксальным.
2.	С	<i>Chiasmus</i> – синтаксический стилистический прием, остальные стилистические средства относятся к лексическому уровню языка.
3.	А	<i>FBI</i> – аббревиатура, которая произносится по названию букв в алфавите, остальные слова – акронимы, то есть аббревиатуры с устоявшимся произношением одним словом.
4.	Е	<i>Sky</i> – скандинавское заимствование в английском языка, остальные слова были заимствованы из латинского языка.
5.	В	В предложении <i>В</i> использован объектно-предикативный инфинитивный оборот ( <i>complex object</i> ), в остальных предложениях – субъектно-предикативный инфинитивный оборот ( <i>complex subject</i> ).