**Олимпиадные задания заключительного этапа**

**олимпиады «МагистриУм»**

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**Профиль: Лингвистика**

**Часть 1 (1-10 задание)**

Прочтите текст и выполните задания с 1 по 10, выбрав вариант ответа а,б, или в.

**A TRAVELLER OR A TOURIST?**

**A** What is the difference between a traveller and a tourist? Well, the easy distinction often made concerns what kind of trip people are on. To put it simply, someone visiting other countries with a backpack and roaming from place to place without a fixed itinerary is often regarded, especially by themselves, as a ʻtraveller’. Someone on holiday, especially someone on a package holiday for one or two weeks, is generally regarded as a ʻtourist’. According to this distinction, the traveller gains an understanding of the place as it really is – mixing in with the locals, learning about the culture – whereas the tourist merely skates over the surface, seeing the sights but ignoring the people and their culture. This is why many people who consider themselves ʻtravellers’ sneer dismissively at ʻtourists’ and are so anxious to distance themselves from them.

**B** However, this distinction does not seem to me to hold water in many cases. First of all, let’s accept that a traveller is someone who fully experiences the place they visit rather than simply observing it from the outside, as a tourist does. Does everyone calling themselves a traveller really do this? Of course not. There are herds of young backpackers out there in all corners of the world who see and learn very little of the places they visit. Sticking together in groups, their tales on return are seldom of what they learnt of other cultures, but of the other backpackers they met. Contact with local people is negligible, and there is the suspicion that they are merely ticking boxes so that they can say they have visited all the places that their peers go to. This seems to me not to distinguish them at all from the package tourists boasting about the places they have been to, but who the backpackers so deride. Secondly, there are plenty of people much older than the backpackers who do immerse themselves in the cultures of the places they visit, even if they are only on short holidays. It’s not about how long your stay is, how old you are, how you got there, or how you move around there. It’s all about attitude.

**C** If you really are a traveller, there’s a purpose to your trip beyond simply getting away from work, taking it easy, or enjoying the weather. You broaden your mind, see other people’s lives through their eyes, gain new perspectives. You meet and have real conversations with local people. You learn that some of your expectations and assumptions were wrong. Your trip has an effect on you. You are wiser about another culture, other ways of thinking and living. A tourist, on the other hand, isn’t interested in any of that. Tourists hardly engage at all with the place they are visiting, preferring to confirm their own preconceptions rather than challenge them, keeping the local people and culture at arm’s length, seeing everything through the lens of a camera.

**D** One of the first rules of being a traveller is that you have to accept the place for what it is. Don’t complain that it’s hot, that there are bugs, that life moves at a different pace, that local people sometimes stare at you. Don’t keep comparing the place with home or other places you’ve been. Don’t let disappointments about the quality of service or level of facilities in your accommodation dominate your thoughts. Instead, get out and about. Watch how local people interact, how they go about their daily business. Learn some words of the language that you can use in shops and other places and go where the local people go. Ask questions rather than thinking you know all the answers. Once you’ve found the various bits of key information you need, leave the guidebook behind – you’ll learn more from personal contact and direct experience than you can get from any book. Put the camera away for a while and instead store images of what you see in your mind. Anyone can do these things, no matter what kind of trip they’re on. Even if you’re on a short annual holiday, you can be a traveller rather than a tourist; plenty of people who call themselves travellers are actually tourists. It’s all in the mind.

1 The writer’s intention in section **A** is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

а compare what ʻtravellers’ and ʻtourists’ say about themselves

б explain why it is important to distinguish between a ʻtraveller’ and a ʻtourist’

в present common definitions of ʻtraveller’ and ʻtourist’

2 Which of the following does the writer describe in section **A**?

а The attitude of travellers towards tourists.

б The attitude of local people towards both travellers and tourists.

в The attitude of tourists towards travellers.

3 What does the writer mean by the phrase ʻhold water’ at the beginning of section **B**?

а be generally agreed

б be true

в be discussed

4 What does the writer suggest about ʻtravellers’ in section **B**?

а Their attitudes change during their trips.

б They don’t really enjoy the trips they make.

в They are not really interested in the places they visit.

5 Which of the following opinions does the writer express in section **B**?

а Some people who call themselves travellers behave like tourists.

б Some travellers have a worse attitude than some tourists.

в Travellers and tourists should have more contact with each other.

6 What does the writer say about some older people in section **B**?

а They could be considered to be ʻtravellers’.

б They dislike being referred to as ʻtourists’.

в They disapprove of the attitude of some travellers.

7 The writer’s intention in section **C** is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

а encourage readers to be travellers rather than tourists

б defend travellers against criticism

в present his own definitions of ʻtraveller’ and ʻtourist’

8 The writer compares travellers and tourists in section **C** in connection with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

а what local people in the places they visit think of them

б whether or not they change their views of the places they visit

в what they tell other people about their trips when they return

9 At the beginning of section **D**, the writer lists things that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

а travellers usually don’t notice

б cause annoyance to local people

в people he regards as tourists do

10 The writer’s main point in the text as a whole is that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

а the kind of trip you take is less important than your attitude towards it

б your attitude towards a trip greatly affects your enjoyment of it

в the attitude of a traveller is no better than the attitude of a tourist

**Часть 2 (11-25 задание)**

*Ответ запишите заглавными буквами по контексту без кавычек.*

1. Слово, образованное из названий начальных букв или из начальных звуков слов, входящих в исходное словосочетание.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Сокращенное слово, образованное из начальных букв или начальных элементов слов названного словосочетания и сходное или совпадающее по своей форме (фонетической структуре) с обычным словом и которое произносится в речи по правилам произношения. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Стилистическая фигура, намек посредством сходно звучащего слова или посредством упоминания общеизвестного реального факта, исторического события, литературного произведения \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**– это перевод на современный язык исторического текста, написанного на языке предшествующей эпохи.
5. Переводческий прием, заключающийся в использовании при переводе дополнительных лексических единиц для передачи имплицитных элементов смысла оригинала.
6. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** – минимальная единица текста оригинала, которая переводится как единое целое, отрезок текста, достаточный для передачи его смыслового содержания средствами ПЯ без искажения общего смысла текста или высказывания. Наиболее универсальной единицей перевода является предложение, которое, как правило, выражает некую законченную мысль.
7. Грамматическая или лексическая (или комплексная лексико-грамматическая) перестройка различных единиц исходного текста. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. Раздел языкознания, занимающийся теорией и практикой составления словарей.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** – перенесение свойств одного предмета (явления) на другой на основании общего или сходного для обоих признака
10. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** – стилистический прием, основанный на том, что в процессе употребления некоторые прилагательные и наречия могут терять свое основное значение и выступать лишь в эмоциональном усилении.
11. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ -** переводческий прием, заключающийся в том, что переводчик пропускает некоторые слова, чтобы избежать нарушения норм языка перевода.
12. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** – вид языкового посредничества, при котором содержание иноязычного текста оригинала передается на другой язык путем создания на этом языке коммуникативно равноценного текста.
13. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** - словарь, в котором словарные единицы сгруппированы по семантическим полям, понятийным группам и т.д.
14. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ -** принятое употребление в речи отдельных лексических единиц или готовых фраз, входящие нередко в противоречие с нормой языка.
15. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** – перевод произведений художественной литературы, т. е. текстов, основная функция которых заключается в художественно-эстетическом воздействии на читателя.