

## Группа ЗМСО-0121

### Дисциплина: Иностранный язык: профессиональная терминология и основы перевода научных текстов

#### Вопросы к экзамену

1. Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст. Прокомментируйте свой перевод.
2. Устно ответьте на вопрос по основам теории перевода научного текста

#### Темы для устного ответа на экзамене по основам теории перевода научного текста

1. Общая характеристика научного стиля
2. Лексические особенности перевода.
3. Грамматические особенности перевода

#### Примерный текст на перевод

Eating disorders are also symbolic with the sociology of food. They represent how control (or lack thereof) someone can have over themselves about one of the things they need to live. Eating disorders do not limit themselves to anorexia. These disorders include bulimia and binge eating as well. Some people often use food a comfort, or even a reward. Or in other cases they see food as a negative thing to avoid, even though they need it for survival. The relationships with food that people carry is a very large subject that is very complex.

From a sociological standpoint, media has a lot to do with this. Not only does this have to do with the sociology of food, but it has to do with how the media represents society as a whole. Both men and women, but majority women, see the representation on the media, leading them to wanting to feel attractive. A lot of the time, this comes down to the person's relationship with food. When someone has a disorder like anorexia nervosa or bulimia, they have an intense fear of gaining weight, or just the "fatness" they feel they would get by consuming food.

Society during that time in history believed that if a woman was larger and more plump, then she was being taken care of. It showed her wealth because she could afford to eat, as opposed to a peasant who did not have the luxury to readily

available meals. The desired woman was not stick thin. The notable change began in the 1920s era were the “boyish” figure became the most desired for a woman.