

dients, including castor and olive oils, aromatic oils, beeswax, rosewater, henna, carbon, gelatin, egg whites, safflower, and rice powder. Natural makeup was used to some extent on every continent until the 20th century when — influenced by the movie industry — the mass production of cosmetics began.

Let's take a closer look at the polymers used in cosmetics nowadays. Water-based formulations are often quite fluid in nature, and polymers are used to change their rheology, i.e., to increase viscosity, thicken, or gel them. Natural polymers such as starch, alginates, polysaccharides, pectin, gelatin, agar, and cellulose derivatives can be used to this end. On the synthetic side, polyacrylate derivatives and polyacrylamide polymers are most popular for this purpose. Hair products typically use cationic polymers, since hair is negatively charged. Natural products include polysaccharides, such as starch and cellulose derivatives, natural gums, and hydrolyzed proteins. Synthetic hair-friendly polymers include polyvinyl pyrrolidone and acetate, polyvinylamides, polyacrylates and polymethacrylates, polyurethanes, and silicones. Polymers can serve as delivery systems for active cosmetics components, such as antioxidants and antimicrobials. Natural antioxidants, such as vitamins C and E, grape seed extract, horse chestnut extract, and celery or cucumber extracts are used, along with synthetic extracts like butylated hydroxyanisole or butyl hydroxyl toluene. Polymer carriers can physically entrap the active component, preserving its biological stability, or the bioactive component can be incorporated chemically into a polymer chain or pendant group, then released through hydrolysis.

Polymers are a big part of our everyday life. We find them literally in every object we can see or touch. Every year the application of polymers increases rapidly. In future we hope to invent a new type of chemicals to easier human's life.

УДК 615.91(=111)

Студ. Н. В. Понасенко

Науч. рук. преп. А. В. Шавель (кафедра межкультурных коммуникаций
и технического перевода, БГТУ)

POISONS

Poisons are substances that, even taken in small doses, cause a disruption of the body vital activity: poisoning, disease, pathological conditions and death.

Poisons may be classified

- by origin – natural, artificial, radioactive isotopes, etc. Poisons of biological origin are called toxins;

- by their action – Hemotoxins, Neurotoxins, Cardiotoxins, Necrotoxins, etc. For example, Hemotoxins represent a chemical reaction of microorganisms to a chemical irritant and destroy red blood cells.

Poisons have practical applications. We can refute the fact that poisons are always bad. They are used in medicine (for example, snake poison has found wide application in the treatment of various diseases); in agriculture (different types of poisons are used to kill pests that destroy crops); in the chemical industry (the effects of poisons are studied in chemical laboratories).

It is worth mentioning how poisons can enter the human body. Very often a person does not even know about the fact some poison enters its body. In order to be protected from possible hazards, people need to know how it happens. In this way poisons may be:

- ingested (swallowed) – through the mouth (some poison can be in food or beverages);

- inhaled (breathed in) – through the lungs (for example, harmful chemicals);

- absorbed – through the skin (through contact with people, animals, objects);

- injected – via a needlelike device (for example, an injury by such devices may occur due to carelessness).

Poisons are widely used in our world. They help us make great medicines, kill pests that destroy our crops, and thanks to the overall study of them we learn and discover a lot of new and interesting phenomena. It is true to say that even the most dangerous things can carry something very useful.

УДК 655.4 (460)=134.2

Студ. Д. А. Попова

Науч. рук. ст. преп. Т. А. Ячная (кафедра межкультурных коммуникаций и технического перевода, БГТУ)

EDITORIAL ESPAÑOLA

Estudio como editor, por lo tanto, el tema de mi artículo está directamente relacionado con mi especialidad. Sabemos mucho sobre las editoriales bielorrusas. Los más famosos son Аверсэв, Белый ветер, Вышэйшая школа, Літаратура і Мастацтва. Es difícil hablar con precisión sobre la circulación de cada editor. La Cámara Nacional del Libro de