

recreation. The analysis carried out in the work shows that there are practically no uniquely good and bad resorts. In different seasons, certain types of them become the most favourable.

In order to disseminate the results of our research, we have created an Internet blog called “Beach Vacation with Comfort!”. There, in addition to the results of our research, we post interesting and relevant information about various resorts of the world. We introduce the readers of our blog with the special features of the climate of this or that resort in different seasons of the year, post various articles and advice from doctors, psychologists and travelers. All this valuable information will undoubtedly help to Belarusians be prepared for a foreign vacation.

УДК 81’367.625

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PHRASAL VERBS AND THEIR USE IN CENTRALISED TESTING

The present study narrowly focuses on phrasal verbs, which are considered a proper feature in English. Such idiomatic meanings make learners feel that they are difficult to learn and to use, although learners of English recognize their importance. The following fact determines the relevance of our work and its importance. Furthermore, we aim to investigate the semantic properties on learning phrasal verbs in the texts which are included in the centralized testing.

This piece attempts to define basic meanings of the most often used phrasal verbs in the texts which are included in the centralized testing.

In the course of the research, we’ve put out the following hypothesis: the most often used particles in the texts which are included in the centralized testing are back, down, out, up. Through the research we’ve employed such methods as analysis, continuous sampling method and identifying patterns.

It is generally admitted that phrasal verbs are thought to be one of the difficult items for learners of English. The reason is that some phrasal verbs have an idiomatic meaning, which is usually defined as the fact that “the meaning of the complex unit does not result from the simple combination of those of its constituents”. Phrasal verbs are defined as a combination of two lexical elements: a verb and a particle. J. Povey gives the following definition of the phrasal verb. “Phrasal verb” is a combination of an “ordinary” (one-word) verb (e.g. come, give, put) and an adverbial or prepositional particle (e.g. in, off, up), or sometimes both, which constitutes a single semantic and syntactic unit.

We can see how important the particle is in the next sentences: “Write down the rule. Put down the rule. Get down the rule. Take down the rule. Each of these sentences can be translated: “Запиши правило.” So we can make a conclusion that in English phrasal verbs with one and the same particle (not the verb) can be synonyms. It testifies to the importance of the particle.

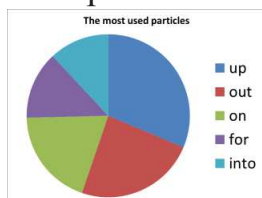


Diagram The most used particles

In the course of the research we have employed the vocabulary section of the centralized testing for the last 5 years. After reading and analyzing the tasks where students have to choose the correct word, considerable attention has been devoted to the most often used particles in the analyzed texts. The results of the identifying patterns are presented as a diagram of the most used particles and as a table of the most used particles and their meanings. Analyzing all the texts from factual material, it should be noted that 206 phrasal verbs are studied in the following research.

Table – The most often used particles

Particle	Meanings
Up	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Down up, upstairs 2. Being up 3. Changing the position from horizontal to vertical, from lying to standing; waking up; 4. Approaching closer to something, somebody; 5. Increasing the cost, appreciation; 6. Emergence, arising or building of something; 7. Expiring of the term; 8. Completion of the action; verb prefixes are often used.
Out	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provides the idea of completeness 2. Means the finish of something 3. Indicates the evasion of rules, the truth or standards 4. Indicates the motion behind something
On	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. On your body or someone's body 2. Used to show when something is operating or starting to operate 3. Continuing or not stopping 4. Continuing forward in time or space
For	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In relation to someone or something 2. (getting) in exchange 3. In order to help someone 4. Towards; in the direction of
Into	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To the inside or middle of a place, container, area, etc. 2. Used to show when a person or thing is changing from one form or condition to another 3. Used to show movement that involves something touching something else with a lot of force but without moving inside it

Five particles have been identified as most often used. Thus, our hypothesis has been complemented and the number of particles has been increased.

In conclusion it can be said that this work is of practical value. The current work is supposed to be used in the process of teaching the English language to students of different age groups. We assume it is of a great value for preparing for centralized testing and for developing communication skills at English lessons and in out-of-school activities.

УДК 821.161.1-14

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**FOLLOWING THE FOOTSTEPS OF RUSSIAN WRITERS
AND POETS AROUND BELARUS (A.PUSHKIN, A.GRIBOEDOV,
A.BLOK, V.MAYAKOVSKIY, A.TVARDOVSKIY)**

A scientific society “Harmony” has been since 2002 in our gymnasium.

The most interested and motivated for seek, creativity and research my peers, I and other members of the society have a wonderful opportunity to share the ideas, findings, research and achievements. Moreover, we have a chance to communicate with our mentors and carry our projects into effect.

The discussions of historical and local study take place in our scientific society very often.

The actuality of chosen theme comprises the facts that Belarus has always been rich in its history.

Since ancient times our country, Belarusian land, has been geographically and historically at the crossroad. The fact is that Belarusian lands used to be a part of The Russian Empire over a period of many centuries, including the end of the 19-beginning of the 20 century.

In this connection we were interested if there is a historical and geographical link between the living of Russian writers and poets and Belarus.

It's not a secret that modern Russians like spending their holidays in Belarus and the interest to our country, its cultural and historical heritage is growing each year.

Hypothesis: we supposed, that many Russian writers and poets living in the end of the 19-beginning of the 20 century, could stay on the territory of our motherland or have relatives born in Belarus.