distorted or sound rather funny. After analyzing some of the translated film titles we realized that a lot of changes are defined by the influence of the cultural and linguistic specificity of the country in which the film is on.

It should be mentioned that in course of the work we have met a lot of difficulties connected with the lack of knowledge on this theme, specific peculiarities of the English language. We had the definite difficulties because of lack of practical material.

Our study was aimed at identifying all the features and details associated with the problems of translation of proper names, so we only identified the main areas of analysis that can be expanded in other works.

УДК 544.01

Студ. Лукашевич С. О.
Науч. рук. ст. преп. Царенкова В. В.
(кафедра международных коммуникаций и технического перевода, БГТУ)

ARE GMOS DANGEROUS?

Scientific and technical progress has given us a lot of cool items. But we are not friendly to all the fruits of this progress. When it comes to genetically modified products, many people prefer a cucumber from Grandma garden beds. But are GMOs really dangerous or it's just only prejudice?

First of all we should reject terrible mutants which many of us imagine in our heads having heard GMO combination. The worst thing that scientists have done for today is luminous fish.

Any Colorado beetle didn't touch this nice and delicious-looking potato. May be it's a genetically modified potato. Let's try to trace its fate. Potato as a human has its own DNA, which keeps genes. Scientists introduce a gene with wonderful properties from one organism into another. For example we can introduce Bacillus bacteria gene to make our potato a super-potato. This bacterium produces toxin which poisons insects. So super-potato isn't afraid of beetles or flies or moths. In order to see if this GMO potato would have adverse effects on consumer health, a group of Korean scientists fed rats diets containing either GMO potato or non-GMO potato. They fed the rats over 7000 times. Finally they carried out histopathological examinations of reproductive organs, liver, kidneys and spleen. They showed no differences between GMO-eating and non-GMO-eating animals. These studies demonstrated no differences in the vitality or health of the animals even at the microscopic level. Experiments like these on humans would be completely unethical.

Genetic modifications are not entirely the invention of biologists. It's a mechanism peeped from nature. Human genotype changed with the course of evolution. So being transformed this potato, the scientist felt the same. Creating of GM products doesn't take more than a couple of years. Faster still – by passing many, many generations and seasons – are the ways that scientists create today's genetic modification. Genetic engineering can serve for medical purposes. Once a color blinded monkey was cured with help of human gene.

Let's back to our potato. There is a foreign gene introduced in it. This gene is lethal for pests, who want to have a dinner instead of man. But if the caterpillars die from poison of super-potato, what will happen to the man? Combination of different genes cannot influence on our health as we have the same genetic salad in stomach after ingestion. DNA has always been part of our diet, and it's digested in your stomach with the rest of your food. There is not some evil trace of poison. Some GMOs are specially made to be packed with extra vitamins, minerals and other health benefits.

Also Bacillus is used for soil treatment and a plant can get a gene of this bacteria. So, there is no difference. Bacillus Thuringiensis is safe for humans and is the most widely used biopesticide.

Let's get to the bottom of super-potato. What happens before it appears on our tables? By the way this period in European countries is called "From field to fork". There scientists assess the possible risks. Potato gets its "passport" where its molecular composition and detailed properties of its "parents" are registered. Scientists must understand if this gene can be transmitted to plants and animals taking part in food chain. A list of side effects is checked for several years. It is relevant to all transgenic plants.

The process of genetic engineering.

Step1: Identify a trait of interest. In order to identify a desirable new trait scientists often look to nature. For example, if researchers are searching for a trait that would allow a crop to survive in a specific environment, they would look for organisms that naturally are able to survive in that specific environment.

Step2: Isolate the genetic trait of interest. Comparative analysis is used to decode what part of an organism's genetic code contains the trait of interest.

Step3: Insert the desired genetic trait into a new genome. Altering the genome of plant seeds is difficult due to their rigid structure. Many biotech

companies use “gene guns” that shoot metal particles coated with DNA into plant tissue.

Step4: Growing the GMO. After a genetic trait has been successfully inserted into an organism’s genome, the modified organism must then be able to grow and replicate with its newly engineered genome. Biotech companies use special climate-controlled grows chambers and check on the plants by hand to make sure that they are growing as expected.

It is believed that we can evaluate the effects of using GMO only in a few generations. But now GM products are not consider to be dangerous. To learn whether GMO crops affect fertility or embryos during gestation scientists turned again to studies on rats. In this case, the rats were eating a type of GM corn with Bacillus Thuringiensis introduced. The scientists monitored the GMO-eating rats not only for the lifetime of one generation, but also three additional generations. For each generation, they tracked the fertility of parents and compared the health of the embryos from parents that ate BT corn to those with parents that did not. There was found no change in testicular health or litter sizes in any generation. Likewise, ingestion by pregnant mothers had no effect on fetal, postnatal, pubertal, or adult testicular development of her offspring.

Being come a long way potato appears on your table. Now its destiny in your hands.

УДК 338.512:66(474)

Студ. Ляшук Л. В.
Науч. рук. преп. Теплова Н. В.
(кафедра международных коммуникаций и технического перевода, БГТУ)

COSTS REDUCTION IN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

Chemical industry is one of the principal and highly-developed sectors of the Belarusian industrial complex. Branch-forming enterprises, such as Grodno Azot, Grodmohimvolokno, Mozyrsky NPZ, Belaruskaly, deal with mining, manufacturing potash fertilizers, producing chemical fibers and petrochemical goods. Official statistics proves that more than 70% of the goods, produced by this sector are sold abroad [1]. Undoubtedly chemical industry is an export-oriented branch of the Republic’s economy.

The aim of this research is to investigate the features, structure and ways of reducing costs in chemical industry of RB.