

dialogue boxes. And what's also important: you can instantly apply the gradient tool for a several objects.

Experimenting can only be fun if you can undo and get back to previous state in case you don't like the changes. Affinity Designer features a modern take on undo function: you can slide through more than 8000 steps of history, so there will never be a moment where you feel that you messed up your file.

If you are a beginner, I would recommend you to start right here with Affinity Designer. If you are a pro user, give Affinity Designer a try (trial available) and you won't regret it. According to its relatively low cost (you'll spend at least in four times more at the annual subscription for Adobe Illustrator). For now, Affinity Designer is available for worldwide purchase on Mac OS and Windows only. There are trial versions available to download both for Mac and Windows. At the moment the developers are creating the app for Ipad.

Affinity Designer features a 1,000,000% zoom – Which means that it can handle working on very large documents without losing speed. It is a very useful tool when it comes to working on projects that have a lot of detail and large canvas dimensions.

I've tried a several programs including Adobe Photoshop, Adobe Illustrator, CorelDraw, Sketch and Affinity Designer. All these programs have their own unique features, but I think that AD is the most convenient one. It is pretty easy and has a lot of capabilities to make the work of the user way faster and pleasurable. Affinity Designer brings a fresh breath of air to the traditional vector drawing applications. In terms of function and style, it is an impressive, low-budget alternative to Adobe Illustrator. It's suitably simple for beginners to use as a learning tool but sufficiently powerful for freelance graphic artists on a budget.

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### **MODIFICATOINS OF CARBON**

When you look at the periodic table, you see a lot of letters, some numbers, different colors, and areas divided into rows and sections. There is one element on the periodic table that stands out above and beyond others, an element you should be greatfull for it's discovery! That element, of

course, is the one and only atomic number 6 Carbon! In this essay, I will prove to you just why Carbon is the king of elements!

We are using Carbon here, there, and everywhere, and have yet to figure out who discovered it! That's right! We have no idea who, what, where, why, and how it was discovered. All that is known is that letter C on the periodic table was from prehistoric times! We do know one thing, though and that being Carbon gets its name from the Latin word "Carbo" or better known to us as charcoal. Carbon as coal is still a major source of fuel worldwide, providing about 30 percent of energy worldwide, according to the World Coal Association. Coal is also a key component in steel production, while graphite, another form of carbon, is a common industrial lubricant. So, the mystery of the discovery of Carbon remains just that, a mystery!

Carbon is a natural element. It is in abundance in the stars, comets and atmospheres of most planets. Three isotopes occur naturally,  $^{12}\text{C}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$  being stable, while  $^{14}\text{C}$  is a radioactive isotope, decaying with a half-life of about 5,730 years. Carbon is one of the few elements known since antiquity. Carbon is the 15th most abundant element in the Earth's crust, and the fourth most abundant element in the universe by mass after hydrogen, helium, and oxygen. Carbon's abundance, its unique diversity of organic compounds, and its unusual ability to form polymers at the temperatures commonly encountered on Earth enables this element to serve as a common element of all known life. It is the second most abundant element in the human body by mass (about 18.5%) after oxygen.

Carbon is a chemical element was found in the 1789 by Lavoisier. And in 1961 the international unions of pure and applied chemistry (IUPAC) and the physics took the mass of the C12 isotope as a unit of the atomic mass. The atomic mass of carbon is 12.011. Carbon forms a few simple substances. Among them, diamond and graphite are considered to be the most important, but there is a third form, called carbene, it does not occur in nature, and the fourth form-fullerene. These allotropic modifications have atomic crystal lattice, which difference in their structures. Hence, there is the difference between their physical and chemical properties. In diamond each carbon atom is linked to four other atoms. In the space of these atoms are positioned in the center and corners of the tetrahedrons linked by their vertices. This is a very symmetrical and sturdy lattice.

Diamond is a mineral that has a yellowish, white, gray, greenish, rarely blue and black color. It does not conduct electrical current, it conducts heat poorly. Diamond is the hardest substance on Earth. Until 1955 the only sources of diamond were found in deposits of volcanic origin. Since then scientists have found ways to make diamond from graphite and

other synthetic materials. Diamonds of true gem quality are not made in this way.

Graphite is another form of carbon. It occurs as a mineral in nature, but it can be made artificially from amorphous carbon. Graphite - grey-black, opaque, oily to the touch, scaly, very soft weight with metallic luster has electrical conductivity. By the way, according to some properties, graphite could argue with diamond and even surpass it. The one of these properties is thermal resistance. Diamond with heat flashes and burns; heated without access of air, even at a temperature of about 2000 degrees he ceases to be a diamond. This is the most refractory of the well-known technique of substances, and heated to this critical temperature, equal to two thirds of the surface temperature of the Sun, the graphite does not melt. It immediately evaporates. One of the main uses for graphite is for its lubricating qualities. Another is for the "lead" in pencils. Graphite is used as a heat resistant material and an electricity conductor. It is also used in nuclear reactors as a lubricator

Carbide obtained artificially. It is a fine-crystalline black powder, which constructed of long chains of atoms C with laid parallel to each other.

Fullerene - another form of carbon was discovered in 1985. The fullerenes include substances with an even number of carbon atoms in the molecule. Fullerene molecules resemble footballs. Fullerene C<sub>70</sub> has the form of a melon. Based on fullerene polymers get applied in electrical engineering. Now fullerenes are used in the pharmaceutical industry to create anti-cancer drugs, electronics, and automotive industry as additive for motor oils.

Carbon is essential to all known living systems, and without it life as we know it could not exist (see alternative biochemistry). The major economic use of carbon other than food and wood is in the form of hydrocarbons, most notably the fossil fuel methane gas and crude oil (petroleum). Crude oil is distilled in refineries by the petrochemical industry to produce gasoline, kerosene, and other products.

Charcoal is used as a drawing material in artwork, barbecue grilling, iron smelting, and in many other applications. Wood, coal and oil are used as fuel for production of energy and heating.

Graphite is combined with clays to form the 'lead' used in pencils used for writing and drawing. It is also used as a lubricant and a pigment, as a molding material in glass manufacture, in electrodes for dry batteries and in electroplating and electroforming, in brushes for electric motors and as a neutron moderator in nuclear reactors.

Through the use of new carbon properties unlimited possibilities are opened for the creation quantum computers, transmission of information at

speeds of more than 100 Gbit/s, sensors that can read signals from living cells and more, than not dreaming and fiction writers.

Almost everything around us today has some connection with carbon or a carbon compound. Carbon is in every living organism. Without carbon life would not exist as we know it.

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### **LIPSTICK: YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW**

History of lipstick

B.C.

- Queen Shub-ad of ancient Ur, was reportedly the first to use lip colorant approximately 3,500 B.C. The Sumerian queen adorned her lips with colorant created from white lead and crushed red rocks.

- The men and women of Egypt began wore lip colorant as a means of denoting social status.

- In Ancient Greece, lip paint (in particular red) was mainly reserved for prostitutes.

A.D.

- At the beginning of the Middle Ages, religious criticism of lipstick became rife.

- Many women would therefore make rose lip rouge out of sheep fat and mashed up red roots.

16th Century

- During this period, people believed that lipstick could work magic and even ward off death.

- For this reason, when Elizabeth became ill, she increasingly applied heavy amounts of lip colorant. By her death, it's reported that the queen was wearing nearly half an inch of lip colour!

19th Century

- Cosmetics were extremely unfashionable among the Victorians. Queen Victoria publicly declared makeup "impolite," and makeup became socially unacceptable for everyone bar prostitutes and actresses.

20th Century

1920s