zungen für die Entstehung eigener Stile, man kopierte und rezipierte, was die Nachbarländer schufen. Eine eigenständige Gruppe stellten jedoch im 18. Jahrhundert vergoldete und bemalte Pergamenteinbände dar, die teilweise auch im Blinddruck verziert wurden.

Das Coverdesign in Deutschland in Zeiten des Klassizismus und des Historismus konzentrierte sich hauptsächlich auf englische sowie französische Entwicklungen. Die Gestaltung konzentrierte sich dabei zunehmend auf den Inhalt der Bücher. Bibliophilie, die zum Motor des künstlerischen Schaffens werden könnte, spielte damals nur eine untergeordnete Rolle. Daher äußerten deutsche Buchbinder seine Vorliebe für englische Einbände.

УДК 577.181

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ANTIBIOTICS: HARM OR GOOD?

Antibiotics are medicines that help stop infections caused by bacteria. They do this by killing the bacteria or by keeping them from copying themselves or reproducing.

The word antibiotic means “against life.” Any drug that kills germs in your body is technically an antibiotic. But most people use the term when they are talking about medicine that is meant to kill bacteria.

Before scientists first discovered antibiotics in the 1920s, many people died from minor bacterial infections, like strep throat. Surgery was riskier, too. But after antibiotics became available in the 1940s, life expectancy increased, surgeries got safer, and people could survive what used to be deadly infections.

Only bacterial infections can be killed with antibiotics. The common cold, flu, most coughs, some bronchitis infections, most sore throats, and the stomach flu are all caused by viruses. Antibiotics won’t work to treat them. Some antibiotics work on many different kinds of bacteria. They’re called “broad-spectrum.” Others target specific bacteria only. They’re known as “narrow-spectrum.”

Since your gut is full of bacteria – both good and bad – antibiotics often affect your digestive system while they’re treating an infection. Common side effects include: vomiting, nausea, diarrhea, bloating or indigestion, abdominal pain, loss of appetite.

Antibiotics are a powerful germ-fighting tool when used carefully and safely. But up to one-half of all antibiotic use isn't necessary. Overuse has led to antibacterial resistance. Bacteria adapt over time and become "super bacteria" or "superbugs." They are changed so that antibiotics no longer work on them. They pose a big threat, because there aren't any medicines to kill them. This is called bacterial resistance or antibiotic resistance. Some bacteria are now resistant to even the most powerful antibiotics available. Antibiotic resistance is a growing problem. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) call it one of the world's most pressing public health problems especially a concern in low-income and developing countries.

The best way to help slow the spread of super bacteria is by being smart with antibiotics.

УДК 641.5:579.67

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GREEN FUEL

Green fuel also known as biofuel is a type of fuel distilled from plants and animal materials believed by some to be more environmentally friendly than the widely-used fossil fuels that power most of the world. In the desperate search for alternative energy sources green fuel has evolved as a possible fueling option as the world drains its fossil fuel resources. Detractors suggest that the term "green fuel" is a misnomer, as the processing of crops into biofuel actually creates a considerable amount of pollution that may be just as damaging to the environment as current practices.

In creating basic forms of biofuel, crops are broken down into two types: sugar producing and oil producing. Sugar and starch producing crops, such as sugar cane or corn, are put through a fermentation process to create ethanol. Oil producing plants, like those used in vegetable oils, can be used much like fossil sources of oil; they create diesel that can be burned by cars or further processed to become biodiesel.

Recent technological innovations have created the fields of advanced biofuels, which focus on non-food sources and waster renewal as energy. By converting landfill material, as well as wood and inedible plant parts, into green fuel, we not only cut down on the use of fossil fuels but also effectively recycle enormous amounts of waste. These biofuels help quell the debate on whether growing crops for fuel will result in fewer available food crops.