

## THE USE OF LICHEN INDICATION METHODS FOR THE CONTAMINATION OF THE TERRITORY OF GYMNASIUM №. 61

**Introduction:** Today, the issue of air pollution is very acute. More and more harmful substances enter the atmosphere, the excess content of which oppresses life on the planet. And despite the fact that globally in the world, according to the International Energy Agency, over the past 3 years, greenhouse gases emissions have been kept at about the same level, and even decreased in some regions of the world due to the pandemic, the problem is still urgent. According to the World Health Organization, air pollution leads to the emergence or exacerbation of problems such as asthma or cancer, which, in turn, leads to information about 7 million deaths from this per year. Therefore, it is important for every conscious person to understand the state of the environment in which he lives. This information will help you to analyze the air condition near your place of residence and, possibly, even make you to choose moving. I will not be mistaken if I say that everyone wants to live in a clean area. However, today many people don't even think about how to determine the state of air in their environment. One of the methods for determining air pollution is lichen indication.

**Material:** During the research the following methods have been used: description and analysis of the relevant information, generalization, comparison, conducting an experiment in wildlife.

The theoretical part contains of the main information about lichens and their main morphological and ecological groups, lichen indication as a science and about main methods used to determine the purity of the air.

The main working hypothesis: despite the existence of several methods for determining air pollution, the simplest and most accessible method is lichen indication, since it does not require high-tech equipment and special skills in chemistry and botany. Everyone has the opportunity to conduct their own research to determine the air quality of their environment.

To confirm the hypothesis, we performed the practical part of the work, the course of which and the results we reflected in three chapters.

1) Conducting an experiment to measure atmospheric pollution on the territory of gymnasium №61 and entering data into tables.

2) Determination of the main alternative methods for assessing air pollution, their comparative characteristics with lichen indication

3) Summing up the done work and conclusions.

In the course of the work, I found that lichen indication is a rather time-consuming, but accurate method. Even in a small area, experience has shown differences in the degree of coverage of trees with lichens, and therefore in the purity of the air. The closer a tree is to the road, the less coverage and less species composition of lichens on it.

Alternative lichen indication methods are photometric; polarographic; gas chromatographic. All these methods are carried out in laboratories and are therefore not possible at home.

**Conclusions:** In the course of our work, it was revealed that lichen indication is the simplest and most reliable way to determine air pollution in a small area, since lichens grow everywhere, special equipment is not required to use the lichen indication method, and alternative lichen indication methods are not applicable at home.

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### FALSE FRIENDS OF A TRANSLATOR

The actuality of my research consists in the fact that both pupils of our gymnasium and students of linguistic universities make a number of mistakes while doing translation.

**The aim of the work is** to make up a dictionary of “false friends” for pupils of 5<sup>th</sup>-9<sup>th</sup> forms.

**The problems are:**

- to study the origin of “false friends of a translator”;
- to analyze English students’ books for the 5<sup>th</sup> -9<sup>th</sup> forms.
- to identify “false friends of a translator” and systematize them;
- to decide how we can avoid making mistakes;

**The subject** is student’s books for 5<sup>th</sup>-9<sup>th</sup> forms by Lapitskaya L.M., Yukhnel N.V.

**The object** of the work is words which are “false friends of a translator”.

**The methods of research are:**

- studying theoretical resources;
- comparison and component analysis;