

language in childhood. This approach is called implicit or hidden learning. It is ideal for building a solid basic knowledge of the language and its rules.

This system is very important because student engagement and lesson complexity are interconnected. When students are given material that is too complex, they are often upset and drop out. Material that seems light may interest them, but it doesn't offer them as much of a challenge.

Touching specifically on the topic of development as a whole, I wanted to convey the idea of how important it is to competently provide materials without unnecessary tasks and pictures. The correct work of the creators showed the result of a good commercial move.

After all, when we divide one big task, such as learning a new language, into simple components, lure it in and present it under the correct picture, we get the language we learned [1].

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THE IMPACT OF LIGHT POLLUTION ON SPECIES DIVERSITY IN THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT

Modern cities are increasingly adopting eco-design principles, but the issue of light pollution requires special attention. Belarus is demonstrating a progressive approach to addressing this problem [1]. However, the challenge remains far from resolved. Light pollution disrupts wildlife, impacts human health, wastes money and energy, contributes to climate change, and blocks our view of the universe.

- How can cities balance safety and environmental preservation?
- Which lighting technologies cause the least harm to nature?

- Can "smart" systems (motion sensors, adaptive brightness) help reduce the damage?

The report examines both positive and negative examples of current urban lighting initiatives (in Moscow, Minsk, and Vitebsk) [1, 2]. It outlines key directions for eco-friendly urban lighting design according to leading world experts in this field [3, 4, 5].

Travis Longcore, a spatial scientist at the University of Southern California in Los Angeles emphasizes: “the key to understanding light pollution for many environmental researchers will be developing tools to calculate “horizontal illuminance” – the glare and reflection of artificial lighting from clouds and ground surfaces under different types of weather conditions”[5].

Firstly, it is necessary to systematize the knowledge about the existing light pollution. Then we can move on to intelligent design.

How can we tackle the challenge of light pollution [4]?

- Eco-friendly lighting design.

Brightness: Light should not be excessively bright where it is not needed.

Direction: The beam of light should be directed pointwise, and not illuminate everything around at once. Special shields will help outdoors.

Color: The popular white color of lamps contains harmful blue-violet waves. If possible, warm shades should be used.

- Dark sky policies (limiting lighting in parks and near water bodies).
- Smart lighting control systems. (automatic brightness adjustment).

Turn off the light where you don't need it. It's not only good for the environment, but also for your wallet. You can install motion sensors.

- Green corridors (preserving dark zones for wildlife).

Nobody says that the problem of light pollution can be solved quickly and easily. By implementing advanced methods to reduce urban light pollution while keeping endemic ecosystems largely untouched, urban planning can lower the costs of restoring both environmental and human health-without compromising nighttime safety.

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HUMAN IMPACT ON THE ENVIRONMENT

Human influence on nature began in ancient times. Back then, people's influence on the world around them was minimal. At first, people consumed what the environment gave them: berries and various fruits, meat and animal skins. Gradually, they learned to master animal husbandry, agriculture, manufacture tools, cut down forests and influence nature in other ways. All natural resources were quickly restored, and a certain balance was maintained. And when industry began to actively develop in the 19th century, people increasingly "caught fire" with the idea of making the most of natural resources, mistakenly believing that they were endless. In addition, the growth of the world's population has also had an impact on the environment, as there is a need to develop new territories. In the XVIII century. The world's population began to grow rapidly. Scientists believe that the industrial revolution led to the explosive growth of the world's population.

By the beginning of 2022, humanity numbered approximately 7.92 billion people. To provide for such a large number of people, huge areas are allocated for cattle breeding and agriculture, minerals are constantly being extracted, and various energy sources are used, including non-renewable ones - oil, gas, and coal. With the rapid growth of the Earth's population, the biosphere