

our method is and its give extreme satisfactory result. At first we did with cycle method in same group (55) of student and then by tenometer to be sure how correct we are.

Conclusion: We investigate by cycle method that everybody can do it. It's quite easy to perform also, and the main aim for this method is it's affordable for all, and can perform as first aid until ambulance or other help came.

And at end we find that results which we get by cycle method is almost same with tenometer. Cycle method is as interesting while we were done.

As a standard level we compare the result with Mann-Whitney test and spearman's test those are give a result in cycle method.

Literature

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VILLAGE LIFE VS CITY LIFE IN BELARUS

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Introduction: It has been heard for ages that the lifestyle varies between a city and village. One of the most striking features of industrial age is the growth of city life. In Belarus, like in most other countries, urbanization is a common phenomenon. Today, the average number of Belarusian population in a village amounts to around 2155,9 (thsd. persons) inhabitants, where as about 7325,0 (thsd. persons) inhabitants live in cities and towns [1, pp. 54].

Objective: Determine the differences in the lifestyle among people living in villages and cities.

Materials and methods: 1) Analysis of the data of population size in Belarus by regions and Minsk City. 2) Analysis of reports and surveys of press publications about life in cities and towns in Belarus.

Results: According to the National Committee of Statistics, in 2016 77.6% of Belarusians live in urban areas, which include the regional centres like Brest, and Grodno, but also smaller towns (in Belarus, a town describes a settlement with more than 6,000 inhabitants). This leaves one fourth of the population living in the countryside, and this number year after year become smaller. And the differences between the Belarusian capital, Minsk, and the countryside remain enormous.

As in most countries, mainly young people leave the countryside to live in the towns. One reason for rural exodus lies in the need earn their living. While in cities, the population has opportunities for better paying jobs, in the villages the most common source of income in farming.

Apart from the financial aspect, life in the villages is hard. During the summer, the population of the villages rises. First of all, parents send their child-

ren to live with their grandparents in the villages during the long holidays. Moreover, many villagers have bought village houses during the last years. City dwellers are glad to escape from city life and spend their free time in a village.

In some villages, where there is no village shop, the population relies on “Autalauka”, a shop on wheels that gets to the villages. Moreover, an ambulance or a doctor can hardly reach frail and elderly during the winter in such small villages.

Even though schools, universities and colleges are present in cities, in the villages children have less opportunities.

Conclusion: But even though Belarusian villages are behind the cities in advancement, these villages hold onto the Belarusian culture and heritage more than the modern cities. From the way they dress to their usage of Belarusian language resembles what Belarus originally stands for.

References

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THE ROLE AND PERSPECTIVES OF ENGLISH IN SCIENTIFIC COMMUNICATION

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Introduction. During the course of the last century, English has gained acceptance as the lingua franca in science. The need for a common medium of expression and the strong scientific power of English-speaking countries made English gain acceptance gradually as the *lingua franca* in science.

Objective. To define the role of English in science and its perspectives.

Materials and methods. Analysis of the database provided by the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) of Philadelphia. Analysis of the reviews and reports provided by the ISI Web of Knowledge.

Results. Up to 1914 German and French were the predominant international languages of science. Post 1914, however, the languages' status fell into decline, an immediate trigger for which was their banishment post-war from international scientific conferences. There are many reasons why English has become so popular.

One of them is that English has become the language of business.

Another important reason is that popular American culture (like movies, music, and McDonald's) has quickly spread throughout the world. It has brought its language with it. What is more English is now the international currency of science and technology. Due to historical circumstances, English has increasingly dominated international communication and information access.