

диалектов, относящихся к разным группам, с трудом могут понимать друг друга, а чаще и вовсе не понимают. На сегодняшний день арабский язык входит в число наиболее распространённых и его значимость постепенно увеличивается.

В арабской культуре отношение к деньгам бережное, уважительное, что подтверждает небольшое количество синонимов данного слова. В повседневной жизни люди используют не только слово «لأمال» (альмалу), что означает «деньги», «капитал», но и слова, которые довольно редко встречаются в разговорах. Например, «سولف» (флюс) – деньги, «رش سولف» – «Деньги-зло». Слово ظلز (залат) довольно редко в использовании, так как устарело. Кроме того, существуют и поговорки про деньги: «لأمال اب ال ىرتش الة حصلا نكلو لأمال اب ءاولا ىرتشن» («Мы покупаем лекарства за деньги, но здоровье не покупается за деньги, мы также покупаем дворцы и дома, но счастье не приходит ни с деньгами, ни с золотом»). Это говорит о том, что для арабов наиболее важно то, что не связано с деньгами, в этом видится особое почитание ими простых человеческих ценностей. Кроме того, необходимо упомянуть о таких словах, как «سولف» (флюс), «ىراصم» (масари), «ءوقن» (нукуд), «ءلوييس» (Суюле), «ءلمع» (аамле), которые также означают «деньги» и имеют положительную окраску.

Таким образом, все перечисленные выше примеры отражают влияние на общество и дифференцируются по принципу оценочной коннотации. В русской языковой картине мира концепт «деньги», выраженный посредством сленга, имеет и возвышенный, и презрительный характер. Ценность денег отражается в языковых средствах в английском языке; уважительное и почтительное отношение к деньгам подчеркивается в арабском языке. Несомненно одно: в любой культуре роль денег в жизни социума в целом и в жизни каждого человека велика.

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HOW TO PREPARE FOR EXAMS

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Abstract. *The article discusses how to prepare students for exams. A study is being conducted among students and new ways in which learners come up.*

Keywords: time management, memorizing notes, regular repetition of material, cheat note, picture association.

The most important thing any student can do to prepare for an exam is to start on time. The exam preparation days on the bus to the university are over. Even if you got A's this way, it's not going to work very often with college material. College courses require far more effort.

The first thing you need is a plan. You need to answer some questions:

- What is my schedule like during the week of the exam?
- Do I have other exams or papers due?
- Will I have all week to prepare or will I have to study over the weekend?
- How many pages of notes are there?

- How many chapters do I have to read?

Time management

- How much material will I cover each night?
- How much time will I spend studying with a friend?
- When are the review sessions?
- Will the Prof. or TA (TA – teaching assistant – помощник преподавателя, ассистент преподавателя) be available to answer any questions that come up?

Recommendations of psychologists:

Once you have a game plan it's time to get to work. There is no one way to go about this. Remember is important to come up with a system that works for you. Here's a suggested plan of action:

Step 1

Get a blank piece of paper and outline the material you need to study. This helps develop a "big picture" overview of the material. Start with big topics and leave room for subtopics. Fill in the information as best as you can. Get another sheet of paper and start over if necessary. Once you see all the units of information in front of you it will be easier to organize your studying. This will help you with the next step.

Step 2

Break the material into smaller chunks and study each one. Only once you understand each one should you move on to the next. Do this part alone in your quiet study place. This is when you start to memorize the information you'll need later. Write down any questions that you may have.

Step 3

The next step is to work with someone else to clarify anything that's confusing. Work with others, go to review sessions, see a tutor, or work with the professor or a TA. At this point it's important to make sure that everything is clearly understood. This is crucial. If this step is skipped then you're left with trying to memorize hundreds of useless factoids. It will never mean anything to you later.

Step 4

Now it's time to put the information into your brain for retrieval. If you've been working all along you will already remember much of it. Make sure nothing is left out. Many students focus on this step exclusively. It's called cramming. Just say no.

Step 5

This next step is not needed by everyone but it's useful if you are having trouble with the course. You've been studying for hours and hours but, do you really know anything? Try working with someone else who will ask you questions about the material. If you can answer and explain concepts without too much effort then you're in good shape. Usually this help to expose areas that require more attention and study.

Step 6

If the previous step went well then all you have left is to work on weak areas and a general overview the material. If you didn't do well explaining the material you'll need another round of steps 4 and 5. Hopefully you left time for this in your study schedule.

If you planned well and kept up with the work there should be little anxiety the night before an exam. If you started late or waited to get questions answered then you'll be busy the night before. This will add extra stress and you'll likely make stupid errors on the exam. At the very least you'll be more susceptible to getting sick which will worsen your situation.

The only thing that should be going through your mind the night before is a sense of confidence. It's ok to be a little afraid or anxious but not panicky.

According to the topic of my report, due to the scarcity of material on the Internet and the library, we had to conduct our own research. We interviewed students of the faculty of Economics and asked: What ways do you prepare for exams?

I did my research and got this result:

Memorizing notes	49.8 %
Regular repetition of material	45.7 %
Cheat note	67.1 %
Picture association	15.7 %
Makes audio lectures of his notes	1.4 %

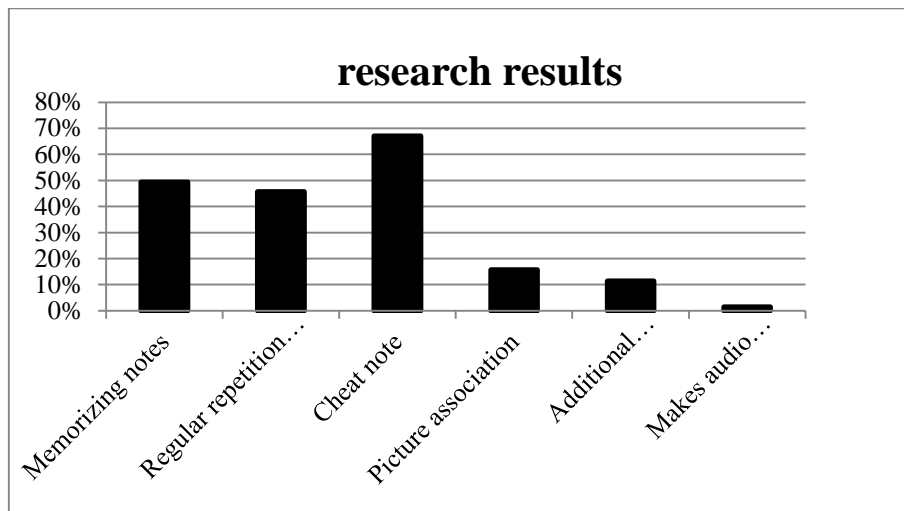
The research analysis has shown that only eight people out of the questioned use additional information, like searching sites, reading supplementary resources when preparing for exams. Only one person uses his own method of preparation different from the rest: makes audio lectures of his notes and listens to them several times before going to bed or using free time.

Additional information is studied by –11.4 % of the students.

Eventually:

Most often students use cheat notes and memorizing notes (49.8 %).

Less often students use additional materials (11.4 %)



Other tips:

- Groups – good to work through difficult material, quiz each other for understanding
- Tutors – get help early, waiting till the last minute only fosters aggravation (ухудшение, обострение, усиление, нарастание) and panic
- Professors/TA's (TA – teaching assistant – помощник преподавателя, ассистент преподавателя) – same as above, don't email about material the night before, do it early.

Conclusion:

In order to prepare well for the exams you need to make your work plan, follow the tips, and of course do not forget about good sleep and nutrition. You can also look at the methods that we presented in the report. The main thing is to follow all the steps and you will successfully pass the exams!

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ЛЕКСИЧЕСКИЕ И ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПУБЛИЦИСТИЧЕСКОГО СТИЛЯ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

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Реферат. В статье рассматриваются лексические и грамматические особенности публицистического стиля в английском языке. В статье отмечается, что особенности и границы публицистического стиля в английском языке не фиксированы. Несмотря на это, лингвисты выделяют общие лексико-грамматические особенности стиля.