

и не уникальной в рамках данного корпуса ВФ препятствует его смешению с единицами, вошедшими в корпус, но обладающими одинаковой ВФ в сопоставляемых языках.

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Environmental Effect of COVID-19 Pandemic

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COVID-19 pandemic has affected our lifestyle in an unprecedented range of ways, from social distancing to travel restrictions. In addition to that, the lockdown has significant influence on the environment. And while we are talking about the devastating effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on human health and well-being, its environmental impact has both positive and negative consequences.

As for the positive impact, since such measures as lockdown and travel bans were introduced to contain the spread of COVID-19, air pollution and greenhouse gases emissions levels have dropped significantly. As business and transportation have closed down, levels of harmful pollutants like NO₂ (nitrogen dioxide), CO (carbon monoxide) and PM_{2.5} (small particulate matter) have plummeted. As proof, the European Environmental Agency stated that, because of the COVID-19 lockdown, NO₂ and CO₂ emissions show a vigorous decrease (30-60%) when measured against 2019 in many European cities including Barcelona, Rome and Paris. Furthermore, a positive effect of the pandemic is observed in reducing water pollution. Water pollution is the common problem of many countries arising from dumping of domestic and industrial wastes into rivers without treatment. During the lockdown, the major industrial sources of pollution have declined or completely stopped. According to real-time monitoring stations of rivers in India, water quality has reached a significant level of purity and met the permissible pollution limit [1]. One more positive effect to be mention is drop in noise pollution. Noise pollution is generally defined as elevated sound levels from different human activities that may lead to harmful effects in living organisms. Noise pollution not only negatively affects humans, contributing to wide range of diseases, but also

leads to adverse effects on wildlife and environmental processes. However, due to quarantine measures that make people stay at home, reduce economic activities, etc., noise level significantly decreased in most cities. As a result, in Istanbul, for example, one of the most bustling cities in the world, dolphins were spotted in the Bosphorus for the first time in many years [2].

As regards negative effects of COVID-19 pandemic on the environment, the first thing to be noted is rise of production and use of plastic. People are using face masks, hand gloves and other safety equipment to protect from the COVID-19 infection. It is alleged that face masks and other plastic based protective equipment are the potential source of microplastic fibers in the environment. Moreover, the broad usage of safety equipment globally leads to the problem of biomedical waste generation. For instance, Wuhan in China produced more than 240 metric tons of medical wastes every day during the time of the outbreak, which is almost 5 times higher than the normal time. This waste should be managed properly, because people, due to lack of knowledge about infectious waste management, dump these face masks, hand gloves, etc., in open places and with household wastes. Such dumping poses serious hazardous transmission of secondary diseases and creates clogging in water ways, worsens environmental pollution [3, p. 4661]. Furthermore, suspension of waste recycling activities negatively influences the environment. Waste recycling is an effective way to reduce consumption of natural resources, thereby reducing energy usage and pollution. However, during the COVID-19 pandemic many countries postponed their recycling activities in order to reduce the transmission of the infection. For instance, in many cities of USA recycling programs were restricted (nearly 46%). Such European countries as the United Kingdom, Italy and others also prohibited infected residents from sorting their waste. Overall, disruption of waste management system and recycling activities resulted in an increase in the landfilling and environmental pollutants worldwide [1].

In conclusion, it should be noted that the world community should take measures to combat the negative effect as well as measures aimed at consolidating the positive effect as sustainable. It is not clear yet to what extent the favorable influences will remain, as soon as restrictions are released, but it is up to our community to maintain the positive effect to the greatest possible extent. No one wanted to receive positive effect the way COVID-19 does. Nevertheless, it has shown that people can make a difference when they take care of each other.

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Возможности обучения иностранному языку посредством интернет-коммуникации

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В современной педагогической деятельности высоко ценится возможность обучения посредством мультимедиа. Самая практичная мультимедийная среда – сеть Интернет. Сегодня сеть предлагает нам бесчисленное множество интернет-ресурсов в помощь образовательному процессу, в том числе обучения иностранному языку.

E-learning, или обучение онлайн, – система обучения при помощи информационных и электронных технологий. Данная индустрия – одна из самых быстро развивающихся в мире технологий в сфере образования. Обучение онлайн включает в себя самостоятельную работу с электронными материалами с использованием ПК или других гаджетов; получение консультаций, советов, оценок у удаленного территориально преподавателя; круглосуточную доставку электронных материалов и многое другое. Преимущества обучения онлайн: свобода доступа; потенциально равные возможности обучения; снижение затрат на обучение; гибкость обучения (человек может обучаться в любое удобное для него время); технологичность (использование в образовательном процессе новейших достижений информационных и теле-