

But it was not until the Tang Dynasty (618 – 907) when the real Chinese tea culture, including the art of tea production, tea cooking, the tea ceremony and a complete expression of cultural philosophy come into existence. After a book on tea titled “Chajin (The Book of Tea)” was published by Lu Yu in the 8th century, tea drinking became a widely spread custom as a part of Chinese culture. Buddhist monks not only changed people’s attitudes toward the intoxicating properties of tea, but also they spread tea drinking as a social ritual. Initially being a part of cultural life of religion circles and social elite, the tradition of tea drinking had soaked into the daily life of people of all social ranks and classes. The spirit of tea as an art was formed and still remains the core of Chinese tea culture. The tea plant (*camellia sinensis*) is a tree with leathery leaves that sprout from short branches off the stem. These trees can grow up to 15 feet, but they are cut down to the size of a bush to encourage the growth of young leaves from which the tea is made. Different areas of cultivation tea trees with different soil conditions, microclimate, harvesting techniques and processing are famous for growing different types of tea. The process of planting, picking, making and selecting tea has become an art. Tea is picked with the nails instead of the fingers so that its quality is not affected by the hand’s temperature. According to Lu Yu’s “The Book of Tea”, the water used to brew tea should be different from ordinary drinking water. Taste, fragrance, colour, body and finish all make up the art of tea drinking.

Through historic and religious transformation, Chinese tea ceremony turned into aesthetics ritual and refers to the spirit with which the process of cooking and tasting tea is performed. This ritual ceremony reveals the beauty of art and nature. As an art, Chinese tea ceremony requires special utensils and environment.

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COMMUNICATIVE STRATEGIES AS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGES

We live in modern age which is based on technologies and innovations. There is a great variety of methods of learning foreign languages. Improved methods of learning English are urgently needed as it is the language of modern technology, science, art, politics, medicine, etc. Students may be strongly motivated to learn foreign languages, because we know it will put us in touch with more people, but at the same time we know that it will take a great deal of effort to master it. The article presents an overview of the importance of communicative strategies in learning foreign language.

Language learners need to learn how to communicate in ways that are culturally acceptable in the target community or setting. Students deliberately

seek opportunities to practice their knowledge and to be exposed to the target language. Communicative competence involves the ability to converse or correspond with a native speaker of the target language in a real-life situation; it is facilitated when learners are engaged in interaction and meaningful communication. Communicative competence includes the following: 1) grammatical competence or accuracy - the degree to which the language user has mastered the linguistic code, including vocabulary, grammar, pronunciation, spelling and word formation; 2) sociolinguistic competence - knowledge of speech acts and functions such as persuading, apologizing and describing; 3) discourse competence - the ability to combine ideas to achieve cohesion in form and coherence in thought, above the level of the single sentence; 4) strategic competence - the ability to use strategies like gestures in order to overcome limitations in language knowledge; the use of appropriate body (non-verbal) language. It should be noted that four main areas of human communication are intrapersonal, interpersonal between two participants, in a small group and public communication. The most important and valuable, while working in a classroom, are pair work and small groups types of communication, which certainly develop the communicative skills the most. Public communication can be trained in projects, topic presentations or in final feedback after an activity.

Thus, the success of social strategies in foreign language learning is conditioned by appropriate preparation. Students should be given real situations, roles and real purposes to communicate so that they can share knowledge, feelings, experience and their communication partners' reactions. Communicative strategies should be regularly and frequently involved in foreign language lessons because the classroom is often the only foreign language environment teachers can provide the students with.

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VETERINARY EDUCATION IN LEBANON

Lebanon, a small country located in East Asia. It is home to about 5 million people. Lebanon borders on Palestine to the south, Syria to the north and east, the Mediterranean Sea to the west. The territory is about 10452 km². The capital of Lebanon is Beirut, where all universities in Lebanon are mainly focused.

In Lebanon, there are 41 nationally accredited universities some of which are internationally recognized. These universities, both public and private, largely operate in French or in English, as they widely use foreign languages in Lebanon. The level of education in Lebanon is one of the best in the Middle East. Higher education in Lebanon is provided by technical and vocational institutions, colleges, institutes and universities. Lebanese Univer-