

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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MOUKALLED A., student (Lebanon)

Scientific supervisor **Kurdzeko J.P.**, senior lecturer

EE «Vitebsk State Academy of Veterinary Medicine», Vitebsk, Republic of Belarus

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-

sity is the only state institution in Lebanon.

Lebanese university was built on 17 April, 1951 and has several branches. One of them is Al Dekwaneh branch where there is the faculty of Agriculture which is divided into two departments: Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine. The Department of Veterinary Medicine trains approximately 200 students. The duration of study is 6 years, and the language of instruction is English or French. In the 6th year students write a final thesis. Every academic year is divided into two 2 semesters with specific credits.

1st year students take a course of Cytology, Philosophy, General Chemistry, Organic Chemistry, Zoology, Animals Histology, Physics, Lakes and Dams etc., 2nd year students take a course of Genetics, Biography, Anatomy, Field Training, Analytical Chemistry and History of Veterinary Medicine etc., 3rd year students take a course of Veterinary Parasitology, Human Rights, Aqua Culture and Clinical Biochemistry etc., 4th year students take a course of Principals of Animal Nutrition, Epidemiology, Patanatomy, Hematology and Diagnostic Techniques etc., 5th-6th years students take a course of Surgery, Toxicology, Meat Quality etc., and they begin to study their specialty which is one of this three specialization: Large Animals, Pets and Meat Quality. During the study students start practicing on a farm called Ghazir which is cooperated with university, or every student has practice with a veterinarian who has already his own clinic. After graduation every student can open his own clinic and start work in it. In Lebanon they have colleges to study veterinary medicine but after graduation students cannot work alone, they must work with another veterinarian as an assistant.

Lebanon has very developed agriculture and agritourism; therefore, veterinary education is essential and important for the country. The job of a veterinarian is very interesting and prestigious.

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RAAD M.W., student (Lebanon)

Scientific supervisor **Zhurba V.A.**, PhD in Vet. Sciences, associate professor EE «Vitebsk State Academy of Veterinary Medicine», Vitebsk, Republic of Belarus

APPLICATION OF «XILAFARM» MEDICINE FOR DOGS SEDATION IN ULTRASONIC CLEANING OF TEETH

Ultrasonic cleaning of teeth, in particular the removal of tartar in pets is increasingly carried out in clinics based on the requests of the owners. This procedure is unpleasant for dogs and when it is carried out the dogs are restless and often even aggressive. This, in turn, makes it difficult to carry out the procedure with high quality, and the risk to be bitten by the dog increases. In veterinary practice there is a number of medicines used for general anesthesia (e.g. Ketamine or "Zoletil 50; 100"), however the use of these substances will increase the cost of the operation and not all vet clinics have a permission to use them. Based on these data in the clinic of the Department of Surgery at EE VSAVM we have tested the medicine "XILAFARM"