

yield of 9 million tones. Barley like wheat prevails in the eastern parts of England and Wales. Cropland used for oats has been reduced to about 2 per cent. The crop is cultivated mainly in the western and northern parts of England.

The potato crop is widespread all throughout the country. Large-scale potato and vegetable production is undertaken in the eastern and south-eastern parts of England around the rivers Thames and Humber.

Sugar from home-grown sugar beet provides about 55 per cent of the requirements, most of the remainder being refined from raw sugar imported from developing countries. Sugar beet covers about 4 per cent of the total cropland.

Шаврук С.С.
научные руководители Довгер Л.В., Реут Н.В.

Говоря о религии, возникает множество вопросов, споров, касающихся происхождения, истории, обычаев, веры. Для того, чтобы разрешить все эти споры я и выбрала эту тему – христианство. Именно здесь я подробно раскрыла само понятие религии, показала отношение людей к ней, а также выделила основные признаки. Что же касается христианства, то я рассмотрела всю его историю, начиная от жизни Христа, упоминая католичество и православие, заканчивая самой верой людей в Бога. Также показала в целом поведение верующих.

ECONOMICS AND RELIGION. RELIGION

Religion. No simple definition can describe the numerous religions in the world. For many people, religion is an organized system of beliefs, practices, and worship that centre on one supreme God. For many others, religion involves a number of gods, or deities. Some people have a religion in which no specific God or gods are worshipped. There are also people who practice their own religious beliefs in their own personal way. But almost all people who follow some form of religion believe that a divine

power created the world and influences their lives.

Now I would like to tell you about my topic Christianity. So I want to give you information about the history and the main traditions of it.

Christianity is the religion based on the life and teachings of Jesus Christ. Most followers of Christianity, called Christians, are members of one of three major groups-Roman Catholic, Protestant, or Eastern Orthodox. These groups have different beliefs about Jesus and His teachings. But all Christians consider Jesus central to their religion. Most Christians believe that God sent Jesus into the world as the Saviour. Christianity teaches that humanity can achieve salvation through Jesus.

Jesus lived in Palestine, a Middle Eastern land ruled by the Romans. The Romans crucified Jesus in about A.D. 30. Jesus' followers were convinced that He rose from the dead after three days, and they soon spread Christianity to major cities throughout the Roman Empire. Today, Christians make up the largest religious group in the world. Christianity has about 1,5 billion followers-about a fourth of the world's population. Christianity is the major religion in Europe, the Western Hemisphere, and Australia. Many Christians also live in Africa and Asia.

BELIEFS

Christians believe that there is one God, and that He created the universe and continues to care for it. The belief in one God was first taught by the Jewish religion.

Christianity teaches that God sent His Son Jesus into the world as His chosen servant, called the Messiah (Christos in Greek), to help people fulfil their religious duties. Christianity also teaches that after Jesus' earthly life, God's presence remained on earth in the form of the Holy Spirit, or Holy Ghost. The belief that in one God there are three Persons – the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit – is known as the doctrine of the Trinity. Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox Churches and many Protestant churches accept this doctrine as the central teaching of Christianity.

The cross is the symbol of Christianity. Jesus Christ, the founder of Christianity, died on a cross in Palestine.

Two practices important to Christian worship usually take place

in churches. They are (1) baptism and (2) the Eucharist, also called Holy Communion or the Lord's Supper. Baptism celebrates an individual's entrance into Christianity. The Eucharist represents the Last Supper, the final meal that Jesus shared with His disciples. Worshippers share bread and wine in the Eucharist as a sign of their unity with each other and with Jesus.

THE ORIGIN OF CHRISTIANITY

Jesus' ministry. Christianity originated in the ministry of Jesus. During His lifetime, Jesus preached the gospel, meaning good news, that God was coming to earth to be among His people in a special way. Jesus called this special way the Kingdom of God. He warned His listeners to repent their sinful ways to be ready for the approaching Kingdom of God.

THE HISTORY OF CHRISTIANITY

- the early church
- the Middle ages.

Шаврук Т.И.

Научные руководители Довгер Л.В., Реут Н.В.

В своём докладе я хотела бы отразить тесную связь между идеологией и действиями людей, которые могут привести к серьёзным политическим и экономическим последствиям. Зачастую в самой идеологии нет ничего плохого, но по мере претворения в жизнь, она может стать разрушительной силой, калечащей тысячи жизней. Ярким примером является Ислам, приверженцы которого принесли в жертву своим идеалам тысячи жизней.

Но требовала ли того религия? Ислам – безобидная религия или религия террористов?

ECONOMICS AND RELIGION ISLAM

I. The religion of Islam on the evidence of last events.

In our days the problem of terrorism is a vexed problem. Not