

СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ДВИГАТЕЛИ

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Today in the world there are various types of engines: internal combustion engines, engines of external combustion, electric motors, rockets, air and others. All of them will transform any type of energy into the mechanical one. So, why not to invent such an engine which would transform mechanical energy into the mechanical? Let's consider an example: let's imagine an ordinary car. In it there is an ordinary internal combustion piston engine which will transform chemical energy of fuel into mechanical work.

Now we will turn our speech to a car. As all of us know, besides engines there is still a set of necessary parts for a car to go, for example wheels. It would also be quite good if the engine worked at the expense of their rotation, for this purpose it is necessary to install certain converters on conducted and collateral wheels which would transform rotation energy of wheels into mechanical work. Then car owners didn't have to spend much money for fuel since the engine would need minimum quantity of fuel for «start», and then it would work because wheels of the car rotate.

Pros of this invention is that people shouldn't spend much money for cars fuel, thereby it will keep natural resources of our country and the engine would be also eco-friendly, i.e. it would reduce amount of exhaust gases. Cons are: these converters are not very cheap.

This engine is only suitable for cars. But it is possible for scientists of our country, to think over all nuances and to think up something similar for other means of transport. It will help to save resources and ecology of the planet much more considerably. The cons also are that this engine will be very difficult to be introduced into production because many oil companies will actively disturb as they won't have any profit but it can lead to the failure of national economy and any irreversible consequences. You know that our country prospers at the export of natural resources sale to other countries and if all countries have such an engine, oil supply will considerably decrease.

СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ СЕТЕВЫЕ УСТРОЙСТВА

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Company TP-Link, a Chinese manufacturer of networking products, has introduced a new line of equipment for creating home and office networks at CeBIT 2011. One of the most functional innovations is the router TL-WR2843ND with three antennas and support for simultaneous operation at 2.4 and 5 GHz. New device transfers data at speeds up to 450 Mbit / s and is equipped with USB-port for external hard drives and flash drives. Also available Gigabit ports for wired network installation. Power line-adaptor TL-PA511 AV500 Mini, equipped with a gigabit port Ethernet, allows you to create a home or office network based on conventional electrical outlets. Internal tests have shown that this connection allows for data transfer rated up to 240 Mbit/s, and for laying the network requires no additional cables. Besides, adapter TL-PA251 is also designed to create a network through the electrical outlet. The model is in the form of an adapt-

er with built-in socket and allows you to connect not only the network adapter, but also other devices. Technology can achieve speeds of 200 Mbit / s. New device fully supports Plug and Play and requires no additional drivers. Another novelty, TL-WPA281, adds features of the previous model, thanks to the support of wireless data transfer at up to 300 Mbit per second.

For fans of «street» internet, the company's engineers developed access Point TL-WA7210N. The device is assembled in a closed, waterproof housing with integrated antenna of the distinguishing features including high sensitivity with data rated up to 150 Mbit per second when operating at 2.4 GHz, as well as support WISP Client Router. Another outdoor Access Point TL-WA7510N operates at 5 GHz, which provides increased sensitivity connection of a kind «point to point» at long distances. The antenna is built right into the housing for extra safety.

In the last ten years Internet has ceased to be gimmick, fun. The Internet has become part of the culture and daily life of people in any country of the world. Internet is one of the main attributes of our lives, and to abandon it, it's practically not possible. It is simple and easy to use. The main thing is not to forget about yourself. We can't allow Internet to completely fill in our life. It is worth remembering that the most interesting and important events happen in real life, but not virtual.

**ОФИЦИАЛЬНЫЕ ЯЗЫКИ
ЕВРОСОЮЗА**

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The European Union alone has 27 different member states and there are 23 official languages spoken in it. The European Union states that a language must be official and working within the member state it is commonly spoken. For example, French is the official language in France, which is a member state of the European Union and as such, it is also an official language of the EU. By contrast, there are many minority languages spoken by groups in countries throughout the EU and although they are important to those groups, they are not official and working languages of the governments of those countries and they are thus not official languages of the EU.

When a new country becomes a member of the EU, the national language of that country normally becomes an official EU language. The decision on this is taken by the EU Council of Ministers. This ensures that individual EU citizens are able to use the same language in any contacts with the EU and its institutions as they do when dealing with their national authorities at home.

By the same token, all new legislation adopted by the EU is translated into all official languages so that any interested citizens across the Union know immediately what the new law is about and how it affects them. All language versions of an EU law have the same legal value.

In this way, the EU ensures that there is no discrimination between citizens whose languages are spoken by a large number of people and others using less widely spoken ones. In the European Parliament, for example, members are free to address the assembly in the language of the people they represent. Slovenian members are just as entitled as German ones to speak the language of those who voted for them. The EU strives to protect this linguistic diversity and promote the learning of languages.

All 23 official languages of the EU are accepted as working languages, but in practice only three are used most often: English, French, and German.