

**РОЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА
В ПРОФЕССИИ ТЕПЛОЭНЕРГЕТИКА**

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Good afternoon. My name is Dmitry Skorobogatov. I am a student of Komsomolsk-on-Amur State Technical University. I study at the faculty of power engineering, transport and marine technologies. My specialty is: «The power & energy engineering». Graduates of this specialty have good opportunities to get work at the thermal stations. We study different themes in English which are connected with our future profession. At the classes we study various physical terms, elements of station and physical processes connected with electricity and thermal energy.

What is English necessary at power station for?

I think that people who work at thermal stations, have to know English very well. It is connected with that many parts, mechanisms and devices are made abroad. It means that the most part of documentation and designations on the devices are in English. The qualified worker has to understand all designations and device parameters. Knowledge of the language concerning this specialty is obligatory as various conferences are often conducted with foreign stations workers. At these conferences workers exchange opinions and can solve any problems in common. Foreign delegations can arrive at the Russian power stations to acquaint with the operation of them. If a worker knows English well, he can tell all the information in details and leave good impression about the station.

I, as a future worker of heat power station, think that knowledge of English is very important. It will help me to overcome any difficulties and perform work more qualitatively. I think that the knowledge of foreign languages, makes a person more educated and produces good impression. But it is very important today.

**НЕОБХОДИМОСТЬ АВТОМАТИЗАЦИИ
В ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ И УПРАВЛЕНИИ
СТРОИТЕЛЬНЫМ ПРОИЗВОДСТВОМ**

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At present in most construction companies of small and medium business an automated network planning is not sufficiently used in the management of building and assembly works.

Automating the process of organization and management of building production allows to do the following tasks: 1) to reduce significantly the time of the network schedule making, 2) to monitor the timely completion of the work, 3) to simplify change of the duration and sequence of each process, 4) to minimize the construction time, 5) to use efficiently labor forces, 6) to optimize the use of construction equipment, 7) to use financial resources in the optimal way, 8) to receive maximum profit, 9) to organize line method of building and assembly works.

A significant difficulty in planning spasmodic flows is to make teams work plans for the long term (for one year or more) when constructing several objects at once, because it requires coordination of the transfer of the labor force of this specialty from one construction site to another. In this case it is difficult to plan time of transfer.

The ability of the automated correction of the network schedules will simplify this task, and will create the conditions of the constant rhythmic work of the team.

Use of automated schedule could demonstrate the need to attract floating funds and labor force in the required time at any construction project. These steps allow carrying out a more accurate and rapid analysis of the period of execution of works and the need for timely attraction of additional floating funds, helping to increase the profitability of a construction company.

**СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ
В АВИАЦИИ**

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Today one can't overestimate the role of aviation in the whole world. The volume of the world's aircraft construction market accounts for 155 billion dollars. According to Oxford Economics, approximately 50 million jobs and \$3.6 trillion of the world's GDP will depend on general aviation by 2026 (Norton, 2009). In this case technological advancements are going to be very important in the future. Here are the top three trends that we think have a profound impact on the modern aviation industry.

As aviation is fastest growing cause of emissions (flying causes 3.5% of global CO₂ emissions and this will jump to more than 15% by 2050) engineers are thinking about the idea of *green flight*. In this case we should consider solar planes which are very promising, though they will need to be greatly improved before commercial flight becomes an option. Another advancement in green aviation is electric crafts. For example, Sikorsky Aircraft recently revealed its Firefly helicopter, an all-electric aircraft. Like solar planes, the Firefly features a high-capacity battery to store energy in-flight. Electric crafts inherently require less energy, since they lack the many extra moving parts required to use fuel. The second trend is *drone flight*. Today, unmanned aircrafts are commonly used for war operations in many countries. But as drone planes grow more capable of performing complex tasks and carrying passengers, unmanned commercial flight seems to be on the horizon. One particularly promising non-combat application of unmanned aircraft is search and rescue. A team of researchers at Brigham Young University recently revamped a cheap propeller-driven plane with computerized maps and cameras that determine the locations of lost hikers. The third trendiest topic in aviation is *futuristic design and innovation*. A prime example is Airbus' 2030 Concept Plane. Conceptual components include self-cleaning cabins, smart seats that form to passengers' bodies, and see-through walls, floors and ceilings. Engineers even imagine holographic projections that could turn the cabin into a home office or Zen garden.

All of these technologies might provide the keys to safer, greener and more comfortable air travel.

УМНЫЙ ДОМ – ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ БУДУЩЕГО

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Nowadays everybody knows that high technologies results in economic growth of the whole country and its regions, and also promotes development of the international relations. More than that, high technologies can make our lifestyle easier and more interesting!