

**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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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!

«Smart house» is a system based on high technology with an elegant style and unique comfort for everyone. On the one hand, a smart house presupposes intelligent control system, which helps to perform our daily routine actions automatically. On the other hand, it has a system of tracking and monitoring the safety of housing that serves to secure from hacking, as well as gas, water spills, and any unsafe situation. The system of «smart house» allows using portable or built-in touch panel monitor and it manages lighting fixtures and curtains, heating, air conditioning and ventilation systems, security systems, audio and video equipment, other electronic devices at home or office.

Speaking about «smart light», intelligent solutions allow you to control lighting in the living room remotely from a single console, tablet PC or smartphone. You can create your own scripts that will automatically be included in any given situation. «Smart climate» provides not only the optimal level of heating, ventilation and air conditioning but also allows to divide the house into several climatic zones. As for major sources of audio and video in such a house they are usually grouped together – in the music room. Access to each of them can be obtained from any room and choose the desired play list for the selected areas or the whole house! Being even hundreds of miles away from home you don't have to worry about its' safety. In case of a serious threat – doors get locked, the windows get a protection of armored shutters, and an alarm signal is transmitted to the private security. Information about the incidence goes to your mobile phone as a voice or SMS-message. More than that, in your absence a smart house can create an illusion of «a living house»-turning on and off the lights; voices and sounds of music and dog's barking can also be heard.

In the system of «smart house» all the engineering systems are integrated with each other and work in an optimized mode creating comfort, warmth and security of your home.

#### РОЛЬ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА В МОЕЙ ПРОФЕССИИ

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There's nothing extraordinary that the most of the modern post-graduates need to use foreign languages for the perspective occupations or accommodations abroad. And it doesn't surprising me, that the success of the career makes sense only with having English in the mental baggage. So in the lines below I want to consider this problem: the issues of English language mastering.

The friend of mine has joined the Facebook last year, and there was no any magic. Challenging in programming contests didn't make him a winner, but he was aimed by the company scouts, but the main difficulty was to pass the interview. Making good code doesn't guarantee that you're in, the language skills were very important too, as he didn't understand the 80% of the things were said. The other one took a chance on Google and his English knowledge helped him of course. The problems may start in making C.V, then the interview itself consisted of three parts, the phone one, the technical and on-site. Both of them have the IT qualifications and all the basic literature is historically in English.

According to the specific of my further professional skills, which have strong relevance with different electronic and mechanical equipment, I suppose that the issue of the English language is quite actual in this way. The area of this use is global too. The Siemens Company is well-known not only with its cell-phones but it's a very important and big player on the micro-electronic field. It includes the controllers, sensors and other products of the automation, building, drive and energy technologies. And perhaps I'll try to hire this job. The advanced automation in all its forms nowadays has the foreign roots. I think it's not only documentation, but the communication in this area implies the possession of English. So the issue of his application is not just a problem to solve, but the essential attribute of the further career.

#### ТУРИЗМ В ИЕРУСАЛИМЕ

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Hello, I would like to present you my work concerning the tourism information in Jerusalem. Jerusalem is the capital and the largest city of Israel. The city is located between the Mediterranean Sea and the Dead Sea, about 93 km east of Tel Aviv-Yafo. The city straddles the Judean Hills, which run north-south in Israel. The city is built on a cluster of hilltops and valleys.

The Old City of Jerusalem contains many religious and historical sites. A wall was constructed around the Old City in AD 1538 during the reign of the Ottoman ruler Suleiman I. I dwell on the Wailing Wall. It is considered by both Jews and Muslims as a significant and holy site. The Wailing Wall, also referred to as the Kotel, is located in the Old Quarter of East Jerusalem in Israel. It is 57 meters tall, or 187 feet, built of thick, corroded limestone, and is close to 500 meters in length, though most of it is engulfed in other structures.

For the Jews, it is one of the last remaining portions of the ancient Temple of Solomon (an outer wall, in fact). The original length is estimated to have been around 485 meters; today what remains is just 60 meters long. The largest stone is 45 feet long, 15 feet deep, 15 feet high, and has an estimated weight of more than one million pounds.

No one knows when it the Jewish tradition of offering prayers there. Thus, praying there is like praying directly to God through the wall. Originally called simply the Western Wall, it acquired the name Wailing Wall because of the nature of the prayers said there. In addition to spoken prayers, it is also common for prayers to be written on slips are paper which are slipped into the cracks.

There is a large area here open 24 hours a day. It's interesting to note that in the middle there is a fence separating men from women – Orthodox Jewish men don't believe that it is acceptable to pray right alongside women. Men, of course, are given the much larger area for prayers.

The Wailing Wall remains a sacred place for Jews and others, who often pray, sometimes wail, and sometimes slip prayers written on paper through the wall's welcoming fissures.