

нального мировоззрения, характерные черты, присущие менталитету нации.

Список литературы

1. Ключников С.Ю. Священная наука чисел / С.Ю. Ключников. – М.: Беловолье, 1996. – 192 с.

2. Телия В.Н. Большой фразеологический словарь русского языка. Значение. Употребление. Культурологический комментарий / отв. ред. В.Н. Телия. – М.: АСТ-ПРЕСС КНИГА, 2006. – 784 с.

3. Шитова Л.Ф. Digital Idioms = Словарь цифровых идиом / Л.Ф. Шитова. – СПб.: Антология, 2013. – 160 с.

**Секция «Англоязычная коммуникация в профессиональной сфере»,
научный руководитель – Воробец Л.В., канд. культурологии, доцент**

НЕФТЬ: ОТ ШАХТЫ ДО ПОТРЕБИТЕЛЯ

Андоськин В.А., Маркова Ю.В.

*Комсомольский-на-Амуре государственный технический университет, Комсомольск-на-Амуре,
e-mail: andoskin95@gmail.com*

It's not a secret that refining industry plays leading and integral part in our economy, because all that surrounds us was made from oil or with the aid of it. We associate the oil with money, that's why it is called black gold.

But what we know about people who give us fuel for our cars, airplanes and ships? The word oilman is immediately associated with man in black suit and with serious focus on success who portrayed on the Forbes cover. But who they really are these people thanks to whom modern progress is possible. They are different, but they do common deal.

Geologists first meet oil, they explore the deposits, looking for shelves suitable for development. In modern conditions they search for oil fields using precise scientific methods, but a creative approach is required for their correct application and interpretation of the results.

Oil rig men are coming after them, they drill crust by drill stations. It is the most dangerous and difficult stage of mining, they face different conditions from hot deserts to the extreme north, or the cold and restless waters of the Pacific Ocean.

Then the oil enters the oil refinery through the pipes or tanks, where it is tested and verified, and sent for recycling. Facility operators monitor the processing, they watch indicators of pressure and temperature.

At the end laboratory technologists check the quality of products, because all petroleum products should correspond to European standards, people in white coats like doctors or scientists mixed reagents, conduct experiments and everything smells of petroleum products, the smell is of an acquired taste even if taking into account the fact that oil practically odorless.

And ready oil can go to the consumer, and then the most famous and wealthy oilmen-sellers come into play, they determine what profit the rest of the chain links will get. Nowadays most of the oil resources in the unprocessed form are sent abroad, and all the raw materials that go to primary and secondary refining distributed within countries.

**СОЦИОЛОГ: СОЦИАЛЬНЫЙ УЧЕНЫЙ,
АНАЛИТИК, ПРОГРАММИСТ ИЛИ «КАТАЛИЗАТОР»
ОБЩЕСТВА?**

Андросова И.С., Надвикова И.А.

*Комсомольский-на-Амуре государственный технический университет, Комсомольск-на-Амуре,
e-mail: androme-da200611@mail.ru*

My future job is based on analytical studying the human beings and their algorithm of life, the process of professional activity, a number of the physiological changes provoked from external factors of social events, the psychological transformations due to historical time-period in society. As you have guessed that is a subject of a social science like sociology grounded on empirical investigation and critical analysis therefore I can freely

call a sociologist as a type of 'catalyst' studying social order, social disorder and change in a social structure all together. Presently, I am just a freshman at the faculty of sociology but I am eager to know all peculiarities of this profession even pitfalls and ambiguities in learning all social processes with its features and traits. Because we know that a man is not a common creature due to habitual or permanent contradictions occurring inside of the soul and outside of the action. As a matter of fact, I want to analyse it completely and consequently, offer my own theory with proved facts. The most intriguing issue for me in studying of one of the social categories is a social stratification developed by many sociologist like Karl Marx, Max Weber, C. Wright Mills, John Gowdy, David H. Turner and I would like to continue or profound the following theory in which they affirm that we live in a market society therefore humans are naturally competitive and acquisitive, a social hierarchy makes us feel a contrast and difference in everything. As a result, it leads to conflict and instability. Unfortunately, it is impossible to eradicate it at all, even partially because of the stratification founded forever. Nevertheless, I will try to find an efficient 'tool' for turning the stratification of the society into social unification and categorization of equality.

Список литературы

1. Першина Е.А. Английский язык для экономических специальностей: учеб. пособие. – Комсомольск – на – Амуре: ФГБОУ ВПО «КНАГТУ», 2011. – 112 с.

2. Воробец Л.В. Проблема глобализации и распространения глобального языка в межкультурном аспекте / Л.В. Воробец // Дальний Восток России: историко-культурное наследие и социально-культурное развитие. Чтения, посвященные памяти профессора Л.Н. Долгова материалы Междунар. науч.-практ. конф., Комсомольск-на-Амуре, 17 марта 2014 г. / редкол.: Я.С. Ивашенко (отв. ред.) [и др.]. – Комсомольск-на-Амуре : ФГБОУ ВПО «КНАГТУ», 2014. – 164 с.

ВОЗОБНОВЛЯЕМЫЕ ИСТОЧНИКИ ЭНЕРГИИ

Баглаев А.А., Кохан О.В.

*Комсомольский-на-Амуре государственный технический университет, Комсомольск-на-Амуре,
e-mail: olga_kokhan@mail.ru*

Renewable energy is generally defined as energy that comes from resources which are naturally replenished on a human timescale such as sunlight, wind, rain, tides, waves and geothermal heat. Renewable energy replaces conventional fuels in four distinct areas: electricity generation, hot water/space heating, motor fuels, and rural energy services.

Based on Renewable Energy Policy Network for the 21st Century 2014 report, renewable energy sources contributed 19 percent to our energy consumption and 22 percent to our electricity generation in 2012 and 2013, respectively. Both, modern renewables, such as hydro, wind, solar and biofuels, as well as traditional biomass, contributed in about equal parts to the global energy supply. Worldwide investments in renewable technologies amounted to more than US\$ 214 billion in 2013, with countries like China and the United States heavily investing in wind, hydro, solar and biofuels.

Renewable energy resources exist over wide geographical areas, in contrast to other energy sources, which are concentrated in a limited number of countries.