

ПОИСКИ ДОБЫЧИ НЕФТИ

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To detect the oil field it is necessary to find possible traps where it could accumulate. At first geologists go to study natural rock. In order the search to be maximally successful, it is necessary to be able to «to see underground», and it became possible due to the geophysical methods of research: magnetic properties of earth, conductivity, gravitational constituents and acoustic waves [1].

Certainly, the important method of research is the drilling of orientation wells. The core derived from deep wells is thoroughly studied on layers by geochemical methods (water is extracted at different areas and depths to identify gas and oil presence). To do it the wells about 7 km are drilled. The new methods allow as few holes as possible to bore, improving precision of prediction, and try to affect environment. With the development of technologies new methods providing a wider view of the surface such as an aerial photography and satellite imagery are added to the arsenal of geologists. If the oil field is found, oil wells drilling begins, the process of rock destruction, the shattered particles are taken out on the surface.

There some types of drilling: percussion boring (crumbling the rock by heavy beats, rock fragments rise to the surface by aqueous solution); rotary drilling (broken rock fragments rise to the surface through the working fluid circulating in the well). Drilling operations are divided into two types: parametric (the substance assess) and searching (it is necessary to delineate the exact place of all bends, area and depth) [2].

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**ЗАИМСТВОВАННЫЕ ПРАЗДНИКИ
В РОССИИ**

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Characteristic feature of the present socio-cultural situation is the rapid growth of cultural exchanges, direct contacts between the two or more countries. This process covers all aspects of life in all countries and cultures of these countries. Thus, the borrowing of words and customs is a consequence of objective processes of economic and political rapprochement between the different regions, nations and states.

People borrow holidays because of the popularity of learning English in the world, also in Russia. But Russia and many other countries have their own similar festivals. Why are American holidays more popular? Because children are told about Valentine's Day, Halloween in the lessons of English language and they start to think that these celebrations are national celebrations of Russia. But the English language, with it the foreign culture, has played an increasingly important role in our lives. We love foreign movies more than ours, western music rather than Russian one, buy imported machines, equipment, clothes.

Among Russian youth is quite popular American holiday such as Halloween. People have ceased to consider it as a borrowed holiday – it has already become a national one. In Russia there was a tradition to celebrate Thanksgiving day, but this holiday has not received a popularity.

We borrow not only American holidays, but also other foreign celebrations. We work very closely with the English-speaking countries, and it is not surprising that their holidays so accustomed to our life. The cultural exchange has always been good for humanity.

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ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ

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Since ancient times Nature has served Man, being the source of his life. For thousands of years people lived in harmony with environment and it seemed to them that natural riches were unlimited. But with the development of civilization man's interference in nature began to increase. Large cities with thousands of smoky industrial enterprises appear all over the world today. The by-products of their activity pollute the air we breathe, the water we drink, the land we grow grain and vegetables on. Every year world industry pollutes the atmosphere with about 1000 million tons of dust and other harmful substances. Many cities suffer from smog. Vast forests are cut and burn in fire. Their disappearance upsets the oxygen balance. As a result some rare species of animals, birds, fish and plants disappear forever, a number of rivers and lakes dry up. The pollution of air and the world's ocean, destruction of the ozone layer is the result of man's careless interaction with nature, a sign of the ecological crises. The most horrible ecological disaster befell Ukraine and its people after the Chernobyl tragedy in April 1986. About 18 percent of the territory of Byelarus were also polluted with radioactive substances. A great damage has been done to the agriculture, forests and people's health. The consequences of this explosion at the atomic power-station are tragic for the Ukrainian, Byelorussian and other nations. Environmental protection is of a universal concern. That is why serious measures to create a system of ecological security should be taken. Some progress has been already made in this direction. As many as 159 countries – members of the UNO – have set up environmental protection agencies. Numerous conferences have been held by these agencies to discuss problems facing ecologically poor regions including the Aral Sea, the South Urals, Kuzbass, Donbass, Semipalatinsk and Chernobyl. An international environmental research centre has been set up on Lake Baikal. The international organisation Greenpeace is also doing much to preserve the environment. But these are only the initial steps and they must be carried onward to protect nature, to save life on the planet not only for the sake of the present but also for the future generations.

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ЭВОЛЮЦИЯ ЧЕЛОВЕКА

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Human evolution is the biological and cultural development of the species Homo sapiens or human beings. Humans evolved from apes, because of their similarities. This can be shown in the evidence. Early humans are clas-

sified in ten different types of families. Humans belong to the mammalian family Primates. In this arrangement, humans, along with our extinct close ancestors, and our nearest living relatives, the African apes, are sometimes placed together in the family Hominidae, because of genetic similarities. Two-leg walking seems to be one of the earliest of the major hominine characteristics. In the course of human evolution, the size of the brain has been more than tripled. The increase in brain size may be related to changes in human being behaviour. The third major trend in hominine development is the gradual decrease in the size of the face and teeth. Between 7 and 20 million years ago, primitive apelike animals were widely distributed on the African and on the Eurasian continents. Ancestors of modern humans are divided into the category Australopithecus and Homo. They appeared about 5 million years ago. The history of human being begins with the australopithecines. According to Britannica Encyclopedia, Australopithecus already lived in Kenya about 4 million years ago. This australopithecine had a brain size a little larger than chimpanzees. No tools of any kind have been found with this distant human ancestor. According to Encarta Encyclopedia, Homo erectus lived from about 1,8 million to 30,000 years ago. Until recently, Homo erectus was considered an evolutionary ancestor of modern humans, or Homo sapiens. Homo erectus had a larger brain than earlier hominines. Homo erectus was also taller, with an evenly face and smaller teeth. Homo habilis is the earliest known member of the genus Homo. Homo habilis had a larger brain than australopithecines. Australopithecines had long arms and short legs, similar to those of apes. Homo habilis was taller than australopithecines, but shorter than Homo erectus. The theory of evolution is the most reasonable theory today and is actual living proof that humans did evolve from apes and why the environmental adaptations have made humans the dominant creatures on the earth.

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ВЫСОКОПРОЧНЫЕ СТАЛИ В МАШИНОСТРОЕНИИ

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Nowadays high-strength wear-resistant steels are the most promising materials in machine-building production. The application of these steels in Russia dates back to the early 1990-s and they are in great demand.

No doubt there is a close link between the use of new materials and industrial production competitiveness. Manufacturers of various industrial equipment and machines are ever more required to increase production efficiency and extend the service life of the equipment, reduce material consumption, lower operating costs, meet environmental requirements. All this leads to the development and use of the new steel grades with improved properties in industry, in particular – special high-strength steels [1].

The application of high-strength structural steels makes it possible to achieve noticeable cost optimization in the production cycle. There are some advantages in the machine design manufacture of thinner sheets: significantly reduced cost of welding materials, reduced duration of welding, as well as the amount of harmful atmospheric emissions. In addition, transport costs for material moving to the place of products manufacture are lowered, particularly in case of using a large amount of metal. This increases the efficiency of the equipment and reduces

production costs. This steel has rather high impact toughness at lower temperatures, that's why it is extensively employed in equipment fabrication in the North [2].

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ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНАЯ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЯ БУДУЩЕГО ИНЖЕНЕРА

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The modern era is characterized by numerous dynamic social and economic changes, could not affect the processes and professional communication.

Due to the expansion and qualitative change in international relations, the growing influence of Russia in the world economic and cultural space, adequate historical moment the ownership of foreign language communication is becoming one of the conditions of the demand for skilled labor market and, therefore, an essential component of professional competence of the modern profession. In these circumstances, the problem of mastering the future experts by means of foreign language communication becomes the new priorities.

The professional competence of the future specialist important part of training highly qualified specialists. After all, they become participants in intercultural communication. Therefore, many universities have set themselves the task to equip students with a means of communication in a foreign language professional field.

Features of the present stage of development of engineering education in the world are related to a number of factors.

In addition, the global processes of the modern economy, the proximity and accessibility of international experience across the rapidly evolving information technology make to move away from the narrow traditional paths of national training of engineers.

Construction of educational programs aimed at the professional skills of future engineers and social qualities.

The world's under active discussion about the manner in which the parameters include new training educational programs and how to evaluate them later.

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КОММУНИКАЦИЯ В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

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With the strengthening of Russia's position on the world arena takes place an integration with foreign partners, what is necessary for the development of the Russian economy. This leads to the improvement of teaching methods. In the advanced universities implemented an innovative approach to higher education. Therefore, the professional level of the modern pro means not only the ability to solve common tasks, but also the ability to improve their own knowledge and technology. Globalization