

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

Наконечный М.А., Кохан О.В.

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

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**

Рыбко А.М., Клиникова Е.В.

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

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**

Сергеева Е., Клиникова Е.В.

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

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