krates noch vor 2,5 tausend Jahren. Heute ist dieses Zitat mehr denn je relevant [4].

LITERATURQUELLEN

1. Paltsev A. A., "Über Ernährung und Gesundheit". staatl. med. Acad. – Nowosibirsk: Sib. Universitätsverlag, 2004. - 174 S.

2. Kharitonov S.N. "Zulässige und verbotene Lebensmittelzusatzstoffe", Magazine "Demand", Nr. 7, 1998

3. Vorobyov R.I. "Ernährung: Mythen und Wirklichkeit", Verlag "Gregory", Moskau, 1997.

4. Zaitsev A.N. „Über sichere Lebensmittelzusatzstoffe und unheimliche "E-Symbole". Die Zeitschrift "Ökologie und Leben ", Nr. 1, 2000.

УДК 666.263

Студ. П. С. Семашко
Науч. рук. преп. А. Ю. Тихонович
(кафедра межкультурных коммуникаций и технического перевода, БГТУ)

GLASS. THE CLOUDING OF GLASS

It's hard to believe, but it was time when the glass hadn’t existed yet. The history of glass enumerates more than five thousand years. Glass is an amorphous material that is obtained as a result of cooling the melt. For this substance, it is normal to be both in the liquid state and in the solid state. When heated, the glass does not melt, but softens, passing into a plastic state and then only into a liquid. It crystallizes under certain temperature conditions. It also exists in natural form, but in practice – most often, as a product of glassmaking – one of the oldest technologies in material culture.

Since ancient times, a primitive man used processed pieces of natural volcanic glass (obsidian) as knives, tool tips, weapons. Today, the horizons of glass application have expanded extremely widely: construction, transport, chemical industry, medicine, optical instrumentation, fiber-optic communication lines, aviation, space. Despite the success achieved in recent years in obtaining new types of finishing materials from glass, the problem of developing technological compositions of extinguished glass, which provides a high degree of suppression in combination with low temperatures of cooking and production and which does not contain toxic, scarce, expensive killing catalysts, remains unresolved. Today the task of the introduction in glass production of technologies related to the organiza-

tion of the production of extinguished glass, which will reduce the import of these products has been put forward.

Glass clouding is caused by particles released in the glass upon cooling or after additional heat treatment due to the limited solubility of certain substances in the glasses. Depending on the size and amount of particles released, it is possible to obtain the damping effect from weak – opal glass, to intense – milk glass. The task of clouding is to destroy the transparency of the glass (glaze). Therefore, matting substances are those substances that are able to create numerous tiny crystalline centers in the glass (glaze) and then crystallize upon cooling. The following compounds are used as fogging agents for glaze (glass): tin dioxide (SnO_2), titanium dioxide (TiO_2), zirconium dioxide (ZrO_2), fluorides – calcium fluoride CaF_2, etc. The degree of haze of glass (glaze) depends on its composition. Clouding of glass is widely used to achieve a decorative effect by changing the transparency and color of the glass. At present, clouding is the most common, providing a milky white color for different dishes.

УДК 665,75(44)

Студ. Т. С. Сергеенко
Науч. рук. ст. преп. Т. А. Сенькова
(кафедра межкультурных коммуникаций и технических переводов, БГТУ)

TOTAL

Total SA (le plus souvent nommée Total) est une entreprise pétrolière et gazière française privée. Elle fait partie des six «supermajors»: elle est la cinquième des six plus grosses entreprises du secteur à l'échelle mondiale, derrière ExxonMobil, Shell, BP, et Chevron, et avant ConocoPhillips. C'est la 1re entreprise française en termes de chiffre d'affaires en 2015, la 5e entreprise d'Europe et la 24e entreprise mondiale, ainsi que la 4e capitalisation boursière de la zone euro en 2015. Ses activités couvrent l'ensemble de la chaîne de production, de l'extraction du pétrole brut et du gaz naturel à la création d'énergie, cela incluant notamment les activités de raffinage et de distribution commerciale [1].

La géopolitique du pétrole prend une autre dimension avec la Première Guerre mondiale. La mécanisation des armées fait de l'approvisionnement en pétrole des belligérants un enjeu majeur. La France dépend ainsi des Américains et des Britanniques avec la Standard Oil et la Royal Dutch Shell. C'est dans ce contexte que le 16 mars 1918, le gouvernement français instaure un monopole des importations de pétrole, les raffineurs français gardant uniquement leur autonomie au niveau de la distribution. Le président de la