

THE BEST HOTELS OF THE WORLD

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Складено рейтинг найдивовижніших та незвичайних готелів світу. Кожен готель має ексклюзивний дизайн та архітектуру. Швидше за все і пожителі цих готелів не звичайні люди, а поціновувачі специфічного відпочинку.

Hotel business develops today fast rates. Therefore with comfortable numbers and standard conveniences today already you will surprise nobody. Many lodgers are content with standard service and a usual room in average hotel, but something is required to another other, original, unusual

For the majority of travellers the hotel is a place where it is possible to throw luggage, to take rest from impressions and to spend the night in conditions from Spartan to the comfortable. However there are in the world such hotels, residing in which – already in itself adventure.

Coffin instead of a bed, and a bed in the field for minigolf; ants and giraffes in a room, and a room – from an oak butt; barracudas behind a window, and a window - aboard Boeing. It not pictures from films about a madhouse. These are new offers from owners of hotels.

Unless leaves a standard hotel room though any impressions in a shower of the traveller? The bed, a mirror, bureau, pair of pure envelopes with a logo of hotel – all of them are identical and are erased from memory, it is necessary to cross a threshold of a native home. Another matter – oak panels and lancet windows of a medieval castle or a room with a view of the sea in a building of an operating beacon.

THE PROBLEM OF EMPLOYMENT

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Розглянуто проблему зайнятості та необхідності робочих місць, так як з появою нових технологій і техніки починається витіснення некваліфікованих робітників і збільшення робочих місць, які потребують спеціальної освіти та навичок.

The problem of employment and the need for jobs lies at the very heart of many problems of society. With the increase of technology and automation come a decrease in the number of unskilled jobs and an increase in the number of jobs requiring specialized education and skills. With fewer unskilled jobs available, competition for them becomes greater. Those without special skills, in order to survive, must compete fiercely for the lowest level, least desirable, lowest paid jobs. All of this puts stress on the unskilled, on people displaced from outdated skilled positions, etc. These people are forced to both educate and train themselves for available skilled jobs or compete for the very bottom-of-the-barrel, bottom-of-the ladder type of menial, unfulfilling jobs. What if they don't feel like educating and training themselves? If we assume that a large portion of the population does not train itself for skilled positions, this puts a lot of pressure at the bottom of the ladder. What about those who "cop out" in school, who don't want to compete, who don't want to play the game? There will always be a few motivated people who will diligently study, compete and excel but how about the others, the ones that are not convinced, that don't see the point and value of it all? Those who just get off the treadmill and refuse to pedal? Don't these feel like they are victims of a heartless, cruel system? How many people in our society feel like they are trapped in a heartless system? That they are just a nameless number caught in a stark, cold, cruel trap that they can do nothing about? Even if they have a job it is monotonous and unsatisfying or else full of pressures and stresses. Are they really trapped or is it all in their mind? Were the old days when everyone had his own two acre plot, raised a few chickens, a cow, and his own vegetables and lived a simple, self-sufficient life better? Has science done anything that would prevent him from going back to that old lifestyle?