

1.	KPI. Our university.....	2
2.	Ukraine and its capital .....	4
3.	USA and its capital .....	8
4.	Great Britain and its capital .....	12
5.	Science in Ukraine.....	14
6.	Constitution of Ukraine.....	16
7.	Science in Great Britain.....	18
8.	Higher education in Great Britain .....	20
9.	My department & My future speciality .....	22

## **1.KPI. Our university**

The National Technical University of Kyiv (Kyiv Polytechnic Institute) is one of the oldest and biggest higher educational institutions in Ukraine. At the time of its foundation, it was a leading technical school in Eastern Europe.

In the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the rapid economic growth required a new-type of technical school for training engineers and for being a technological and scientific research centre. The state did not allocate any money from the budget and the funds raising campaign was launched. The money was donated by wealthy businessmen and public organizations.

Kyiv Polytechnic Institute was founded on August 31, 1898 and its first rector was Professor I.Kirpichev. At that time, it had only four faculties (mechanical, chemical, agricultural, civil engineering) with 360 students enrolled.

Kiev Polytechnic, in spite of being a hundred year old establishment, is keeping abreast with the changing times. In recent years, a number of new faculties have been setup: aviation and space systems, management and industrial marketing, linguistics, law, sociology. The introduction of liberal arts faculties makes it possible for students to receive two degrees within the period of studies.

Now KPI is one of the biggest universities of its kind in Europe.

Its students enrolment is about 30 thousand people. 2,000 full and associate professors provide a high-quality tuition.

From the very outset KPI operated not only as a students training institution but as a research centre as well, turning out scientists and researchers who played a prominent role in the development of science and technology in Ukraine. Among the graduates of KPI we can find such prominent persons as academician Y.Paton, who made an important contribution to the theory and practice of electric welding, S.Tymoshenko, one of the world's leading scientists in the studies of resistance of materials, S. Korolyev, the designer and promoter of rockets and artificial earth satellites, M.Konovalov, a well-known chemist, I.Bardin, the greatest metallurgist in the country, A.Lulka, the chief designer of aircraft engines.

Sports activities are flourishing at KPI as well. Cultural life at KPI is not lagging behind either with numerous cultural events involving hundreds of students. KPI maintains close contacts with research and industrial centres in order to provide its students with good training grounds and its graduates with opportunities for finding good jobs.

The KPI graduates now as well as many years ago feel proud to have studied at the Polytech. They are as always in the vanguard of the technological progress in Ukraine.

## 2. Ukraine and its capital

**Ukraine** is a country in Eastern Europe. Ukraine borders the Russian Federation to the east and northeast, Belarus to the northwest, Poland, Slovakia and Hungary to the west, Romania and Moldova to the southwest, and the Black Sea and Sea of Azov to the south and southeast, respectively. It has an area of 603,628 km<sup>2</sup>, making it the largest country entirely within Europe.

The Ukrainian landscape consists mostly of fertile plains (or steppes) and plateaus, crossed by rivers such as the Dnipro, Seversky Donets, Dniester and the Southern Buh as they flow south into the Black Sea and the smaller Sea of Azov.

Its various regions have diverse geographic features ranging from the highlands to the lowlands. The country's only mountains are the Carpathian Mountains in the west, of which the highest is Mountain Hoverla at 2,061 metres, and the Crimean Mountains on Crimea, in the extreme south along the coast. Significant natural resources in Ukraine include iron, ore, coal, manganese, natural gas, oil, salt, sulfur, graphite, titanium, magnesium and an abundance of arable land. Despite this, the country faces a number of major environmental issues such as inadequate supplies of potable water; air and water pollution and deforestation, as well as radiation contamination in the northeast from the 1986 accident at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant.

The territory of Ukraine was first inhabited at least forty-four thousand years ago. In the Middle Ages, the area was a key center of East Slavic culture, before being divided between a variety of powers. A Cossack republic flowered for a century in the early modern period, but Ukraine remained otherwise divided until its consolidation into a Soviet republic in the twentieth century, becoming independent in 1991.

Ukraine is a unitary state composed of 24 oblasts (provinces), one autonomous republic (Crimea), and two cities with special status: Kiev, its capital and largest city, and Sevastopol, which houses the Russian Black Sea Fleet under a leasing agreement. Ukraine is a republic under a semi-presidential system with separate legislative, executive, and judicial branches. The country is home to 46 million people, 77.8 percent of whom are ethnic Ukrainians, with sizable minorities of Russians (17%), Belarusians and Romanians. Ukrainian is the official language of Ukraine. Russian is also widely spoken. The dominant religion in the country is Eastern Orthodox Christianity, which has strongly influenced Ukrainian architecture, literature and music.

**Kyiv** is the capital and the largest city of Ukraine, located in the north central part of the country on the Dnipro River. The population of Kiev consists almost 3 million making it at least eighth largest city in Europe. It is the largest Ukrainian-speaking city in the world.

Kiev is an important industrial, scientific, educational, and cultural centre of Eastern Europe. It is home to many high-tech industries, higher education institutions and world-famous historical landmarks. The city has an extensive infrastructure and highly developed system of public transport, including the Kiev Metro.

During its history, Kiev, one of the oldest cities in Eastern Europe, passed through several stages of great prominence and relative obscurity. The city probably existed as a commercial centre as early as the 5th century.

The city prospered during the Russian Empire's industrial revolution in the late 19th century. In 1917, after the Ukrainian National Republic declared independence from the Russian Empire, Kiev became its capital. From 1921 onwards, Kiev was an important city of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, and, from 1934, its capital. During World War II, the city again suffered significant damage, but quickly recovered in the post-war years, remaining the third largest city of the Soviet Union.

Following the collapse of the Soviet Union and Ukrainian independence in 1991 and during the country's transformation to a market economy and democracy, Kiev has continued to be Ukraine's largest and richest city.

Scientific research is conducted in many institutes of higher education and, additionally, in many research institutes affiliated with the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. There are many libraries in the city with the Vernadsky National Library, which is Ukraine's main academic library and scientific information centre. Kiev hosts many universities, the major ones being Kiev National Taras Shevchenko University, the National Technical University "Kiev Polytechnic Institute", and the Kyiv-Mohyla Academy.

Kiev is known as a green city with two botanical gardens and numerous large and small parks. The World War II Museum is located here, which offers both indoor and outdoor displays of military history and equipment.

The centre of Kiev (Independence Square and Khreschatyk Street) becomes a large outdoor party place at night for having a good time in nearby restaurants, clubs and outdoor cafes. The central streets are closed for auto traffic on weekends and holidays. Andriyivskyy Descent is one of the best-known historic streets and a major tourist attraction in Kiev.

Kiev's most famous historical architecture complexes are the St. Sophia Cathedral and the Kiev Pechersk Lavra, which are recognized by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site. Noteworthy historical architectural landmarks also include the Mariyinsky Palace, several Orthodox churches such as St. Michael's Cathedral, St. Andrew's, St. Vladimir's, the reconstructed Golden Gate and others.

### **3. USA and its capital**

The United States of America stretches from the Atlantic Ocean on the east to the American Pacific islands on the west covering the territory of 9,5 million sq.km. Bordered on the north by Canada and on the south by Mexico, it is a vast nation on a vast continent. The United States is generally divided into four regions: the Northeast, the Middle West, the South, and the West. The population of the United States is more than 270 million people.

There are many mountains especially in the west and south-west. The Rocky Mountains extend all the way from New Mexico to Alaska. Many rivers cross the country. The most important are the Mississippi, Missouri and Rio Grande flowing into the Gulf of Mexico. The main lakes in the U.S.A. are the Great Lakes in the north.

The major cities include New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, San Francisco, Washington, Dallas, Houston, Boston, and Baltimore.

The United States is rich in mineral resources, especially in petroleum, coal, natural gas, copper, uranium, zink, aluminium, iron ore, as well as in gold, silver and platinum.

The country also holds a leading position in the world's industrial production. In each branch of industry there are a number of big corporations concentrating most of the production, e.g., in the automobile industry: General Motors, Ford, Chrysler; in petroleum: Texaco, Mobil Oil, Exxon; in electrical and electronic engineering: General Electric, International Business Machines (IBM), ITT-Bell; in chemicals: Du Pont, Dow Chemical, Kodak, Polaroid.

The U.S. foreign trade turnover is one of the highest in the world. The major trading partners are traditionally Canada, Japan, Mexico, UK and Germany.



The federal government of the United States is divided into three main branches: the legislative, the executive and the judicial.

The legislative branch of the U.S. Government is vested in the Congress. The Congress of the U.S.A is composed of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The term of the Congress is for two years.

The U.S. Senate has 100 members — two from each of the 50 states. Members of the Senate are elected to six-year terms. The Constitution says that a Senator must be at least 30 years old, a citizen of the U.S. for nine years, and a resident of the state from which he is elected.

The U.S. House of Representatives has 435 members. The number of Representatives depends on its population. The Constitution says that each state, no matter how small in population, must have at least one Representative.

The executive branch, which includes the President, Vice-President, and the President's cabinet, is responsible for administering and executing the laws. The President is elected for four years of service and may be reelected for four additional years. The presidential elections in the USA are held in two stages. First, the voters choose electors and then the latter elect the President.

The judicial branch consists of the Supreme Court of the United States and the system of federal courts.

There are only two major political parties in the United States, the Republican Party (which is more conservative) and the Democratic Party (which is more liberal). The symbol of the Republican Party is the elephant and that of the Democratic Party – the donkey.

The United States of America is a Federal Union of fifty states plus the District of Columbia. The Federal Government resides in Washington D.C, which is the capital of the nation.

The Government of the U.S.A. is based on the Constitution, a document written in 1787.

The flag of the U.S. is popularly called "the Stars and Stripes and Old Glory". It consists of thirteen horizontal stripes equal to the number of the original states with a blue union marked with white stars equal in number to 50 states today.

The Coat-of-Arms of the U.S. represents an eagle with wings outspread, holding a bundle of rods in the left claw and an olive twig in the right claw. The motto on the coat-of-arms is "E Pluribus Unum" (One out of many).

**Washington**, the capital of the United States of America, is situated on the Potomac River in the District of Columbia. The District is a piece of land ten miles square and it does not belong to any separate state but to all the states. The district is named in honour of Columbus, the discoverer of America.

The capital owes much to the first President of the USA. It was George Washington who chose the place for the District and in 1790 laid the corner stone of the Capitol where Congress sits. Washington is not the largest city in the USA with only 640,000 inhabitants.

Washington is a one-industry city. That industry is government. The city's main output are laws and government decisions. Besides, Washington is the residence of the President and the Congress of the United States.

The White House is the President's residence. All American presidents except George Washington have lived in the White House built in 1799.

Washington has nothing characteristically American in it, as its conception is purely French. It has long wide avenues, gardens, beautiful parks and no skyscrapers at all. It also contains the Capitol, the seat of the American Congress, the Supreme Court, the Headquarters of the FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation), the Pentagon, the offices of the Defense Department.

Washington is also a place of culture. It has several universities, such as Georgetown University, George Washington University and Howard University. Some of the most important art collections in the world are included in the National Gallery of Art, the National Collection of Fine Arts and the Smithsonian Institution, the largest complex of museums with its Air and Space Museum and the National museum of American History.



## 4. Great Britain and its capital

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, commonly known as the United Kingdom (UK) or Britain, is a sovereign state in Europe.

It consists of four parts: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland with their capitals, Cardiff, Edinburgh and Belfast, respectively. England, Wales and Scotland occupy the territory of Great Britain. Northern Ireland is situated in the northern part of Ireland.

The territory of the United Kingdom is about 244 square kilometres. Population is over 65 million. About 80% of the population is urban. Its capital city is London, an important global city and financial centre with an urban population of 8,000,000.

The major cities are London, Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Edinburgh, and Cardiff.

The United Kingdom is a developed country and has the world's fifth-largest economy by nominal GDP and tenth-largest economy by purchasing power parity. The UK is considered to have a high-income economy and is categorised as very high in the Human Development Index.

It was the world's first industrialised country and the world's foremost power during the 19th and early 20th centuries. The UK remains a great power with considerable economic, cultural, military, scientific, and political influence internationally. The UK has been a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council since its first session in 1946. It has been a member state of the European Union, the Council of Europe, the G7, the G20, NATO and the World Trade Organization.

Great Britain is a country with old cultural traditions and customs. The most famous educational centres are Oxford and Cambridge universities. They are considered to be the intellectual centres of Europe. The education is not free, it is very expensive.

It is a constitutional monarchy with a parliamentary system of governance. The current monarch—since 1952—is Queen Elizabeth II.

The Queen is formally the head of state. But in practice it is ruled by the elected government with a Prime Minister at the head. The British Parliament consists of two chambers: the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The Prime Minister is the head of the Government. There are three main political parties in Great Britain: the Labour, the Conservative and the Liberal parties, The Conservative party is the ruling party nowadays.

**London** is the capital and most populous city of England, United Kingdom and the European Union. Standing on the River Thames, London has been a major settlement for two millennia, its history going back to its founding by the Romans.

London has a diverse range of peoples and cultures, and more than 300 languages are spoken within Greater London. The region had an official population of almost 8,500,000 in 2013, the largest of any municipality in the European Union, and accounting for 12.5 percent of the UK population. London was the world's most populous city from around 1831 to 1925.

London is a leading global city, with strengths in the arts, commerce, education, entertainment, fashion, finance, healthcare, media, professional services, research and development, tourism, and transport all contributing to its prominence. It is one of the world's leading financial centres and has the fifth-or sixth-largest metropolitan area GDP in the world depending on measurement. London is a world cultural capital. It is the world's most-visited city as measured by international arrivals and has the world's largest city airport system measured by passenger traffic. London's 43 universities form the largest concentration of higher education institutes in Europe. In 2012, London became the first city to host the modern Summer Olympic Games three times.

London contains four World Heritage Sites: the Tower of London; Kew Gardens; the site comprising the Palace of Westminster, Westminster Abbey, and St Margaret's Church; and the historic settlement of Greenwich. Other famous landmarks include Buckingham Palace, the London Eye, Piccadilly Circus, St Paul's Cathedral, Tower Bridge, Trafalgar Square, and The Shard. London is home to numerous museums, galleries, libraries, sporting events and other cultural institutions, including the British Museum, National Gallery, Tate Modern, British Library and 40 West End theatres. The London Underground is the oldest underground railway network in the world.

## 5. Science in Ukraine

Scientists of Ukraine make a valuable contribution in our science. The development of Ukraine science has its beginning since the 18th century, when the Kyiv Mohyla Academy became a noted research centre.

Ukrainian scientists and scholars can boast major achievements, such as the artificial nuclear reaction to split the lithium nucleus; production of heavy water; a procedure for automatically welding tank bodies; the Europe's first computer; new areas pioneered in metallurgy, development of unique rockets and spacecraft, etc.

Science is a major factor allowing Ukraine to be ranked among the world's advanced countries in the twenty-first century. By the beginning of the year 2000, Ukraine's scientific potential of Ukraine comprised 1,500 scientific institutions and organizations. Almost 120,000 persons are directly engaged in research and engineering activities. These include more than 4,000 doctors and over 20,000 candidates of sciences. Six state academies are leaders in Ukrainian science. The Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine is responsible for the governmental management of scientific and scholarly activities.

A great page in Ukraine's history was the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. Its founder was a very talented man with the world – known name- Volodymyr Vernadsky. The group of famous people made a valuable contribution into Ukraine's science from its first steps. They were noted historians Antonovych, Hrushevsky, a mathematician Boholiubov, botanists Fomin and Kholodny, scientists in medicine Filatov, Yanovsky, Bohomolets and others.

Among the graduates of KPI were Academician Y. Paton who made an important contribution to the theory and practice of electric welding, S. Korolyev, the designer and promoter of rockets and artificial earth satellites, M. Konovalov, a well-known chemist, I. Bardin, the greatest metallurgist in the country, A. Lulka, the chief designer of aircraft engines.

Ukraine is proud to comply with many trends directly related to the manufacture of the high tech science-intensive products increasingly demanded by foreign scientific institutions and industrial firms.

- For instance, a unique pilot plant has been built, which simulates the effect of outer space on spacecraft. Germany and China have purchased this plant and the European Space Agency is using it for research purposes.

- The Institute of Monocrystals, a research and technical concern, supplies scintillation crystals as well as sapphire implants and tools to research centres in the US, Japan and Switzerland for neurosurgical and ophthalmological applications.

- Researchers at the Institute for Cryobiology and Cryomedicine have arranged production of competitive biological preparations on request by many foreign firms.

Ukraine has made a great contribution to the exploration of outer space. We take pride in Serhiy Korolyov, a noted space designer, who was born in Ukraine. Ukraine's scientists have developed the «Vulkan», unit for welding in space.

During the years of independence, a basic advance has been made by Ukraine in the social sciences and humanities. This contributed much to the nation's rethinking of its centuries-long path in the historical and cultural development and today's position of Ukraine in the context of the international and European civilizing process.

## **6. Constitution of Ukraine**

The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted the Constitution - the fundamental Law on June 28, 1996. The day of its adoption is a state holiday - the Day of the Constitution of Ukraine. The Constitution establishes the country's political system, assures rights, freedoms and duties of citizens, and is that basis for its laws. The Constitution of Ukraine consists of 15 chapters, 161 articles.

It asserts that Ukraine is a sovereign and independent, democratic, social, legal state. It is a Unitarian state with single citizenship. Ukraine is republic. The people are the only source of power.

The capital of Ukraine is Kyiv. The Constitution defines the territorial structure of Ukraine. It is composed of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, 24 oblasts, rayon's, cities, rayons in cities, settlements and villages. Cities of Kyiv and Sevastopol have a special status determined by law.

The state language in Ukraine is Ukrainian. The state symbols of Ukraine are the State Rag, the State Emblem and the State Anthem of Ukraine.

The Constitution states that every person has the right to the free development of his/her personality, and has obligations before society where free and full development of the personality is guaranteed. Citizens have equal Constitutional rights and freedoms and are equal before the law. There are no privileges or restrictions based upon characteristics of person.



The articles of the Constitution guarantee the rights to life, personal inviolability and the inviolability of dwelling, noninterference in private and family life, free choice of residence, work, rest, education, social security, housing, health protection, medical care and medical insurance, legal assistance, a safe and healthy environment.

The Constitution defines the structure of the national government and specifies its powers and duties. Under the Constitution, the powers of the government are divided into the three branches - the legislative which consists of the Verkhovna Rada, the executive, headed by the President, and the judicial, which is led by the Supreme Court.

The parliament - the Verkhovna Rada is the only body of the legislative power in Ukraine. There are 450 people's deputies who are elected for a term of four years. The Verkhovna Rada's main function is making laws, adopting the State Budget for the period from January 1 to December 31, and controlling the execution of it. The monetary unit of Ukraine is the Hryvna.

The President of Ukraine is the head of the state and speaks on behalf of it. He is elected directly by the voters for a term of five years with no more than two full terms.

The highest body of the executive power is the Cabinet of Ministers. It is responsible to the President and is accountable to the Verkhovna Rada.

Justice in Ukraine is exercised entirely by courts. It is administered by the Constitutional Court and by courts of general jurisdiction. The Supreme Court of Ukraine is the highest juridical body of general jurisdiction.

## **7. Science in Great Britain**

Great Britain produced many of the most influential scientists, mathematicians and inventors in modern history. With influential people, come influential ideas, theories and inventions, some of which have the potential to change the world forever.

Science and technology in the United Kingdom has a long history, producing many important figures and developments in the field.

England and Scotland were leading centres of the Scientific Revolution from the 17th century and the United Kingdom led the Industrial Revolution from the 18th century, and has continued to produce scientists and engineers credited with important advances.

Major theorists from the UK include Isaac Newton whose laws of motion and illumination of gravity have been seen as a keystone of modern science, James Maxwell with the unification of electromagnetism, Charles Darwin whose theory of evolution by natural selection was fundamental to the development of modern biology, made an important contribution to our world-view.

Major scientific discoveries include hydrogen by Henry Cavendish, penicillin by Alexander Fleming, and the structure of DNA, by Francis Crick and others have changed our casual life and increased life expectancy.

Michael Faraday, who invented the electric motor, largely made electricity viable for use in technology.

Such invention as the first commercial electrical telegraph, the first practical telephone, patented by Alexander Bell, the world's first working television system, and colour television, the first digital computer and creating the World Wide Web by Tim Berners-Lee increased the speed of transmitting information all over the world and hitched the world to the information revolution.

The latest invention such as the theoretical breakthrough of the Higgs mechanism to explain why some particles have mass by Peter Higgs and theories in cosmology, quantum gravity and black holes by Stephen Hawking can change our future life on the Earth and in our Galaxy.

Nowadays scientists from the UK continue to play a major role in the development of science and technology and major technological sectors include the aerospace, motor and pharmaceutical industries.

Scientific research and development remains important in British universities, with many establishing science parks to facilitate production and co-operation with industry. Between 2004 and 2008 the UK produced 7% of the world's scientific researches, the third-highest in the world after the United States and China.

Scientific journals produced in the UK include Nature, the British Medical Journal and The Lancet.

## **8. Higher education in Great Britain**

After finishing secondary school or college, you can apply to a university, polytechnic, college of education or you can continue to study in a college of further education.

The academic year in Britain's universities, Polytechnics, Colleges of education is divided into 3 terms, which usually run from the beginning of October to the middle of December, the middle of January to the end of March, from the middle of April to the end of June or the beginning of July.

There are 46 universities in Britain. The oldest and best-known universities are located in Oxford, Cambridge, London, Manchester, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Birmingham.

Good A-level results in at least two subjects are necessary to get a place at a university. However, good exam passes alone are not enough. Universities choose their students after interviews. For all British citizens a place at a university brings with it a grant from their local education authority.

English universities greatly differ from each other. They differ in date of foundation, size, history, tradition, general organization, methods of tuition and way of student life.

After three years of study at university graduate will leave with the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, Science, Engineering, Medicine, etc. Some courses, such as languages and medicine, may be one or two years longer. The degrees are awarded at public degree ceremonies. Later he/she may continue to take Master's Degree and then a Doctor's Degree.

The two intellectual eyes of Britain – Oxford & Cambridge Universities – date from the 12 & 13 centuries. They are known for all over the world and are the oldest and most prestigious universities in Britain. They are often called collectively Oxbridge, but both of them are completely independent. Only education elite go to Oxford and Cambridge.

During the nineteenth, the government set up 30 Polytechnics. The Polytechnics, like the universities, offer first and higher degrees. Some of them offer full-time and sandwich courses (for working students). Colleges of Education provide two-year courses in teacher education or sometimes three years if the graduate specializes in some Particular subjects.

Some of them who decide to leave school at the age of 16 may go to a further education college where they can follow a course in typing, engineering, town planning, cooking, or hairdressing, full-time or part-time. Further education colleges have strong ties with commerce and industry.

There is an interesting form of studies, which is called the Open University. It is intended for people who study in their own free time and who 'attend' lectures by watching TV and listening to the radio. They keep in touch by phone and letter with their tutors and attend summer schools. The Open University students have no formal qualifications and would be unable to enter ordinary universities.

## **9. My department & My future speciality**

Computer engineers are concerned with analyzing and solving computer-oriented problems. Computer engineers understand both the hardware and the software of computers. This enables them to choose the solution that is best, not just the one they know. Sometimes the answer to making a program more efficient is a change in the computer itself. Sometimes it is cheaper and faster to change the software than the hardware. The knowledge of both the "body" and the "mind" of a computer helps computer engineers work at the microscopic level and on a large, system-wide scale.

One of the leading departments of Ukraine, whose alumni activities are related to computerization, is the Department of Computer Engineering of Faculty of Informatics and Computing Technique of National Technical University of Ukraine "Kiev Polytechnic Institute".

Department of Computer Engineering trains bachelors in "Computer systems and networks".

Our students receive a fundamental knowledge of programming, mathematics, telecommunications theory and means, computer and microprocessor technique, theory and control systems and design.

Computer engineering graduates typically have some of the highest starting salaries in engineering. Computer engineers have the option of moving into hardware or software positions, or blending the two.

Graduates work as specialists in computerized control systems, data processing and programming, data protection, development and use of microcontrollers for various purposes, as administrators of computer networks, project managers, engineers, and field engineers, testers of complex electronic, computer and automated equipment, as well as engineers-researchers.

Computer engineers are equally successful in large multinational firms and small startups.

Computer engineers continually push the capability and applicability of computers in every industry and every facet of modern life.

(II) I chose this profession by myself in fact of my aptitude to work with computers and electronics in general.

As for advantages of our profession is its universality: specialist can work in any area of IT, of course with previous learning of necessary knowledge of it. With knowledge of this profession you can manage some project in company or lead the develop team or just work alone with papers.

English has an important role in profession of computer engineer, because the most of documentation and materials for learning is in English. In addition, it's hard to interact with other people in big companies if you don't know English well.

(III) Department of Computing Technique was established in 1960, this is the first and leading department in Ukraine, which trains specialists in the aspect of software and hardware of computers, parallel and distributed systems and networks. The department known for its scientific work, which found a map in 46 books, 162-guidelines and manuals, 850 patents and of course, in the preparation of highly qualified specialists through graduate and doctoral studies.

Science Department School is represented in Ukraine and 18 countries by 300 PhD's and 18 ScD's of technical sciences. Highly qualified teachers and researchers, including 7 professors and 19 associate professors, make training and research work. For large part of the disciplines, the teachers of the department published guidelines and manuals.