

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
СУМСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
КАФЕДРА ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ
ЛІНГВІСТИЧНИЙ НАВЧАЛЬНО-МЕТОДИЧНИЙ ЦЕНТР**

**МАТЕРІАЛИ
VIII МІЖВУЗІВСЬКОЇ НАУКОВО-ПРАКТИЧНОЇ
КОНФЕРЕНЦІЇ
ЛІНГВІСТИЧНОГО НАВЧАЛЬНО-МЕТОДИЧНОГО ЦЕНТРУ
КАФЕДРИ ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ**

“TO LIVE IN A SAFER WORLD”

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LIFE-CHANGING INVENTIONS

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No doubt many of mankind's greatest inventions required years of patience, skill, frustration and research. But not all of them. Actually, quite a few of the things you use every day were created by accident.

During World War II, when navy engineer Richard James was trying to figure out a way to employ springs aboard navy ships to keep sensitive instruments from bouncing around, he accidentally dropped one of them and continued to "walk" away. The idea to make a children's toy out of the wandering spring came to him almost immediately, and in 1945 his first Slinky was complete. Within 50 years, James Industries sold more than a quarter of a billion Slinkys worldwide and the slinking toy is still finding its way into American pop culture. The Slinky has found other uses, including as an antenna by soldiers in Vietnam and as a therapy tool. The Slinky jingle is the longest-running song in advertisement history. It first aired in 1962.

In 1853 George Crum, a chef in New York, accidentally invented potato chips when an annoying patron kept sending his french fried potatoes back to the kitchen because they were soggy. In an attempt to teach the customer a lesson, Crum sliced them extra thin, fried them to a crisp and drowned them in salt. To his surprise, the complaining customer actually like them and "Saratoga Chips" became a hit across New England.

In 1968, while trying to come up with a extra strong adhesive at the 3M company, scientist Spencer Silver managed to create just the opposite: a very weak adhesive that would peel off when removed from any surface. No one thought there was any use for such a product, until another scientist, Art Fry, realized that the little pieces of paper made great book marks for his church songs without leaving residue on the page.

It was 1905 and soda pop had just become the most popular drink on the market. 11 year old Frank Epperson decided he wanted to try saving some money by making his own at home. Using a combination of powder and water he got pretty close but then absentmindedly left the concoction out on the porch all night.

Temperatures ended up dropping severely and when he came out in the morning he found his mixture frozen with the stirring stick still in it.

ANKLE MONITORS FOR OFFENDERS' CONTRL

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An ankle monitor is a device that is required to be worn by offenders under house arrest. Some states may offer house arrest to offenders convicted of less serious crimes.

The ankle monitor is an electronic device which sends a radio frequency signal containing location and other information to a receiver. The device cannot be easily removed. Any tampering with the device can often trigger an alarm. If an offender moves outside of an allowed range, the police will be notified.

Electronic monitoring was originally developed by a small group of researchers at Harvard University in the 1960s, headed by R. Kirkland Schwitzgebel and his twin brother, Robert Schwitzgebel. In 1983, Judge Jack Love in Albuquerque, New Mexico, inspired by a Spider-Man comic strip, initiated the first judicially sanctioned program using monitoring devices. These were produced by Michael T. Goss, a former Honeywell computer sales representative. Shortly thereafter, programs began in Florida using a cuff invented by Thomas Moody.

Within six years, at least 16 manufacturers were listed in the Journal of Offender Monitoring. In 2006, as estimated, 130,000 units were deployed daily in the United States. They also gained popularity in the United Kingdom, but adoption in the rest of the EU was a little slower. A collection of early equipment and a written summary, with photographs of the history of commercial devices in the United States is housed at the Archives of the History of American Psychology, University of Akron, Akron, Ohio, USA.

In most cases, an ankle monitor system consists of three main components: an ankle bracelet, an on-site receiver, and a remote receiver. When tethered around the ankle, the bracelet unit takes regular or constant readings of desired information, such as the user's location. Using either radio transmission or GPS technology, these