



ТРАНСФОРМАЦІЯ МОВНОГО ОБРАЗУ СУЧАСНОГО ФАХІВЦЯ

Збірник матеріалів
Міжнародної науково-практичної
студентської конференції

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Трансформація мовного образу сучасного фахівця

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Cloud computing is the delivery of computing services over the Internet. Cloud services allow individuals and businesses to use software and hardware that are managed by third parties at remote locations. [1] Cloud computing is therefore a type of computing that relies on sharing a pool of physical or virtual resources, rather than deploying local or personal hardware and software.[2]

When you store your photos online instead of on your home computer, or use webmail or a social networking site like Facebook, Picasa, photo-bucket you are using a "cloud computing" service. [1]

The technology provides an innovative alternative to bricks-and-mortar schooling, enabling personal learning and interactive learning. The cloud allows students to interact and collaborate with an ever-expanding circle of their peers, regardless of geographical location.

Using cloud services in education in recent years has become prominent. Clouds can be used as a data warehouse, as a service to work with and as means for computing information. Cloud technology reveals the great potential of the Internet for students and pupils and teachers. However, the problem of their use in the classroom has not been investigated.

It is possible to use cloud services in education in form of as e-books, simulators, software for implementing distance learning, laboratory facilities, programs to test knowledge or digital libraries.

One of the problems facing the present-day education is the lack of material support of schools that prevents continuous updating of software and hardware. The solution of this problem is using modern service Google Apps for education. The main of products offered us by Google is e-classroom. Where teachers can easily and quickly create and verify tasks electronically. Each student's task is stored in a separate folder on the disk. [3]

So, cloud technologies are among the current and prospective areas of information technology. During our study found a lot of advantages of cloud services in education in Ukraine have been found.

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THE DEVELOPMENT OF ATHLETICS IN ZHYTOMYR REGION: HISTORICAL ASPECT

At the present stage athletics has become a very popular form of motor activity not only in Ukraine but all over the world. Athletics is one of the most popular sports that includes walking and running at various distances, broad jumping and high jumping, discus, javelin throwing, hammer-throwing, shot put, as well as track and field athletics, decathlon, pentathlon and other modern sports. In the modern sport classification, there are over 60 varieties of athletic exercises.

The main achievements of the national school of athletics became possible due to fundamental scientific works of C. M. Platonov, M. M. Bulatova, T. Y. Krulewich, G. M. Maksimenko, H. P. Andrei Korobeinikov, D. P. Markova, M., Ozolina, L. C. Volkov, I. O. Zaporozhanova. [1, p. 18].

The purpose of our article is to study the historical experience of the development of athletics in Zhytomyr region.

Athletics was cultivated in all countries of the world, its history began a lot of centuries ago. The great popularity of track and field athletics reached in Ancient Greece, where the national competitions, which were called the Olympic games, were held.

Modern athletics began in 1508. The first known, however informal, competitions on the territory of Ukraine were held on 21 May 1858 in Mykolaiv. In 1908, Katerynoslav (now Dnepropetrovsk) a circle of athletics amateurs was established. Later the same circles appeared in Odessa, Kyiv, Chernyiv, Kharkiv, Maryupil and Zhytomyr. In 1913, Kyiv hosted the first all-Russian Olympiad. The citizen of Zhytomyr Stefan Ivanytskyi took part. In August 1913 after returning from the Olympics S. Ivanytskyi organized a group of amateur athletes.

Since 1921, athletes of Volyn (Zhytomyr) became well-known with the Ukrainian athletics (among them Vadym Snetenchuk, Leonid Hryhoriev, Oleksandr Yehorov, Victor Karabanov, Mykola Levytskyi, Mykola Vakulko, Vasyl Uhnivyi, Heorhii Dorn). On 1 September 1921 in the first competitions which were held in Zhytomyr on the sport ground of the Institute of public education Stefan Ivanytskyi and Victor Karabanov got medals.

On 26-31 August in Zhytomyr the first Volyn province Olympics was held. In June 1935, in Zhytomyr the school of track and field athletics was organized. In 1936 sports school with departments of athletics, football and gymnastics was opened.

In 1927 the number of athletes in Zhytomyr district was 520 men, at the end of 1940 this number increased to 12305. On 27-28 August 1944 first postwar athletic competitions took place in Zhytomyr, the winners of which were I. Krasnytskyi and F. Melnykov.

According to archival materials, in the period from 15 June to 15 July 1945 region and city athletic games, in which 22 326 thousand athletes took part, were held. In the period of 1946-1950, the best athletes of Zhytomyr were I. Krasnytskyi, D. Shmakova, S. Bolotova,

E. Velyhuro, I. Holumbiievskyi, O. Smul'ska, O. Stupko, F. Melnykov, O. Slutskyi, N. Bakaliar, M. Beloshytskyi, F. Vozniuk.

Athletes from Zhytomyr region took part not only in the national but in the international competitions.

The first Zhytomyr sportsman who took part in the Olympic Games was V.O. Sytkyn. It was in Melbourne in 1956.

In 1966 V. Skvortsov became the European high jump champion with the best result – 221 cm, and his trainer V.O. Lonskyi was awarded the title "Honoured trainer of the USSR" in 1968.

Zhytomyr region is famous for high jump school.

In the 1970s, one of the best Soviet high jump athlete was R. F. Ahmetov – the sport master of the international class, the honored worker of physical culture and sports of Ukraine, the sevenfold champion of Ukraine (twice he set the record of Ukraine – 219 cm, 223 cm), two-time winner of the USSR championship and European champion, the member of the XX Olympic games in Munich, where he took the sixth place.

Almost a half of the M.I. Denysov teaches and educates athletes of high-class master level. Among them: Inna Evseeva (the world record holder of running at 1000 m), Olena Kolesnyk (the record – holder of Ukraine of steeplechase at the distance of 400m).

Thus, summarizing the above, we can conclude that during the years of the existence of athletics in Zhytomyr region 13 participants of the Olympic games, 14 masters of sports of international class were trained.

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APPLICATION OF GAME-THEORETIC APPROACH TO DECISION MAKING UNDER RISK

Like any human activity, entrepreneurship, necessarily holds in it a game element that is initially caused by biological and subsequently fixed by human's social nature. Moreover, in entrepreneurship and its motivation there is an inherent connection between rational and irrational, as any game, it usually includes two types of indefiniteness: chance and choice. Choice in this case is seen as rational, and chance as irrational. In game theory it is determined that a player behaves rationally when they aim at getting bigger numerical value.

Term "value" in game theory corresponds to assumption of any kind that a player seeks to win. Therefore, an entrepreneur is a typical player, because their desire to maximize profits and the most self-improvement is a specific form of player's realization of desire to

increase gain of any kind. Thus, scoring is one of the most powerful motivators of entrepreneurship. Desire to win and values of any kind are main characteristics of player's rationality and entrepreneur-player's in particular.

To make decisions in conditions of indefiniteness, when the probabilities of possible variants of the situation are unknown, special mathematical methods are developed, which are discussed in game theory. Game theory is one of the most young of mathematical disciplines. Its origin dates back to 1944, when J. Neumann and Morgenstern's monograph "Theory of games and economic behavior" was published. Later game theory has become an independent mathematical discipline that has practical use.

Game theory provides an entrepreneur or a manager with a mathematical apparatus for the choice of strategy in conflict situations, which allows better understanding of competitive environment and to minimize risks. In addition, analysis of risk situation by using techniques of game theory motivates an entrepreneur (manager) to consider all possible alternatives of their actions and partners and competitors' strategy as well.

In recent years, game theory is wildly used in Economics, especially in the industrial organizations. When economic theory and decision-making theory as its component isn't unable to give recommendations to enterprise behavior under conditions of unindefinitness and risk through forecasting situation, aid of game theory with its specific prognostic tools shows up.

Risk is a characterological trait, a pole around which any game revolves, and game-entrepreneurship in particular. Outside risk, thus, no games, no business. So, in their general features and characteristics concept of "game" and "entrepreneurship" coincide.

The most absolute is the fact that entrepreneurship, which is a dialectical unity of the rational and the irrational, comprehensive, holistic can be adequately described with the help of theories symbiosis: economic theory, philosophy and game theory.