

USING DRONES IN OUR LIFE

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The purpose of the present article is to show what drones or unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVS) are.

Firstly, drones are aircrafts either controlled by 'pilots' from the ground, autonomously following a pre-programmed mission.

Secondly, it's necessary to describe the categories of drones. Although there are different types of drones, they basically fall into a few categories: those that are used for reconnaissance and surveillance purposes, those that are armed with missiles and bomb and recently appeared different drone developments. Others are used for peaceful purposes. Such of those drones are used for agricultural crop. Also, we have search and rescue drones.

Thirdly, we want to pay attention to the advantages of drones. The use of drones has grown quickly in recent years because unlike manned aircraft they can stay aloft for many hours (Zephyr a British drone under development has just broken the world record by flying for over 82 hours non stop). They are much cheaper than military aircraft and they are flown remotely so there is no danger to the flight crew.

It's possible to make aerial surveillance of large areas with the help drones. Surveillance includes livestock monitoring, wildfire watching, pipeline security, security of dwellings, road patrol, and anti-piracy. The commercial use of UAV technology in aerial surveillance is quickly expanding because of of automated object detection approaches development.

Ground crews launch drones from the conflict zone, then the operation is handed over to controllers at video screens in specially designed trailers. One person 'flies' the drone, another operates and monitors the cameras and sensors, while the third person is in contact with the enemies, ground troops and commanders in the war zone.

Using drones for crop surveillance can drastically increase farm crop yields while minimizing the cost of walking the fields or airplane fly-over filming. Some people think that drones can be used for crop spraying, as they are often cheaper than a full-sized helicopter.

Drones were also used in search and rescue operations after hurricanes struck Louisiana and Texas in 2008. Combat drones, as Predators are used for search and rescue and damage assessment. And also drones have been used to find missing people.

Using a UAV for firefighting does not just save money, it eliminates the risk to pilots. UAVs can go to any scene, anywhere, launch, and be able to share that imagery immediately with the battalion chief on the ground, an Incident Commander on the ground or an Emergency Operations Center anywhere. The UAV can be programmed with GPS coordinates to fly a pattern automatically.

To sum up, we'd like to add that although drones are set to take over our lives, the reality is a bit more complicated. Drone usage around the world is definitely

picking up in the public sector, but when it comes to commercial activity, many countries have strict limitations.

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ENGLISH CALLIGRAPHY IN THE TRIVIUM OF LANGUAGE HISTORY, LANGUAGE CULTURE AND LANGUAGE TEACHING

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The subject matter of the presentation is English writing with reference to handwriting and calligraphic alterations in the course of the historical and cultural development of the language and perspectives of calligraphy in the context of language teaching.

The notions of handwriting and calligraphy are known to be part and parcel of the English language writing system, whose advent goes back to the VII c. AD and is accounted for by the introduction of Christianity and establishment of monasteries all over the country. Unfortunately, the English handwriting standards and calligraphic norms have not been fully investigated yet. In our research we have made an attempt to carry out a survey of the tendencies in the evolution of both constituents of English writing in the course of time and discover their specific features characteristic of the definite language period.

The preliminary results of the study show that all the handwriting standards of the English past and present can be arranged into 4 big groups, each displaying its specificity and causes of advent:

- Book hand or Uncial hand in Old English, without any distinction between minuscule letters and capitals, with a rounded style of writing, easy to read. It was used in the text of the St. Cuthbert Gospel of VII c. Due to the scribes' tendency to prefer cursive of shapes there developed half-uncial or semi-uncial script, which gave rise to the Carolingian script based on the combination of both majuscules and minuscules in a single system. Named after Emperor Charlemagne, who ordered the English scholar Alcuin of York to invent a standard set of cursive with lowercase letters, word separation and punctuation, it was used until the end of the XII c. Later, densely packed, angular letter forms of Gothic script derived from Carolingian miniscule to enable scribes to fit more words on a single line.