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СУМСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
КАФЕДРА ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ
ЛІНГВІСТИЧНИЙ НАВЧАЛЬНО-МЕТОДИЧНИЙ ЦЕНТР

МАТЕРІАЛИ

XIV ВСЕУКРАЇНСЬКОЇ НАУКОВО-ПРАКТИЧНОЇ КОНФЕРЕНЦІЇ СТУДЕНТІВ, АСПІРАНТІВ ТА ВИКЛАДАЧІВ ЛІНГВІСТИЧНОГО НАВЧАЛЬНО-МЕТОДИЧНОГО ЦЕНТРУ КАФЕДРИ ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ

«TO MAKE THE WORLD SMARTER AND SAFER»

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(вул. Римського-Корсакова, 2, м. Суми, Сумська обл., 40007)

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All Tesla vehicles are produced at its factory in Fremont, California, where the vast majority of the vehicle components are also made. To achieve the goal of having the safest factories in the world, Tesla is taking a proactive approach to safety, requiring production employees to participate in a multi-day training program before ever setting foot on the factory floor.

Such electric cars have gathered a large audience of fans and are successfully changing future ones. The main advantage is the preservation of the environment from harmful emissions. And comfort, safety and technology innovations delight owners with coziness.

To create an entire sustainable energy ecosystem, Tesla also manufactures a unique set of energy solutions such as Powerwall, Powerpack and Solar Roof, enabling homeowners, businesses, and utilities to manage renewable energy generation, storage, and consumption. Electric cars, batteries, renewable energy generation and storage already exist independently, but when combined, they become even more powerful – that is the future we want.

UNCANNY VALLEY

D. Kyianenko – Sumy State University, group IN – 92
I. A. Morozova EL adviser

Sometimes humanoid-like robots or computer characters evoke fear. This is because we know that they are only created to look like people. For example: robot Sophia looks like a real person, but it can't move naturally, it moves like a robot and sometimes it scares.

This phenomenon is called "Uncanny Valley" and it was introduced in the 1970s by Japanese roboticist Masahiro Mori. Mori loved designing robots and the more he learned, the more realistic his creatures looked. But he noticed that the simpler the robots were the more positive reaction they evoked but the more realistic or human-like they became, the more people got scared of them.

People react to static and movement things in different ways. Movement helps perception of “alive’ and “sentient” but moving creatures can also give us the creeps.

Now, there’s debate around which mechanisms are behind our uneasiness around human-looking-but-not-fully-there robots. These are the top contenders:

- Mate selection
- Mortality salience
- Pathogen avoidance
- Violation of human norms
- Religious definition of human identity
- Conflicting perceptual cues
- Threat to humans’ distinctiveness and identity

But how can we avoid this phenomenon? First, we need to understand which types of robot we need: industrial or robots which can help people in everyday works. Then we need to create them, but we need to understand that every robot is only a machine, not a real person and they are only simulate feelings and human behavior.

But this problem will be more actual in our future not present.

WEIGHTLESS TRANSPORTATION OF THE FUTURE

Z. Dyachihin – Sumy State University, group SU – 91
I.A. Bashlak – E L Aviser

English science fiction writer Arthur Clark made another prophecy. "... Maybe, we are on the verge of creating a new type of spacecraft that can leave Earth at minimal cost by overcoming the gravitational barrier," he said. "Then the current rockets will be the same as the balloons before the First World War." What is the basis for such statement? The answer can be found in the modern ideas of creating a transport on magnetic cushion.

The disadvantages of traditional modes of transport (noise, vibration, environmental pollution, increased fuel