**THE FACE BEHIND FACEBOOK**

***Аксенов Матвей Евгеньевич***

*студент 1 курса, КГБ ПОУ ХКОТСО*

***Артеева Анастасия Владимировна***

*преподаватель, КГБ ПОУ ХКОТСО*

A person may be a genius or masters all the necessary skills, but if he does not believe in himself, he will not do all the best [1]– these are the words of Mark Zuckerberg, the founder of the most popular social network in the world “Facebook”.

But not everyone knows that this cute guy from the Jewish family is the youngest billionaire in history. Add here the fact that Mark has no higher education, and we get a rather interesting picture - a picture of how a talent, ambitions and a hard work are yielding results, even without the coveted college graduation paper.

It’s not a secret that Mark actively improves himself outside of his professional activities and sets himself quite composite goals. And the billionaire does not hesitate to talk about his merits, such as the project to build an intelligent voice-controlled assistant for his home, studying Chinese and so on.

Parents

White Plains is the city thatis located directly north of New York - today it is well known to the wide audience. It was there. 34 years ago the future billionaire Mark Zuckerberg was born in the family of doctors.

Mark's parents are an example of a classic American family: the father is a successful dentist, and the mother is a qualified psychiatrist who met in their student days. Edward Zuckerberg was a young promising dental student at the University of New York; Karen was a senior student at the Brooklyn College. Their relationship developed so rapidly that in 1979, a couple of years after they have met, the couple married, and in 1982 young people first became parents — Randy was born. And Mark was born a little later, in 1984. But the boy had to stay as a younger brother for a short time - the family gave the world two more beautiful girls - Donna and Ariel.

Parents always paid due attention not only to growing children, but also to their preferences and aptitudes. Father saw his son's insurmountable craving for technology and made an incredible present for little Mark. It was a personal computer, which, as it turned out a little later, became a kind of investment in his son's future. Zuckerberg Sr., who actively used only a gaining traction digital radiographyin his work, taught Mark the baseline - the Basic programming language. This is surprising, but at the age of 12, a young genius created a full-fledged product “ZuckNet”, which was used in his father’s work. By using this program, Zuckerberg Sr. could communicate with his relatives over a local network when he was at work. And that was just the beginning. [2]

Education

Mark's parents, supporting the endeavors of their child, were always for an effort to develop his talent. So, after finishing an elementary school, the future billionaire entered the Phillips Exeter Academy- a prestigious boarding school. There students intensively studied programming and the ancient Greek language. Mark showed talent in fencing, becoming the captain of the school's team. He also excelled in literature, earning a diploma in classics.

As a graduate work, Mark created an early version of program that could recognize the musical preferences and tastes of the most diverse users of the World Wide Web. It is not surprising that such a unique program aroused interest among specialists. So, Microsoft offered Mark $ 2 million for it and a hiring the teenager before graduation. But of course Zuckerberg declined it, saying that "inspiration is not for sale."

Since childhood, Mark showed a strong-willed character, had his personal opinion and stood his ground to the last. This is reflected in the fact of non-cooperation with Microsoft and his life principles. Perhaps the most notable confirmation of this is that the young man who grew up in a family of Jewish believers up to now is an atheist, in spite of all the efforts and attempts to raise a guy with a religious slant.

Each new stage in the life of Mark resembles a separate chapter of the book. It is such an exciting and sometimes fantastic, but so motivating book. One of these chapters is the university. Without wishing to work for someone, the young man enrolled to Harvard University in 2002. He studied psychology and computer science and he had already achieved a "reputation as a programming prodigy".

He invented the Facemash, which compared the pictures of two students on campus and allowed users to vote on which one was more attractive. The program became wildly popular, but was later shut down by the school administration after it was deemed inappropriate.

But then Zuckerberg and his friends created a site that allowed users to create their own profiles, upload photos, and communicate with other users. This site was called The Facebook.

After his sophomore year, Zuckerberg dropped out of college to devote himself to Facebook full time. By the end of 2004, Facebook had 1 million users. [3]

Family

Today, Zuckerberg is not only a successful businessman, but he is also a happy family man, a father of beautiful daughters and a loving husband. His wife, Priscilla Chan, is an American with Asian roots; she is a doctor just like Mark's mother. The couple got acquainted at the Harvard University, which Mark never finished. Priscilla, unlike her husband, got a degree in 2007, but did not leave it at that. In 2008, she enrolled in a medical school at the University of California, San Francisco, where she graduated in the summer of 2015 with a specialization in pediatrics.

The wedding of young people took place on May 19, 2012, and was a complete surprise for all its guests in the ordinary sense of the word. The future spouses invited friends and relatives to celebrate Priscilla’s PhD in medicine. But everyone was in for a big surprise when they announced that they had come to the ... wedding.

On December 1, 2015, Zuckerberg announced that he and Chan were expecting a baby girl. And two years later the couple was again waiting for a miracle - on March 9, the couple said that they would soon become parents again. And again it was the girl!

Charity

Zuckerberg-Chan couple is also known for charity - philanthropy occupies an important place in their lives. In this case it is talking about different areas of activity, such as health and education. In order not to make unsubstantiated statements, the couple even wrote an open letter to their newborn daughter, in which they pledged to give away 99% of their Facebook stake over their lifetimes to charity. Today, Mark Zuckerberg's net worth is estimated at more than $64 billion. [4]

The more you learn about this young man, the more clearly you understand the essence of the phrase "a talented person is talented in everything." He is only 34, and his monologues have long been dismantled for quotes. And here is a phrase that could easily become the slogan of motivating training: "In a world that changing really quickly, the only strategy that is guaranteed to fail is not taking risks." [5]

Looking at his life and accomplishments makes you want to move forward, all while without forgetting about the humanity: mutual aid, kindness – because the world lacks of them!

As you know, sometimes the most incredible life turns open up new horizons for us, and we simply do not have the right not to take advantage of them. So it had happened to Zuckerberg. He even dropped out of the prestigious university. But now with the benefit of hindsight it is safe to say that going against public opinion, risking and choosing your own path are risky ventures, but worth it!

Список источников

1. Цитаты и афоризмы на все случаи жизни [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <https://quote-citation.com/life/30639>.
2. Проект «ThePerson» [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <https://theperson.pro/mark-cukerberg/>.
3. Проект «Biography»[Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <https://www.biography.com/people/mark-zuckerberg-507402>.
4. ForbesMediaLLC[Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <https://www.forbes.com/profile/mark-zuckerberg/#761e73523e06>.
5. BrainyQuote[Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <https://www.brainyquote.com/quotes/mark_zuckerberg_453450>.

**ZHORES ALFEROV**

***Gribov Daniil Vitalevich***

*Student of Khabarovsk College of Industrial Technologies and Services*

***Polishchuk Natalia Kuzminichna***

*Tutor of Khabarovsk College of Industrial Technologies and Services*

Zhores Ivanovich Alferov was born on 15 of March 1930. He is a Soviet and Russian physicist and academic who contributed significantly to the creation of modern heterostructure physics and electronics. He is the inventor of the heterotransistor and the winner of 2000 Nobel Prize in Physics. He is also a Russian politician and has been a member of the lower house of the Russian parliament the State Duma, since 1995.

**Birth and education**

Alferov was born in Vitebsk, Byelorussian SSR, Soviet Union, to a Belarusian father, Ivan Karpovich Alferov, a factory manager, and a Jewish mother, Anna Vladimirovna Rosenblum. Zhores was named after French socialist Jean Jaurès while his older brother was named Marx after Karl Marx. In 1947 he completed high school 42 in Minsk and started Belarusian Polytechnic Academy. In 1952, he graduated from V. I. Ulyanov (Lenin) Electrotechnical Institute in Leningrad. Since 1953 he has worked in the Ioffe Physico-Technical Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences. From the Institute, he earned several scientific degrees: a Candidate of Sciences in Technology in 1961 and a Doctor of Sciences in Physics and Mathematics in 1970. He has been director of the Institute from 1987 to 2003. He was elected a corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences in 1972, and a full member in 1979. From 1989, he has been Vice-President of the USSR Academy of Sciences and President of its Saint Petersburg Scientific Center. Since 1995 he is a member of the State Duma on the list of the Communist Party of the Russian Federation. In 2000 he received the Nobel Prize in Physics together with Herbert Kroemer, "for developing semiconductor heterostructures used in high-speed- and optoelectronics".

Alferov invented the heterotransistor. This coped with much higher frequencies than its predecessors, and apparently revolutionised the mobile phone and satellite communications. Alferov and Kroemer independently applied this technology to firing laser lights. This, in turn, revolutionised semiconductor design in a host of areas, including LEDs, barcodes readers and CDs.

Hermann Grimmeiss, of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, which awards Nobel prizes, said: "Without Alferov, it would not be possible to transfer all the information from satellites down to the Earth or to have so many telephone lines between cities."

**Research area**

Since 1962, he has been working in the area of semiconductor heterostructures. His contributions to physics and technology of semiconductor heterostructures, especially investigations of injection properties, development of lasers, solar cells, LED's, and epitaxy processes have led to the creation of modern heterostructure physics and electronics.

He has an almost messianic conception of heterostructures, writing: "Many scientists have contributed to this remarkable progress, which not only determines in large measure the future prospects of solid state physics but in a certain sense affects the future of human society as well."

**Political activity**

Alferov was elected to the Russian Parliament, the State Duma in 1995 as a deputy for the political party Our Home is Russia, generally considered to be supportive of the policies of President Boris Yeltsin. In 1999 he was elected again, this time on the list of the Communist Party of the Russian Federation. He was re-elected in 2003 and again in 2007, when he was placed second on the party's federal electoral list behind Gennady Zyuganov and ahead of Nikolai Kharitonov, even though he is not a member of the party. He was one of the signers of the Open letter to the President Vladimir V. Putin from the Members of the Russian Academy of Sciences against clericalisation of Russia.

Alferov is an atheist and expressed objections against religious education, however he is not against religion as such.

Non-profit service

Alferov serves on the advisory council of CRDF Global.

**Conclusion**

Alferov speaking at the opening of the Nanotechnology International Forum in Moscow, November 2010.

Russian and Soviet awards

• Order of Merit for the Fatherland:

• 1st class (14 March 2005) - for outstanding contribution to the development of national science and active participation in legislative activities;

• 2nd class (2000);

• 3rd class (June 4, 1999) - for outstanding contribution to the development of national science and training of highly qualified personnel in connection with the 275th anniversary of the Russian Academy of Sciences;

• 4th class (March 15, 2010) - for services to the state contribution to the development of national science and many years of fruitful activity

• Order of Lenin (1986)

• Order of the October Revolution (1980)

• Order of the Red Banner of Labour (1975)

• Order of the Badge of Honour (1959)

• State Prize of the Russian Federation (2001) in Science and Technology (August 5, 2002) for his work, "Fundamental studies of the formation and properties of heterostructures with quantum dots and the creation of lasers based on them"

• Lenin Prize (1972) - for basic research in semiconductors and heterojunction development of new devices based on them

• USSR State Prize (1984) - for developing isoperiodic heterostructures based on quaternary solid solutions of A3B5 semiconductor compounds

Foreign awards

• Order of Francisc Skorina (Belarus, 17 May 2001) - for his great personal contribution to the development of physical science, the organization of the Belarusian-Russian scientific and technical cooperation, strengthening the friendship between the peoples of Belarus and Russia

• Order of Prince Yaroslav the Wise, 5th class (Ukraine, 15 May 2003) - for personal contribution to the development of cooperation between Ukraine and the Russian Federation in the socio-economic and humanitarian spheres

• Officer of the Legion of Honour (France)

Other awards

• Nobel Prize in Physics (Sweden, 2000; with Herbert Kroemer and Jack Kilby) - for the development of semiconductor heterostructures for high-speed optoelectronics

• Nick Holon yak Award (Optical Society of U.S., 2000)

• EPS Europhysics Prize (European Physical Society, 1978) - for new works in the field of heterojunctions

• AP Karpinsky Prize (Germany, 1989) - for his contributions to physics and technology of heterostructures

• AF Ioffe award (RAN, 1996) - for work, "Photoelectric converters of solar radiation on the basis of heterostructures"

• Demidov Prize (Scientific Demidov Foundation, Russia, 1999)

• Kyoto Prize (Inamori Foundation, Japan, 2001) - for success in creating semiconductor lasers operating in continuous mode at room temperature - a pioneer step in optoelectronics

• Vernadsky Award (NAS, 2001)

• "Russian National Olympus". The title "living legend" (Russia, 2001)

• International "Global Energy Prize" (Russia, 2005)

• H. Welker Gold Medal (1987) - for pioneering work on the theory and technology of devices based on III-V compounds of groups

• Stuart Ballantine Medal (Franklin Institute, USA, 1971) - for the theoretical and experimental studies of double-heterostructure laser, which were created by laser light sources of small size, operating in continuous mode at room temperature

• Popov Gold Medal (Academy of Sciences, 1999)

• SPIE Gold Medal (2002)

• Award Symposium on GaAs (1987) - for pioneering work in semiconductor heterostructures based on III-V compounds and group development of diode lasers and photodiodes

• Awarded "Golden Plate" (Academy of Achievement, USA, 2002)

• XLIX Mendeleev Reader - 19 February 1993

• Honorary Doctorate from Tampere University of Technology (2007)

• Honorary Professor of the medal and MIPT (2008)

• Honorary Member of the Moscow Society of Naturalists (2009)

• Honorary Doctor of the Russian-Armenian (Slavonic) University (State Educational Institution of the Russian-Armenian (Slavic) University, Armenia, 2011)

**References**

Алферов, Жорес. Lenta (in Russian). 24 December 2007. Retrieved 26 June 2008.

Zhores Alferov - Facts

Staff writers (10 October 2000). "Russian and Americans share hi-tech Nobel". BBC News. Retrieved 26 June

Lib.semi.ac.cn Archived July 7, 2011, at the Wayback Machine (PDF)

Communists, Patriots Name Their Leaders, Kommersant, 7 September 2007.

"Prominent Russians: Zhores Alferov". RT.com. Retrieved 21 April 2012. In public life the scientist is a strong supporter of communism, an atheist strongly objecting to advancement of religious education in Russia, and proponent of science and knowledge as the means to see a better future.

"Dr. Zhores I. Alferov".CRDF Global.Archived from the original on 30 January 2011.Retrieved 31 March 2011.

Moscow Society of Naturalists official site (in Russian)

1)<https://24smi.org/celebrity/14635-zhores-alferov.html>

2)<https://ria.ru/20130404/931005770.html>

3)<https://womankids.ru/bomond/zhores-alferov-biografiya-lichnaya-zhizn-smert.html>

4)<https://www.kakprosto.ru/kak-962734-zhores-alferov-biografiya-tvorchestvo-karera-lichnaya-zhizn>

5) <http://zampolit.com/dossier/alfyerov-zhores-ivanovich/>

6) <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zhores_Alferov>

**Стивен Виллиам Хокинг**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | ***Василий Карпачёв,***  студент КГБ ПОУ ХКОТСО, отделение ПКРС №1  Научный руководитель: Н.А. Кравец, преподаватель КГБ ПОУ ХКОТСО, отделение ПКРС №1 |

**Stephen William Hawking**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | This article has been done by a student of the college of industry technology  **Basil Karpachev** |

**Introduction**

World-famous theoretical physicist and scientist Stephen William Hawking was born on January 8, 1942 in Oxford, United Kingdom, in a family of physicians. They had lived in London before they had to move to Oxford under the threat of bombing from Germany. Father Frank was engaged in research activities, mother Isabel was the secretary of a medical institution, working in the same team with her husband. Steve was growing up in the company of two sisters and stepbrother Edward, who was adopted by the Hawking family. Steve often was on his own cause all parents `attention was on younger children.

**Childhood of Stephen Hawking**

As a child, he looked like a scientist - an ungainly figure, glasses and a big interest in scientific debates. With younger friends, he played board games, made models of airplanes and ships. They also tried making homemade fireworks. Parents from childhood taught him to question everything and think globally. He could easily work on building a computer and discuss issues of religion and extrasensory perception with teachers. He was always interested to know how everything works, starting from the train to the Universe. Especially where the universe ends. He could not agree that there is something in the world that has no end. But even in this case, he has never been the first student in school. He was interested only in mathematics, physics and chemistry, and he was indifferent to other subjects.

**Stephen Hawking a scientist.**

After graduating from high school, Stephen entered Oxford University, in 1962 received a bachelor's degree. A few years later, in 1966, the young man became one of the first doctors of philosophy at Trinity Hall College at Cambridge University. However, he did not show much zeal there either. He spent only an hour to his studies and scientific activities at that time. Once he said: “I am not proud of this lack of work, I am only describing my attitude to study that was completely close to most of students. In Cambridge it has already assumed that you are a brilliant student». Hawking was skeptical about his own education, he liked to emphasize that he studied mathematics only in high school, and, becoming a teacher at Oxford, in the first year he was only a couple of weeks ahead of students in studying his own discipline.

**Stephen Hawking his family, and his career.**

Stephen Hawking met his first wife Jane Wilde in 1963. Jane, saved him from a deep depression and brought him back to life. She said that she was amazed by the open smile and the big eyes of a future genius - she could not resist. In 1965, 21-year-old Jane and 23-year-old Stephen were married. They used to travel a lot because Hawking was invited all the time to conferences. The couple used to live quite carelessly, they didn’t plan for the future and dealt with the troubles as they appeared. From a young girl Jane quickly became a woman who is able to solve problems. Jane Hawking understood that in a society of scientists she needed to be held as a professional and being only a wife and mother meant to be a fiasco. She found time to write a thesis in the field of medieval literature. In 1967 they became parents, Stephen and Jane had a son, Robert. Three years later, in 1970, their daughter Lucy was born, and in 1979 their third child was born - the son Timothy.

**The disease of** **Hawking**

In the early 60-s of the last century, while studying at a university, he faced the biggest problem in his life. Doctors diagnosed him with amyotrophic sclerosis. According to the doctors' forecasts, Steven Hawking’s years of life should have been limited to a couple of years, no one could forecast the future ofHawking. This, of course, was a real shock for him and it plunged into a deep depression.

At first, the disease did not progress. In the 70s it was the peak of his career. He was actively involved in scientific work. Hawking worked in various departments of Cambridge: at the Institute of Astronomy, at the Department of Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Physics, he taught the theory of gravity. The sphere of his interests is the basic laws of the universe. Back in 1967, Hawking strictly proved the cosmological singularity - the state of the Universe at the moment of the big bang, characterized by infinite density and temperature. Then Stephen Hawking and another physicist - Roger Penrose - formulated a theory of the appearance of the Big Bang that the University began from as a result of the expansion of the singularity. In 1973 with George Ellis published his first academic book called «The Large-Scale Space-Time Structure». He also spoke about the theory of black holes and various stages of the expansion of the Universe. Also in 1974 Hawking, with the help of quantum mechanics, showed that black holes actually emit radiation and continue to do so until all their energy is consumed and then disappears completely. However, this process is very slow and will more than 13 billion years. The described process was named after the physicist - Hawking Radiation.

**New turn of** **disease**

In 1985, Hawking had new health problems. He was diagnosed with a severe form of pneumonia. Three operations were performed, as a result of that he lost the ability to speak. His friends created a speech synthesizer that was first controlled by a finger and then a mimic muscle of the cheek. At that moment Hawking had been using a wheelchair already. Steve not only could not help his wife in caring for children, but he needed help himself. For Jane it was a very hard time, and her emotional state left much to be desired.

In 1988, Hawking published his first bestseller about the emergence of the universe and the theory of superstrings without any formulas - “A Brief History of Time”.

A few years after that, Stephen and Jane divorced, but soon Hawking married a second time.

Ironically, the first wife introduced Hawking to the second one. When it became hard to care for her husband Jane, she hired him a nurse - Elaine Mason. He quickly fell in love with her, and in 1995 Stephen and Elaine married. Relations with his second wife, Hawking called bright and passionate. But many people doubted the sincerity of Eline`s feelings. This marriage lasted 11 years – till 2006.

In late 2006, Hawking said in a BBC interview that one of his greatest dreams was unfulfilled desires to travel to space; on hearing this, Richard Branson offered a free flight into space that Hawking immediately accepted. Besides personal ambition, he was motivated by the desire to increase public interest in spaceflight and to show the potential of people with disabilities. On 26 April 2007, Hawking flew aboard a specially-modified jet to experience weightlessness. He was happy.

Hawking died at his home in Cambridge, England, on 14 March 2018, at the age of 76. His family stated that he "died peacefully".

**Conclusion**

Hawking was born on the 300th anniversary of Galileo's death and died on the 139th anniversary of Einstein's birth. His private funeral took place on 31 March 2018, at Great St Mary's Church, Cambridge. Hawking will be remembered as a person who has combined outstanding scientific discoveries and popularization of science.

**STEPHEN HAWKING**

***Macusita Leo Kajutosievich***

***Student of Khabarovsk College of industrial technologies and service***

***Vasiltsova Victoria Victorovna***

***Teacher of Khabarovsk College of industrial technologies and service***

I would like to tell you about Stephen Hawking, so the purpose of my work is to get acquainted with the life of Stephen Hawking. To achieve this goal, it is necessary to solve a number of tasks: pick up the material, translate, prepare a presentation. The relevance of my topic is due to the fact that Stephen Hawking was a world-class scientist, he made a huge contribution to science and it would be useful for students and teachers to learn about his discoveries and achievements. Hawking was also a cosmologist, and astronomy from this year in our college has become a separate subject and my report will be of particular interest to students who study astronomy.

Stephen William Hawking (8 January 1942 – 14 March 2018) was an English theoretical physicist, cosmologist, and author who was director of research at the Centre for Theoretical Cosmology at the University of Cambridge at the time of his death. He was the Lucasian Professor of Mathematics at the University of Cambridge between 1979 and 2009. His scientific works included a collaboration with Roger Penrose on gravitational singularity theorems in the framework of general relativity and the theoretical prediction that black holes emit radiation, often called Hawking radiation. Hawking was the first to set out a theory of cosmology explained by a union of the general theory of relativity and quantum mechanics. He was a vigorous supporter of the many-worlds interpretation of quantum mechanics. Hawking achieved commercial success with several works of popular science in which he discusses his own theories and cosmology in general. His book A Brief History of Time appeared on the British Sunday Times best-seller list for a record-breaking 237 weeks. Hawking was a Fellow of the Royal Society (FRS), a lifetime member of the Pontifical Academy of Sciences, and a recipient of the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the highest civilian award in the United States. In 2002, Hawking was ranked number 25 in the BBC's poll of the 100 Greatest Britons. In 1963, Hawking was diagnosed with an early-onset slow-progressing form of motor neurone disease that gradually paralysed him over the decades. Even after the loss of his speech, he was still able to communicate through a speech-generating device, initially through use of a hand-held switch, and eventually by using a single cheek muscle. He died on 14 March 2018 at the age of 76, after living with the disease for more than 50 years. Hawking was born on 8 January 1942 in Oxford to Frank and Isobel Eileen Hawking. Isobel worked as a secretary for a medical research institute, and Frank was a medical researcher. Hawking had two younger sisters, Philippa and Mary, and an adopted brother, Edward Frank David. Hawking began his schooling at the Byron House School in Highgate, London. He later blamed its "progressive methods" for his failure to learn to read while at the school. In St Albans, the eight-year-old Hawking attended St Albans High School for Girls for a few months. At that time, younger boys could attend one of the houses. [1]

Hawking attended two independent schools, first Radlett School and from September 1952, St Albans School, after passing the eleven-plus a year early. The family placed a high value on education. Hawking's father wanted his son to attend the well-regarded Westminster School, but the 13-year-old Hawking was ill on the day of the scholarship examination. His family could not afford the school fees without the financial aid of a scholarship, so Hawking remained at St Albans. A positive consequence was that Hawking remained close to a group of friends with whom he enjoyed board games, the manufacture of fireworks, model aeroplanes and boats, and long discussions about Christianity and extrasensory perception. From 1958 on, with the help of the mathematics teacher Dikran Tahta, they built a computer from clock parts, an old telephone switchboard and other recycled components.

Although known at school as "Einstein", Hawking was not initially successful academically. With time, he began to show considerable aptitude for scientific subjects and, inspired by Tahta, decided to read mathematics at university. Hawking's father advised him to study medicine, concerned that there were few jobs for mathematics graduates. He also wanted his son to attend University College, Oxford, his own alma mater. As it was not possible to read mathematics there at the time, Hawking decided to study physics and chemistry. Despite his headmaster's advice to wait until the next year, Hawking was awarded a scholarship after taking the examinations in March 1959. Hawking began his university education at University College, Oxford, in October 1959 at the age of 17. For the first 18 months, he was bored and lonely – he found the academic work "ridiculously easy". His physics tutor, Robert Berman, later said, "It was only necessary for him to know that something could be done, and he could do it without looking to see how other people did it." A change occurred during his second and third year when, according to Berman, Hawking made more of an effort "to be one of the boys". He developed into a popular, lively and witty college member, interested in classical music and science fiction. Part of the transformation resulted from his decision to join the college boat club, the University College Boat Club, where he coxed a rowing crew. The rowing coach at the time noted that Hawking cultivated a daredevil image, steering his crew on risky courses that led to damaged boats. [2]

Hawking estimated that he studied about 1,000 hours during his three years at Oxford. These unimpressive study habits made sitting his finals a challenge, and he decided to answer only theoretical physics questions rather than those requiring factual knowledge. A first-class honours degree was a condition of acceptance for his planned graduate study in cosmology at the University of Cambridge. Anxious, he slept poorly the night before the examinations, and the final result was on the borderline between first- and second-class honours, making a viva (oral examination) necessary. Hawking was concerned that he was viewed as a lazy and difficult student. So, when asked at the oral to describe his plans, he said, "If you award me a First, I will go to Cambridge. If I receive a Second, I shall stay in Oxford, so I expect you will give me a First." He was held in higher regard than he believed; as Berman commented, the examiners "were intelligent enough to realise they were talking to someone far cleverer than most of themselves". After receiving a first-class BA (Hons.) degree in physics and completing a trip to Iran with a friend, he began his graduate work at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, in October 1962.

Hawking's first year as a doctoral student was difficult. He was initially disappointed to find that he had been assigned Dennis William Sciama, one of the founders of modern cosmology, as a supervisor rather than noted Yorkshire astronomer Fred Hoyle, and he found his training in mathematics inadequate for work in general relativity and cosmology. After being diagnosed with motor neurone disease, Hawking fell into a depression – though his doctors advised that he continue with his studies, he felt there was little point. His disease progressed more slowly than doctors had predicted. Although Hawking had difficulty walking unsupported, and his speech was almost unintelligible, an initial diagnosis that he had only two years to live proved unfounded. With Sciama's encouragement, he returned to his work. Hawking started developing a reputation for brilliance and brashness when he publicly challenged the work of Fred Hoyle and his student Jayant Narlikar at a lecture in June 1964.

When Hawking began his graduate studies, there was much debate in the physics community about the prevailing theories of the creation of the universe: the Big Bang and Steady State theories. Inspired by Roger Penrose's theorem of a spacetime singularity in the centre of black holes, Hawking applied the same thinking to the entire universe; and, during 1965, he wrote his thesis on this topic. Hawking's thesis was approved in 1966. There were other positive developments: Hawking received a research fellowship at Gonville and Caius College at Cambridge; he obtained his PhD degree in applied mathematics and theoretical physics, specialising in general relativity and cosmology, in March 1966; and his essay "Singularities and the Geometry of Space-Time" shared top honours with one by Penrose to win that year's prestigious Adams Prize. [3]

When Hawking was a graduate student at Cambridge, his relationship with Jane Wilde, a friend of his sister whom he had met shortly before his late 1963 diagnosis with motor neurone disease, continued to develop. The couple became engaged in October 1964 – Hawking later said that the engagement gave him "something to live for" – and the two were married on 14 July 1965.

During their first years of marriage, Jane lived in London during the week as she completed her degree, and they travelled to the United States several times for conferences and physics-related visits. The couple had difficulty finding housing that was within Hawking's walking distance to the Department of Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Physics (DAMTP). Jane began a PhD programme, and a son, Robert, was born in May 1967. A daughter, Lucy, was born in 1970. A third child, Timothy, was born in April 1979.

Hawking rarely discussed his illness and physical challenges, even – in a precedent set during their courtship – with Jane. His disabilities meant that the responsibilities of home and family rested firmly on his wife's increasingly overwhelmed shoulders, leaving him more time to think about physics. Upon his appointment in 1974 to a year-long position at the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena, California, Jane proposed that a graduate or post-doctoral student live with them and help with his care. Hawking accepted, and Bernard Carr travelled with them as the first of many students who fulfilled this role. The family spent a generally happy and stimulating year in Pasadena. Hawking returned to Cambridge in 1975 to a new home and a new job, as reader. Don Page, with whom Hawking had begun a close friendship at Caltech, arrived to work as the live-in graduate student assistant. With Page's help and that of a secretary, Jane's responsibilities were reduced so she could return to her thesis and her new interest in singing.

By December 1977, Jane had met organist Jonathan Hellyer Jones when singing in a church choir. Hellyer Jones became close to the Hawking family, and by the mid-1980s, he and Jane had developed romantic feelings for each other. According to Jane, her husband was accepting of the situation, stating "he would not object so long as I continued to love him". Jane and Hellyer Jones determined not to break up the family, and their relationship remained platonic for a long period. [4]

By the 1980s, Hawking's marriage had been strained for many years. Jane felt overwhelmed by the intrusion into their family life of the required nurses and assistants. The impact of his celebrity was challenging for colleagues and family members, while the prospect of living up to a worldwide fairytale image was daunting for the couple. Hawking's views of religion also contrasted with her strong Christian faith and resulted in tension. After a tracheotomy in 1985, Hawking required a nurse 24/7 and nursing care was split across 3 shifts daily. In the late 1980s, Hawking had grown close to one of his nurses, Elaine Mason, to the dismay of some colleagues, caregivers, and family members, who were disturbed by her strength of personality and protectiveness. Hawking told Jane that he was leaving her for Mason, and departed the family home in February 1990. After his divorce from Jane in 1995, Hawking married Mason in September, declaring, "It's wonderful – I have married the woman I love."

In 1999, Jane Hawking published a memoir, Music to Move the Stars, describing her marriage to Hawking and its breakdown. Its revelations caused a sensation in the media but, as was his usual practice regarding his personal life, Hawking made no public comment except to say that he did not read biographies about himself. After his second marriage, Hawking's family felt excluded and marginalised from his life. For a period of about five years in the early 2000s, his family and staff became increasingly worried that he was being physically abused. Police investigations took place, but were closed as Hawking refused to make a complaint.

In 2006, Hawking and Mason quietly divorced, and Hawking resumed closer relationships with Jane, his children, and his grandchildren. Reflecting this happier period, a revised version of Jane's book called Travelling to Infinity: My Life with Stephen appeared in 2007, and was made into a film, The Theory of Everything, in 2014.

Hawking died at his home in Cambridge, England, on 14 March 2018, at the age of 76. His family stated that he "died peacefully". He was eulogised by figures in science, entertainment, politics, and other areas. The Gonville and Caius College flag flew at half-mast and a book of condolences was signed by students and visitors. A tribute was made to Hawking in the closing speech by IPC President Andrew Parsons at the closing ceremony of the 2018 Paralympic Winter Games in Pyeongchang, South Korea. Hawking was born on the 300th anniversary of Galileo's death and died on the 139th anniversary of Einstein's birth. His private funeral took place at 2 pm on the afternoon of 31 March 2018, at Great St Mary's Church, Cambridge. Guests at the funeral included Eddie Redmayne, Felicity Jones, and Queen guitarist and astrophysicist Brian May. Following the cremation, a service of thanksgiving was held at Westminster Abbey on 15 June 2018, after which his ashes were scattered in the Abbey's nave, alongside the grave of Sir Isaac Newton and close to that of Charles Darwin. During the service, readings and tributes were made by Benedict Cumberbatch, who played Hawking in a BBC television film, astronaut Tim Peake, Astronomer Royal Martin Rees, and Nobel Prize winner Kip Thorne. Inscribed on his memorial stone are the words "Here lies what was mortal of Stephen Hawking 1942 - 2018" and his most famed equation. He directed, at least fifteen years before his death, that the Bekenstein–Hawking entropy equation be his epitaph. in June 2018, it was announced that Hawking's words, set to music by Greek composer Vangelis, are to be beamed into space from a European space agency satellite dish in Spain with the aim of reaching the nearest black hole, 1A 0620-00. Hawking's final broadcast interview, about the detection of gravitational waves resulting from the collision of two neutron stars, occurred in October 2017. His final words to the world appeared posthumously, in April 2018, in the form of a Smithsonian TV Channel documentary entitled, Leaving Earth: Or How to Colonize a Planet. One of his final research studies, entitled A smooth exit from eternal inflation?, about the origin of the universe, was published in the Journal of High Energy Physics in May 2018. Later, in October 2018, another of his final research studies, entitled Black Hole Entropy and Soft Hair, was published, and dealt with the "mystery of what happens to the information held by objects once they disappear into a black hole". Also in October 2018, Hawking's last book, Brief Answers to the Big Questions, a popular science book presenting his final comments on the most important questions facing humankind, was published.

On 8 November 2018, an auction of 22 personal possessions of Stephen Hawking, including his doctoral thesis ("Properties of Expanding Universes", Ph.D. thesis, Cambridge University, 1965) and wheelchair, took place, and fetched about £1.8m (more than $2.3m). Proceeds from the auction sale of the wheelchair went to two charities, the Motor Neurone Disease Association and the Stephen Hawking Foundation; proceeds from Hawking's other items went to his estate. [5]

Based on the above, it can be concluded that Stephen Hawking was an outstanding personality, a scientist whose achievements have made a significant contribution to the development of cosmology.

Список источников:

1. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stephen\_Hawking

2. http://www.hawking.org.uk/about-stephen.html

3. http://www.hawking.org.uk

4. https://www.space.com/15923-stephen-hawking.html

5. https://phys.org/news/2018-11-stephen-hawking-wheelchair-auction.html

**Бенджамин Франклин**

**Выдающийся политический деятель США**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Мельников Владислав, студент КГБ ПОУ ХКОТСО, отделение ПКРС №1  Научный руководитель преподаватель Н.А. Кравец |

**Benjamin Franklin**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | This article has been done by the student of the college of industry technology  **Vlad Melnikov** |

**Introduction.**

One would hardly be called a well-educated person if he doesn’t know who Benjamin Franklin was. His name is on the one hundred note of the USA. He was unique, very talented. In fact, he is really a pride person of his country.

I chose this theme about Benjamin Franklin, because I have become interested in his person when I have seen his portrait upon the one hundred note of the USA. I would like to know more about a person, whose portrait was honored to be depicted on the note of the USA.

**Childhood of Benjamin Franklin**

Benjamin Franklin was born on the seventeenth of January seventeen six, in a large and poor family He was the tenth son of his father, the owner of a soap and candle factory. His father had seventeen children by two different wives. From his childhood Benjamin had to earn money, working in the family’s business. Although he attended school for a while, he was self-taught. As a boy he was an apprentice to his father and later went to work for his half brother who had a print shop in Boston. After a disagreement with his brother, he moved to Philadelphia where he worked as a printer for a short time before going to London. Whenever he could, Benjamin read and learned about many writers and philosophers, such as Sophocles, Aristotle, authors of modern poems and science. He often had no food, only some stale bread, but he liked to study.

At an early age, he also started writing articles which were published in the ‘New England Courant’ under a pseudonym; Franklin wrote under pseudonyms throughout his life. After several articles had been published, he admitted to his father that he had written them. Rather than being pleased, his father beat him for his impudence. Therefore, when he was seventeen years old, the young Benjamin left the family business and travelled to Philadelphia.

“The Constitution only guarantees the American people the right to keep up happiness. You have to catch it yourself.” said Benjamin Franklin.

**Benjamin Franklin in Philadelphia**

In seventeen twenty three he moved to Philadelphia where he lived by seventeen thirty. He worked as a printer. And at the same time he began to write articles, devoted to questions, concerning to justice, independence, democracy Here he was known as the “Water American” – as he preferred to drink water rather than the usual six pints of beer daily. Franklin remarked that he would better eat a piece of pennyworth of bread than in a quart of beer.’ Those articles were both humorous and satirical, and his capacity to take down powerful men came to the attention of Pennsylvania governor, William Keith. William Keith was fearful of Benjamin’s satire so offered him a job in England with all expenses paid. Benjamin took the offer, but once in England, the governor deserted Franklin, leaving him with no funds.

Benjamin Franklin frequently found himself in awkward situations. But soon he became an owner of a successful business. He founded his own typography. He published the newspaper “Pennsylvania newspaper” and the almanac. Those editions were very popular among readers.

Soon he took an invitation from a Quaker Merchant, Mr Denham who offered him a position in Philadelphia. Franklin accepted and sailed back to the US. After spending two years in England, Franklin returned to Philadelphia and in 1730 bought a newspaper, The Pennsylvania Gazette. He was a successful newspaper publisher but he became best known for writing Poor Richard’s Almanac. He published this almanac each year for 25 years. The yearly almanac became a popular book in all the colonies. Soon it was published in Europe and translated into French and other languages.

Reputation of mister Franklin grown up. In seventeen thirty one he organized the first public library which was very popular among people.

**Religious Beliefs of Benjamin Franklin**

Benjamin Franklin believed in God throughout his life. In his early life, he professed a belief in Deism. However, he never gave too much importance to organized religion. He was well known for his religious tolerance, and it was remarked how people from different religions could think of him as one of them.

Franklin was a keen debater, but his style was to avoid confrontation and condemnation. He would prefer to argue topics through the asking of awkward questions, not dissimilar to the Greek philosopher Socrates.

**Benjamin Franklin as Ambassador**

Franklin was chosen as an ambassador to England in the dispute over taxes. For five years he held conferences with political leaders as well as continuing his scientific experiments and musical studies.

Later on, Franklin played a key role in warning the British government over the dangers of taxing the American colonies. He was against of rising taxes on the American colony, against the hated Stamp Act. And when further taxes were issued, Franklin declared himself a supporter of the new American independence movement.

In 1775, he returned to an America in conflict. He was one of the five representatives chosen to draw up the American Declaration of Independence with Thomas Jefferson as the author.

Franklin was chosen to be America’s ambassador to France, where he worked hard to gain the support of the French in America’s war effort. During his time in French society, Franklin was widely admired, and his portrait was hung in many houses.

At the age of 75, the newly formed US government asked Franklin to be America’s representative in signing a peace treaty with Great Britain which was signed in 1783.

Thomas Jefferson, who paid tribute to his huge capacity remarked; “I succeed him; no one can replace him.”

**Conclusion**

Benjamin Franklin had never been a president, but more well known person one could hardly find in the history of the USA.

There is an epitaph upon his gravestone: “He snatched a lightning from the sky and then a scepter from tyrants.

**Virtues of Benjamin Franklin**

1. “TEMPERANCE. Eat not to dullness; drink not to elevation.”

2. “SILENCE. Speak not but what may benefit others or yourself; avoid trifling conversation.”

3. “ORDER. Let all your things have their places; let each part of your business have its time.”

4. “RESOLUTION. Resolve to perform what you ought; perform without fail what you resolve.”

5. “FRUGALITY. Make no expense but to do good to others or yourself; i.e., waste nothing.”

6. “INDUSTRY. Lose no time; be always employed in something useful; cut off all unnecessary actions.”

7. “SINCERITY. Use no hurtful deceit; think innocently and justly, and, if you speak, speak accordingly.”

8. “JUSTICE. Wrong none by doing injuries, or omitting the benefits that are your duty.”

9. “MODERATION. Avoid extremes; forbear resenting injuries so much as you think they deserve.”

10. “CLEANLINESS. Tolerate no uncleanliness in body, clothes, or habitation.”

11. “TRANQUILLITY. Be not disturbed at trifles, or at accidents common or unavoidable.”

12. “CHASTITY. Rarely use venery but for health or offspring, never to dullness, weakness, or the injury of your own or another’s peace or reputation.”

13. “HUMILITY. Imitate Jesus and Socrates.”

In America, Franklin had great success in business, journalism, science and statesmanship.



**Albert Einstein**

***Molodyko Alex Anatolyevich***

***Student of Khabarovsk College of Industrial Technologies and Service***

***Baidalova Elena Grigorievna***

***Tutor of Khabarovsk College of Industrial Technologies and Service***

Science moves forward thanks to discoveries made by great persons. They move forward not only science, but also life and wellbeing of all mankind. They also able to change history. I would like to tell you about one of the greatest person in history of science

Albert Einstein was born in Ulm, in the Kingdom of Württemberg in the German Empire, on 14 March 1879. His parents were Hermann Einstein, a salesman and engineer, and Pauline Koch. In 1880, the family moved to Munich, where Einstein's father and his uncle Jakob founded ElektrotechnischeFabrik *J*. Einstein &Cie, a company that manufactured electrical equipment based on direct current.

The Einsteins were non-observant Ashkenazi Jews, and Albert attended a Catholic elementary school in Munich, from the age of 5, for three years. At the age of 8, he was transferred to the Luitpold Gymnasium, where he received advanced primary and secondary school education until he left the German Empire seven years later.

In 1894, Hermann and Jakob's company lost a bid to supply the city of Munich with electrical lighting because they lacked the capital to convert their equipment from the direct current (DC) standard to the more efficient alternating current (AC) standard.The loss forced the sale of the мMunich factory. In search of business, the Einstein family moved to Italy, first to Milan and a few months later to Pavia. When the family moved to Pavia, Einstein, then 15, stayed in Munich to finish his studies at the Luitpold Gymnasium. His father intended for him to pursue electrical engineering, but Einstein clashed with authorities and resented the school's regimen and teaching method. He later wrote that the spirit of learning and creative thought was lost in strict rote learning. At the end of December 1894, he travelled to Italy to join his family in Pavia, convincing the school to let him go by using a doctor's not. During his time in Italy he wrote a short essay with the title "On the Investigation of the State of the Ether in a Magnetic Field".

Einstein always excelled at math and physics from a young age, reaching a mathematical level years ahead of his peers. The twelve year old Einstein taught himself algebra and Euclidean geometry over a single summer. Einstein also independently discovered his own original proof of the Pythagorean theorem at age 12. A family tutor Max Talmud says that after he had given the 12 year old Einstein a geometry textbook, after a short time "[Einstein] had worked through the whole book. He thereupon devoted himself to higher mathematics... Soon the flight of his mathematical genius was so high I could not follow." His passion for geometry and algebra led the twelve year old to become convinced that nature could be understood as a "mathematical structure". Einstein started teaching himself calculus at 12, and as a 14 year old he says he had "mastered integraland differential calculus".

At age 13, Einstein was introduced to Kant's Critique of Pure Reason, and Kant became his favorite philosopher, his tutor stating: "At the time he was still a child, only thirteen years old, yet Kant's works, incomprehensible to ordinary mortals, seemed to be clear to him."

In 1895, at the age of 16, Einstein took the entrance examinations for the Swiss Federal Polytechnic in Zürich. He failed to reach the required standard in the general part of the examination, but obtained exceptional grades in physics and mathematics. On the advice of the principal of the Polytechnic, he attended the Argovian cantonal school (gymnasium) in Aarau, Switzerland, in 1895 and 1896 to complete his secondary schooling. While lodging with the family of professor JostWinteler, he fell in love with Winteler's daughter, Marie. Albert's sister Maja later married Winteler's son Paul.In January 1896, with his father's approval, Einstein renounced his citizenship in the German Kingdom of Württemberg to avoid. In September 1896, he passed the Swiss Matura with mostly good grades, including a top grade of 6 in physics and mathematical subjects, on a scale of 1–6.At 17, he enrolled in the four-year mathematics and physics teaching diploma program at the Zürich Polytechnic. Marie Winteler, who was a year older, moved to Olsberg, Switzerland, for a teaching post.

Einstein's future wife, a 20-year old woman MilevaMarić, also enrolled at the Polytechnic that year. She was the only woman among the six students in the mathematics and physics section of the teaching diploma course. Over the next few years, Einstein and Marić's friendship developed into romance, and they read books together on extra-curricular physics in which Einstein was taking an increasing interest. In 1900, Einstein passed the exams in Maths and Physics and was awarded the Federal Polytechnic teaching diploma. There have been claims that Marić collaborated with Einstein on his 1905 papers, known as the Annus Mirabilis papers, but historians of physics who have studied the issue find no evidence that she made any substantive contributions.

In 1900, Einstein's paper "Conclusions from the Capillarity Phenomena" was published in the journal Annalen der Physik. On 30 April 1905, Einstein completed his thesis, with Alfred Kleiner, Professor of Experimental Physics, serving as pro-forma advisor. As a result, Einstein was awarded a PhD by the University of Zürich, with his dissertation "A New Determination of Molecular Dimensions".

In that same year, which has been called Einstein's miracle year, he published four groundbreaking papers, on the photoelectric effect, Brownian motion, special relativity, and the equivalence of mass and energy, which were to bring him to the notice of the academic world, at the age of 26.

By 1908, he was recognized as a leading scientist and was appointed lecturer at the University of Bern. The following year, after giving a lecture on electrodynamics and the relativity principle at the University of Zürich, Alfred Kleiner recommended him to the faculty for a newly created professorship in theoretical physics. Einstein was appointed associate professor in 1909.

Einstein became a full professor at the German Charles-Ferdinand University in Prague in April 1911, accepting Austrian citizenship in the Austro-Hungarian Empire to do so.During his Prague stay, he wrote 11 scientific works, five of them on radiation mathematics and on the quantum theory of solids. In July 1912, he returned to his alma mater in Zürich. From 1912 until 1914, he was professor of theoretical physics at the ETH Zurich, where he taught analytical mechanics and thermodynamics.

Einstein visited New York City for the first time on 2 April 1921, where he received an official welcome by Mayor John Francis Hylan, followed by three weeks of lectures and receptions. He went on to deliver several lectures at Columbia University and Princeton University, and in Washington he accompanied representatives of the National Academy of Science on a visit to the White House. On his return to Europe he was the guest of the British statesman and philosopher Viscount Haldane in London, where he met several renowned scientific, intellectual and political figures, and delivered a lecture at King's College London. He also published an essay, "My First Impression of the U.S.A.," in July 1921, in which he tried briefly to describe some characteristics of Americans. In 1922, his travels took him to Asia and later to Palestine, as part of a six-month excursion and speaking tour, as he visited Singapore, Ceylon and Japan, where he gave a series of lectures to thousands of Japanese. After his first public lecture, he met the emperor and empress at the Imperial Palace, where thousands came to watch. In a letter to his sons, he described his impression of the Japanese as being modest, intelligent, considerate, and having a true feel for art.Because of Einstein's travels to the Far East, he was unable to personally accept the Nobel Prize for Physics at the Stockholm award ceremony in December 1922. In his place, the banquet speech was held by a German diplomat, who praised Einstein not only as a scientist but also as an international peacemaker and activist.

Einstein next traveled to California, where he met Caltech president and Nobel laureate, Robert A. Millikan. His friendship with Millikan was "awkward", as Millikan "had a penchant for patriotic militarism," where Einstein was a pronounced pacifist.. During an address to Caltech's students, Einstein noted that science was often inclined to do more harm than good.

This aversion to war also led Einstein to befriend author Upton Sinclair and film star Charlie Chaplin, both noted for their pacifism. Carl Laemmle, head of Universal Studios, gave Einstein a tour of his studio and introduced him to Chaplin. They had an instant rapport, with Chaplin inviting Einstein and his wife, Elsa, to his home for dinner. Chaplin said Einstein's outward persona, calm and gentle, seemed to conceal a "highly emotional temperament," from which came his "extraordinary intellectual energy".

Chaplin's film, City Lights, was to premiere a few days later in Hollywood, and Chaplin invited Einstein and Elsa to join him as his special guests. Walter Isaacson, Einstein's biographer, described this as "one of the most memorable scenes in the new era of celebrity". Chaplin visited Einstein at his home on a later trip to Berlin, and recalled his "modest little flat" and the piano at which he had begun writing his theory. Chaplin speculated that it was "possibly used as kindling wood by the Nazis."

On his return voyage, he visited Palestine for 12 days in what would become his only visit to that region. He was greeted as if he were a head of state, rather than a physicist, which included a cannon salute upon arriving at the home of the British high commissioner, Sir Herbert Samuel. During one reception, the building was stormed by people who wanted to see and hear him. In Einstein's talk to the audience, he expressed happiness that the Jewish people were beginning to be recognized as a force in the world.

Einstein visited Spain for two weeks in 1923, where he briefly met Santiago Ramón y Cajaland also received a diploma from King Alfonso XIII naming him a member of the Spanish Academy of Sciences. In December 1930, Einstein visited America for the second time, originally intended as a two-month working visit as a research fellow at the California Institute of Technology. After the national attention he received during his first trip to the US, he and his arrangers aimed to protect his privacy. Although swamped with telegrams and invitations to receive awards or speak publicly, he declined them all

After arriving in New York City, Einstein was taken to various places and events, including Chinatown, a lunch with the editors of The New York Times, and a performance of Carmen at the Metropolitan Opera, where he was cheered by the audience on his arrival. During the days following, he was given the keys to the city by Mayor Jimmy Walker and met the president of Columbia University, who described Einstein as "the ruling monarch of the mind".

In February 1933 while on a visit to the United States, Einstein knew he could not return to Germany with the rise to power of the Nazis under Germany's new chancellor, Adolf Hitler.

While at American universities in early 1933, he undertook his third two-month visiting professorship at the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena. He and his wife Elsa returned to Belgium by ship in March, and during the trip they learned that their cottage was raided by the Nazis and his personal sailboat confiscated. Upon landing in Antwerpon 28 March, he immediately went to the German consulate and surrendered his passport, formally renouncing his German citizenship. The Nazis later sold his boat and converted his cottage into a Hitler Youth camp.

In April 1933, Einstein discovered that the new German government had passed laws barring Jews from holding any official positions, including teaching at universities. Historian Gerald Holton describes how, with "virtually no audible protest being raised by their colleagues", thousands of Jewish scientists were suddenly forced to give up their university positions and their names were removed from the rolls of institutions where they were employed.

A month later, Einstein's works were among those targeted by the German Student Union in the Nazi book burnings, with Nazi propaganda minister Joseph Goebbels proclaiming, "Jewish intellectualism is dead. One German magazine included him in a list of enemies of the German regime with the phrase, "not yet hanged", offering a $5,000 bounty on his head. In a subsequent letter to physicist and friend Max Born, who had already emigrated from Germany to England, Einstein wrote, "... I must confess that the degree of their brutality and cowardice came as something of a surprise." After moving to the US, he described the book burnings as a "spontaneous emotional outburst" by those who "shun popular enlightenment," and "more than anything else in the world, fear the influence of men of intellectual independence." Einstein later contacted leaders of other nations, including Turkey's Prime Minister, İsmetİnönü, to whom he wrote in September 1933 requesting placement of unemployed German-Jewish scientists. As a result of Einstein's letter, Jewish invitees to Turkey eventually totaled over "1,000 saved individuals".

Einstein's political view was in favor of socialism and critical of capitalism, which he detailed in his essays such as "Why Socialism?".Einstein offered and was called on to give judgments and opinions on matters often unrelated to theoretical physics or mathematics. He strongly advocated the idea of a democratic global government that would check the power of nation-states in the framework of a world federation.The FBI created a secret dossier on Einstein in 1932, and by the time of his death his FBI file was 1,427 pages long.

Einstein was deeply impressed by Mahatma Gandhi. He exchanged written letters with Gandhi, and called him "a role model for the generations to come" in a letter writing about him.

Einstein spoke of his spiritual outlook in a wide array of original writings and interviews, Einstein stated that he had sympathy for the impersonal pantheistic God of Baruch Spinoza's philosophy. He did not believe in a personal God who concerns himself with fates and actions of human beings, a view which he described as naïve. He clarified, however, that "I am not an atheist», preferring to call himself an agnostic, or a "deeply religious nonbeliever." When asked if he believed in an afterlife, Einstein replied, "No. And one life is enough for me."

Einstein was primarily affiliated with non-religious humanist and Ethical Culture groups in both the UK and US. He served on the advisory board of the First Humanist Society of New York, and was an honorary associate of the Rationalist Association, which publishes New Humanist in Britain. For the seventy-fifth anniversary of the New York Society for Ethical Culture, he stated that the idea of Ethical Culture embodied his personal conception of what is most valuable and enduring in religious idealism. He observed, "Without 'ethical culture' there is no salvation for humanity."

On 17 April 1955, Einstein experienced internal bleeding caused by the rupture of an abdominal aortic aneurysm, which had previously been reinforced surgically by Rudolph Nissen in 1948.He took the draft of a speech he was preparing for a television appearance commemorating the State of Israel's seventh anniversary with him to the hospital, but he did not live long enough to complete it.

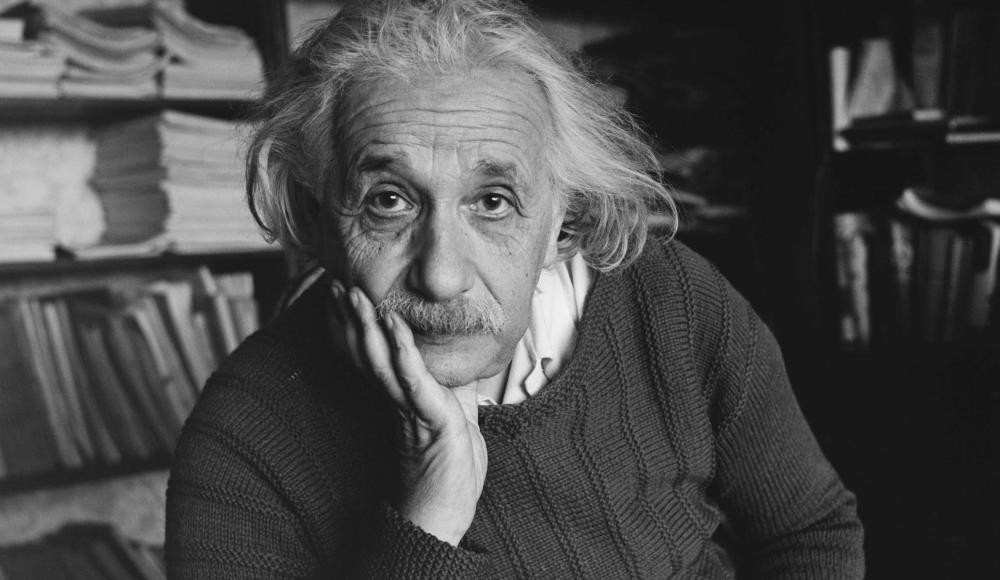
Einstein refused surgery, saying, "I want to go when I want. It is tasteless to prolong life artificially. I have done my share; it is time to go. I will do it elegantly."He died in Princeton Hospital early the next morning at the age of 76, having continued to work until near the end.

During the autopsy, the pathologist of Princeton Hospital, Thomas Stoltz Harvey, removed Einstein's brain for preservation without the permission of his family, in the hope that the neuroscience of the future would be able to discover what made Einstein so intelligent. Einstein's remains were cremated and his ashes were scattered at an undisclosed location.

In a memorial lecture delivered on 13 December 1965, at UNESCO headquarters, nuclear physicist J. Robert Oppenheimersummarized his impression of Einstein as a person: "He was almost wholly without sophistication and wholly without worldliness ... There was always with him a wonderful purity at once childlike and profoundly stubborn."

Einstein received numerous awards and honors and in 1922 he was awarded the 1921 Nobel Prize in Physics "for his services to Theoretical Physics, and especially for his discovery of the law of the photoelectric effect". None of the nominations in 1921 met the criteria set by Alfred Nobel, so the 1921 prize was carried forward and awarded to Einstein in 1922.

Thus I told you about Albert Einstein, one of the greatest scientists in the history of mankind, about his achievements and gifts to science, technology, history and mentality of people. Albert Einstein can be really called one of the greatest persons for his contribution to science and creation of new principles of fundamental physics. All mankind is grateful to him for that.



Список источников

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Albert\_Einstein;http://www.albert-einstein.ru/biography;https://perstni.com/magazine/biografii/kto-takoj-albert-ejnshtejn-biografiya-lyubveobilnogo-uchenogo.html;https://www.krugosvet.ru/enc/nauka\_i\_tehnika/fizika/ENSHTEN\_ALBERT.html;https://biography.wikireading.ru/227415.

**Albert Einstein**

***Nartov Nikita Aleksandrovich***

***Student of Khabarovsk College of Industrial Technologies and Services***

***Polishchuk Natalia Kuzminichna***

***Tutor of Khabarovsk College of Industrial Technologies and Services***

**Research area**

Albert Einstein was a German-born theoretical physicist who developed the theory of relativity. His work is also known for its influence on the philosophy of science. He received the 1921 Nobel Prize in Physics "for his services to theoretical physics, and especially for his discovery of the law of the photoelectric effect", the first step in the development of quantum theory.

Einstein published more than 300 scientific papers and more than 150 non-scientific works. His intellectual achievements and originality have made the word "Einstein" synonymous with "genius".

**Birth and education**

Albert Einstein was born in Ulm, in the German Empire, on 14 March 1879. His father was a salesman and engineer. In 1880, the family moved to Munich, where Einstein's father founded *ElektrotechnischeFabrik J. Einstein &Cie*, a company that manufactured electrical equipment based on direct current.

Albert attended a Catholic elementary school in Munich, from the age of 5. At the age of 8, he was transferred to the Gymnasium, where he received advanced primary and secondary school education until he left the German Empire seven years later.

In search of business, the Einstein family moved to Italy. During his time in Italy he wrote a short essay with the title "On the Investigation of the State of the Ether in a Magnetic Field".

Einstein always excelled at math and physics from a young age, reaching a mathematical level years ahead of his peers. The twelve year old Einstein taught himself algebra and Euclidean geometry over a single summer. Einstein also independently discovered his own original proof of the Pythagorean theorem at age 12.

**Awards**

In 1895, at the age of 16, Einstein took the entrance examinations for the Swiss Federal Polytechnic in Zürich.

In 1900, Einstein passed the exams in Maths and Physics and was awarded the Federal Polytechnic teaching diploma.

Einstein married in January 1903. He has two sons: Hans Albert and Eduard . He and his wife divorced in 1919,

Einstein married [Elsa Löwenthal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elsa_Einstein) in 1919.They emigrated to the United States in 1933. Elsa died in December 1936.

After graduating in 1900, Einstein spent almost two frustrating years searching for a teaching post he secured a job in [Bern](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bern) at the [Federal Office for Intellectual Property](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swiss_Federal_Institute_of_Intellectual_Property), the patent office, as an [assistant examiner – level III](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Patent_examiner).

Much of his work at the patent office related to questions about transmission of electric signals and electrical–mechanical synchronization of time

With a few friends he had met in Bern, Einstein started a small discussion group in 1902, named "The Olympia Academy", which met regularly to discuss science and philosophy.

**Academic career**

By 1908, he was recognized as a leading scientist and was appointed lecturer at the University of Bern.

From 1912 until 1914, he was professor of theoretical physics in Zurich, where he taught analytical mechanics.

In 1913, he was voted for membership in the  Academy of Sciences in Berlin.  In 1916, Einstein was elected president of the German Physical Society (1916–1918).

In 1920, he became a Foreign Member of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences. In 1922, he was awarded the 1921 [Nobel Prize in Physics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nobel_Prize_in_Physics) "for his services to Theoretical Physics, and especially for his discovery of the law of the photoelectric effect".

Einstein visited New York City for the first time in 1921, where he received an official welcome by Mayor [John Francis Hylan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Francis_Hylan), followed by three weeks of lectures and receptions. He went on to deliver several lectures at Columbia University.

In 1922, his travels took him to Asia, he visited [Singapore](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Singapore), [Ceylon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ceylon) and [Japan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japan), where he gave a series of lectures.

Because of Einstein's travels to the Far East, he was unable to personally accept the Nobel Prize for Physics at the Stockholm award ceremony in December 1922. In his place, the banquet speech was held by a German diplomat, who praised

From 1922 to 1932, Einstein was a member of the [International Committee on Intellectual Cooperation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Committee_on_Intellectual_Cooperation) of the [League of Nations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/League_of_Nations) in [Geneva](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geneva).

In December 1930, Einstein visited America for the second time, as a two-month working visit at the California Institute of Technology.

After arriving in New York City, Einstein was taken to various places and events.

Einstein next traveled to California. ,

In 1933 while on a visit to the United States, Einstein knew he could not return to Germany. He and his wife Elsa returned to Belgium by ship in March, and during the trip they learned that their cottage was raided by the Nazis and his personal sailboat confiscated.

In April 1933, Einstein discovered that the new German government had passed laws barring Jews from holding any official positions, including teaching at universities.

A month later, Einstein's works were among those targeted by the [German Student Union](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/German_Student_Union) in the [Nazi book burnings](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nazi_book_burnings), with Nazi propaganda minister [Joseph Goebbels](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joseph_Goebbels) proclaiming, "Jewish intellectualism is dead." One German magazine included him in a list of enemies of the German regime with the phrase, "not yet hanged", offering a $5,000 bounty on his head. In a subsequent letter to physicist and friend [Max Born](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Max_Born), who had already emigrated from Germany to England, Einstein wrote, "... I must confess that the degree of their brutality and cowardice came as something of a surprise."After moving to the US, he described the book burnings as a "spontaneous emotional outburst" by those who "shun popular enlightenment," and "more than anything else in the world, fear the influence of men of intellectual independence."

In late July 1933, he went to England for about six weeks at the personal invitation of British naval officer Commander [Oliver Locker-Lampson](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oliver_Locker-Lampson).

In October 1933 Einstein returned to the US and took up a position at the Institute for Advanced Study.

He had offers from several European universities, including Oxford where he stayed for three short periods between May 1931 and June 1933.In 1935 he arrived at the decision to remain permanently in the United States and apply for citizenship.

Einstein's affiliation with the Institute for Advanced Study would last until his death in 1955.

Einstein became an American citizen in 1940

**Scientific discovery.**

Einstein joined the [National Association for the Advancement of Colored People](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Association_for_the_Advancement_of_Colored_People) (NAACP) in Princeton, where he campaigned for the [civil rights](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/African-American_Civil_Rights_Movement_(1896%E2%80%931954)) of African Americans. He considered racism America's "worst disease"

In 1946 Einstein visited Lincoln University in Pennsylvania, a historically black college, where he was awarded an honorary degree. Einstein gave a speech about racism in America, adding, "I do not intend to be quiet about it." A resident of Princeton recalls that Einstein had once paid the college tuition for a black student.

Einstein developed an appreciation for music at an early age. His mother played the piano well and wanted her son to learn the violin. According to conductor Leon Botstein, Einstein began playing when he was 5.

When he turned 13, he discovered the violin sonatas of Mozart.

Music took on a pivotal and permanent role in Einstein's life from.

On 17 April 1955, Einstein experienced internal bleeding caused by the rupture of an abdominal aortic aneurysm, which had previously been reinforced surgically.

He died in Princeton Hospital  at the age of 76, having continued to work until near the end.

Throughout his life, Einstein published hundreds of books and articles. He published more than 300 scientific papers and 150 non-scientific ones. On 5 December 2014, universities and archives announced the release of Einstein's papers, comprising more than 30,000 unique documents. Einstein's intellectual achievements and originality have made the word "Einstein" synonymous with "genius." In addition to the work he did by himself he also collaborated with other scientists on additional projects including the Bose–Einstein statistics, the Einstein refrigerator and others.

**List of references**

* <https://www.space.com/15524-albert-einstein.html>
* <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Albert_Einstein>
* <https://alleng.org/engl-top/174.htm>
* <https://www.corpus.ru/products/uolter-ajzekson-albert-ejnshtejn.htm>
* <https://www.biography.com/people/albert-einstein-9285408>

**Steve Jobs**

***Pyatiletov Nikita Konstantinovich***

***Student of Khabarovsk College of Industrial Technologies and Service***

***Baidalova Elena Grigorievna***

***Tutor of Khabarovsk College of Industrial Technologies and Service***

If there were no such person as Nuton, Kopernik, Mendeleyev and Ainstein we could only dream of nowadays lifestyle of mankind. Steve Jobs studied a lot of discoveries in the field of physics, mathematics, information science and created his corporation “Apple” which perfected computer technologies and become the leading producer of electronic devises

**Biological and adoptive family**

Steven Paul Jobs was born to AbdulfattahJandali and Joanne Schieble, and was adopted by Paul Jobs and Clara Hagopian.

His biological father, Abdulfattah "John" Jandali, grew up in Homs, Syria, and was born into an Arab Muslim household. While an undergraduate at the American University of Beirut, Lebanon, he was a student activist and spent time in jail for his political activities. Although Jandali initially wanted to study law, he eventually decided to study economics and political science. He pursued a PhD in the latter subject at the University of Wisconsin, where he met Joanne Carole Schieble, a Catholic of Swiss and German descent, who grew up on a farm in Wisconsin. As a doctoral candidate, Jandali was a teaching assistant for a course Schieble was taking, although both were the same age. Mona Simpson, Jobs's biological sister, notes that her maternal grandparents were not happy that their daughter was dating Jandali: "it wasn't that he was Middle-Eastern so much as that he was a Muslim. But there are a lot of Arabs in Michigan and Wisconsin. So it's not that unusual." Walter Isaacson, Steve Jobs's official biographer, additionally states that Schieble's father "threatened to cut Joanne off completely" if she continued the relationship.

Jobs's adoptive father, Paul Reinhold Jobs, grew up in a Calvinist household, the son of an "alcoholic and sometimes abusive" father.The family lived on a farm in Germantown, Wisconsin. Paul bore an ostensible resemblance to James Dean; he had tattoos, dropped out of high school, and traveled around the Midwest for several years during the 1930s looking for work. He eventually joined the United States Coast Guard as an engine-room machinist. After World War II, Paul Jobs decided to leave the Coast Guard when his ship docked in San Francisco. He made a bet that he would find his wife in San Francisco and promptly went on a blind date with Clara Hagopian. They were engaged ten days later and married in 1946. Clara, the daughter of Armenian immigrants, grew up in San Francisco and had been married before, but her husband had been killed in the war. After a series of moves, Paul and Clara settled in San Francisco's Sunset District in 1952. As a hobby, Paul Jobs rebuilt cars, but his career was as a "repo man", which suited his "aggressive, tough personality." Meanwhile, their attempts to start a family were halted after Clara had an ectopic pregnancy, leading them to consider adoption in 1955.

**Birth**

Schieble gave birth to Jobs on February 24, 1955, in San Francisco and chose an adoptive couple for him that was "Catholic, well-educated, and wealthy." The couple changed their mind, however, and decided to adopt a girl instead. The baby boy was then placed with the Bay Area blue collar couple Paul and Clara Jobs, neither of whom had a college education, and Schieble refused to sign the adoption papers. She then took the matter to court in an attempt to have her baby placed with a different family and only consented to releasing the baby to Paul and Clara after they promised that he would attend college. When Steve Jobs was in high school, his mother Clara admitted to his girlfriend, 17-year-old ChrisannBrennan, that she "was too frightened to love for the first six months of his life ... I was scared they were going to take him away from me. Even after we won the case, Steve was so difficult a child that by the time he was two I felt we had made a mistake. I wanted to return him." When Chrisann shared his mother's comment with Steve, he stated that he was already aware of that and would later say he was deeply loved and indulged by Paul and Clara.Many years later, Steve Jobs's wife Laurene also noted that "he felt he had been really blessed by having the two of them as parents."Jobs would become upset when Paul and Clara were referred to as "adoptive parents" as they "were my parents 1,000%."With regard to his biological parents, Jobs referred to them as "my sperm and egg bank. That's not harsh, it's just the way it was, a sperm bank thing, nothing more."Jandali has also stated that "I really am not his dad. Mr. and Mrs. Jobs are, as they raised him. And I don't want to take their place."

**Childhood**

Paul and Clara adopted Jobs's sister Patricia in 1957and the family moved to Mountain View, California, in 1961.It was during this time that Paul built a workbench in his garage for his son in order to "pass along his love of mechanics." Jobs, meanwhile, admired his father's craftsmanship "because he knew how to build anything. If we needed a cabinet, he would build it. When he built our fence, he gave me a hammer so I could work with him ... I wasn't that into fixing cars ... but I was eager to hang out with my dad." By the time he was ten, Jobs was deeply involved in electronics and befriended many of the engineers who lived in the neighborhood. He had difficulty making friends with children his own age, however, and was seen by his classmates as a "loner."

Jobs had difficulty functioning in a traditional classroom, tended to resist authority figures, frequently misbehaved, and was suspended a few times.Clara had taught him to read as a toddler, and Jobs stated that he was "pretty bored in school and [had] turned into a little terror... you should have seen us in the third grade, we basically destroyed the teacher." He frequently played pranks on others at Monta Loma Elementary school in Mountain View. His father Paul never reprimanded him, however, and instead blamed the school for not placing enough challenge on his brilliant son.

Jobs would later credit his fourth grade teacher, Imogene "Teddy" Hill, with turning him around: "She taught an advanced fourth grade class and it took her about a month to get hip to my situation. She bribed me into learning. She would say, 'I really want you to finish this workbook. I'll give you five bucks if you finish it.' That really kindled a passion in me for learning things! I learned more that year than I think I learned in any other year in school. They wanted me to skip the next two years in grade school and go straight to junior high to learn a foreign language but my parents very wisely wouldn't let it happen."Jobs skipped the fifth grade and transferred to the sixth grade at Crittenden Middle School in Mountain View[] where he became a "socially awkward loner".Jobs "was often bullied" and gave his parents an ultimatum: they had to either take him out of Crittenden or he would drop out of school.

Though the Jobs family was not well off, they used all their savings in 1967 to buy a new home, which would allow Jobs to change schools. The new house was in the better Cupertino School District, [Cupertino, California](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cupertino,_California), and was embedded in an environment that was even more heavily populated with engineering families than the Mountain View home. The house was declared a historic site in 2013 as it was the first site for Apple Computer and is now owned by Patty and occupied by Jobs'sstep-mother Marilyn.

**Family**

In 1989, Jobs first met his future wife, Laurene Powell, when he gave a lecture at the Stanford Graduate School of Business, where she was a student. Soon after the event, he stated that Laurene "was right there in the front row in the lecture hall, and I couldn't take my eyes off of her ... kept losing my train of thought, and started feeling a little giddy." After the lecture, Jobs met up with her in the parking lot and invited her out to dinner. From that point forward, they were together, with a few minor exceptions, for the rest of his life. Powell's father died when she was very young, and her mother raised her in a middle class New Jersey home similar to the one Jobs grew up in. After she received her BA from the University of Pennsylvania, she spent a short period in high finance but found it didn't interest her, so she decided to pursue her MBA at Stanford instead. In addition, unlike Jobs, she was athletic and followed professional sports. She also brought as much self-sufficiency to the relationship as he did and was more of a private than public person. Jobs proposed on New Year's Day 1990 with "a fistful of freshly picked wildflowers". They married on March 18, 1991, in a Buddhist ceremony at the Ahwahnee Hotel in Yosemite National Park. Fifty people, including his father, Paul, and his sister, Mona, attended. The ceremony was conducted by Jobs's guru, Kobun Chino Otogawa. The vegan wedding cake was in the shape of Yosemite's [Half Dome](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Half_Dome), and the wedding ended with a hike. Jobs is reported to have said to Mona: "You see, Mona, Laurene is descended from Joe Namath, and we're descended from John Muir."

Jobs's and Powell's first child, Reed, was born September 1991. Jobs's father, Paul, died a year and a half later, on March 5, 1993. Jobs and Powell had two more children, Erin, born in August 1995, and Eve, born in 1998. The family lived in Palo Alto, California. A journalist who grew up locally remembered him as owning the house with "the scariest decorations in Palo Alto...I don't remember seeing him. I was busy being terrified."

**Health issues**

In October 2003, Jobs was diagnosed with cancer. In mid-2004, he announced to his employees that he had a cancerous tumor in his pancreas. The prognosis for pancreatic cancer is usually very poor; Jobs stated that he had a rare, much less aggressive type, known as islet cell neuroendocrine tumor.

Despite his diagnosis, Jobs resisted his doctors' recommendations for medical intervention for nine months, instead relying on alternative medicine to thwart the disease. According to Harvard researcher RamziAmri, his choice of alternative treatment "led to an unnecessarily early death". Other doctors agree that Jobs's diet was insufficient to address his disease. Cancer researcher and alternative medicine critic David Gorski, for instance, said, "My best guess was that Jobs probably only modestly decreased his chances of survival, if that." Barrie R. Cassileth, the chief of Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center's [integrative medicine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Integrative_medicine) department, said, "Jobs's faith in alternative medicine likely cost him his life.... He had the only kind of pancreatic cancer that is treatable and curable.... He essentially committed suicide."According to Jobs's biographer, Walter Isaacson, "for nine months he refused to undergo surgery for his pancreatic cancer – a decision he later regretted as his health declined"."Instead, he tried a vegan diet, acupuncture, herbal remedies, and other treatments he found online, and even consulted a psychic. He was also influenced by a doctor who ran a clinic that advised juice fasts, bowel cleansings and other unproven approaches, before finally having surgery in July 2004." He eventually underwent a pancreaticoduodenectomy in July 2004, that appeared to remove the tumor successfully. Jobs did not receive chemotherapy or radiation therapy. During Jobs's absence, Tim Cook, head of worldwide sales and operations at Apple, ran the company.

On August 28, 2008, Bloomberg mistakenly published a 2500-word obituary of Jobs in its corporate news service, containing blank spaces for his age and cause of death. News carriers customarily stockpile up-to-date obituaries to facilitate news delivery in the event of a well-known figure's death. Although the error was promptly rectified, many news carriers and blogs reported on it, intensifying rumors concerning Jobs's health. Jobs responded at Apple's September 2008 *Let's Rock* keynote by paraphrasing Mark Twain: "Reports of my death are greatly exaggerated." At a subsequent media event, Jobs concluded his presentation with a slide reading "110/70", referring to his blood pressure, stating he would not address further questions about his health.

In 2009, Tim Cook offered a portion of his liver to Jobs, since both share a rare blood type and the donor liver can regenerate tissue after such an operation. Jobs yelled, "I'll never let you do that. I'll never do that."

In April 2009, Jobs underwent a liver transplant at Methodist University Hospital Transplant Institute in Memphis, Tennessee. Jobs's prognosis was described as "excellent".

**Death**

Jobs died at his Palo Alto, California, home around 3 p.m. on October 5, 2011, due to complications from a relapse of his previously treated islet-cell pancreatic neuroendocrine tumor, which resulted in respiratory arrest. He had lost consciousness the day before and died with his wife, children, and sisters at his side. His sister, Mona Simpson, described his death thus: "Steve's final words, hours earlier, were monosyllables, repeated three times. Before embarking, he'd looked at his sister Patty, then for a long time at his children, then at his life's partner, Laurene, and then over their shoulders past them. Steve's final words were: 'Oh wow. Oh wow. Oh wow.'" He then lost consciousness and died several hours later.A small private funeral was held on October 7, 2011, the details of which, out of respect for Jobs's family, were not revealed.

Jobs is buried in an unmarked grave at Alta Mesa Memorial Park, the only nonsectarian cemetery in Palo Alto.

Steve Jobs gained acknowledgement in the whole world for his achievements in the sphere of the advanced computer technologies. I am sure he would create much more it he didn’t die.

Список источников:

<https://www.myenglishpages.com/site_php_files/reading-steve-jobs-biography.php>

<https://www.myenglishpages.com/site_php_files/reading-steve-jobs-biography.php>

<https://www.biographyonline.net/business/steve-jobs.html>

<https://www.biography.com/people/steve-jobs-9354805>

<https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Джобс,_Стив>

**steve Jobs - the man who has changed the world**

**(Стив Джобс - человек, который изменил мир)**

***Сапунов Никита Евгеньевич,***

*студент КГБ ПОУ «Хабаровский автодорожный техникум»*

***Шаповалова Елена Гумарьевна,***

*преподаватель иностранного языка КГБ ПОУ*

*«Хабаровский автодорожный техникум»*

**Introduction**

I am convinced that every person leaves his mark on the earth. We are all making history on which the fate of generations will depend in the future. The only difference is the significance of our trails. Some people leave such treasures after them as they throw coals into the world furnace. The rest of the mass of people are just watching it.

Talented people tend to give their lives in return for the happiness and joy of others. Perhaps, this is the trace that a person should leave. There are a lot of such people and it will probably be a waste of time to list them. I would like to tell about one of them, because, in my opinion, he has made a huge contribution to the work of the engine called humanity. It is Steve Jobs. He is also called the man who has changed the world. He changed the computer. Perhaps without him we would not know a mouse, a monitor and dual-core processors.

Therefore, I chose Steve Jobs as the subject of my study.

 The main aim of my research is to define: How did Steve Jobs manage to reach the top? What is it, natural talent and genius, work on yourself or just a finger of fate?

The basic tasks of the examination are:

1. to study the Steve Jobs’ biography and education;
2. to investigate his personality and talent;
3. to examine his career and achievements.

The practical value of the research: to show the possibility to reach the success due to developing the right personality traits and hard work.

Steve Jobs was an American inventor, entrepreneur, and industrial designer. He was the CEO and co-founder of Apple Inc., CEO and majority shareholder of Pixar Animation Studios, CEO founder and chairman of NeXT Inc., and a member of The Walt Disney Company’s board of directors. His bold ambitions revolutionized six industries: personal computing, animated movies, music, phones, tablet computing, and digital publishing. His mysterious charisma, persistence, and intellectuality made him convincing and massively inspiring to people around him. Upon his passing, many hailed him as the greatest inventor and entrepreneur of our time – comparing his achievements to those of Thomas Edison.

**The Steve Jobs biography and education**

Steve Jobs was born on February 24, 1955, in San Francisco, California. Joanne Schieble (later Joanne Simpson) and Abdulfattah "John" Jandali, two University of Wisconsin graduate students, gave up their unnamed son, Steve Jobs, for adoption. As an infant, Jobs was adopted by Clara and Paul Jobs and named Steven Paul Jobs. Clara worked as an accountant and Paul was a Coast Guard veteran and machinist. The family lived in Mountain View, California, within the area that would later become known as Silicon Valley. As a boy, Steve and his father worked on electronics in the family garage. Paul showed his son how to take apart and reconstruct electronics, a hobby that instilled confidence, tenacity and mechanical prowess in young Jobs.

While Steve was always an intelligent and innovative thinker, his youth was riddled with frustrations over formal schooling. Jobs was a prankster in elementary school due to boredom, and his fourth-grade teacher needed to bribe him to study. Jobs tested so well, however, that administrators wanted to skip him ahead to high school — a proposal that his parents declined.

After high school, Steve Jobs enrolled at Reed College in Portland, Oregon. Lacking direction, he dropped out of college after six months and spent the next 18 months dropping in on creative classes at the school. Jobs later recounted how one course in calligraphy developed his love of typography.

In 1974, Jobs took a position as a video game designer with Atari. Several months later, he left the company to find spiritual enlightenment in India, traveling further and experimenting with psychedelic drugs.

**Personality and talent**

Steve was not an ordinary person; he had a rare combination of very special traits that helped him [move forward](https://www.2knowmyself.com/how_persistence_leads_to_success) in spite of the setbacks he faced. In my point of view, those are the most important personality traits that helped Steve jobs make it:

1. **Very Far Sighted:** Steve Jobs saw the future beforehand. He was not talking about imaginary products that he wanted to create but he was just describing what already existed in his mind. He saw his products changing the world inside his mind first then he decided to bring them to reality.
2. **Extreme perseverance:** Steve Jobs had that kind of perseverance that could only be attained if a person believed in himself to a degree that he would know that his success is going to be a fact of life.
3. **Extreme passion:** In some of his interviews Steve Jobs revealed the secret behind his perseverance. He said that passion fuels a person's journey and that if there was no passion then an ordinary person will certainly quit.
4. **Extreme confidence (and sometimes arrogance):** Steve Jobs believed in his products, mind and creations more than any man I ever heard about. Whenever something went wrong, he never blamed his products but he always believed something can be done to turn things around**.**
5. **Rebellious nature:** Steve Jobs was not just an ordinary Rebel but he was a one who had no respect for the status quo and who refused to live by the rules of others. This was clear in his habit of walking barefoot in public places.
6. **Insanely ambitious:** Steve Jobs was clear about his mission since his early days. He mentioned more than once that he wanted to change the world, influence it and leave a great mark behind.
7. **Bossy:** This might not be regarded as a good trait by most people but in the case of Steve Jobs it helped him create exactly the products that were in his mind. Had he allowed others to influence his vision he might have not become the Steve Jobs we know today.

**Career and achievements**

**Apple and the personal computer era**

Steve Jobs had realized there was a huge gap in the computer market. At that time almost all computers were mainframes. They were so large that one could fill a room, and so costly that individuals could not afford to buy them. Advances in electronics, however, meant that computer components were getting smaller and the power of the computer was increasing.

Jobs and Wozniak redesigned their computer, with the idea of selling it to individual users. The Apple II went to market in 1977, with impressive first year sales of $2.7 million. The company's sales grew to $200 million within three years. This was one of the most phenomenal cases of corporate growth in U.S. history. Jobs and Wozniak had opened an entirely new market—personal computers. Personal computers began an entirely new way of processing information.

Jobs continued to be the marketing force behind Apple. Early in 1983 he unveiled the Lisa. It was designed for people possessing minimal computer experience. It did not sell well, however, because it was more expensive than personal computers sold by competitors.

**The Macintosh**

In 1984, Steve Jobs designed the first Macintosh. It was the first commercially successful home computer to use a graphical user interface (based on Xerox Parc’s mouse driver interface.) This was an important milestone in home computing and the principle has become key in later home computers.

**NeXT**

Steve soon hired some of his former employees to begin a new computer company called NeXT. The product was very user-friendly, and had a fast processing speed, excellent graphics displays, and an outstanding sound system. Despite the warm reception, however, the NeXT machine never caught on. It was too costly, had a black-and-white screen, and could not be linked to other computers or run common software.

**Toy Story**

NeXT was not, however, the end of Steve Jobs. In 1986 Jobs purchased a small company called Pixar from filmmaker George Lucas. Pixar specialized in computer animation. Nine years later Pixar released Toy Story, a huge box office hit. Pixar later went on to make Toy Story 2 and A Bug's Life, which Disney distributed, and Monsters, Inc. All these films have been extremely successful. Monsters, Inc. had the largest opening weekend ticket sales of any animated film in history.

**NeXT and Apple**

In December of 1996 Apple purchased NeXT Software for over $400 million. Jobs returned to Apple as a part-time consultant to the chief executive officer (CEO). The following year, in a surprising event, Apple entered into a partnership with its competitor Microsoft. The two companies, according to the New York Times "agreed to cooperate on several sales and technology fronts." Over the next six years Apple introduced several new products and marketing strategies.

In November 1997 Steve Jobs announced Apple would sell computers directly to users over the Internet and by telephone. The Apple Store became a runaway success. Within a week it was the third-largest e-commerce site on the Internet. In September of 1997 Jobs was named interim CEO of Apple.

In 1998 Steve announced the release of the iMac, which featured powerful computing at an affordable price. The iBook was unveiled in July 1999. This is a clam-shaped laptop that is available in bright colors. It includes Apple's AirPort, a computer version of the cordless phone that would allow the user to surf the Internet wirelessly.

In 2000, he became the permanent CEO of Apple, adopting the title, iCEO. History was in the making as the company soon branched out bringing about improved digital appliances.

In 2001, the company sortied into the world of music with the introduction of iPod, iTunes digital music software and iTunes Store. The device was an instant hit and enhanced the sales and reputation of the company by leaps and bounds. The first generation of iPod gave way to revised consumer-friendly devices such as iPod classic, iPod Nano, iPod Touch and iPod shuffle.

In 2005, with Disney’s purchase of Pixar, Steve became the largest shareholder of Walt Disney Company with approximately 7% of the company’s stock. He served as one of the board members in the company. In 2007, he forayed into cellular phone business with the launch of iPhone and rest as they say is history. With its multi touch display, own mobile browser, in-built iPod, the iPhone revolutionized the way the world looked towards a cellular device. In the following years, Steve Jobs worked on the iPhone to come up with improvised versions.

In 2008, iPhone 3G was released with three chief features: support for GPS, 3G data and tri-band UMTS/HSDPA; in 2009, iPhone 3GS was launched. In 2010, Steve Jobs launched iPhone 4, which was a sleeker model than its successors and included enhanced features like five megapixel camera, secondary front facing camera with 4G capability.

In 2011, iPhone 4S was released which included Siri, a virtual assistant that is capable of voice recognition. In the same year, he resigned as the CEO of Apple but continued to serve as the chairman of the company’s board.

**Health**

Steve Jobs was diagnosed with pancreatic cancer in October 2003. Although doctors recommended that he treat it immediately – as it was a treatable form – Jobs refused to undergo surgery and focused on an alternative treatment method. Some experts say that his prolonging of the surgery and faith in alternative medicine cost him his life. Nine months later when he realized that it was not working, he underwent surgery, and the tumor was evidently removed for good.

**Death**

Steve Jobs died in his Palo Alto home in California around three p.m. on October 05, 2011. The official cause of death was complications from pancreatic cancer that resulted in a respiratory arrest. He died surrounded by his family. By Mona Simpson’s account, Jobs woke up from a coma and looked up at his sister Parry, then at his children, then at his wife Laurene, and over their shoulders past them. Before he departed, [Jobs delivered his final words:](https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2011/oct/31/steve-jobs-last-words) “OH WOW. OH WOW. OH WOW.”

**Conclusion**

An attempt is made to analyze which factors in Steve Jobs’ life affected the success and great achievements. I have come to the conclusion that Steve Jobs had not only creative mind, steely character and incredible talents, but all his life he devoted favourite business. He proved on his example in order to be outstanding one should be not only smart and talented but have to be enterprising, to work hard, to risk and the key point to love what you do. Steve Jobs life story was exciting, while at the same time it could not be called an easy one. He faced many obstacles on his life path, but he tackled them with the pride and innovative thinking. When a person loses everything and starts from the very beginning, continues to fight for his favorite work, he deserves respect.

Steve Jobs was the man who re-invented the computer world. He managed to take many groundbreaking ideas and implement them into the reality. In a February 1996 Time magazine article, Jobs said, "The thing that drives me and my colleagues … is that you see something very compelling to you, and you don't quite know how to get it, but you know, sometimes intuitively, it's within your grasp. And it's worth putting in years of your life to make it come into existence." Jobs has worked hard to translate his ideas into exciting and innovative products for businesses and consumers. He was instrumental in launching the age of the personal computer. Steve Jobs is truly a computer industry visionary.

«Список источников»

1. Brashares, Ann. Steve Jobs: Think Different. Brookfield, CT: Twenty-first Century Books, 2001.
2. Butcher, Lee. Accidental Millionaire: The Rise and Fall of Steven Jobs at Apple Computer. New York: Paragon House, 1987.
3. Wilson, Suzan. Steve Jobs: Wizard of Apple Computer. Berkeley Heights, NJ: Enslow, 2001.
4. https://www.allaboutstevejobs.com/bio/short\_bio
5. https://www.biographyonline.net/business/steve-jobs.html
6. https://www.thefamouspeople.com/profiles/steve-paul-jobs-2904.php
7. https://[www.2knowmyself.com/steve\_jobs\_personality\_traits](http://www.2knowmyself.com/steve_jobs_personality_traits)