



the management culture. F. Hmil gives analysis of culture, its characteristics and says that it consists of four closely related and interdependent elements: the culture of governance, culture of management process, cultural conditions and documentary [4, p. 42]. There are many approaches to determining the conditions of management. For example, N. Nyzhnyk believes that the importance of management culture is related to a level of the processes of cultural organization of management [1, p. 15]. A. Felzer, A. Dobronevskyi includes to a culture of management process a rational organization of administrative work [3, p. 210]. The starting point for the rational organization of administrative work should be a clear definition and scope of management operations. Important element of the management culture is a culture receiving visitors, telephone calls, meetings, and other. A vital part of culture is a culture of documentation.

To improve management culture – means to improve all its elements and professional culture of manager. In each case, certain elements can be crucial for improving governance.

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BILL GATES: PAGES OF BIOGRAPHY

William Henry Gates III worldwide known as Bill Gates is an American business magnate, and the chairman of Microsoft – the software company he founded with Paul Allen. W. Gates is constantly ranked among the wealthiest people of the world, as the largest individual shareholder, with more than 8 percent of the common stock of Microsoft Company. He has also authored or co-authored several books.

Gates was born in Seattle, Washington, to William H. Gates, Sr. and Mary Maxwell Gates, of English, German, and Scotch-Irish descent. His family was upper middle class; his father was a prominent lawyer, his mother served on the board of directors for First Interstate



Bank System and the United Way, and her father, J. W. Maxwell, was a national bank president.

His parents had a law career in mind for their son. At 13 William enrolled in the Lakeside School, an exclusive preparatory school. When he was in the eighth grade, the Mothers Club at the school used proceeds from Lakeside School's rummage sale to buy an ASR-33 teletype terminal and a block of computer time on a General Electric (GE) computer for the students of the school. W. Gates took an interest in programming the GE system in BASIC, and was excused from math classes to pursue his interest. He wrote his first computer program on this machine: an implementation of tic-tac-toe that allowed users to play games against the computer. The machine and the way it executes software code perfectly fascinated W. Gates. When he reflected back on that moment, he said, "There was just something neat about the machine". Gates wrote the school's computer program to schedule students in classes. He modified the code so that he was placed in classes with mostly female students. He later stated that "it was hard to tear myself away from a machine at which I could so unambiguously demonstrate success". At the age of 17, Gates formed a venture with Allen, called 'Traf-O-Data', to make traffic counters based on the Intel 8008 processor. In early 1973, Bill Gates served as a congressional page in the U.S. House of Representatives [1, p. 11–33].

Bill graduated from Lakeside School in 1973. He scored 1590 out of 1600 on the SAT and enrolled at Harvard College in the autumn of 1973. Gates did not have a definite study plan while a student at Harvard and spent a lot of time using the school's computers. He remained in contact with Paul Allen, joining him at Honeywell during the summer of 1974. The following year saw the release of the MITS Altair 8800 based on the Intel 8080 CPU, and Gates and Allen saw this as the opportunity to start their own computer software company. He had talked this decision over with his parents, who were supportive of him after seeing how much Gates wanted to start a company [1, p. 5].

After reading the January 1975 issue of Popular Electronics that demonstrated the Altair 8800, Gates contacted Micro Instrumentation and Telemetry Systems (MITS), the creators of the new microcomputer, to inform them that he and others were working on a BASIC interpreter for the platform.



Paul Allen was hired into MITS and Gates took a leave of absence from Harvard to work with Allen in November 1975. They named their partnership ‘Micro-Soft’ and had their first office located in Albuquerque. In February 1976, B. Gates wrote an Open Letter to Hobbyists in the MITS newsletter saying that MITS could not continue to produce, distribute, and maintain high-quality software without payment. This letter was unpopular with many computer hobbyists, but William persisted in his belief that software developers should be able to demand payment. Microsoft became independent of MITS in late 1976, and it continued to develop programming language software for various systems. The company moved from Albuquerque to its new home in Bellevue, Washington on January 1, 1979 [2].

In 1980, IBM approached Microsoft to write the BASIC interpreter for its upcoming personal computer, the IBM PC. Gates proposed using 86-DOS (QDOS), an operating system similar to CP/M. Microsoft made a deal with SCP to become the exclusive licensing agent, and later the full owner, of 86-DOS. After adapting the operating system for the PC, Microsoft delivered it to IBM as PC-DOS in exchange for a one-time fee of \$ 50,000. The sales of MS-DOS made Microsoft a major player in the industry [2, p. 100–125].

Gates oversaw Microsoft’s company restructuring on June 25, 1981, which re-incorporated the company in Washington State and made Gates President of Microsoft and the Chairman of the Board.

Microsoft launched its first retail version of Microsoft Windows on November 20, 1985, and in August, the company struck a deal with IBM to develop a separate operating system called OS/2. Although the two companies successfully developed the first version of the new system, mounting creative differences undermined the partnership. Gates distributed an internal memo on May 16, 1991, announcing that the OS/2 partnership was over and Microsoft would shift its efforts to the Windows NT kernel development [3, p. 180].

It should be said that the role of the inventor at Microsoft for most of its history was primarily a management and executive role. However, he was an active software developer. On June 15, 2006, Gates announced that he would transition out of his day-to-day role over the next two years to dedicate more time to philanthropy projects [4, p. 322].



In April 2010, W. Gates was invited to visit and speak at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology where he asked the students to take on the hard problems of the world in their futures.

Bill Gates is also known as an avid reader: the ceiling of his home library is engraved with a quotation from ‘The Great Gatsby’. He also enjoys playing bridge, tennis, and golf. In an interview (2006), B. Gates commented that he wished that he were not the richest man in the world because he disliked the attention it brought.

In 2000, Gates and his wife combined three family foundations into one to create the charitable ‘Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation’, which is the largest transparently operated charitable foundation in the world. Bill and Melinda Gates are among the most generous philanthropists in America, having given over \$ 28 billion to charity.

Thus, the life history of Bill Gates proves that a human being can achieve not only personal and professional but socially important goals as well.

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ПІДГОТОВКА ВЧИТЕЛІВ АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ ПОЧАТКОВИХ КЛАСІВ В УКРАЇНІ

Серед завдань, які постають перед вітчизняною педагогічною освітою, акцентуємо завдання “створення цілісної системи безперервної педагогічної освіти з урахуванням вітчизняного досвіду, національних традицій і тенденцій розвитку світових освітніх систем” [1]. У руслі досліджуваної проблеми – професійна підготовка вчителя іноземної мови початкової школи – конкретизуємо його як завдання створення системи методичної підготовки студентів до роботи вчителя іноземної мови в початковій школі з урахуванням як вітчизняного, так і зарубіжного досвіду такої підготовки, а також сучасних світових тенденцій педагогічної освіти.