

Podcast 67 - Australians as Inventors

by Rob McCormack - Friday, October 30, 2015

<https://slowenglish.info/podcast-67-australians-as-inventors/>

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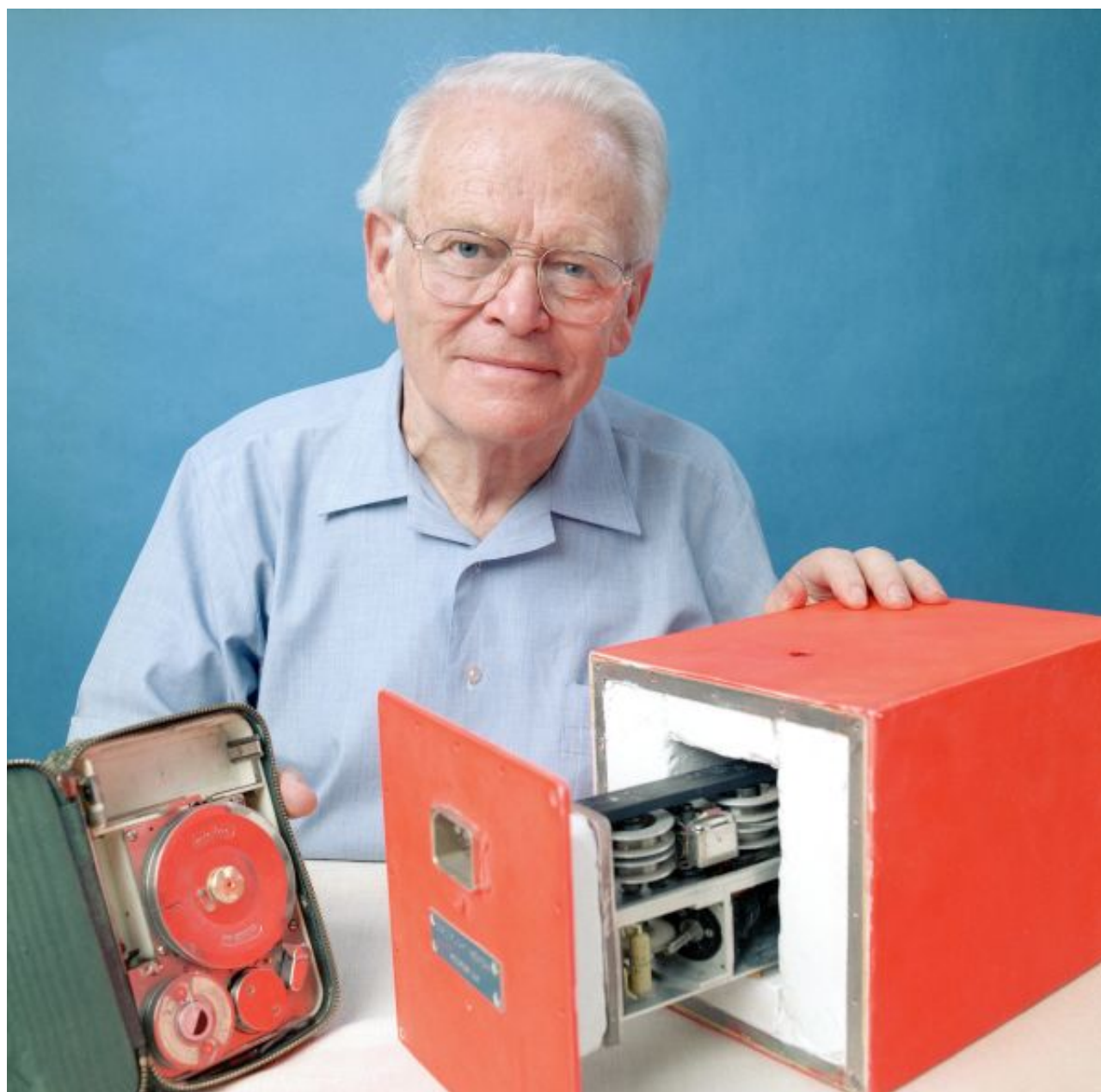
Podcast Number 67 – Australians as Inventors

<http://traffic.libsyn.com/slowenglish/podcast67.mp3>

Hi,

If you talk to many Australians, they will sometimes say that the best inventions come from overseas. That's because some Australians don't have a high opinion of our ability to invent things. Instead, we look to other places such as Europe, Japan, Korea and the USA as being better than us at inventing things. For example, the USA has a reputation for computers and high technology. Europe builds wonderful cars. Japan and Korea are the inventors of state-of-the-art electronic devices. But really, every country has its fair share of smart people who can invent new things. Australia is no exception. In this podcast, I would like to tell you a little about just a few of the inventions that have come from Australia.

The first is the Black Box Flight Recorder, also called the Cockpit Voice Recorder. This is the special metal box on an airplane which records all the information from the airplane cockpit, including the conversations of the pilot and crew. This was invented by an Australian scientist named David Warren in 1961.



David

Warren with his Black Box Flight Recorder

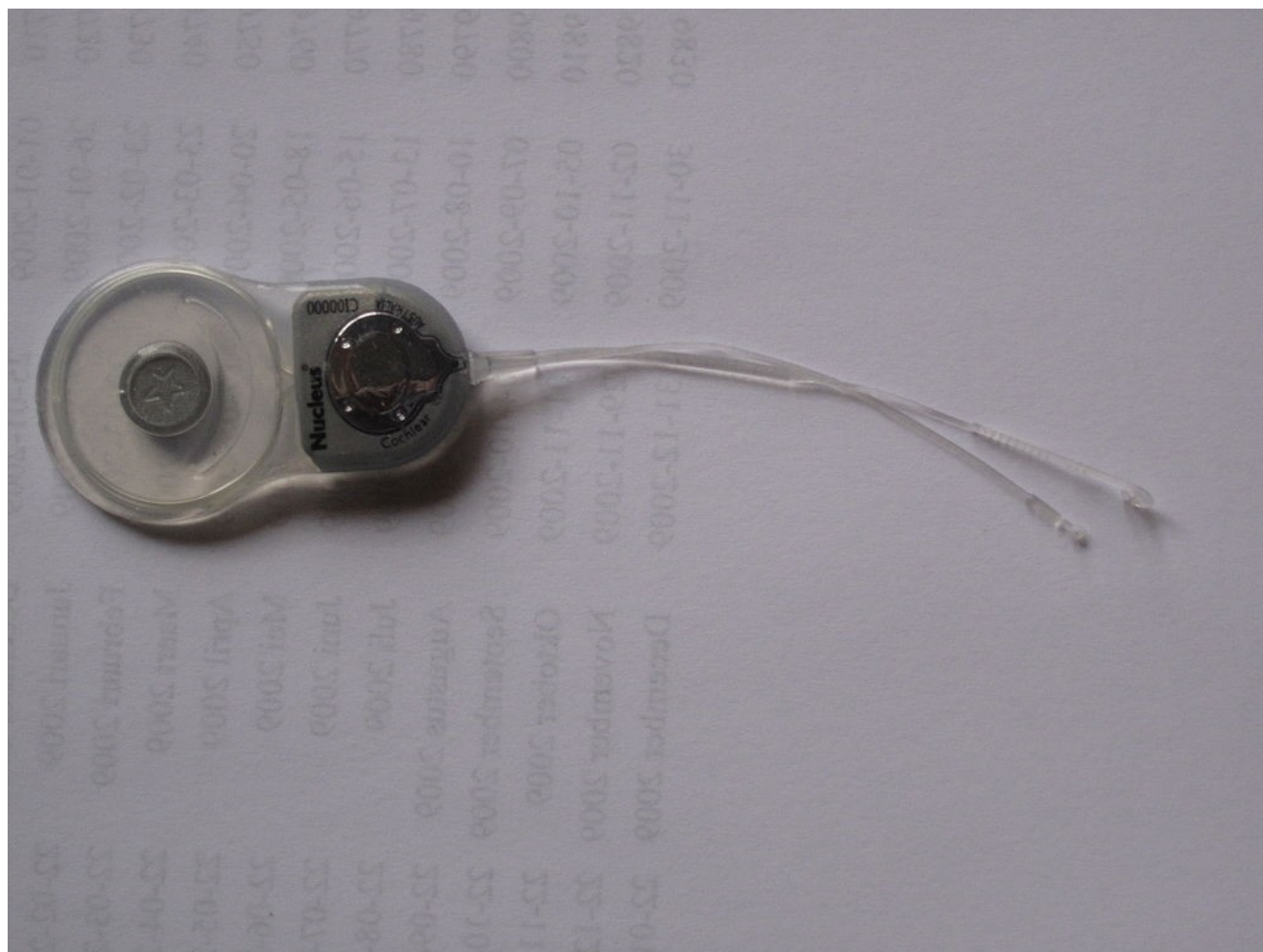
He worked for the Defence Science and Technology Organisation, which is part of the Department of Defence in the Australian government. He was involved in trying to find out what had caused the crash of a Comet Jet Airliner in 1953. He thought at the time that it would be useful to know what the airplane pilot and crew had been saying in the cockpit in the moments before the crash. He decided to make a recording device especially for airplanes, based on a new compact recorder which became available in the late 1950s. His invention turned out to be a great success, although it took many years before the authorities agreed to use the device and develop it to the point where it could be used on all airplanes.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IGQ8uuGR22M>

David Warren had a distinguished career as a scientist in Australia and received many awards for his

achievements. In 2014, the Defence Science and Technology Organisation renamed their headquarters building in Canberra the David Warren Building. He died at the age of 85 in 2010.

Another Australian invention is in the area of medical science. The Bionic Ear is a very small electronic device that can allow a deaf person to hear again. It is implanted into the patient's head to stimulate the auditory nerve used for hearing. It was invented by Professor Graeme Clark, who had conducted a lot of research in this area in the 1970's. Even though his fellow scientists said it would be impossible, Professor Clark was eventually able to build a small electronic device which was successfully implanted into a deaf patient in 1978 at the Royal Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital in Melbourne. Professor Clarke has continued to develop his bionic ear and it is now estimated that over 250,000 deaf people around the world have bionic ear implants which allow them to hear.



Bionic Ear Implant

By Edwtie (Own work) [GFDL (<http://www.gnu.org/copyleft/fdl.html>) or CC BY-SA 3.0 (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0>)], via Wikimedia Commons In 1983 he founded the Bionic Ear Institute in Melbourne, which continues to do important research in this field, helping to improve the bionic ear and bring its benefits to even more people. Professor Clarke is now 80 years old and has won many awards for his work, including Senior Australian of the Year in 2001 and The Prime Minister's Prize for Science in 2004. Professor Clark is one of Australia's most celebrated scientists.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BcoZyuIHrQ8>

Australians have also played a role in bringing new technology to computers. John O'Sullivan is an electrical engineer who, along with his team, developed high speed WIFI which we all use every day with our computers and smart phones. John and his team worked for the CSIRO, which stands for the Commonwealth Science and Industrial Research Organisation. This organization is owned by the Australian government and does research in areas that will assist Australian industry. John O'Sullivan's area of study was in radio telescopes for looking into space, but together with his team, they were able to invent a way for WIFI networks to be fast and reliable. Now we can all send and receive large amounts of information wirelessly between our computers and smart phones, thanks to John O'Sullivan's important invention. John has received many awards for his work, including receiving the Prime Minister's Prize for Science in 2009 and also the European Inventor Award for 2012. John is still working at the CSIRO and helping to build bigger and more powerful radio telescopes which can look deep into space.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=npHd0-pLYxA>

One of my favourite sports is motor racing (see Podcast 57). A great Australian invention in this sport is the Racecam. The Racecam is a television camera which sits inside the race car and gives a view of the race in real time, live. It shows the viewers exactly what it is like to be a race car driver. Nowadays, all major motor races around the world make use of this technology to bring motorsport fans the best and most exciting view of what is happening in the race.

It was invented by Geoff Healy who was an engineer working for Channel 7, a television station in Australia. It was first used in the Bathurst 1000 car race in 1979. Geoff got the idea from his young son. One day, when taking his son to school in the car, his son picked up the family's video recorder and suggested they make a video from the car of them going to school. Later, Geoff looked at the tape and thought, wow, that looks quite fast, because of the wide angle lens. He thought he could use this idea in a race car. Of course, they had many challenges to overcome, like how to send the signal back to the TV station and how to control the camera as the car raced around the track. They overcame these challenges and it was a great success. Nowadays, it is used in all forms of motorsport, including motorcycling. What a great invention. Good one Geoff!

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yINzBsvTX9A>

Of course, there are many other Australian inventions too which I haven't mentioned here.

<http://www.australiangeographic.com.au/topics/history-culture/2010/06/australian-inventions-that-changed-the-world/>

Our Prime Minister Malcolm Turnbull wants Australians to be more innovative, so I think we will see many more inventions in the future, and that is a good thing.

If you have a question or a comment to make, please leave it in the comments box at the bottom of this

page. Or, you can send me an email at rob@slowenglish.info. I would love to hear from you. Tell me where you live, a little bit about yourself and what you think of my Slow English podcast. I will write back to you, in English of course. If you would like to take a short quiz to see if you have understood this podcast, you will also find it on my website. Goodbye until next time.

Rob

[WpProQuiz 54]

Vocabulary

ability = when you are able to do something well

airplane = a machine which flies through the air. Can also be spelled 'aeroplane'

auditory nerve = the part inside a person's head that connects the ear to the brain

authorities = the people who make decisions about what is allowed

awards = prizes for doing something really well

benefits = things that help people

challenges = where something is very hard or difficult

cockpit = the front part of an airplane where the pilot sits

compact = something quite small

conducted = completed, undertaken

conversations = when two or more people are talking

crash = when an airplane is out of control and hits the ground

crew = the people on board the airplane who help the pilot. For example, the co-pilot.

deaf = when you cannot hear

develop = to improve something and make it work really well

devices = smaller man-made machines. For example, telephone.

distinguished career = when you have done your job really well over a long time and become famous

engineer = a person who uses their knowledge of science and mathematics to design and build things

estimated = guessed

eventually = finally, after a period of time

exception = when normal rules do not apply

fair share = when you have no more or less than other people

fans = people who love to watch a sport or an entertainer

implanted = when something is put permanently inside a person's body

industry = the people and businesses which make products or services

innovative = when you think of new things

inventions = something you create which has not been thought of by anyone else

involved = when you are part of an activity

moments = small amounts of time

opinion = what you think about something but you may not be able to prove it

overcame = when you solve difficulties

overseas = foreign countries, away from Australia

pilot = the person who controls the airplane

real time = it is happening now

recording device = a small machine which makes a copy of sounds

reliable = when something can be trusted, when something always works well

reputation = what other people think of you

research = to study something and find out new things about it

scientist = a person who knows a lot about science and who is still researching science

signal = an electronic message from a television camera, sent through the air

space = the place above the earth's atmosphere, away from the earth

state-of-the-art = the best there is

stimulate = to make something work or work better

success = when things go well

technology = a machine or piece of equipment which is technical. For example, a computer or mobile phone

telescopes = an instrument to look at things very far away

video recorder = a device for making a film or movie

wide angle lens = that part of the camera where the light comes in, in this case it has a wide view

WIFI = when you can send information between two devices through the air (wireless).