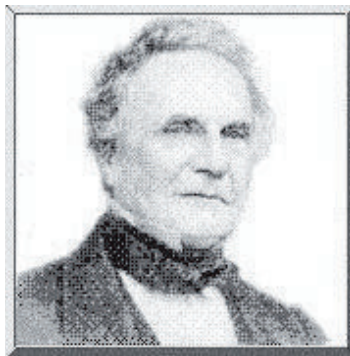


Activity 4.15 Pair work

Here is a paragraph about a person who has been instrumental for most of the developments in information technology.

Charles Babbage

Read this paragraph with your partner first. Later write only the numbers and answers in your writing book.



Fill in the blanks in the passage using the words given below.

mathematical, professor, automatic, Cambridge, machine

Charles Babbage can be regarded as the father of computer. He was a -----¹ in Mathematics. He realized that many long calculations that needed to make -----² tables were series of repeated actions. He wanted to make a -----³ to make calculations easily and automatically.

In 1812, a series of very interesting developments in computers was started in -----⁴, England, by him. He began to design an -----⁵ mechanical calculating machine. That was of great help to make long calculations.

Activity 4.16 Telephones

■ *Reading*

Upul was very happy with the new computer laboratory in school. He spent most of his free time browsing through the internet. Let's visit the *Cyber telephone museum*, the web site on telephones.



Many of the early inventions were huge. The early computer, called the main frame was the size of a standard room. So were the early telephones. Let's read an autobiography of a telephone:



Autobiography of a telephone

Above are some photographs from my family album. These belong to the very early period perhaps from 1876-1915. We are called the telephones. We were large and expensive but we helped people in voice communication. We could neither be moved easily nor be stolen. We stayed in mansions and castles. Owning us was a symbol of prestige. Massive labour was involved to connect us through underground cables. The first picture from the album is one of such phones. It was called the Liquid Transmitter. You can have a look at it to see most of our growth. Later, many of us had numbers, these were arranged in a circular disk and the call was made by dialing. We just had one ringing tone and that was enough for our purpose. We communicated only voice messages. We did not have a good memory to store and identify callers. We failed to record caller's conversation due to absence in recording facility. We feel we did a splendid service during our time.

The school bell rang. Upul ran to the class.

Activity 4.17 Comprehension - Pair work

■ *Reading / Writing*

Work with a partner and find short answers.

Write the answers in complete sentences in your writing book.

- a.
 1. How did Upul spend his free time in school?
 2. Give the line that shows that one ring tone was sufficient.
 3. What involved massive labour?
 4. How was a call made?
 5. How were the numerals arranged? Write the line that shows the answer.
 6. How many ringing tones did the early telephones have?
- b.
 7. Why was owning a phone, a symbol of prestige?
 8. Why couldn't early phones be stolen?
 9. The autobiography says that they did not record conversations. Why?
 10. Was a good memory available in the early telephones? Why do you think so?

C. Have you ever used the tray of a match box and constructed a telephone.

This is the diagram. First practise sending messages with a friend.

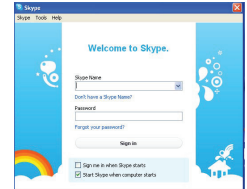
Then describe what you did in your writing book.



Activity 4.18 Vocabulary - Pair work

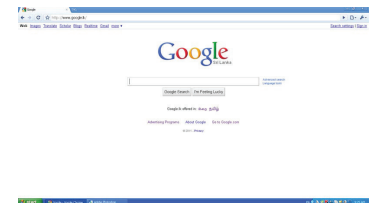
■ Writing

The word 'Cyber' is a household word today. It is very often used in association with computer technology. Cyber means 'computer generated' or 'virtual.'



Discuss with your friend and match the following words 1 to 6 with their meanings. (a to f)

Write the correct answers in your writing book.



Use a dictionary for this purpose. First one is done for you.

1. Cyber café /Cyber net
2. Cyber security
3. Cyber museum
4. Cyber courses
5. Cyber universities
6. Cyber chat

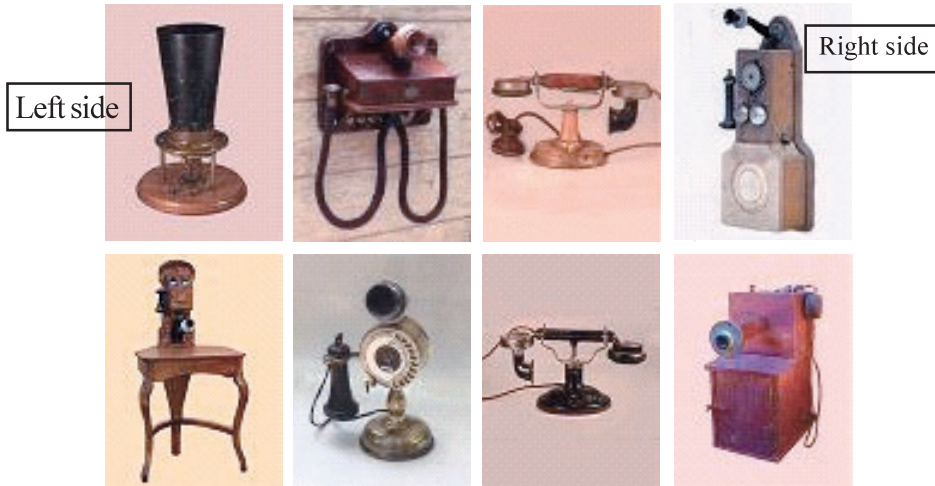
- a. Depicting features of past glories browsing the Internet (**Cyber Museum**)
- b. Place for surfing internet and computer related activities (-----)
- c. Protection and safety in using the Internet (-----)
- d. Study without visiting a place of physical existence (-----)
- e. Talk to friends far away via the Internet (-----)
- f. Virtual places where online degrees are awarded (-----)

Find three more words that are similar and ask your friend for the meaning. Check the dictionary to verify the meaning.

Activity 4.19 Group work

■ *Reading / Writing*

Look at the extract from the cyber telephone museum. Starting from left to right, the telephones are placed according to the chronological year they were made.



The list of names of the above telephones with the year of manufacture is given below.

Arrange them according to the year of manufacture.

1. 1914 Magnavox Anti-Noise Desk Set
2. 1892 Western Electric Folding Cabinet Desk Set
3. 1885 Wood Cradle Desk Telephone
4. 1902 Stromberg Carlson Common Battery Wall Set
5. 1876 Liquid Transmitter
6. 1900 Stromberg Carlson Tapered Shaft Desk Set
7. 1880 Gower Bell Telephone
8. 1910 S.H. Couch & Co. Inter-Phone

Activity 4.20 Group work

■ *Listening / Speaking / Writing*

Now describe the above telephones in about 20/25 words and read your description to the class.

Choose at least three telephones.

Here are some words to help you:

First row, second column, below, above, last in the picture, in between, next to.

You may begin like this:

The first telephone in the first row is called the Liquid Transmitter. It was made in 1876. It looks like a hat. The phone next to it was made in It is called the It looks like a The phone below is the It was made in and it is called the.....

Activity 4 . 21

■ *Reading*

Biography of mobile phones

Upul posted a copy of his finding on telephones to his friend Uma. Consequently, she posted a note on mobile phones from her book on 'Discoveries and Inventions' Let's look at it now.

Uma's note



This is a mobile phone, fondly called the 'mobile.' It transmits and receives signals through communication satellites from towers. Although it is expensive, it serves the majority, especially the entrepreneurs. It is moveable, and that is why it is called a *mobile phone*!

Its functions are varied. It not only helps voice communication but also sends and receives text messages called SMS (Short Message Service). It also has a feature called the CLI meaning Caller Line Identification that helps identify the caller and record the call with the time and the date. In the event of a call being unattended, caller can leave a recorded message called the *voice message*.



In addition, some mobile phones have the following facilities: the ability to take still photographs, video coverage for a short time, different tones for frequent callers, access to radio, television and internet from an inbuilt modem(a device that helps connect to the internet) all with a digital numerical pad. Above all,a good memory is essential to serve all those features. These features are available depending on the type of phones.

Upul took down some notes, and went to class to discuss with his friends.

Activity 4.22 Comprehension - Pair work

■ *Reading / Writing*

Read the following statements and state if they are true or false according to the text.

Find the answers with your partner and write only the correct answers in your writing book.

1. Upul received the information on mobile phones from Uma.
2. Land phone is another name for mobile phones.
3. Underground cables help to transmit signals to mobile phones.
4. The majority of the mobile phone users are business persons.
5. CLI means Caller Line Important.
6. A caller can leave a voice message if the call is not answered.
7. SMS means Short Message Service.
8. Grand functions can be videoed by a mobile phone.
9. All mobile phones have access to radio and television.
10. Access to internet is enabled by an inbuilt modem.

Activity 4.23 Pair work

■ *Reading / Writing*

Look at this example.

*Mobile phones **not only** help in voice communication **but also** help to send and receive text messages.*

Fill in the blanks of the sentences given on the next page using the words given below.

dark, mice, mathematics, video, computer, cloudy, fish, science, photographs, laboratory

1. Mobiles not only help to takebut also helps to
2. Nimal is clever not only in but in
3. The sky is not only..... but also
4. Cats love not only..... but also
5. Our school not only has a Science..... but also a laboratory.

Activity 4.24 Group work

■ *Listening / Speaking*

Copy the text in your writing book. In groups fill in the empty spaces. Later present it to class. The leader needs to check if all members speak in turns.

The use of mobile phones is on the increase mostly among entrepreneurs.

It serves many functions all in one compact phone. First of all let us speak about the function of and It helps the user a great deal.

Next it also has features like In addition tooption helps communication very effective. Moreover, it not only helps to but also to Further the function ofhelps to detect the caller easily and call back if essential. Above all it is Therefore it could be taken wherever weAll these features unite to create an increase in the use of mobile phones.

Activity 4.25 Group work

■ *Listening / Speaking / Writing*

A Questionnaire.

Technology has dominated many fields. Upul and his friends decided to do a survey on the use of technology in homes. For this purpose, they prepared this questionnaire.

Questionnaire on the use of technology at home

Tick the most relevant response. Do it in your writing book.

(i) Do you use many machines at home?

- a. Yes []
- b. No []
- c. Not much []

(iv) How do you preserve your food?

- a. By traditional methods []
- b. By using preservatives []
- c. By refrigerating []

(ii) What is the type of fuel used in cooking?

- a. Firewood []
- b. Kerosene []
- c. Gas []

(v) How are clothes washed at your home?

- a. By hand- at the well []
- b. at the river/ stream []
- c. By a washing machine []

(iii) How is rice cooked at home?

- a. In a clay pot []
- b. In a rice cooker []
- c. In a saucepan []

(vi) Do you have a microwave oven at home?

- a. Yes []
- b. No []
- c. Not seen one []

(vii) Are you happy with the

modern conveniences at home?

a.Happy []

b.Not happy []

c.Not bothered []

Make use of this questionnaire to find out the details from your friends.

Write only the number of the question and numbers of the responses in your writing book. Circle the correct response.

Example: Q.(i) a, b, **ⓐ**

Q. (ii) a, **ⓑ**, c

Q. (iii) **ⓐ**, b, c

Activity 4.26 Group work

■ *Listening / Speaking*

To make a bar chart on your findings, follow the model.

(i) a ||||, b |||, c ||

(ii) a ||||, b ||||, c ||

Follow the example given in activity 4.27 and draw a bar chart.

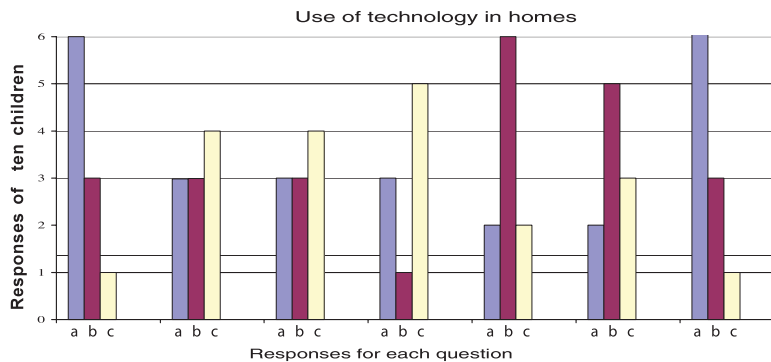
Activity 4.27 Group work

■ *Listening / Speaking / Writing*

Below is a bar chart based on the questionnaire. It shows the responses of ten students. Study it carefully, write a paragraph and present to the class.

Make use of the words given below.

majority, most of the ..., almost everybody, half of the, none, more than half, less than a quarter...



You may begin like this :

A questionnaire based on the use of technology in homes was given to ten children. The first question was on finding out whether many machines are used at home. In response to this question majority of the children stated 'yes.' Second question was on the type of fuel used at home, some hadyet others hadonly

Activity 4.28 Pair work - A story

James Thurber is a writer you must read. His writings are very enjoyable. He sees humour in the most serious event, and the simplest incident.

One of his characters is called Munroe. Mr. and Mrs. Munroe have the most exciting and enjoyable times. Or is it the way that Thurber writes which makes us think so?

Read this story which is adapted from *Cream of Thurber*



Mr. Munroe was not good with machines, or even with his hands. He could not do things: for example one of his major problems was to get the water to the right temperature for him to have a bath. He would fill the tub with cold water and then pour hot water. The water was always too cold then. He tried putting in hot water first, and then adding cold water. The water was too hot then.

He tried mixing the two in a small bucket and then transferring the water to the big bath tub. The result was worse. He often burnt himself. He spent so long over the process that there was not enough water for him to have a proper bath.

So, when Mr. and Mrs. Munroe went on a holiday and booked a hotel in the country Mr. Munroe was looking forward to have a proper bath. The hotel had double rooms with attached baths, but this was very expensive. After discussing with the Manager, Mrs. Munroe was glad that they had booked a room, which had two baths to every five rooms. One was already occupied.

Their room was lovely. It was the middle one. Mr. Munroe was glad; he thought the sound of everyone else bathing would keep him up. They thought they would have early dinner and have a proper rest. Mr. Munroe would take his bath first, Mrs. Munroe could follow later.

So he went in ready for a bath, laden with bathrobe, soap, shampoo etc, to the bathroom. Mrs. Monroe settled down to read in bed, and soon fell asleep.

Meanwhile Mr. Munroe was having difficulties. He had thought of trying out the taps. He tried the handle, it was just a trickle, then he turned it a wee bit more. Then the water gushed out. It was cold. Mr. Munroe was both angry and somewhat frightened. He kept muttering and turning the handle. The water would gush out, stop, and gush out. It was very cold.

He was standing in about a foot of water now and the water was draining into the next bath, and was filling that floor too. The man in the adjoining shower shouted to him to turn the handle farther to the right. Munroe shot it all the way to the right. The handle came off. Instantly a stream of boiling water poured down from the shower. The cold water gushed down. Munroe was frightened. He kept looking at the handle in his hands. The water was coming almost up to his knees now.

The man from the adjoining shower shouted. Munroe could not understand what he said. In a little while, the hotel manager came with a workman and returned a very wet Mr. Munroe to Mrs. Munroe. "Did you enjoy the bath dear?" she inquired, hardly opening her eyes.

By now the hotel had run out of water. The boiler had to be repaired.

Activity 4.29 pair work - Comprehension

■ Reading / Writing

Read the following statements and say whether are true or false according to the text.

Find the answers with your partner and write only the correct responses in your writing book.

- a. 1. This story is adapted from James Thurber's *Cream of Thurber*.
 2. Mr. Munroe was good with machines but bad with his hands.
 3. His main problem was to get the water to the right temperature for a hot water bath.
 4. Mr. and Mrs. Munroe were holidaying in the same country.
 5. The hotel had expensive double rooms with no attached baths.
 6. The room that Mr. Munroe booked had two baths for every five rooms.
-
- b. 7. There was a mixture of hot and cold water up to his waist.
 8. Mrs. Munroe's sleep was disturbed when the hotel manager came in.
 9. Unfortunately, the hotel did not have enough water that day.
 10. The new boiler was strong enough to withstand these accidents.

Activity 4.30 pair work

■ *Writing / Reading*

List the given words under 'Rural life' and 'Urban life' in your writing book.

river bath, well sites, home shower, bathing at streamlets, bathing suit, shampoo, bucket, swim, water tub, tap, pulley, water tax, bathe to hearts content, open area, confined to a room, butterfly stroke, deep end, swimming competitions

Rural life

.....
.....

Urban life

.....
.....

Write two paragraphs based on the two lists.

In the country side people go to the river for a bath.

.....

Activity 4.31 pair work

■ *Listening / Speaking / Writing*

1. Explain to a friend, the experiences Mr. Munroe had when he was at home.
2. Your friend is interested in knowing what had happened at the hotel. List them in point form. Explain it to him/her and then to the class.

You may make use of the following words:

first, next, later, thereon, thereafter, finally..etc.

Mr. Munroe wanted to have a hot water bath. So he mixed the It never came to thetemperature. they decided go to a hotel. The rooms were veryAt last they managed to getwith aMr. Munroe wanted to have abefore Mrs. Munroe So.....

■ Grammar

You have learnt the use of the word ‘to’ as a preposition in the lower classes.

Eg. Sita went **to** Kandy with her aunt.

Palitha gave a book **to** Namal.

When ‘to’ is used before a noun it is a preposition.

In this lesson you learn ‘to’ as an infinitive. When ‘to’ is used before a verb it becomes an infinitive.

The verb that comes after the word ‘to’ is always in the present tense plural (base / root form)

Notice in the following sentence ‘to’ is used both as a preposition and as an infinitive.

I went **to** the library **to** borrow a book.
(pre.) (infi.)

Now join the following sentences to make meaningful sentences as given in the example.

Eg. i. Mother went to the market.

ii. She wanted to buy some vegetables.

Mother went **to** the market **to** buy some vegetables.

- 1. i. Our class went to the book exhibition at BMICH.
 ii. We wanted to buy some books.**

- 2. i. My grandparents went to Kandy last month.
 ii. They wanted to see Esala Perahera.**

- 3. i. The students always study in the library.
 ii. They want to pass the examination with flying colours.**

Enrichment

Read and enjoy this poem



Car Breakers

There's a graveyard in our street,
But it's not for putting people in;
The bodies they bury here
Are made of steel and paint and tin.

The people come and leave their wrecks
For crunching in the giant jaws
Of a great hungry car-machine,
That lives on bonnets, wheels and doors

When I pass by the yard at night,
I sometimes think I hear a sound
Of ghostly horns that moan and whine,
Upon that metal-graveyard mound.

- Unknown -

Activity 4.32

■ *Writing*

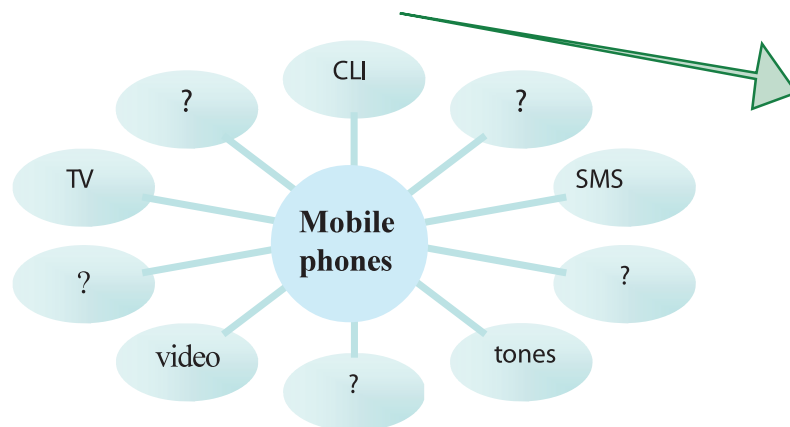
Answer the questions on the poem.

- (1) Write three rhyming pairs from the above poem
(a) in - (b) jaws - (c) sound -
- (2) What are the 'bodies' buried in the graveyard made of?
- (3) What are the words related to the 'graveyard' of this poem?
Discuss with your partner.

Activity 4.33 Group work

■ *Listening / Speaking / Writing*

Mind maps are very helpful in organizing a speech or in writing a paragraph.



- Draw a similar diagram in your writing book.
- Form a group of five members and select a leader.
- Fill in the information based on mobile phones in clockwise form as directed by the arrow.
- When all five have completed their parts read the points to the class.