

UNIT-3

1. Read and categorise the following words. One of the categories is called *gadgets*. What are the other categories called ?

Computer, table, tomato, T.V., chair, bat, microwave oven, stumps, peas, Washing machine, cauliflower, Iron

Gadgets		

How are gadgets useful ? Write about different gadgets in the given space. One example is given for you.

1. We can enjoy films, serials, cricket matches and educational programmes on T.V.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

2. How messages have travelled over the centuries? Read this and understand.

Communication



Centuries ago, the best way to send a message was on foot. A messenger would carry it, sometimes taking weeks or even months, especially if the distance was very long. Later, animals like horses or camels were used to move fast. At times, birds such as doves or pigeons carried messages. Even with all this, it could take days or weeks for the message to reach.



Then, some two hundred years ago, the postal system was invented. Letters were posted in a post box, collected, categorized and then sent on buses, trains, ships or aeroplanes. We know that millions of letters and greeting cards are being sent and received through post offices. Still, it takes almost a week for your message to reach. A few years later,

with the invention of Telegram; it became convenient to send emergency short messages quickly. Now, messages can be sent and received from any part of the world in less than 24 hours.



Three decades ago, with the emergence of Internet and Fax machines the world became very small. When computers began to be used, many of them within an office or a library were linked one another. That mean, they could communicate or transfer information from one computer to another. Slowly, these links connected across offices and the



internet was born. The Internet is the worldwide network of computer links which allows computer users to be connected with computers all over the world. It has the facility of electronic mail or e-mail. We can communicate with anyone who has an e-mail address through

internet. The Internet also gives us information about almost every field from all parts of the world. It is rightly said that the Internet has brought the world at our doorsteps.



The progress in communication did not stop here. About 20 years ago, something miraculous happened-the invention of mobile phone or cellular phone. Cell phones took off slowly, partly due to their large size and high cost. We can also send and receive a message in real time with the help of a mobile phone. Now a days, cellular (mobile) phones are very common. They can help us communicate with others anytime and anywhere. We are lucky to live in this century, aren't we ?

Glossary

- **Information** - facts told, knowledge gained
- **Invention** - શોધ
- **Communication** - વાતચીત
- **Convenient** - અનુકૂળ, suitable
- **Miraculous** - અમત્કારીક

◆ Fill in the following table using above information.

No.	Invention	Utility
1.	Horse/camel/dove	To send a message to a friend or relative
2.		To send letters, things, money-orders, registers.
3.	Telegram	
4.		To talk of far away friends and relatives.
5.		To share information, send & receive e-mail, Manipulate data.
6.	Cellular/Mobile phone	

◆ Write answers for the following questions.

1. How is a mobile useful ?

2. What does the phrase 'the world became very small' mean ?

3. If it costs a hundred rupees per minute to make a phone call, for what reason would you make such a call?

4. Find out how a phone works.

5. Is there a cell phone tower in your village? What is it for?

6. Write SMS/Message for the following.

- Inform your friend that you have found his lost dog.

- Ask the vegetable shopkeeper for the price of three vegetables.

- Invite your friends for a movie.

3. Can you find the exact words for the underlined words from the above reading passage? Find them and re-write these sentences.

1. We can correspond with anyone who has an e-mail address through our computer.
2. Cell phones took off slowly, somewhat due to their large size and high cost.
3. These days cellular (mobile) phones are very common.

4. Read the following passage.

Education

Centuries ago, there were no well-organized state educational institutions. There were no schools, high-schools and colleges. So, how did people get education? “Gurus” were the pivot of educational system. There were no books or notebooks. Gurus taught the lessons orally and with practicals. Students go to Guru’s house. It is called ‘Ashrama’. Students stayed in the Asahrama, until they finished their education. The teachers were addressed as “Acharyas” and pupils were called “Sishyas”. Often they lived in holy places, big towns and capitals of Kingdoms. Four “Vedas”, six “Vedangas”, the ‘Puranas’, Logic, Philosophy, Prakrit literature, Mathematics, Metaphysics, Sanskrit-Grammar, Medicine, and Astronomy-cum-Astrology were the main subjects of study. Education was free, but students from well-to-do families paid “Gurudakshina”.

Now, find out the answers for the following.

1. How different was the education system at the time of your parents?

2. How is it in your time?

3. Fill in the details of this table with the help of above passage.

No.	School	Teachers	Students	Subjects
1.	Ashram	Guru	Shishyas	Vedas, Puranas, logic, philosophy, mathematics
2.	Parents time			
3.	My time			

5. Here is a table which can be transformed into sentences. Study it and make sentences as the given example. You can write the history of photography on your own.

No.	Period	What	How
1.	Early days	A small hole in a dark room	-Light passing through the hole create image on the opposite wall.
2.	17 th century	Portable box	Light passing through the portable box created image on the opposite wall.
3.	1888	Camera	The camera was preloaded with film for up to 100 photos.
4.	1960	Polaroid camera	It had one sheet of paper, which could be pulled out and developed instantly after the photo was taken.
5.	21 st century	Modern camera	You can view the photo you just took on the LCD screen

History of photography


Photography has come a long way since it started. History says that in early days man made a small hole in a dark room. When the light passed through the hole, it created an image on the opposite wall..

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal blue lines. A single yellow horizontal band runs across the bottom portion of the page, serving as a margin. The rest of the page is white with evenly spaced blue lines.

6. Do you use these gadgets at home? Read these paragraphs.



Iron :



An iron is a small appliance used in ironing the clothes. Ironing removes wrinkles from the fabric. Ironing works by loosening the ties between the long chains of molecules that exist in polymer fiber materials. With the heat and the weight of the ironing plate, the fibers are stretched and the fabric maintains its new shape when cool. Some materials such as cotton require the use of water to loosen the intermolecular bonds.



Washing machine :

A washing machine is designed to wash laundry; such as clothing, towels and sheets. It uses water as the primary cleaning solution. Some washing machines use ultrasonic cleaners.

Here you have two gadgets. Go to the library and find details about these gadgets.



Mixture :



Refrigerator :

8. Does your mom cook in a Microwave oven? Let's learn how to cook in a Microwave oven.

1. Rinse one cup of rice two or three times, drain thoroughly.
2. Put washed rice in a deep microwave bowl, add 0.8 cup of water. It also depends what kind of rice you've got. (New rice needs more water than old rice)
3. Cover the bowl and cook on HIGH mode for 5 minutes or until boiling. Don't open the cover yet.
4. Reduce setting to MEDIUM mode (50% power) and cook for 15-20 minutes more.
5. Important step: Let the rice stand for a while with the cover on and the steam inside the bowl continue to soften the rice.

Within half an hour, rice will be ready.

Now, discuss with your friends 'How to use a Refrigerator? Then write it down.

9. Given below are the three instructions. Read them and guess the name of the gadget.

1. Close the door.
2. Set the temperature.
3. Go to bed.

1. Switch it on.
2. Set the time.
3. Close it.

◆ Now write down three instructions for the given gadgets.

Refrigerator

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Television

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

◆ Listen to the instructions and follow them.

1. Stand up.
2. Close your eyes.
3. Turn 90 degrees to your left.
4. Take half step of your left leg.
5. Put your right leg in line with your left leg.
6. Move nearly 65 degrees to your right.
7. Take three and a half steps.

8. Sit down.
9. Now, slowly open your eyes.

Where are you now ?

♦ **Work in groups. Prepare instructions. Play this game.**

10. Read this table and make sentences. One example is given for you.

A	B
Watch, talk, cook, boil, steam, time, measure, shoot, store, draw, listen to, read, wash, use, sit, collect, fresh, leisurely, loudly, silently, smoothly,	Phone, TV, camera, microwave oven, mobile, table lamp, washing machine, computer, refrigerator, bulb, remote, DVD player, water heater, AC, fan

1. I leisurely watch TV on Sunday.

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

11. How many battery operated gadgets do you use ? Do you take enough precautions about batteries ?

Please observe the following warnings strictly. If misused, the batteries may explode or leak, causing injury or damage to the equipment and the user.

1. Keep batteries out of the reach of children.
2. The batteries must be inserted into the equipment with the correct polarity(+and-).
3. Do not attempt to revive used batteries by heating, charging or other means.
4. Do not dispose of batteries in fire.
5. Do not short- circuit batteries.
6. Do not dismantle batteries.
7. Replace all batteries of a set at the same time. Newly purchased batteries should not be mixed with partially exhausted ones.
8. Avoid directly soldering to batteries.
9. Do not expose batteries to high temperatures, moisture or direct sunlight.

◆ Read this incident and answer the following questions.

Dhanjibhai took out a set of batteries from a box on the floor. He replaced the old ones with the new ones in his torch-but what's this, the lights don't come out ! Oh, he's put them in a wrong way. He takes them out, turns them around, and now the light comes out. Having finished changing the batteries of his torch, Dhanjibhai throws the old ones into the dustbin.

What are the 3 mistakes Dhanjibhai has made in his use of batteries ?

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

What mistakes do people do in their use of batteries? Write here.

12. Study this table. Collect information about your favourite mobile. Fill in the details in the table given below.

Product Name	Zinx S5830	Ultra 533	
Product Image			
Price	Rs. 13500	Rs. 7400	
3G	Yes	No	
Touch Screen	No	Yes	
Screen Size	2.5"	4.2"	
Camera	Yes	Yes	
Camera Resolution	5Mp	3.1MP	
Sim	Single	double	
Radio	Yes	No	
Media Player	Yes	Yes	
Torch	No	No	
Stand By Time	640 hrs	1090 hrs	
Talk Time	11 hrs	14 hrs	
Bluetooth	Yes	Yes	
Internet	Yes	Yes	
Wifi	Yes	Yes	
Memory Card Slot	Yes	Yes	
Expandable Memory	16 GB	8GB	
Keypad	Qwerty	Multitap	
Video Recording	Yes	Yes.	

1. I prefer Ultra 533? Can you tell why ?

2. What are the benefits of a two SIM phone ?

3. If you go on a picnic which phone would you carry ?

4. Why will you buy zinx-s5830?

5. How is your mobile phone different from these two?

6. Everyday, I use social networking sites and E-mail, which phone will suit me? Why?

7. What features do you want in a phone? Write down.

13. Are you aware about Mobile manners?

Here's a quick review of some cell phone etiquette tips.

1. Don't use cell while taking calls in public. Your voice sounds different on a cell and is louder and carries farther than you think.
2. Avoid talking about personal topics when other people can hear you.
3. If you take a call when you're already engaged in face-to-face conversation, ask permission of the people who are with you. Then move away from them so they can carry on their conversation without your distraction.
4. Do not text during face-to-face conversations.
5. Maintain a distance of at least 10-feet from the nearest person while talking on your cell phone.
6. When the lights are turned off, your phone should be, too. (movie theatres, playhouses)
7. Don't place your cell phone on the dinner table, anywhere.
8. Use common sense. Your phone should be turned off or to silent mode during a job interview, funeral, wedding, at the gym, in the bathroom, during a presentation, or any other place where a quiet atmosphere is mandated.

Read this passage and think. Then answer the given question.

The hall was big and full of students. Still, there prevailed a pin drop silence. Can you guess why? Yes, it was an examination hall. Shukla Sir was the supervisor. Every student was engrossed in writing. Suddenly, mobile phone started ringing loudly. Everybody looked up. Shukla Sir took out his mobile and replied loudly. "Hello! Who is speaking? Oh!Pandya. Have you changed your number?"

Had you been in place of Shukla Sir, what would you have done?

14. What kind of gadgets would you like to see in the next ten years?

15. (A) Study this table carefully.

1.	add arrange borrow call climb help	added arranged borrowed called climbed helped	added arranged borrowed called climbed helped
2.	break bring fall fly give	broke brought fell flew gave	broken brought fallen flown given
3.	put shut cut	put shut cut	put shut cut

(B) Fill in the blanks using proper words given in the brackets.

1. Mahesh's suitcase is missing. It _____ out by a thief. (pull)
2. A glass of milk _____ by the little Rita. (break)
3. Raja is crying. He _____ by someone. (tease)
4. Manoj's car is in the garrage. It _____ in an accident. (damage)
5. The window is broken. A stone _____ on it. (throw)

(C) Read the sentences and match A with B

A

B

Example : He is playing cricket now.	He was playing cricket yesterday.
1. Look, Ramu is arranging his cupboard.	1. Students were taking notes from Mr. Anand's lecture.
2. Ajay is adding one more plant in his garden.	2. Ramu arranged his cupboard.
3. We are planning to visit Lothal.	3. Ajay added one more plant in his garden.
4. Listen, Lata Mangeshkar is singing a beautiful song	4. We planned to visit Lothal.
5. Students are taking notes from Mr. Anand's lecture.	5. Lata Mangeshkar was singing a beautiful song.

