



LESSON NO. 14

REVOLUTION IN COMMUNICATIONS

NOTES:

SUMMARY:

It was a warm sunny morning, a perfect day for the school picnic. The bus had already arrived. All of a sudden, the students heard a ringtone. The teacher took out her mobile phone from her pocket. As she finished talking, a curious student asked, “Miss your telephone has no wire?” The teacher began to explain how human beings have been communicating with each other since pre-historic times. Gaithaolin, an excited student, told that he had read about the natives in America using smoke signals to communicate over long distances. The teacher talked about how the ancient Egyptians used mirrors to send signals across long distances. She further said that ever since the invention of wireless by Marconi, the radio had become a popular means of communication. She talked about the most popular forms of communication - radio, cinema and television.

The children were curious to know about satellite communication. Its technique was first designed by the great scientist Arthur C Clarke in 1945. He thought that a satellite station placed hundreds of miles above the earth would enable signal to be transmitted to all the areas seen by the station. The teacher further explained about the information technology. The students were listening attentively. She talked about transistor and the first electronic computer; the supercomputers which work as Internet Information Servers etc. Internet server is like an ocean of information and it provides knowledge about many things, anytime anywhere in the world. They started discussing about the uses of information technology. Advertisement is done through the World Wide Web servers and Home Pages where detailed information about a product, a company, a bank, etc. is provided. The electronic mail commonly known as E-Mail can be used to place orders. Payment can also be made on the internet through a process called Tele-Banking.

The teacher further talked about how information technology is very important in the field of education and how it has benefitted students in many ways. We can have encyclopedias, magazines, newspapers, journals, books on science, classics of literature and other subjects on the internet. The students were happy and they came home with a great deal of knowledge and wisdom.

WORD MEANINGS:

Communication	:	<i>exchange of information</i>
Satellite	:	<i>heavenly or artificial body revolving round the earth or other planets or a scientific device sent into space and that moves around the earth or a planet.</i>
Technology	:	<i>use of scientific knowledge/theories in practical ways</i>
Silicon	:	<i>chemical element which is a hard, brittle crystalline solid with a blue- grey metallic lustre.</i>
Signals	:	<i>signs conveying information</i>
Habitat	:	<i>natural home of a plant or animal</i>
Encyclopedias	:	<i>books of information on many branches of knowledge</i>



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