

Development of communication means. Telegraph. Radio

Read the words.

cable

continent

information

history

mass

patent

anode

element

method

signal

vacuum

positive

process

radio

telephone

vacuum

battery

cathode

electricity

electronics

signal

symbol

detector

element

Read and learn new words

communication – связь

exchanging – обмен
барабанный стук

means – средства

intelligence – разум

participants – участники
мультиплексирование

to include – включать (в себя)

either ... or ... - или ... или

via – посредством, через

satellite – спутник

development – развитие

to invent – изобретать

inventor - изобретатель

loud whistles – громкий свист

coded drumbeats – закодированный

beacons - маяки

to involve - вовлекать

multiplexing – уплотнение,

radiation - излучение

the conventional telephone – обычный телефон

to complete - завершать

successfully - успешно

field – область, поле

to develop – развивать, разрабатывать

Read and translate the text.

Communication

Communication – purposeful activity of exchanging information and meaning across space and time using various technical or natural means. Telecommunication is the transmission of signs, signals, messages, words, writings, images and sounds or intelligence of any nature by wire, radio, optical or other electromagnetic systems. Telecommunication occurs when the exchange of information between communication participants includes the use of technology. It is transmitted either electrically over physical media, such as cables, or via electromagnetic radiation. Such transmission paths are often divided into communication channels which afford the advantages of multiplexing. The term is often used in its plural form, telecommunications, because it involves many different technologies.

Early means of communicating over a distance included visual signals, such as beacons, smoke signals, semaphore telegraphs, signal flags, and optical heliographs. Other examples of pre-modern long-distance communication included audio messages such as coded drumbeats, lung-blown horns, and loud whistles. 20th and 21st century technologies for long-distance communication usually involve electrical and electromagnetic technologies, such as telegraph, telephone, networks, radio, microwave transmission, fiber optics, and communications satellites.

A revolution in wireless communication began in the first decade of the 20th century with the pioneering developments in radio communications. Other notable pioneering inventors and developers in the field of electrical and electronic telecommunications include Charles Wheatstone and Samuel Morse (inventors of the telegraph), Alexander Graham Bell (inventor of the telephone), Edwin Armstrong and Lee de Forest (inventors of radio), as well as Vladimir K. Zworykin, John Logie Baird and Philo Farnsworth (some of the inventors of television).

Telegraph and telephone

Sir Charles Wheatstone and Sir William Fothergill Cooke invented the electric telegraph in 1837. Also, the first commercial electrical telegraph opened on 9 April 1839.

Samuel Morse independently developed a version of the electrical telegraph that he unsuccessfully demonstrated on 2 September 1837. The first transatlantic telegraph cable was successfully completed on 27 July 1866, allowing transatlantic telecommunication for the first time.

The conventional telephone was invented independently by Alexander Bell and Elisha Gray in 1876. The first commercial telephone services were set-up in 1878 and 1879 on both sides of the Atlantic in the cities of New Haven and London.

Answer the questions.

1. What is communication?
2. What is telecommunication?
3. When does telecommunication occur?
4. What do early meanings of communicating include?
5. When did a revolution in wireless communication begin?
6. What technologies do modern telecommunications involve?
7. Who invented telegraph?
8. Who was inventor of telephone?

Exercise 4. Сопоставьте русский и английский варианты словосочетаний.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Передача сигналов, знаков, сообщений, слов, изображений и звуков. | 1. Independently developed version of the electrical telegraph |
| 2. Полезная деятельность по обмену информацией. | 2. The transmission of signs, signals, messages, writings, images and sounds. |
| 3. Передается также с помощью электричества по физическим объектам | 3. The advantages of multiplexing |
| 4. Преимущество уплотнения | 4. Is transmitted either over physical media |
| 5. Независимо изобретенная версия электрического телеграфа | 5. Purposeful activity of exchanging information. |

Exercise 5. Верно или неверно?

Communication – harmful activity of exchanging information and meaning across space and time using various technical or natural means.

Telecommunication is the transmission of signs, signals, messages, words, writings, images and sounds.

Early means of communicating over a distance included visual signals, such as beacons, smoke signals, semaphore telegraphs, signal flags, and optical heliographs.

A revolution in wireless communication began in the first decade of the 21st century.

Lee de Forest and Sir William Fothergill Cooke invented the electric telegraph in 1837.

Samuel Morse independently developed a version of the electrical telegraph that he unsuccessfully demonstrated on 2 September 1837.

Thank you for your attention.