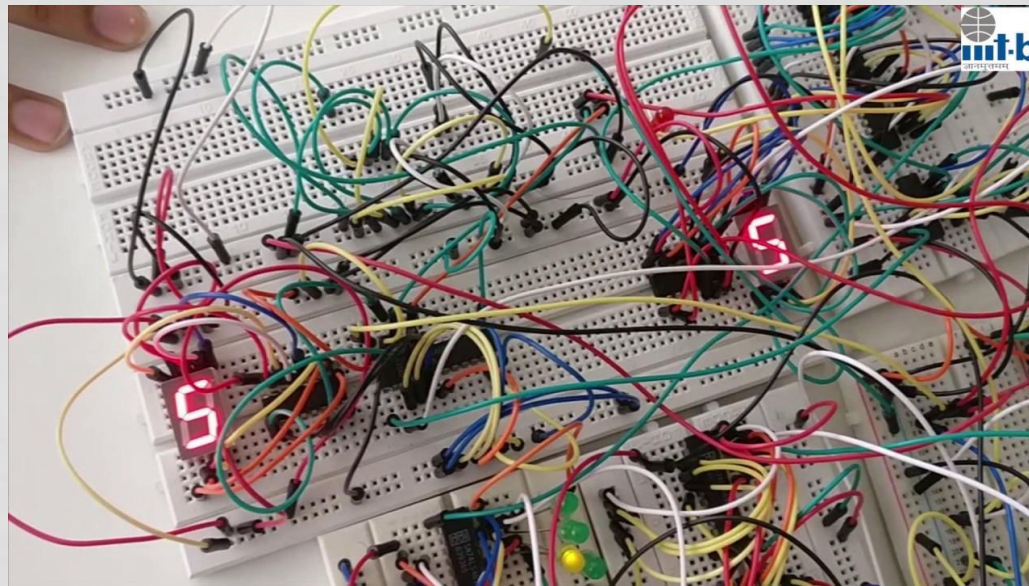
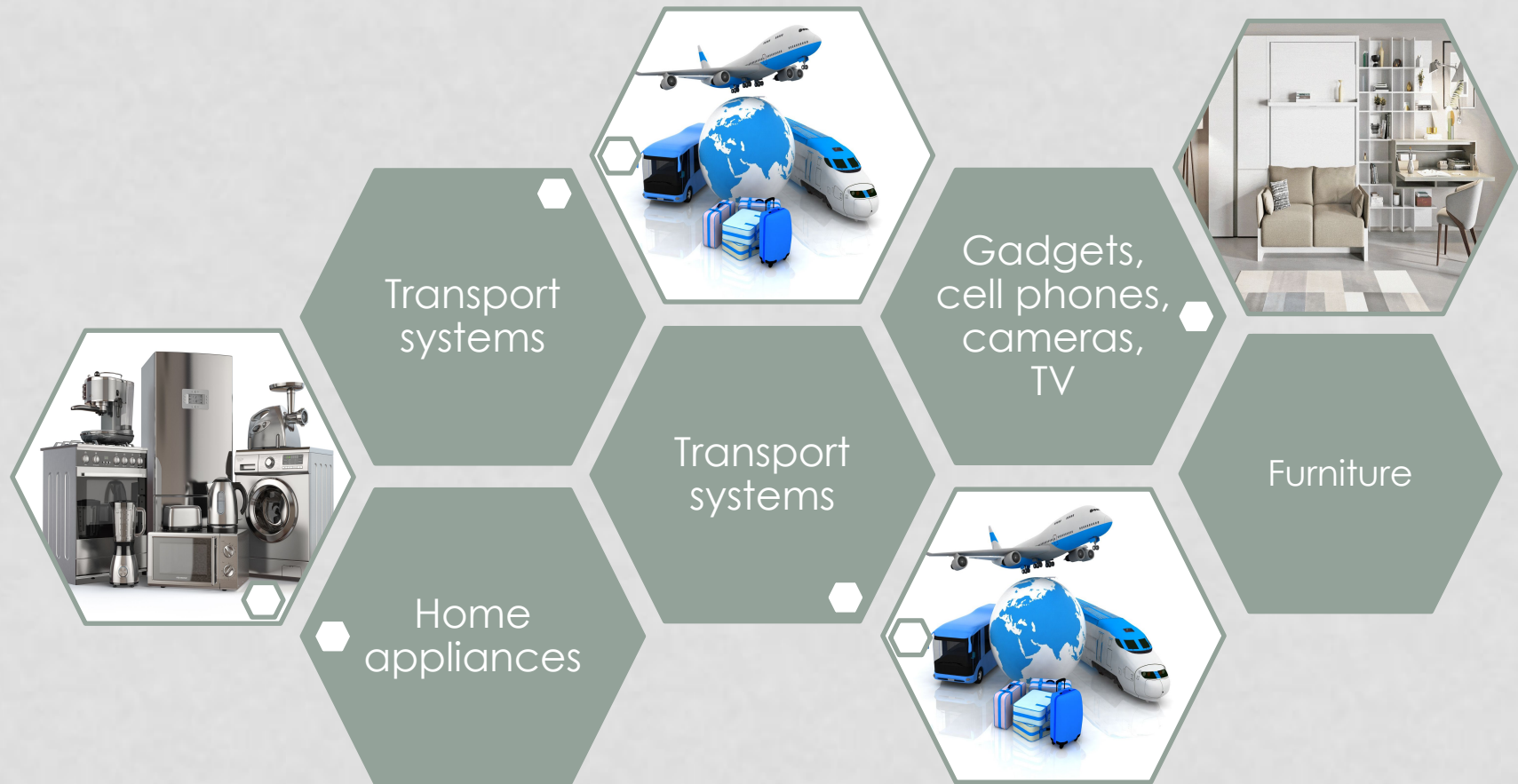


Brief History of Electronics and Its Development

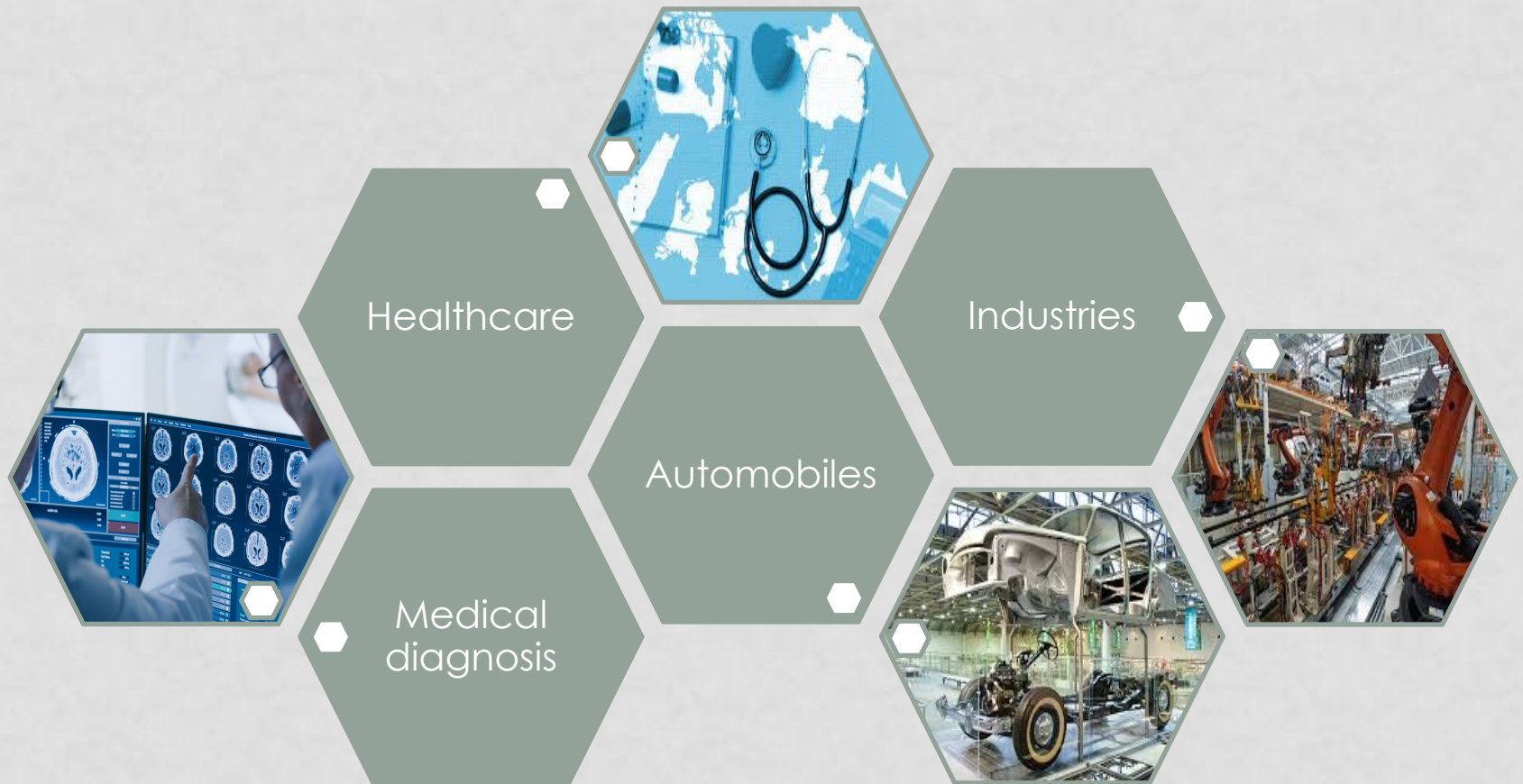
In this 21st century, every day we are dealing with the **electronic circuits** and **devices** in some or the other forms.



What of these has electronic components?

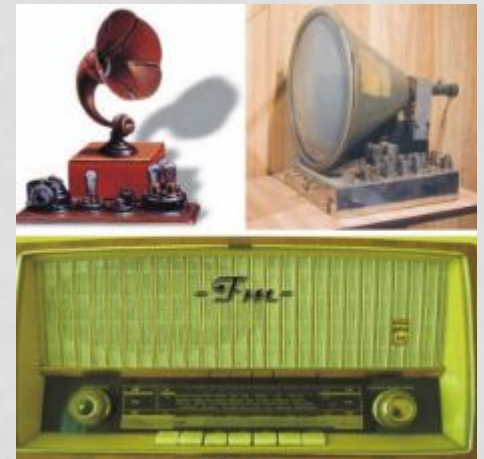


Where is electronics used today?



WHY DO WE NEED TO KNOW ABOUT THE PAST OF ELECTRONICS DEVELOPMENT?

Therefore, looking forward to know the past and about the brief history of electronics is necessary to revive our minds and to get inspired by those individuals who sacrificed their lives by engaging themselves in such amazing discoveries and inventions that costs everything for them, but nothing for us, and, in turn, benefitted us immensely since then.



Task 2. Find the words in the text.

**Предложил термин, еще в 1700
году, развитие электроники,
обнаружил связь, магнитное поле,
электромагнитная индукция,
система кодирования,
цифроаналоговый
преобразователь, резистор, реле,
пан-телеграф, радиопередающие
и приемные системы,
значительное событие.**

Task 1. Read and translate the text.

An English physicist W. Gilbert proposed the term “electricity” as far back as 1700.

A major electronic development occurred in about 1819 when H. Oersted, a Danish physicist, found the correlation between an electric and a magnetic field. In 1831 M. Faraday opened the electromagnetic induction phenomenon. In 1853, an American painter S. Morse built a telegraph with the original coding system and W. Thomson, a Scottish physicist and mathematician, implemented a digital-to-analog converter using resistors and relays. In 1866, D. Kaselly, an Italian physicist, invented a pan telegraph that became a prototype of the fax. A.G. Bell’s invention of the telephone in 1875 was the most significant event in the entire history of communication. A. Popov and G. Marconi demonstrated their first radio transmitting and receiving systems in 1895-1897.

Task 3. Translate the following verbs.

to propose –

to occur –

to find, found, found –

to open –

to build, built, built –

to implement –

to invent –

to demonstrate -

Task 4. Match the name of the scientist with his contribution to the development of electronics.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. William Gilbert | a) Electromagnetic induction |
| 2. Michael Faraday | b) Radio |
| 3. Mikhail Lomonosov | c) Correlation between an electric and magnetic field |
| 4. Hans Christian Ørsted | d) A telegraph with the original coding system |
| 5. Samuel Morse | e) The vacuum diode |
| 6. William Thomson | f) The vacuum tube and a vacuum triode |
| 7. Alexander Popov | g) A pan telegraph |
| 8. Giovanni Caselli | h) The Telephone |
| 9. Alexander Graham Bell | i) Relations of electricity |
| 10. John Ambrose Fleming | j) A digital-to-analog converter using resistor and relays |
| 11. Lee de Forest | k) Electricity |