

- Today computers are being used not in big factories, industries, shops and hotels but also in homes.
- Do you know how a computer is made and how it works?

Let us accompany Anjali and Ankur who are going to visit a computer factory.



Mrs. Rani Singh, the neighbour of Anjali and Ankur, works in a computer factory. One morning Anjali and Ankur go to visit her in the factory. They are taken to a demonstration room where Mrs. Singh receives them.

Anjali : Good morning, aunty.

Mrs. Singh : Good morning, children.

Anjali : Aunty, we hope we have not disturbed you.

Mrs. Singh : No, not at all. It's a pleasure. Please, have your seat. What can I do for you?

Anjali : Well, aunty in fact we have come here to know about the

Mrs. Singh : Really! well, I would certainly like to help you. (pointing to a computer) Look, this is one. It is nothing more than, grains of sand. These grains of sand are called 'silicon'. These form the base for thousands of very small transistors and micro- chips which make the computer.

Anjali : It's really interesting. How was it invented, aunty?

Mrs. Singh : Well, my dear children, do you know what a calculator is?

Ankur : Yes, aunty. A calculator is a machine which makes addition, subtraction, multiplication and division fast and accurately.

Mrs. Singh : Right. Now, listen. The world's first calculator was developed In China. The Japanese soon picked up the idea and developed better calculator. In the sixteenth century the Russians improved upon it. The first electronic computer was built at the university of Pennsylvania in USA in 1946. It was a huge machine. Computers of different sizes have been built since then.

Anjali : Thanks, aunty, for giving this information.

Ankur : Now aunty, please tell us how a computer is useful.

Mrs. Singh : You know, at railway station and big hotels it is used for making reservations. In banks it can keep accounts easily. It is also used in homes.

Ankur : In homes? Why do people like to have it in homes?

Mrs. Singh : Well, it is a very helpful machine for homes. It can provide information like telephone number, address, keep accounts and pass on messages. It can provide interesting games. It may also teach children.

Ankur : Can it teach, aunty?

Mrs. Singh : Oh, yes, it can. Books are slowly being replaced by computers in many countries.

Anjali : Really ! I can't believe it.

- Mrs. Singh** : Now I'll show an interesting thing. Look, there is a toy car on that table. Now, I'll push this button of the computer and the car will start. I can control its speed, change its direction or stop it with the help of the computer. (Mrs. Singh demonstrates.)
- Ankur** : Look, Anjali. How interesting !
- Mrs. Singh** : And, look at this big computer. It may tell us if there is any faults in any of the machines in the factory. A computer can also keep the information and tell us when we need it. It works almost like a human brain.
- Anjali** : Aunty, I think a computer is a substitute for human brain.
- Mrs. Singh** : No, not really. A computer can't feel or think like a man. It hasn't got common sense. It is just a support to our brain.
- Ankur** : Where can we learn aunty, how to use a computer.?
- Mrs. Singh** : Well, the Computer Science is being taught not only in colleges but also in many schools.
- Anjali** : Thank you, aunty, for this information. We would like to join such a course.

Glossary

demonstration	: an act of showing something practically
transistor	: a small piece of electronic equipment used in computers
micro-chip	: a very small piece of a special material (silicon) used inside a computer
accurately	: exactly and correctly, without mistakes
substitute	: a person or thing that takes the place of somebody or something else

Activity I

A. Tick the correct alternative :

1. The room in which things (Computer) are displayed is called a-

- a) dining room
- b) demonstration room
- c) distribution room
- d) none of the above

2. Where is Computer Science being taught?

- a) in colleges
- b) in schools
- c) not only in college but also in schools
- d) none of the above

B. Answer each of the following questions in 10-15 words-

- 1. Where did Anjali and Ankur go one morning?
- 2. Why did they go there?
- 3. Where did the children see the computer?
- 4. How is the computer useful at home?
- 5. Where was the first electronic computer made?
- 6. How is the computer useful at railway station?
- 7. How is it useful in banks?
- 8. Why is the computer not a substitute for the human brain ?

Activity II

A. Complete the spelling

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. ad__it__on | 2. m____nuf____cture |
| 3. trans__st__rs | 4. pl____sure |
| 5. s____bstit__te | 6. ind____str____ |
| 7. su____pp__rt | 8. impr____v____ |
| 9. br____wn | 10. instr____tion |

B. Fill in the blanks with the suitable form of the words given in brackets:

- My servant is quite weak in _____ (add)
- Nine multiplied by six is fifty-four. It is simple _____ (multiply)
- You can calculate the amount _____ (accurate)
- A computer works on the _____ fed to it. (inform)
- Have you got the _____ on the train? (reserve)
- One should not drive a car _____ (care)
- A _____ is a useful machine for general stores (calculate)
- The _____ of land among brothers makes the farmers poor. (divide)

C. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words from those given below: accounts; support; improve; fault; manufacture; invent; brain; instructions; information; replace; industry.

- The lights went off. There was a _____ in the wire.
- Prakash is such a good typist that we can't _____ him with other person.
- The toy _____ of our country makes beautiful toys for children.
- Your mother was ill. Did you get any _____ about her?
- Scientist always try to _____ new machines.
- The doctor said that my old grandfather had something wrong with his _____

7. My mother can keep _____ very well although she was weak in arithmetic at school.
8. You should attend the extra class if you want to _____ your English.
9. She gets scholarship which is a good _____ to her.
10. Did the class teacher give any _____?
11. Those factories don't _____ new tyres. They only repair the old ones.

Activity III



A. Study the following sentences-

Someone is digging the field.(I can see him.)

The field is being dug.

In these sentences we find two different patterns of the verb forms. The first sentence begins with doer 'someone', the verb is 'is digging'. The second sentence begins with the object 'field' and there is the verb 'is+being+ the past participle form (the third form) of the verb'. In both sentences the action is taking place now.

Rewrite the following sentences starting them with the underline word. Mention the doer using 'by'.

Example: **Mohan is eating an apple.**

An apple is being eaten by Mohan

1. Prakash is drawing a picture.
2. Some boys are beating the dog.
3. Sheela is cooking food in the field.

4. Ratan Singh is ploughing the field.
5. Two men are cutting trees there
6. Girls are not doing homework.
7. The policeman is checking the licenses.
8. The engineer is repairing the computer.

B. Rewrite the following sentence starting them the word underlined. Do not mention the doer.

Example : Someone is calling you.

You are being called.

1. Somebody is knocking at the door.
2. The servant is bringing tea.
3. The post office is selling India festival stamps.
4. They are playing chess.
5. They are hammering nails into the wall
6. They are hanging pictures in the drawing room now.
7. They are putting a fence around the house.
8. Some children are watering the plants.

Activity IV



- A. The class will be divided into two groups. One group reads out a sentence from those given in activity IV and the other group changes it into passive voice.
- B. Suppose, your school is going to celebrate the annual function. Some activities are being done in the hall on the dias. Tell what is being done. Start your sentence with the word/words underlined

(a) In the hall.

1. They are dusting the walls, the windows and the doors.
2. Some boys are hanging some pictures on the walls.
3. They are making paper flowers
4. Two servants are cleaning the floor.
5. Two girls are making garlands.

(b) On the dias.

1. Some boys are spreading a carpet over the dias.
2. Some boys are bringing chairs.
3. They are putting chairs on the dias.
4. Two boys are putting a table in front of chairs.
5. They are covering the table with a table-cover.
6. Two girls are putting flower pots on the table.
7. Someone is fixing a mike on a stand.

Activity V

Imagine you are a supervisor at an agricultural farm. You pay a visit to the farm to see what is being done there. You find-

1. Some people are digging up pits.
2. Some people are removing weeds.
3. Some others are breaking up stones.
4. A man is watering the plants.
5. Another man is selling vegetable to the customers.
6. A woman is giving dry hay to the cows.
7. Another woman is milking a cow.

Write down the description in passive voice. Don't mention the doer.