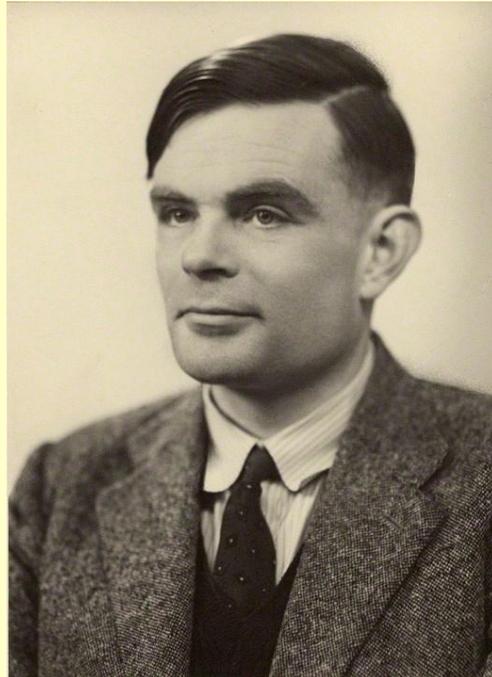


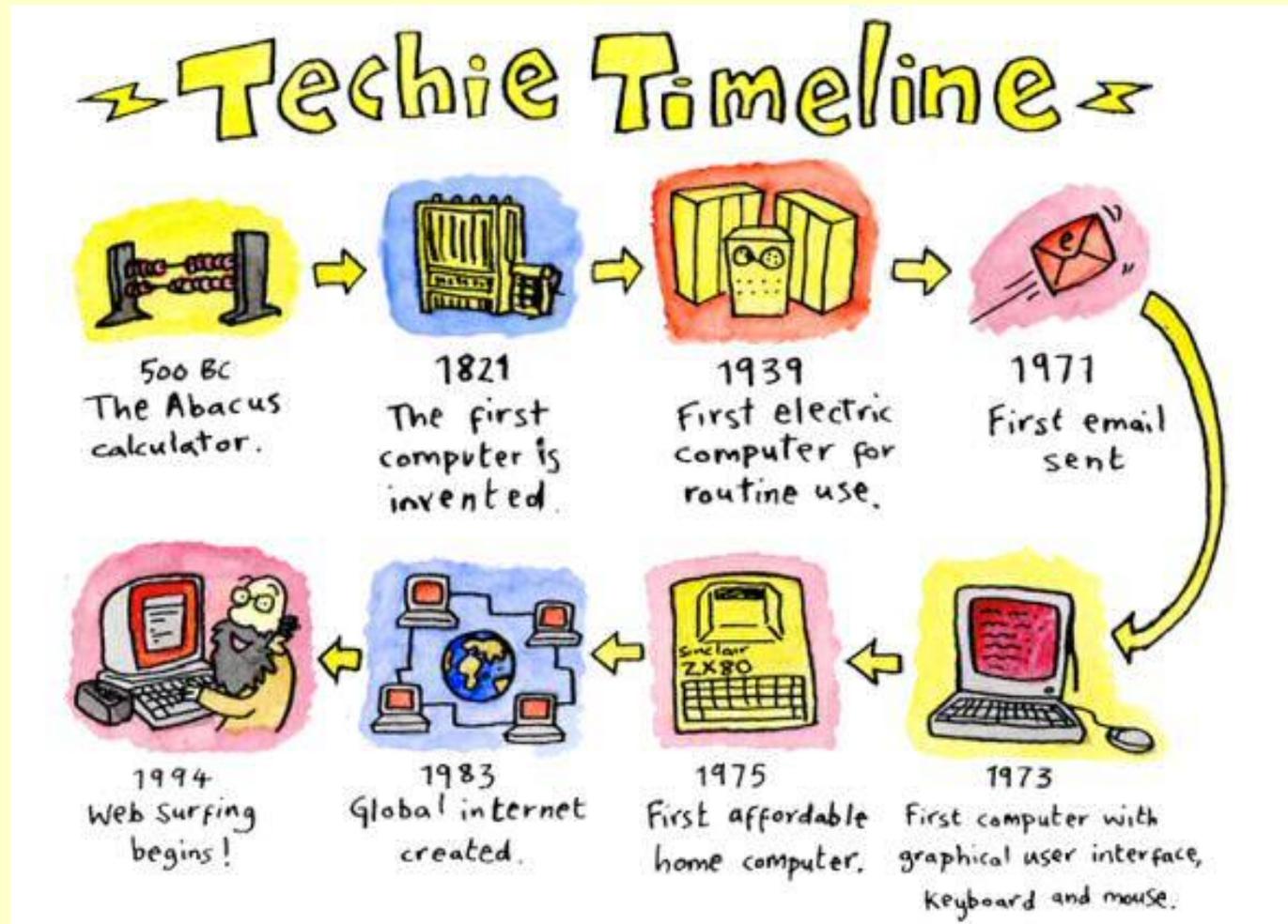
DGR – Day 1 - Monday 15th June 2020



Can you predict what our text might be about?

Do you know the names of any of the people in the pictures or can you guess why they are included?

Our text is all about the history of computers!



Vocabulary out of context

Do you know what these words mean? Write the word and your predicted meaning next to the word.

All these words are nouns except **one** which can be both.

Can you say which group each of these should be in?

Person, place, animal or thing.

Check on the next page to see if you are correct.



A noun is a person, place, animal, thing, or idea.



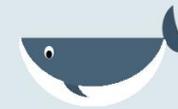
Person

man
Ann
girl
Steve
child
Grandma
Grandpa



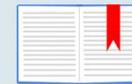
Place

Paris
city
school
home
Asia
space
kitchen



Animal

dog
cat
whale
lion
bee
bull
lizard



Thing

book
pencil
apple
flower
disease
shoe
cap

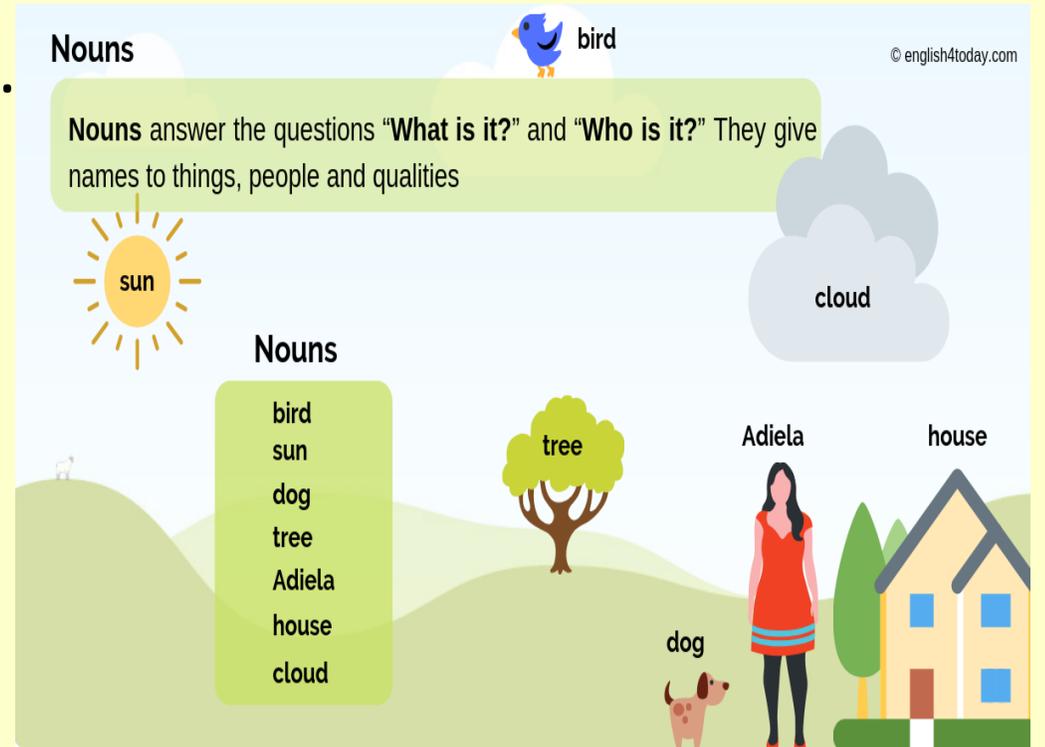
Answers...

Calculation, program, abacus and machine are all things.

Codebreakers and billionaires are people.

Program can also be a verb.

eg. She had to program the computer .



Match the words to the pictures.

calculation

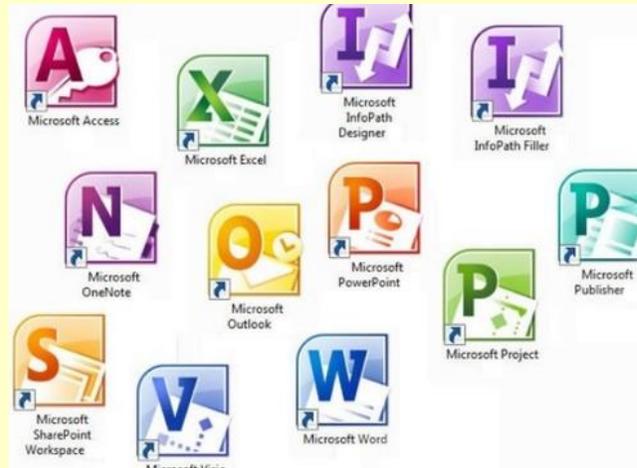
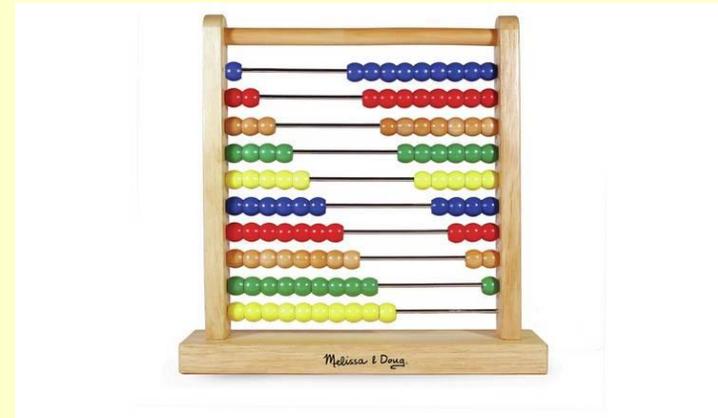
abacus

machine

codebreaker

billionaire

program



$$\begin{aligned} & 3(2+4) - 5 + 1 = ? \\ & \quad \quad \quad \swarrow \\ & = 3 \times 6 - 5 + 1 \\ & = 18 - 5 + 1 \\ & = \underline{14} \end{aligned}$$



Check your answers.

calculation

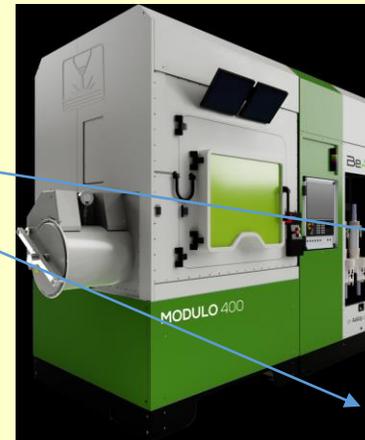
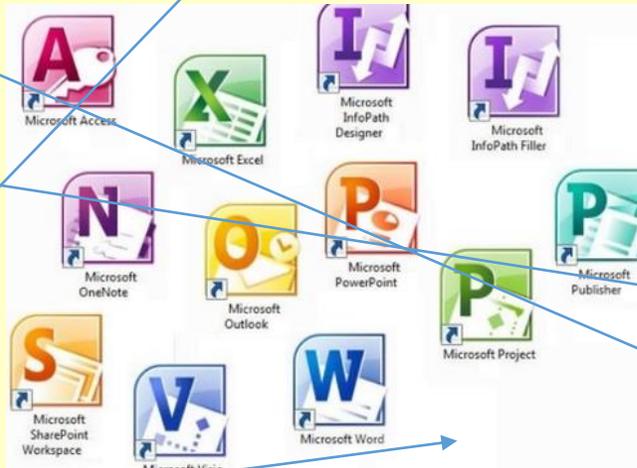
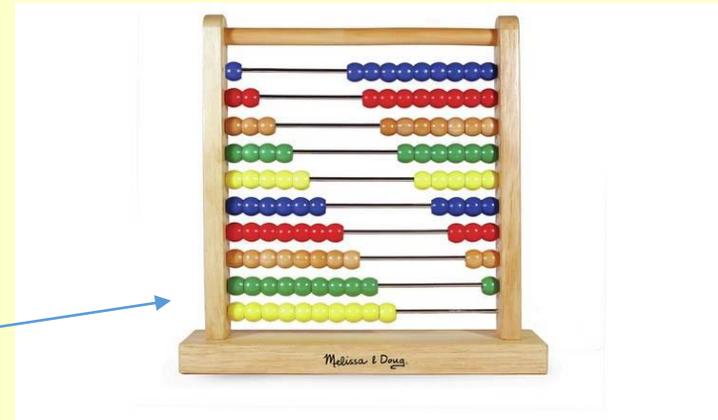
abacus

machine

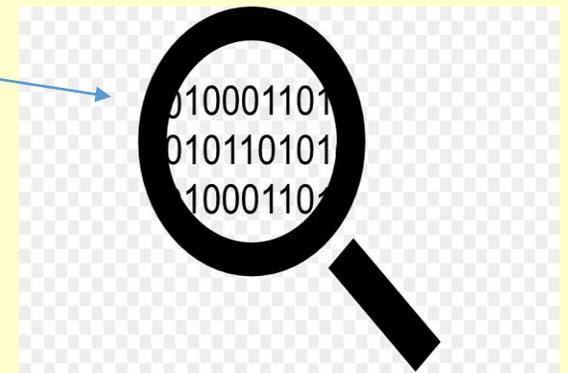
codebreaker

billionaire

program



$$\begin{aligned} & 3(2+4) - 5 + 1 = ? \\ & \quad \quad \quad \swarrow \\ & = 3 \times 6 - 5 + 1 \\ & = 18 - 5 + 1 \\ & = \underline{14} \end{aligned}$$



Tuesday 16th June - Match the word to the meaning.

Word

calculation

abacus

machine

codebreaker

billionaire

program

Meaning

an extremely rich person

a mechanical structure that uses power

a person who solves codes

an answer using mathematics

instructions so a computer does an action

a counting frame with beads

Tuesday 16th June - Were you correct?

Word

calculation

abacus

machine

codebreaker

billionaire

program

Meaning

an extremely rich person

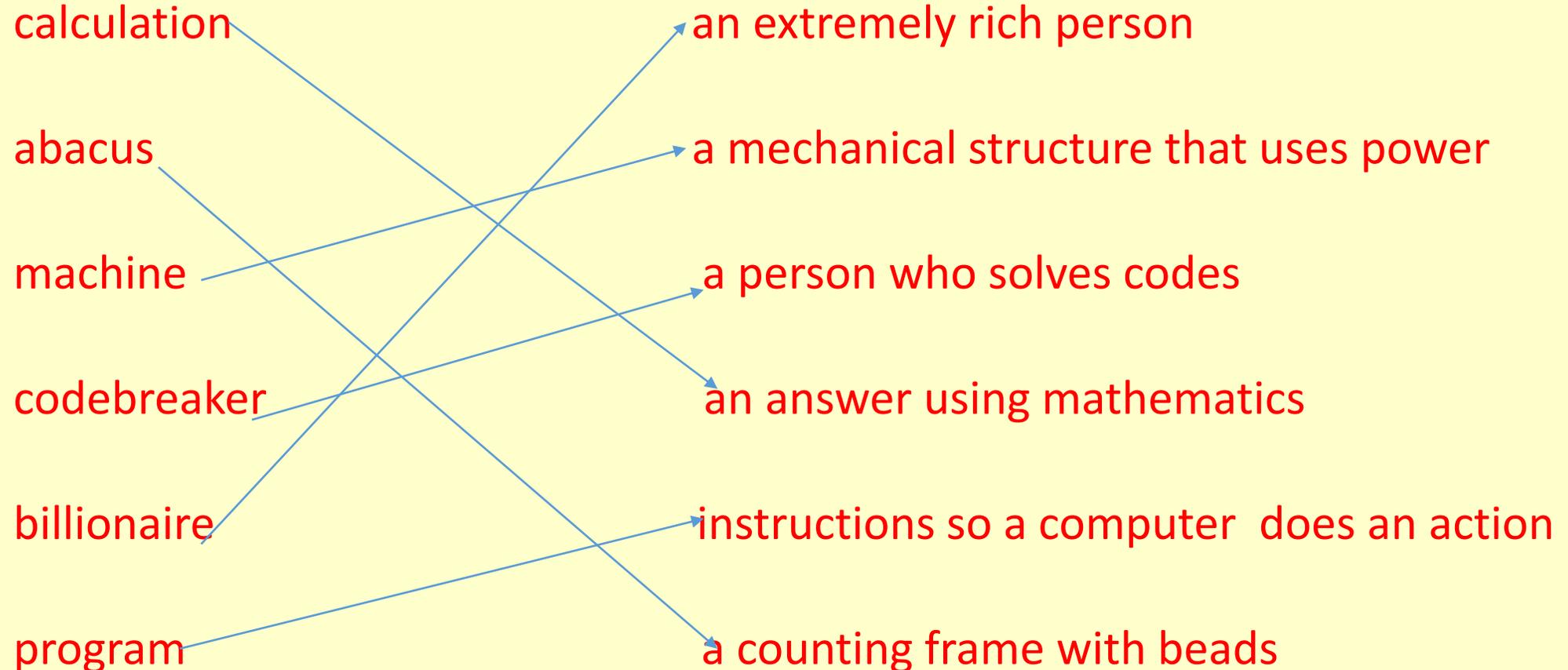
a mechanical structure that uses power

a person who solves codes

an answer using mathematics

instructions so a computer does an action

a counting frame with beads



Vocabulary in Context...

Look at the words in the sentences. Could you create your own sentences using these words?

The word computer is used to describe people who did very accurate **calculations**.

An **abacus** is a frame with beads on to help count.

This **machine** used cards with punched holes to control a mechanical calculator.

Codebreakers made machines and **programs** to read codes.

Bill Gates became the world's youngest **billionaire** at the age of 31.

Today there are many free on line **programs** such as Scratch.

Read the text and look up any words you do not understand.

The History of Computers

Early mathematicians began developing computers hundreds of years ago but it is only in the last few decades that they have become such a key part of our lives. The First Computers were in fact people. The word 'computer' was first used in 1613 to describe people who did very accurate calculations or 'computations'. Hundreds of years before this, people used the abacus. An abacus is a frame with beads on to help count and perform quick calculations. The soroban, a type of abacus, is still used by children in Japan and other countries today.

In 1837, Charles Babbage designed the Analytical Engine. This machine used cards with punched holes to control a mechanical calculator. Some think he is the father of the computer. But it was actually a woman called Ada Lovelace who first understood that the machine could do more than just simple calculations.

Cryptology

During the Second World War, codebreakers made machines and programs to read messages sent in code by their enemies. In Britain, the very best mathematicians worked at Bletchley Park in Buckinghamshire. The work done at Bletchley Park was top secret and remained so for thirty years after the war ended. It was here that Alan Turing developed a machine to read the German Enigma Code. He called it the Bombe. Over 200 Bombes were built and these could read thousands of messages every day. The secret information gained from these messages helped the British forces be more successful and shortened the length of the war.

Rapid Developments

The 1970s and 80s were a time of faster developments in computing. Microsoft and Apple were both started in the 1970s. Computer games such as Pong and Space Invaders first became available to the public. In 1975, Bill Gates dropped out of Harvard University to set up Microsoft. His Windows operating system was very successful and just over ten years later he became the world's youngest billionaire at the age of only 31. In the 1980s, computers were still expensive and it was quite exciting to have a Commodore Amiga or ZX Spectrum at home. Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web in 1989. This meant that people were able to access and share huge amounts of information quickly. In 2012, a small single-board computer called the Raspberry Pi was released to bring programming to school children all over the world. Today, there are many free online programs such as Scratch which anyone can use to learn coding. It's hard to imagine a time when we didn't have all this at our fingertips!

Day 3 – Wednesday 17th June – What is Summarising?

Look at these examples to help you.

SUMmarise It

Shorter than the text

Use your own words

Main ideas only



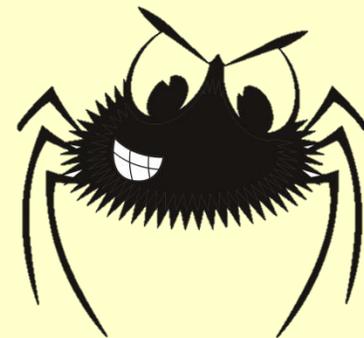
I just need
the main ideas



Here is an example of an event that has been summarised into 50 words.

The hairy monster was gaining on me. As it leapt onto me, I screamed until I could scream no more. I thought it would start ripping open my flesh. The cuts would be ocean deep...

My mum told me to calm down as she brushed the spider off my leg.



Day 3- Practising the skill – Summarising

<https://www.literacyshed.com/cloudylesson.html>

Watch this short story.

Challenge- summarise what happens in the story in 50 words!



Day 4 – Thursday 18th June – Comprehension-The History of Computers. Re-read the text first.

Early mathematicians began developing computers hundreds of years ago but it is only in the last few decades that they have become such a key part of our lives. The First Computers were in fact people. The word ‘computer’ was first used in 1613 to describe people who did very accurate calculations or ‘computations’. Hundreds of years before this, people used the abacus. An abacus is a frame with beads on to help count and perform quick calculations. The soroban, a type of abacus, is still used by children in Japan and other countries today.

In 1837, Charles Babbage designed the Analytical Engine. This machine used cards with punched holes to control a mechanical calculator. Some think he is the father of the computer. But it was actually a woman called Ada Lovelace who first understood that the machine could do more than just simple calculations.

Cryptology

During the Second World War, codebreakers made machines and programs to read messages sent in code by their enemies. In Britain, the very best mathematicians worked at Bletchley Park in Buckinghamshire. The work done at Bletchley Park was top secret and remained so for thirty years after the war ended. It was here that Alan Turing developed a machine to read the German Enigma Code. He called it the Bombe. Over 200 Bombes were built and these could read thousands of messages every day. The secret information gained from these messages helped the British forces be more successful and shortened the length of the war.

Rapid Developments

The 1970s and 80s were a time of faster developments in computing. Microsoft and Apple were both started in the 1970s. Computer games such as Pong and Space Invaders first became available to the public. In 1975, Bill Gates dropped out of Harvard University to set up Microsoft. His Windows operating system was very successful and just over ten years later he became the world's youngest billionaire at the age of only 31. In the 1980s, computers were still expensive and it was quite exciting to have a Commodore Amiga or ZX Spectrum at home. Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web in 1989. This meant that people were able to access and share huge amounts of information quickly. In 2012, a small single-board computer called the Raspberry Pi was released to bring programming to school children all over the world. Today, there are many free online programs such as Scratch which anyone can use to learn coding. It's hard to imagine a time when we didn't have all this at our fingertips!

Comprehension questions- focusing on retrieval and summarising.

1. Who were the first computers?
2. What is the name for a small frame with beads for counting?
3. Which woman understood that computers could do more than just simple calculations?
4. In which county would you find Bletchley Park?
5. What did Alan Turing call the machine that could read the German Enigma Code?
6. In which decade were Microsoft and Apple started?
7. Who invented the World Wide Web?

For these questions, write a **caption** for each picture. A **caption** is a short summary of what each picture shows us.

8.



9.



10.



Answers to Comprehension questions.

1. The first computers were people who did very accurate calculations.
2. The name is abacus.
3. Ada Lovelace was the first person to understand that computers could do more than just simple calculations.
4. Bletchley Park is in Buckinghamshire.
5. Alan Turing called it the Bombe.
6. Microsoft and Apple were started in the 1970s.
7. Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web.

Here are some ideas for captions – share yours with your teacher.

8.



A teacher shows her pupils how to use an abacus.

9.



At Bletchley Park, during the second World War, very clever mathematicians worked to decipher the German Enigma Code.

10.



In 1989 Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web so people could find out information quickly.