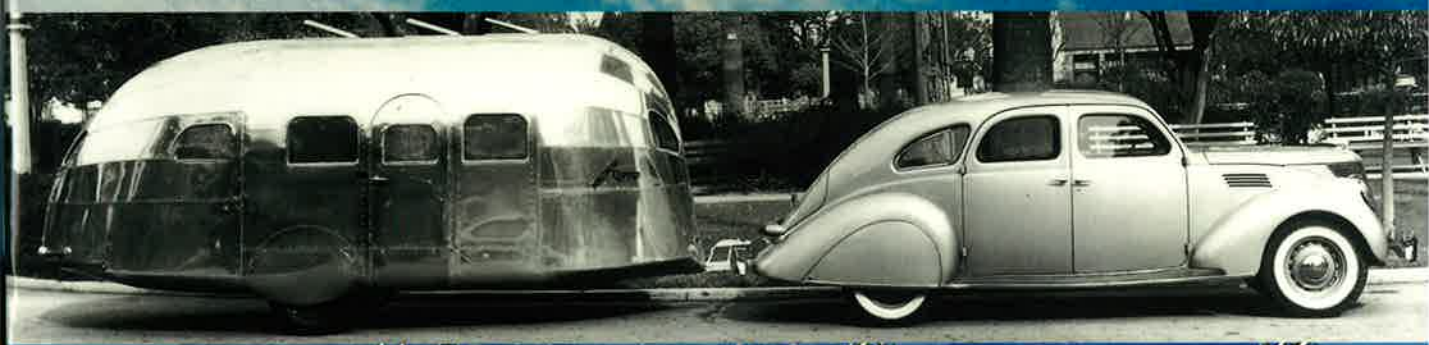
Mobile Days







Andrew Einspruch

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Mobile Days

Key vocabulary

affordable, gyroscope, isolation, pedestrian, permanently, portable, speed of sound, supersonic, wireless

Grammatical conventions

- Questions: 'Have you ever ridden in a car? Flown in a plane?'
- Subject-specific vocabulary: mobile phone, supersonic jet, bullet train
- Prepositions: after, before, by

Spelling

- Comparative adjectives: fast/faster, small/smaller
- Compound words: fast-food, laptop, maybe, somewhere, skyscraper, weekend
- Hyphenated words: cone-shaped, hand-held, horse-drawn, self-balancing, steam-powered
- Suffixes: affordable, permanently, portable, reasonable, transportation

Creative thinking task – Knowledge

Choose five key mobile technologies and make a facts chart.

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A mobile world

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Have you ever ridden in a car? Flown in a plane? Talked on a mobile phone? Used a laptop computer? Listened to a personal stereo?

Has your family ever driven across town or to another city just to visit a relative or friend for the day?

Perhaps you have lived in more than one place during your life. Maybe you changed cities, states or even countries.

If you have done any of these things, you definitely belong to our modern, mobile world.



The development of cars and planes in the 20th century meant people were more mobile than ever before.



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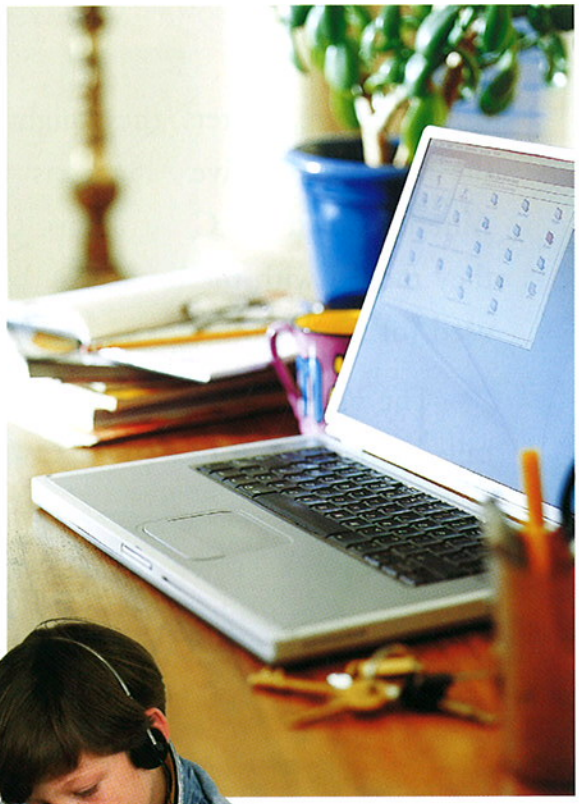
What is 'mobile'?

If something is mobile, it can move around. It does this on its own or when someone or something carries it.

A jellyfish is mobile – it moves in the water. A mobile phone is mobile – you can take it with you. A skyscraper is not mobile – it stays in one place.

When we talk about people being mobile, we mean that they can move from place to place easily. They may travel short distances (such as to the shops) or long distances (such as across the planet).





Computers have become small enough to be carried easily.

The invention of personal stereos in the 1970s and 1980s allowed people to listen to music anywhere.



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Nomads — the first mobile people

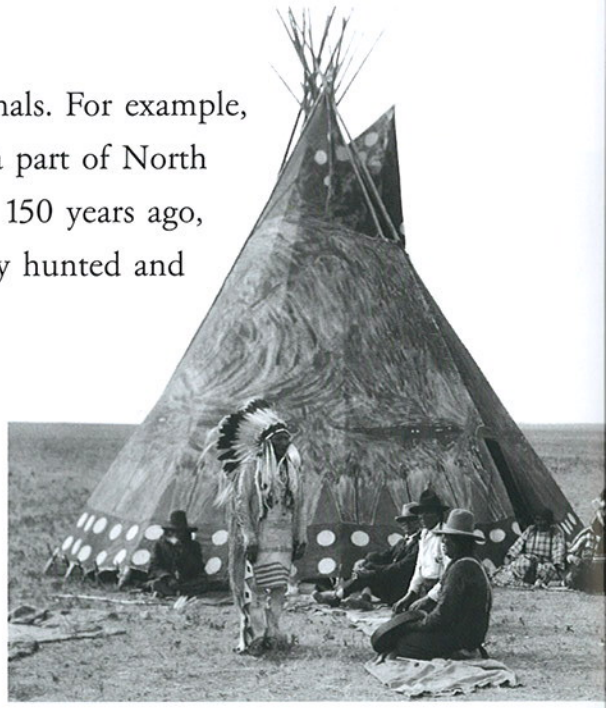
Some people have lived mobile lives for thousands of years.

Nomads do not live in any one place. Instead, they spend their lives moving around, following the seasons and looking for food and water.

Kiowa

If nomads are hunters, they might follow animals. For example, the Kiowa are Native Americans who live in a part of North America called the Great Plains. Until around 150 years ago, they moved with the buffalo herds, which they hunted and used for food, clothing and shelter.

The Kiowa made cone-shaped tents, called tepees, from buffalo skins and wooden poles. These were easy to pack and move. When the Kiowa travelled, they carried items in a travois, which was a kind of sling made from skins and tepee poles that was pulled by a horse or dog.



Native Americans lived in tepees, which were easy to move.

The Kiowa hunted buffalo.



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Bedouin

If nomads are herders, they might move around looking for places where their stock can eat. For example, Bedouin tribes in the Middle East travel between grazing lands and water holes in and around the desert with their camels. Some Bedouin tribes herd goats, sheep or cattle.

Bedouin live in tents made of camel or goat hair.

Around 10 per cent of people in the Middle East are still nomadic Bedouins. However, the life is very difficult, and there is always pressure from governments and city dwellers for them to settle in one place.



These modern-day Bedouins herd sheep.



This map shows where modern-day Bedouins live.

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Trains made the world smaller

Two hundred years ago, if you weren't a nomad, you probably didn't move around much. Before the 1800s, people rarely went more than 30 kilometres from home because it took too long to travel.

Some people rode horses or sailed ships. However, most people could not afford to travel that way, so they walked or stayed home.

And then came trains.

Steam-powered trains were invented in England around 1800, and quickly spread across that country and around the world.

