

MORSE CODE MISSING WORDS ACTIVITY

Morse code

Before the _____ age communication over long _____ was a problem that puzzled many great _____, such as the French Abbot Jean-Antoine Nollet who actually electrocuted about two-hundred monks during his research on the speed of _____!

Many of these scientists knew that the answer was to send _____ over very long distances through the use of electric _____, but it took another _____ years, until the Victorian age, for it to be successful.

In _____ three American scientists, Samuel Morse, Joseph Henry and Alfred Vail, finally came up with a successful, practical electric _____ design that could send messages in the form of _____ over long distances with poor quality wire, meaning that it would be much easier to implement.

Of course, because this new idea was so revolutionary, and designed to _____ over such long distances, it became widely used around the _____ and an agreed method of signalling was required, so that _____ could understand each other's signals.

Luckily Morse and his colleagues anticipated this, and so in 1837 they came up with a telegraphic _____ - a method of sending and reading short beeps called 'dits' and long beeps being called 'dahs', which became the _____ code that we recognise today.

Missing Words

1836 beeps communicate distances electricity hundred
language messages Morse scientists signals strangers
telegraph Victorian world



MORSE CODE MISSING WORDS ACTIVITY:
TEACHER MARKING COPY

Morse code

Before the (Victorian) age communication over long (distances) was a problem that puzzled many great (scientists), such as the French Abbot Jean-Antoine Nollet who actually electrocuted about two-hundred monks during his research on the speed of (electricity)!

Many of these scientists knew that the answer was to send (messages) over very long distances through the use of electric (signals), but it took another (hundred) years, until the Victorian age, for it to be successful.

In (1836) three American scientists, Samuel Morse, Joseph Henry and Alfred Vail, finally came up with a successful, practical electric (telegraph) design that could send messages in the form of (beeps) over long distances with poor quality wire, meaning that it would be much easier to implement.

Of course, because this new idea was so revolutionary, and designed to (communicate) over such long distances, it became widely used around the (world) and an agreed method of signalling was required, so that (strangers) could understand each other's signals.

Luckily Morse and his colleagues anticipated this, and so in 1837 they came up with a telegraphic (language) - a method of sending and reading short beeps called 'dits' and long beeps being called 'dahs', which became the (Morse) code that we recognise today.

Missing Words

1836 beeps communicate distances electricity hundred
language messages Morse scientists signals strangers
 telegraph world

