Fun Facts

Use the clues in the text to decode the message at the bottom.

Today’s smartphones are millions of times more powerful than the computers used to land astronauts on the Moon! Just imagine how long it would take the Apollo astronauts to download a YouTube video!

Electronic TV remote controls became available to the public in the 1970s. Before that, changing the channel required someone to walk to the TV and turn a knob.

The cameras on most smartphones can see infrared light, a color the human eye can’t see. (I wrote a really funny joke here, but it’s in infrared ink, so you can’t see it. But a smartphone would find it very funny.)

The speed a satellite must travel in order to stay in orbit is called “orbital velocity,” and is more than 17,500 miles per hour, almost five miles per second. Imagine someplace that is five miles from where you are, and then imagine traveling there is one second! (And then imagine how big your speeding ticket would be!)

The “dial tone” you hear when you pick up the phone was introduced in the U.S. in 1920. Before that, two operators would have to sing those two notes for as long as they could until they ran out of breath (okay, not really.)

Answers: Discover Communication Technology
Technology on the Go

WORD FIND:

BLUETOOTH       CHAT       CYBERSECURITY
DEVICE          EMOJI       GAMING
GIF             INTERNET    LIVE
MOBILE          PASSWORD    REMOTE
ROAMING          SAFETY     SCAMS
SEARCH          SPEAKERS    STREAMING
SURFING         TEXTING     TRAVEL
VACATION       WIFI        WIRELESS
Trivia Time

1. Which of the following is NOT currently a type of satellite?
   a) “Fixed” satellites, for voice, video and data transmission
   b) “Mobile” satellites, for GPS navigation
   c) “Resort” satellites, for visiting space tourists
   d) Scientific research satellite, for weather monitoring and space observation

2. How much money does it cost to charge a smartphone for one year?
   a) Less than $1
   b) Between $1-$10
   c) Between $10-$50
   d) More than $50

3. Which of the following is NOT a technology that is, or was used in television sets?
   a) Cathode ray tube (CRT)
   b) Light-emitting diodes (LED)
   c) Liquid crystal display (LCD)
   d) Dual-tone, multi-frequency signaling (DTMF)

4. Which of the following is NOT true about radio?
   a) A radio station in Cincinnati once operated at 500,000 watts & could be received by half the globe;
   b) A radio station in Indianapolis caused an uproar by playing all their music backwards for an entire day;
   c) Certain radio stations used to transmit video game data that could be recorded and played on home computers;
   d) The Eiffel Tower in Paris was used to intercept radio signals during World War I.

Answers: 1) C; 2) A; 3) D; 4) B
Fun Tips for your Cellphone!

HEY! Here are some of the fun and useful ways you can use and protect your telecommunication device.

✓ Use a Ziploc bag to protect your cellphone from sand and water. You can still use the phone through the bag.

✓ Music not LOUD enough? Turn-up the volume on your cellphone by placing it in an EMPTY cup!

✓ Keep your cellphone out of the sun. It can over-heat.

✓ Change your phone background setting to display emergency contact information in case you lose your phone.

✓ Take a picture of your itinerary to have easy access during travel.

✓ Press the volume key on the side of your phone to take a selfie. (Works on some phones.)

✓ When traveling, take a picture of where your family parked with your cellphone.

✓ Avoid using charging stations by purchasing a portable phone charger or power bank.

✓ Lost or forgot to pack your charger? Check the TV, it may have a USB port you can use for charging.

✓ Keep a password on your cellphone.
Crossword Puzzle

**Puzzle Words:**
- Bluetooth
- Device
- Speakers
- Search
- Gaming
- Streaming
- Texting
- Emoji
- GIF
- Live
- Chat
- Vacation
- Scams
- Password
- Internet
- Wi-Fi
- Wireless

**Down:**

1. Using radio, microwaves, to transmit signals, instead of wires or cables
2. A wireless networking technology that allows computers and other devices to communicate over a wireless signal
3. Listening or watching content in ‘real time’, instead of downloading to your computer.
4. Allows digital devices to easily connect with others
5. A dishonest scheme; a fraud.
6. A secret word or phrase that gives one permission.
7. To talk in a familiar or informal way.
8. A short message sent electronically usually from one cell phone to another.
9. Browsing the internet by going from one web page to another.

**Across:**

4. A machine used to perform simple tasks.
7. A digital image or icon used to express an idea or emotion.
8. An electronic device that produces sound.
10. A period of rest from school, work, or other activities.
14. The world’s largest computer network.
15. As it happens.
16. Retrieving requested information from a computer and databases that are online.
17. A type of computer file that contains a still or moving image. It stands for Graphic Interchange Format.
Online Safety

While the Internet provides a lot of tools and resources, it also offers opportunities for criminals. When using the Internet, here are a few things to keep in mind in order to protect yourself.

**Personal Information:** Talk to a trusted adult before providing any website with personal information such as your full name, address, phone number or birthday. This information could be used by strangers to find you or impersonate you.

**Passwords:** Don’t use the same password for multiple accounts or websites or allow web browsers to remember your passwords. These actions make it easier for a hacker to find them.

**Photos:** Do not post pictures that you would not want a future employer to see. Remember that pictures posted on the Internet may be there forever.

**Privacy Settings:** Set your social media privacy settings so that only your friends and family can see your personal data and posts.
FCC’s Consumer Affairs
& Outreach Division

The Consumer Affairs and Outreach Division is dedicated to educating communities about the work of the FCC and its resources that help consumers address their telecommunication needs. The division discusses how consumers can use devices safely to access technologies. It also educates consumers about what to do if their devices are lost or stolen and how to protect themselves from scams resulting from unwanted calls. For more information about the FCC, please visit www.fcc.gov/outreach or contact:

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