**1. Put the words below under the correct heading.**

Vmodem • VE-commerce • Vleisure • URL • VInformation Retrieval • VDNS • Veducation • Vtemporary IP address   
• Vemails • VISP

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Internet connection** | **Types of Internet services** |
| **1.** Temporary ip adress .......................  **2.** ISP...................................................  **3.** DNS...................................................  **4.**  URL...................  **5.** modem............................................... | **1.** emails................................................  **2.** education...........................................  **3.** E-commerce......................................  **4.** leisure...............................................  **5. I**nformation Retrieval............ |

**........./10**

**2. Describe the meaning and the function of these items.**

**1.** The Internet

**2.** ARPANET

**3.** TCP/IP

**4.** WWW

**5.** Service provider

The internet was created after arpanet was discontinued and declared obsolete it is a global network of computer networks and physical connections that allows us to share information around the world, communicate and learn from any computer in our homes

2) ARPANET was a military project made by the us department of Defence. It was the first packet switching network in the world and was made so the us government could still share information even in the event of a nuclear strike by the soviets during the cold war, as well as allow the government to not carry physical and bulky hard drives around the united states

3) The TCP/IP protocol became a standard after ARPANET was discontinued and is the main protocol used to communicate around the world it stands for Transmission Control Protocol / Internet Protocol and it defines the way different hardware communicate with eachother through the use of handashakes and layers of communication

4) the world wide web is an internet based technology used for global information sharing through the use of hypertext

And hypermedia in a web browser

5)And internet service provider or ISP (usually a telephone company) is the way you access the internet. And internet service provider assign you with an IP adress that you then use to connect to the world wide web

**/2**

**3. Complete the sentences with the given words.**

|  |
| --- |
| VHTML • Vhypermedia • Vworld wide web • Vhypermedia • Vwebsite • VURL • Vhypertext links  • Vbookmark • hypertext • Vbrowser |

**1.** The …World Wide Web............... was developed by the English scientist Tim Berners-Lee in 1989.

**2.** The Web is an Internet-based ….Hypermedia............................ system for global information and sharing of resources.

**3.** The URL.......................... is the address of a specific webpage or file on the Internet.

**4.** Uniform Resource Locators are interlinked on the Web by Hypertext.......................... .

**5.** Hypertext links........................ is a text that links to other relevant information on the net.

**6.** Hypermedia are documents that contain or have links to other types of media such as pictures, sound and video.

**7.** A Website.is a collection of web pages.

**8.** A browser.is a program aimed at entering and viewing websites. The most common ones are Explorer, Chrome, Firefox and Safari.

**9.** HTML  is the language used to create webpages.

**10.** A bookwark is a shortcut which is recorded in order to direct your browser directly to a specific webpage.

**........./20**

**4. Are these statements true or false? Correct the false ones.**

**1.** A browser can save a list of favourites, that is, an archive of website addresses you can enter directly, without typing them again. …T

**2.** Modern browsers still have the problem that they cannot support multiple types of HTML. …F

**3.** Websites can work perfectly in every browser. …F

**4.** A search engine is a website that has the function of looking for other websites. …V

**5.** A search engine is a type of software that randomly picks up Internet sites according to the search details. …F

**6.** A search engine interface can vary from one search engine to the other. …V

**7.** The results of a search engine enquiry are usually presented in hypertexts, which can be clicked and directly lead to the actual file. …V

**8.** Search engines use multiple web spiders to crawl large quantities of pages and generate a wide variety of results. ……V

**9.** Spiders check the titles of the various websites and then build an index of titles, which can be clicked by the user. …V

**10.** Users can restrict the results of a search by using more than one keyword and logical operators. …V

2) modern web browsers support different versions of html as well as xhtml and other variations..............……………

3) some websites work better on different browsers thanks to technologies that only a certain browser may offer............………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

5) a search engine sorts search results based on search relevance keywords and other factors using an algorithm and then shows them to the user in the best order possible……………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

**........./30**

**7. According to the text, put the given events into chronological order.**

**A Brief History of Cloud Computing**

When we think of cloud computing, we think of situations, products and ideas that started in the 21stcentury, but cloud concepts have existed for many years. It was a gradual evolution that started in the 1950s with mainframe computing. Multiple users were capable of accessing a central computer through dumb terminals, whose only function was to provide access to the mainframe. Because of the cost of buying and maintaining mainframe computers, providing shared access to a single resource was the solution that made economical sense for this sophisticated piece of technology. After some time, around 1970, the concept of virtual machines (VMs) was created. Using virtualisation software like VMware, it became possible to execute one or more operating systems simultaneously in an isolated environment. Complete virtual computers could be stored inside one physical hardware which, in turn, could run a completely different operating system.

The VM operating system took the 1950s’ shared access mainframe to the next level, permitting multiple distinct computing environments to reside on one physical environment. Virtualisation came to drive the technology, and was an important catalyst in the communication and information evolution. In the 1990s, telecommunications companies started offering virtualised private network connections. The newly offered virtualised private network connections had the same service quality as their dedicated services at a reduced cost. Instead of building out physical infrastructure to allow for more users to have their own connections, telecommunications companies were now able to provide users with shared access to the same physical infrastructure. In the end, the story does not finish here. The evolution of cloud computing has only just begun.

Adapted from: [*https://www.ibm.com/blogs/cloud-computing/2014/03/a-brief-history-of-cloud-computing-3/*](https://www.ibm.com/blogs/cloud-computing/2014/03/a-brief-history-of-cloud-computing-3/)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **2** | **a.** Companies supplied a shared access to the same very expensive resource. |
| **3** | **b.** Mainframe computing marked a step forward to the first cloud computing concepts. |
| **6** | **c.** Several virtual computers could be run in a unique hardware executing different operating systems in turns. |
| **9** | **d.** Virtual private network connections were offered on the market. |
| **4** | **e.** Virtual machines were invented. |
| **8** | **f.** Cloud computing concepts started to come out. |
| **5** | **g.** The execution of several operating systems at the same time became possible. |
| **10** | **h.** A shared access to the same physical system was now supplied by telecommunication companies. |
| **1** | **i.** Several users could enter the same mainframe contemporarily. |
| **7** | **j.** Different computing environments could work in the same physical environment. |

**........./20**