

Unit 5. The Internet

Lesson 9

Whole-Class Activity

Task 1. Pre-Assessment

You are going to read questions about the Internet. Use your background knowledge to answer them. You may turn to Activity Pack if you need any scaffolds. You have 5 minutes to complete this task.

RATIONAL CONCERN

1. What is the Internet?
2. When and where was the Internet created?
3. How has the society benefited from use of the Internet technologies?

Analytical Concern

1. How has the Internet changed over last decade?
2. What activities has the Internet reshaped or replaced?
3. What is the future of the Internet?

Practical Concern

1. What do you usually use the Internet for?
2. What is your favourite site?
3. What professions are closely connected with the use of the Internet?

1. How can the Internet be used in entertainment?
2. How can the Internet be used to promote art?
3. How has the Internet changed modern art?

Creative Concern

Task 2. Reading

Read the text about the Internet and the World Wide Web. Explain the meaning of the key words / phrases in bold. You have 20 minutes for this activity.

Internet and World Wide Web

The Internet is a global system of interconnected **computer networks** that use the standard **Internet protocol suite** (TCP / IP) to serve several billion users worldwide. It is a network of networks that consists of millions of private, public, academic, business, and government networks, of local to global scope, that are **linked** by a broad array of electronic, wireless, and optical networking technologies. The Internet carries an extensive range of information resources and services, such as

the inter-linked [hypertext](#) documents of the [World Wide Web](#) (WWW), the [infrastructure](#) to support email, and [peer-to-peer](#) networks.

Most traditional communications media including telephone, music, film, and television are being reshaped or redefined by the Internet, giving birth to new services such as [voice over Internet Protocol](#) (**VoIP**) and [Internet Protocol television](#) (**IPTV**). Newspaper, book, and other print publishing are adapting to [website](#) technology, or are reshaped into [blogging](#) and [web feeds](#). The Internet has enabled and accelerated new forms of human interactions through [instant messaging](#), [Internet forums](#), and [social networking](#). [Online shopping](#) has boomed both for major retail outlets and small traders.

Though the Internet has been widely used by [academia](#) since the [1980s](#), the [commercialization](#) of what was by the 1990s an international network resulted in its popularization and incorporation into virtually every aspect of modern human life. In 2012, more than 2.4 billion people – over a third of the [world's human population](#) – have used the services of the Internet; approximately 100 times more people than were using it in 1995.



Many people use the terms Internet and **World Wide Web**, or just the Web, interchangeably, but the two terms are not [synonymous](#). The [World Wide Web](#) is only one of hundreds of services used on the Internet. The Web is a global set of [documents](#), [images](#) and other resources, logically interrelated by [hyperlinks](#) and referenced with [Uniform Resource Identifiers](#) (URIs). URIs symbolically identify services, [servers](#), and other databases, and the documents and resources that they can provide. [Hypertext Transfer Protocol](#) (**HTTP**) is the main access protocol of the World Wide Web.

World Wide Web **browser** software, such as Microsoft's [Internet Explorer](#), [Mozilla Firefox](#), [Opera](#), [Apple's Safari](#), and [Google Chrome](#), lets users **navigate** from one web page to another via hyperlinks embedded in the documents. These documents may also contain any combination of [computer data](#), including graphics, sounds, [text](#), [video](#), [multimedia](#) and interactive content that runs while the user is interacting with the page.



Through [keyword-driven Internet research](#) using [search engines](#) like [Yahoo!](#) and [Google](#), users worldwide have easy, instant access to a vast and diverse amount of online information. Compared to printed media, books, encyclopedias and traditional libraries, the World Wide Web has enabled the decentralization of information on a large scale.

(The text is borrowed and modified from <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet> as of 27th January 2014)

Task 3. Vocabulary Practice

Match the words with their definitions. You have 5 minutes for this task.

1. Internet	a. a software application for retrieving, presenting and traversing information resources on the Web
2. WWW	b. application protocol for distributed, collaborative, hypermedia information systems
3. VoIP	c. global system of interconnected computer networks
4. HTTP	d. a software system that is designed to search for information on the World Wide Web
5. browser	e. a reference to data that the reader can directly follow by clicking or that is followed automatically
6. search engine	f. a global set of documents , images and other resources, logically interrelated by hyperlinks
7. hyperlink	g. group of technologies for the delivery of voice communications and multimedia sessions over Internet Protocol

Task 4. Vocabulary Practice

Read the text and fill in the gaps with the words from the list. You have 10 minutes to complete this task.

connects	public	networks	digital	transform
interconnect	sales	accessible	chat	capability
applications	revolutionized	purpose	emerged	transmission

Internet, a system architecture that has (1) communications and methods of commerce by allowing various computer (2) around the world to (3) Sometimes referred to as a “network of networks,” the Internet (4) in the United States in the 1970s but did not become visible to the general (5) until the early 1990s. The Internet provides a (6)so powerful and general that it can be used for almost any (7) that depends on information, and it is (8)..... by every individual who (9) to one of its constituent networks.

It supports human communication via electronic mail (e-mail), “(10) rooms,” newsgroups, and audio and video (11) and allows people to work collaboratively at many different locations. It supports access to (12) information by many (13), including the World Wide Web. The Internet has proved to be a ground for a large and growing number of “e-businesses” that

carry out most of their (14) and services over the Internet. Many experts believe that the Internet will dramatically (15) business as well as society.

(The text is borrowed and modified from <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/291494/Internet> as of 27th January 2014)

Task 5. Language in Use

The ability to ask proper questions is closely connected with the ability to receive important information. That's why making questions is very important in every sphere of human life including professional activity. Study the box explaining the ways of making questions. Then read the extracts about the Internet and ask as many questions as you can (10 minutes).

Making Questions

1. To form simple questions, which are followed by yes/no answers, we put an auxiliary or modal verb before the subject of the sentence.
Note, that auxiliary verb corresponds to the tense of the main verb in the sentence:
e.g. Do you use the Internet for study? – Yes, I do.
Have you visited this site? – No, I have not.
Did you find the information? – Yes, I did.
2. We start Wh- questions with a question word (e.g. what, where, when etc.). We also put auxiliary or modal verb before the subject:
e.g. When did you open your site? – A month ago.
How often do you visit this site? – I visit it very day.
Note that if we use the words **who**, **what**, **which**, **whose** to ask about the **subject** of the sentence, the verb remains in the affirmative form:
e.g. Who created this website? (NOT: ~~Who did create...~~)
Which costs more – Wi-Fi or Ethernet network?
3. We may use question tags if we want to confirm something. Question tags are formed with the auxiliary/modal verb of the main sentence and the appropriate pronoun. A positive statement is followed by a negative question tag and vice versa:
e.g. This is a good site, isn't it?
You have used the Internet, haven't you?
You don't have Wi-Fi, have you?

The Internet is a global [network](#) connecting millions of [computers](#). More than 100 countries are linked into exchanges of [data](#), news and opinions. According to [Internet World Stats](#), as of December 31, 2011 there was an estimated 2,267,233,742 Internet users worldwide. This represents 32.7% of the world's population.

There are a variety of ways to [access](#) the Internet. Most online services offer access to some Internet services. It is also possible to gain access through a commercial [Internet Service Provider \(ISP\)](#)

(The text is borrowed and modified from <http://www.webopedia.com/TERM/I/Internet.html> as of 29th January 2014)

Differentiated Activity

Task 6. 🎧 Listening

You are going to watch a video about the influence of the Internet on English language. Choose whatever part you feel confident to complete or do them all. You have 10 minutes for the task. To watch the video, use the following link: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OPltpdu9KGM>

Part 1. Decipher the following abbreviations. What other abbreviations are often used on the Internet in English and in your native language?

1. IMHO
2. BTW.....
3. LOL
4. UG2BK

Part 2. Fill in the gaps:

In 1972, the first (1)..... was sent. Soon, the Internet (2), a free global space to (3)..... information, ideas and amusing pictures of cats. Before the Internet, English (4) through people speaking it, but the *Net* brought (5) back into (6) and hundreds of cases of repetitive strain injury. Nobody had ever had to (7) anything before, let alone use a (8)....., and the only time someone set up a (9), it ended with a massive insurance claim and a huge pile of charred (10) Conversations were getting (11) than the average attention span. Why bother (12) a sentence when an (13)would do and leave you more time? Some changes even passed into (14) English.

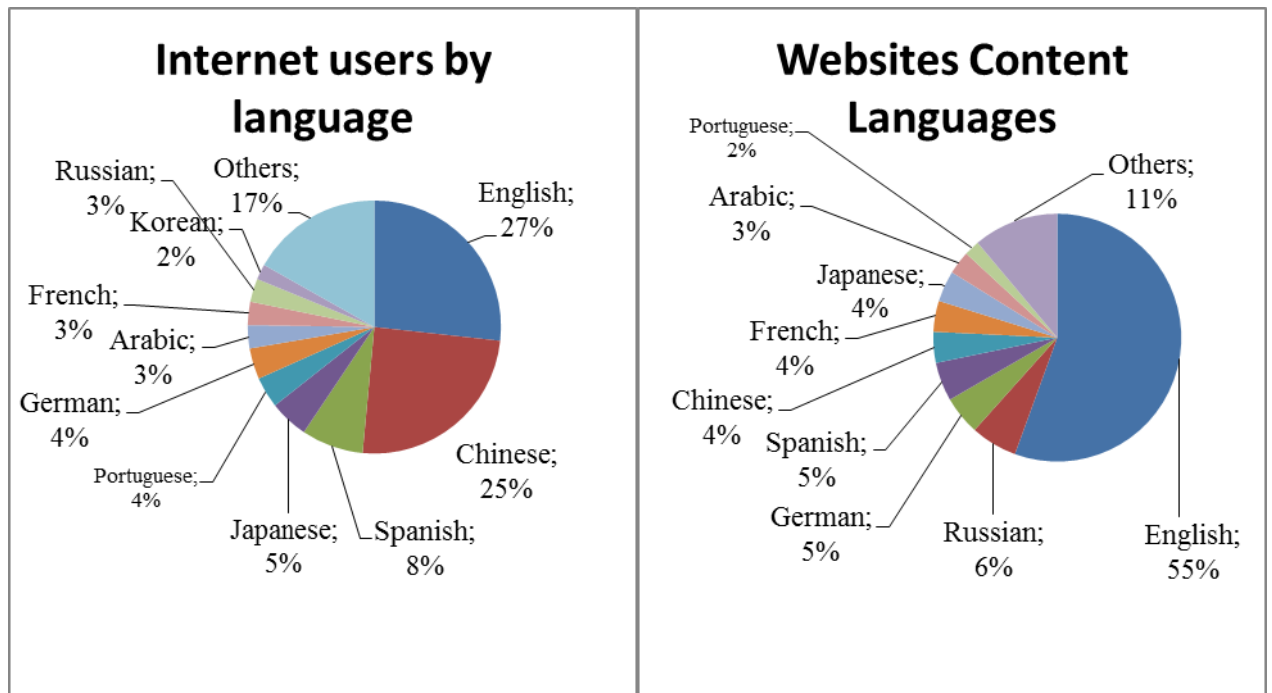
Part 3. In your own words, explain the meaning of the following words / phrases which are connected with a computer and the Internet. Tell if they have different meaning in other spheres of use.

The Net, download, toolbar, firewall, wallpaper, blog, hard drive, fail.

Task 7. Group activity

You are going to be divided into several groups with special task for each group. Be ready to report the results of your work to the class. You have 10 minutes for this task.

Group 1. Comment on the following charts. Explain how they correlate to each other.



Group 2. Inside your group, analyse how the Internet has changed the following spheres of human activity:

- Business
- Agriculture
- Cinema
- Literature
- Education
- Industry

Group 3. Inside your group, discuss how the Internet can be used in everyday life. Classify the main ways of its use into the types.

Task 8. Pair work

Using the help box from Task 5, ask each other questions on one of the following topics:

- *The use of the Internet;*
- *Your favourite website;*
- *Internet and job.*

Task 9. Team Work

In teams, think of the ways people of the depicted professions can use the Internet during their work. Make a list of your ideas. The team which suggests the largest number of ideas wins.

A.



B.



C.



Home Assignment

Do Tasks 1-3 from Workbook section.

WORKBOOK

Task 1. Tiered Task

Part 1. Insert the following words in the gaps. Translate the sentences into your native language.

resources	hyperlinks	protocol	engines
services	system	browser	blogging

1. The Internet is a globalof interconnected computer networks.
2. The standard Internet suite (TCP/IP) is used to serve several billion users worldwide.
3. The Internet carries an extensive range of informationand services, such as the inter-linked hypertext documents of the World Wide Web.
4. Print publishing can either adapt to website technology, or be reshaped into and web feeds.
5. The Web is a global set of documents, images and other resources, logically interrelated by and referenced with Uniform Resource Identifiers.
6. The Internet research is usually done using keyword-driven search
7. Wide Web software, such as Microsoft's Internet Explorer, Mozilla Firefox, Opera, Apple's Safari, and Google Chrome, lets users navigate from one web page to another.
8. Over a third of the world's human population – have used the of the Internet.

Part 2. Fill in the gaps with the words from the Unit.

The [World Wide Web](#), or simply Web, is a way of accessing (1) over the medium of the Internet. It is an information-sharing (2) that is built on top of the Internet. The Web uses the HTTP (3), only one of the languages spoken over the Internet, to transmit data. Web services, which use HTTP to allow applications to (4) in order to exchange business logic, use the the Web to (5) information. The Web also utilizes (6), such as [Internet Explorer](#) or [Firefox](#), to access Web documents called [Web pages](#) that are linked to each other via (7) Web documents also contain graphics, sounds, text and video.

The Web is just one of the (8) that information can be disseminated over the Internet. The Internet, not the Web, is also used for [e-mail](#), which relies on [SMTP](#), [Usenet](#) news groups, [instant](#) (9) and [FTP](#). So the Web is just a portion of the Internet, albeit a large portion, but the two terms are not (10) and should not be confused.

Part 3. Fill in the gaps with the words derived from the words in capitals.

<p>The (1) of the World Wide Web was begun in 1989 by Tim Berners-Lee and his colleagues at CERN, an international scientific (2) based in Geneva, Switz. They created a protocol, HyperText Transfer Protocol (HTTP), which (3) communication between servers and clients. Their text-based Web (4) was made available for general release in January 1992. The World Wide Web gained rapid acceptance with the (5) of a Web browser called Mosaic, which was developed in the United States in September 1993. Mosaic allowed people using the Web to use the same sort of “point-and-click” (6)..... (7) that had been available in personal computers for some years. In April 1994 Andreessen cofounded Netscape Communications Corporation, whose Netscape Navigator became the (8) Web browser soon after its release in December 1994. By the mid-1990s the World Wide Web had millions of active (9)</p>	<p>DEVELOP</p> <p>ORGANIZE</p> <p>STANSARD</p> <p>BROWSE</p> <p>CREATE</p> <p>GRAPH</p> <p>MANIPULATE</p> <p>DOMINATE</p> <p>USE</p>
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(The text is borrowed and modified from <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/649051/World-Wide-Web-WWW> as of 1st February 2014)

Task 2. Tiered Task

Read the text about the most popular websites and complete at least one part of the task.

Part 1. Look at the list of top 10 most popular websites and fill in the gaps (1-10) with the names of the websites from the following table:

<u>facebook.com</u>	<u>wikipedia.org</u>	<u>msn.com</u>	<u>youtube.com</u>	<u>bing.com</u>
<u>amazon.com</u>	<u>google.com</u>	<u>twitter.com</u>	<u>ebay.com</u>	<u>yahoo.com</u>

Part 2. Classify the sites into the following categories:

Search:

Social Networking:

Video-Sharing:

Commerce:

Reference:

Part 3. Create your own top 5 list of your favourite websites. In short, describe each website in terms of their aim, category, audience etc.

Top 10 Most Popular Websites

Here are the 10 Most Popular Sites (*English Language*) as derived from *eBizMBA Rank* which is a constantly updated average of each website's Global Traffic Rank of February 2014.

1 _____

Enables users to search the world's information, including webpages, images, and videos. Offers unique features and search technology.



2 _____

A way to get your videos to the people who matter to you. Upload, tag and share your videos worldwide!

3 _____

A social utility that connects people, to keep up with friends, upload photos, share links and videos.



4 _____

A major internet portal and service provider offering search results, customizable content, chatrooms, free e-mail, clubs, and pager.

5 _____

A customer-centric company, where customers can find and discover anything they might want to buy online, and endeavors to offer its customers the lowest possible prices. Site has numerous personalization features and services including one-click buying, extensive customer and editorial product reviews, gift registries, gift certificates, wish lists, restaurant and movie listings, travel, and photo processing.

6 _____

A free encyclopedia built collaboratively using wiki software. (Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License).

7 _____

International person to person auction site, with products sorted into categories.

8 _____

Social networking and microblogging service utilising instant messaging, SMS or a web interface.



9 _____

Search engine developed by Microsoft. Features web, image, video, local, news, and product search.

10 _____

Portal for shopping, news and money, e-mail, search, and chat.

(The text is borrowed and modified from <http://www.ebizmba.com/articles/most-popular-websites> and <http://www.alexa.com/topsites/countries/US> as of 2nd February 2014)

Task 3. Internet Search.

Using the Internet, find information about any sites and Internet resources you find interesting. Describe the site you like in terms of topic, design, functions, audience. Be ready to report your findings to the class.