WORKING WITH THE TEXT

1.-

- a.- No, because today you can find internet in every place in the world.
- b.- The Internet started in the 1960s as a way for government researchers to share information.
- c.- You must travel to the site of the computer or have magnetic computer tapes sent through the conventional postal system.
- d.- Another catalyst in the formation of the Internet was the heating up of the Cold War.
- e.- ARPANET
- f.- It allowed that all networks could be connected by a universal language.

2.-

- a.- False, The Internet started in the 1960s as a way for **government researchers** to share information.
- b.- True
- c.- True
- d.- False, The Soviet Union's launch of the Sputnik satellite **spurred** the U.S. Defense Department.
- e.- False, ARPANET was a great success but membership was limited to certain academic and research organizations who had contracts with the Defense Department.
- f.- False, other networks were created to provide information sharing.
- g.- False, Prior to this (1983), various computer networks did not have a standard way to communicate with each other.
- h.- True.

VOCABULARY

| С | Р | F | Т | P | R | J | U | Y | Р | Α | 0 | J |
|---|---|---|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Α | Ι | D | D | Α | В | D | G | Т | В | Ι | J | W |
| D | Ν | Ρ | R | 0 | Т | 0 | С | E | L | J | Ν | 0 |
| Ε | Р | J | J | E | M | Α | I | L | Ε | M | U | R |
| Ε | 0 | Ф | С | 0 | W | Ν | G | N | Ρ | Α | Ι | L |
| C | Ι | 0 | 0 | Р | Z | Ε | В | E | L | Н | 0 | D |
| Н | Ν | P | Α | Т | 0 | Ε | 0 | Т | Α | L | K | W |
| A | Т | Н | IJ | Т | D | Ι | ន | F | М | Н | А | I |
| T | U | Е | Y | V | 0 | I | P | R | 0 | N | Ι | D |
| Ε | R | R | Ν | Т | Ε | V | Ν | Η | Α | G | Η | E |
| Т | Ν | D | 0 | 0 | Y | 0 | Α | R | Ε | L | F | W |
| N | Е | W | S | G | R | 0 | U | P | В | I | G | E |
| Ι | Ε | Ι | Ν | 0 | Ι | S | S | Ι | М | S | Ν | В |
| R | Ν | Р | Α | С | K | Ε | Т | S | Η | Т | М | 0 |

CLUES:

- 1. World wide web
- 2. Email
- 3. Chat
- 4. FTP
- 5. Telnet
- 6. Newsgroup
- 7. VoIP
- 8. Mailing list
- 9. Gopher

LANGUAGE FOCUS

PRACTICE

1.-

- a.-This monitor is equipped with a plug with grounding pin.
- b.-Italics are used to emphasize a word or a phrase.
- c.-Half a byte is called a nibble.
- d.-A 3-wire cord is provided as a safety precaution.
- e.-The technical support form was submitted two weeks ago.
- f.-Make sure that the paper is loaded properly into the sheet feeder.
- g.-This feature identifies what types of peripherals are plugged in.
- h.-Make sure the socket contacts are not bent.

2.-

- a.- A quite rigid format was used.
- b.- All the parameters have been tuned.
- c.- Files can be compressed more efficiently using this program.
- d.- Documents are being updated regularly.
- f.- That file was stored on a hard disk.
- g.- Once a podcast has been created, it can be registered with content aggregators.
- h.- Unix systems were split into different branches some years ago.

3.-

a.- It is thought that performance gains are about 50% by using dual core processors.

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b.- It is said that Linux is an example of open-source development.

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c.- It is considered that wireless communication is the most rapidly developing area.

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d.- It is known that malware includes viruses, worms, Trojans, and any program that gathers information about a computer user without permission.

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e.- It is said Linus Torvalds developed Linux in 1991.

Linus Torvalds is said to have developed Linux in 1991.

f.- It is known that Bell Labs released Unix.

Bell Labs is known to have released Unix.

REMEMBER

- a.- Select another item from the menu.
- b.- The new laptops are fine, but the others are useless.
- c.- You can always send him other messages explaining the procedure.
- d.- I only know this command, the others are all new to me.
- e.- There are 7 layers, which are divided into two sets. One is the application set, the other is the transport set. Layers 1,2,3 and 4 are related to transportation of data, the others are related to applications.

SPEAKING

Encourage students to say why they like those websites and what kind of information can be found in them.

LISTENING

TRANSCRIPTION

In general, we can expect the internet to continue expanding to places it has never been accessible before: far-off, rural locations around the world, inside our household appliances, maybe even on Mars.

Five years from now, everyone in the world will be able to use the internet. And while we think of the internet today as something we access from computing devices like laptops and smartphones, in five years, billions of household items from washing machines to door locks will have internet connectivity. For instance, your fridge might have sensors on it that can figure out when you're running low on milk, and that can then use the internet to send an alert to your smartphone. It's expected that the so-called "Internet of Things" will grow from the fewer than 1 billion connected objects that existed in 2009 to more than 25 billion in 2020.

In 10 years, people will be so connected via the internet that they will be able to create new digital "nations" with other people who share their interests. As a result, traditional countries could have less influence over the people within their geographic boundaries. University of Michigan associate professor Nicole Ellison predicts that all this connectivity will also make the world a more empathetic place. Ellison tells that the internet will make people living in the developed world more aware of how difficult it is for people living elsewhere to find food, health care, clean water, and education. As a result, she says, people in developed nations will be inspired to work even harder to help solve these problems.

In 15 years, learning will be easier than ever, is predicted by Matt Mead, the chief investment officer of Nesta, a UK charity focused on innovation. Matt Mead writes that educators will use widespread internet access to teach students more effectively. He says that teachers will be able to use virtual schools to give students the information they need, and that machine-learning technology will help teachers personalize the lessons on these websites based on students' strengths and weaknesses.

And Earth might not be the only place where the internet will make it easier to obtain information. There very well could be internet access on Mars by 2030. While that might sound like something out of science fiction movie, NASA is planning for interplanetary internet connections right now. In a 2012 test, a robot located on the ground in Germany was controlled by International Space Station commander Sunita Williams while she was in space.

- 1. Mars and Earth.
- 2. For instance, your fridge might have sensors on it that can figure out when you're running low on milk, and that can then use the internet to send an alert to your smartphone.
- 3. 1 billion connected objects that existed in 2009 to more than 25 billion in 2020.
- 4. Traditional countries could have less influence over the people within their geographic boundaries.
- 5. It will also make the world a more empathetic place.
- 6. To find food, health care, clean water, and education.
- 7. It will be easier than ever.
- 8. Teachers will be able to use virtual schools to give students the information they need, and personalize the lessons on websites based on students' strengths and weaknesses.
- 9. By 2030.
- 10. It was on the ground in Germany.

English in Context – Doctor's Appointment:

1.-

Dr. Dearborn: What is your **appointment** for today?

Heather: I have been congested for a few weeks and I'm worried that it might be something serious.

Dr. Dearborn: Well, let's have a look. When I took your temperature you didn't have a <u>fever</u>, so that is a good thing. Do you have any other <u>symptoms?</u>

Heather: Not really. I just **cough** a lot and have a lot of mucus in my chest. What is your diagnosis?

Dr. Dearborn: At this time of the year, sinus <u>infections</u> are typical. Your insurance doesn't cover expensive <u>prescriptions</u> so I am going to recommend going to the pharmacy and buying a <u>decongestant</u>. It will work as well as anything I could <u>prescribe</u> you.

Heather: Excellent. So I just need to pay the co-payment for this doctor's visit and that's it?

Dr. Dearborn: Exactly. Go to the pharmacy on your way home; I don't want your sinus infection to **progress** into something worse.

Heather: Thank you very much, Dr. Dearborn.