Internet, computer-based global information system. The Internet is composed of many interconnected computer networks. Each network may link tens, hundreds, or even thousands of computers, enabling them to share information with one another and to share computational resources such as powerful supercomputers and databases of information. The Internet has made it possible for people all over the world to effectively and inexpensively communicate with one another. Unlike traditional broadcasting media, such as radio and television, the Internet does not have a centralized distribution system. Instead, an individual who has Internet access can communicate directly with anyone else on the Internet, make information available to others, find information provided by others, or sell products with a minimum overhead cost.

The Internet has brought new opportunities to government, business, and education. Governments use the Internet for internal communication, distribution of information, and automated tax processing. In addition to offering goods and services online to customers, businesses use the Internet to interact with other businesses. Many individuals use the Internet for shopping, paying bills, and online banking. Educational institutions use the Internet for research and to deliver courses to students at remote sites.

The Internet’s success arises from its flexibility. Instead of restricting component networks to a particular manufacturer or particular type, Internet technology allows interconnection of any kind of computer network. No network is too large or too small, too fast or too slow to be interconnected. Thus, the Internet includes inexpensive networks that can only connect a few computers within a single room as well as expensive networks that can span a continent and connect thousands of computers. *See* Local Area Network.

Internet service providers (ISPs) provide Internet access to customers for a monthly fee. A customer who subscribes to an ISP’s service uses the ISP’s network to access the Internet. Because ISPs offer their services to the general public, the networks they operate are known as public access networks. In the United States, as in many countries, ISPs are private companies; in countries where telephone service is a government-regulated monopoly, the government often controls ISPs.

An organization that has many computers usually owns and operates a private network, called an intranet, that connects all the computers within the organization. To provide Internet service, the organization connects its intranet to the Internet. Unlike public access networks, intranets are restricted to provide security. Only authorized computers at the organization can connect to the intranet, and the organization restricts communication between the intranet and the global Internet. The restrictions allow computers inside the organization to exchange information but keep the information confidential and protected from outsiders.

The Internet has grown tremendously since its inception, doubling in size every 9 to 14 months. In 1981 only 213 computers were connected to the Internet. By 2000 the number had grown to more than 100 million. The current number of people who use the Internet can only be estimated. One survey found that there were 61 million Internet users worldwide at the end of 1996, 148 million at the end of 1998, and 407 million by the end of 2000. Some analysts estimate that the number of users will double again by the end of 2002.

***Задание 1***

Ineternet Service Providers – постановщики интернет-услуг

Paying bills – оплачивать счета

to deliver – доставлять

Tax – налог

to interact – взаимодействовать

Accesses networks – сеть доступа

Research – исследование

Educations institutions – образовательное учреждение

Databases – база данных

***Задание 2***

1. What is the Internet?
2. What are the advantages of the Internet for people?
3. How does the government use the Internet?
4. What networks includes the Internet? Why are these networks needed?
5. What is an Intranet?
6. How many computers were connected to the Internet in 1981 and in 2000?

***Задание 3***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***information*** | ***computer*** | ***provider*** | ***connect*** |
| 1. Info | 1. Computing machine | 1. Supplier | 1. Unite |
| 1. Details | 2. Laptop | 2. Vendor | 2. Join |
| 1. Data | 3. Machine | 3. Deliverer | 3. Combine |
| 1. Knowledge | 4. Electronic computer | 4. Dealer | 4. Plug in |

***Задание 4***

1. Unlike traditional broadcasting media, such as … and … , the Internet does not have a centralized distribution system.
2. Video, music;
3. Television, newspaper;
4. Radio, television;
5. Radio, video.
6. Governments use the Internet for … and automated tax processing.
7. Research;
8. Shopping;
9. Deliver;
10. Communication.
11. The Internet includes … networks that can only connect a few computers with in a single room as well as … networks that can span a continent and connect thousands of computers.
12. Big, small;
13. Inexpensive, expensive;
14. Small, big;
15. Expensive, inexpensive.
16. In the United States, as in many countries, ISPs are … companies.
17. Private;
18. The best;
19. Public;
20. The worst.
21. In 1981 only … computers were connected to the Internet.
22. 1981;
23. 100 million;
24. 1 million;
25. 213.

***Задание 5***

1. The Internet is composed of many interconnected computer networks. – A global network includes many connected computers.
2. The Internet has made it possible for people all over the world to effectively and inexpensively communicate with one another. – The Internet has given people affordable and cheap communication.
3. Instead, an individual who has Internet access can communicate directly with anyone else on the Internet, make information available to others, find information provided my others, or sell products with a minimum overhead cost. – On the Internet, a person can communicate with someone, give and find information, or sell products with minimal expenses.
4. An organization that has many computers usually owns and operates a private network, called an intranet. – An intranet is a private network that is usually managed by an organization that has many computers.
5. A customer who subscribes to an ISP’s service uses the ISP’s network to access the Internet. – The client can use the Internet provider’s network to access the Internet if he subscribes to his service.

***Задание 6***

Internet

The Internet has Many individuals The Internet includes: An organization that has

brought new use the Internet for: many computers usually

opportunities to: owns and operates a private

network, called on Internet:

Government: Shopping Inexpensive networks: Connects all the computer

- Use Internet for – Can only connect within the organization.

internal communication, Paying bills a few computers

distribution of within a single room. Unlike public access

information, and Online banking networks, intranets are

automated tax Expensive networks: restricted to provide

processing. – Can span a continent security.

and connect thousands

Education: of computers. Organization restricts

- Use Internet for communication between

research and to the Intranet and the

deliver courses to global Internet

students at

remote sites.

Business

***Задание 7***

Internet is computer global information system. The internet is composed of many interconnected computer networks. Each network may link tens, hundreds or thousands of computers, enabling them to share information with one another.

The Internet has brought new opportunities to government, business and education. Governments use the Internet for internal communication, distribution of information and automated tax processing. In addition to offering good and service online to customers, business use the Internet to interact with other businesses. Educational institutions use the Internet for research and to deliver courses to students at remote sites.

The Internet includes an Inexpensive networks and Expensive networks. Inexpensive networks can only connect a few computers within a single room. Expensive networks can connect thousands of computers.

The Internet has become very popular. By 2000 the number of computers that have been connected to the Internet had grown to more than 100 million.