UNIT 16

1. Internet Basics

D. Listen again and complete the customer's notes.

To connect to the Internet from home. I need:
(1) a computer and (2) a modem
Also need an account with an (3) Interner Service Provider ISP (a company that offers connection for a monthly fee).
If you want to connect lots of computers without using cables, you can use a (4) wireless router.
Wi-Fi uses (5) radio waves to send data over medium-range distances.
Things you can do the Internet:
(6) email, newsgroup, real-time chats, looking for information on the Web.

'Web' or 'Internet'? The Wec: huge collection of (7) pages stored on computers all over the word.
The Internet the network whitcg connects all the computers.

Internet FAQs: Part 1

How old Is the Internet (the Net)? When was it created?
It's hard to say exactly. The research that led to what we now know as the Internet was begun in the 1960s.
Who created the Internet?
Again. its hard to say exactly who created a. The initial research was camed out by the Advanced Research Projects Agency in America. funded by the US government.
Did the Internet become popular quickly?
It took many years for the Internet to become popular around the world. It's only really since the mid-90s that the Internet has been a part of our daily lives.
How do you get online?
To gel connected, you need a computer. the right connection software and a modem connected to the phone line. You also need an account with an Internet Service Provider (ISP), which acts as a gateway between your PC and the rest of the Not.
How fast are today's Internet connections?
Today. ISPs otter a broadband, high-speed connection. The most common types are cable - offered by local cable TV companies - and ADSL (Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line). wroth works through phone lines. They are both faster than the traditional dial-up telephone connection. Broadband access is also offered by some electricity networks This competing technology, known as power-line Internet, provides low-cost access via the power plug, but is still in development.
How long has broadband existed?
Since the late 1990s
How much does broadband access cost?
It depends on which company you choose. Nowadays, some companies even offer free broadband.
Why do you need a modem?
A modern (modulator/demodulator) converts digital signals into analogue signals so that data can be transmitted across the phone or cable network
What does TCP/IP mean?
The language used for data transfer on the Internet is known as TCP/IP (transmission control protocol/ Internet protocol). This is like the Internet operating system. Every computer connected to the Net is identified by a unique IP address.

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Are there other ways of accessing the Internet?
Other methods of Internet access include satellite. mobile phones and TV sets equipped with a modem. WI-FI-enabled laptops or PDAs allow you to connect to the Net It you are near a wireless access point. In locations called hotspots (for example, a WI-FI cafe, park or campus). Satellite services are used in places where terrestrial access is not available (for example. on ships at sea). High-end mobile phones provide access through the phone network

2. Internet FAQs.

A. Read Part 1 of the Internet FAQs on page 80 and choose correct answers.

1 The Internet was
a invented in the mid-90s. **b** popular in the 1960s. **c** probably created in the USA

2 Which term describes any fast, high-bandwidth connection?
a broadband **b** dial-up connection **c** Wi-Fi connection

3 The power-line Internet provides broadband access through
a telephone lines. **b** satellites. **c** electrical power lines.

4 Which device converts computer data into a form that can be transmitted over phone lines?
a ADSI. **b** a mobile phone **c** a modem

5 The standard protocol that allows computers to communicate over the Internet is called
a an IP address. **b** TCP/IP. **c** HTTP

6 The geographical region covered by one or several access points is called
a a wireless access point. **b** hotspot. **c** wireless network device.

B. In pairs, discuss which of the internet systems (1-6) you would use to do the tasks (a-f).Then read Part 2 of the FAQs on page 81 and check your answers.

1 Email
b send a message to another person via the Internee
2 The Web
f download and view documents published on the Internet
3 Newsgroups
e take part in public discussion areas devoted to specific topics
4 Chat and IM
c have a live conversation (usually typed) online
5 FTP
a transfer files from the Internet to your hard drive
6 Telnet
d connect to a remote computer by entering instructions, and run a program on it

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Internet FAQs: Part 2

Email
Email lets you exchange messages with people all over the world. Optional attached tiles can include text, pictures and even audio and animation. A mailing list uses email to communicate messages to all its subscribers - that is, everyone that belongs to the list.

Which email program is the best?
Outlook Express is a popular program, but many users use web-based email accounts such as Hotmail.

The Web
The Web consists of billions of documents living on web servers that use the HTTP protocol. You navigate through the Web using a program called a web browser, which lets you search, view and print web pages.

How often are web pages updated?
It depends entirely on the page. Some are updated thousands of times a day

Chat and Instant Messaging (IM)
Chat and Instant Messaging technologies allow you to have real-time conversations online. by typing messages at the keyboard.

FTP
FTP, or file transfer protocol, is used to transfer files over a TCP/IP network. Nowadays. this feature is built into Web browsers. You can download programs. games and music files from a remote computer to your hard drive.

Telnet
Telnet is a protocol and a program used to log onto remote computer systems It enables you to enter commands that will be executed as if you were entering them directly on the remote server.

Newsgroups
Newsgroups are the public discussion areas which make up a system called Usenet The contents are contributed by people who post articles or respond to articles, creating chains of related postings called message threads. You need a newsreader to subscribe to newsgroups and to read and post messages. The newsreader may be a stand-alone program or part of a web browser.

How many newsgroups are there?
There are approximately 30.000 active newsgroups

Where can you find newsgroups?
Your newsreader may allow you to download the newsgroup addresses that your ISP has included on its news server. An alternative to using a newsreader is to visit web

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C Find words and phrases in Part 2 with the following meanings.

1 a system used to distribute email to many different subscribes at once (in Email paragraph)
mailing list

2 program used for displaying web pages (in The Web paragraph)
Web browser

3 to connect to a computer by typing your username and password (in Telnet paragraph)
Log into

4 a series of interrelated messages on a given topic (in Newsgroups paragraph)
message thread

5 a program for reading Usenet newsgroups (in Newsgroups paragraph)
newsreader

3. Language work: questions

A Look at the HELP box and then make a question about Sue Clarke for each of her answers

1 How old are you?
I'm 23 years old.

2 What's your job?
I'm an online researcher.

3 What do you do in your job?
I use the internet to find information requested by clients**.**

4 How long have you been doing this job?
I've been doing this job for six months.

5 When did you been doing this job?
I graduated from university in 2006.

HELP box

Questions

- In questions, we normally place the auxiliary verb before the subject.

  Are *there other ways of accessing the Internet?*

- If there is no other auxiliary, we use **do/does** (present simple) or **did** (past simple).

  Did *the Internet become popular quickly?*

- There are many question words in English which we use to find out more information than just *yes* or *no*.

  People
  Who *created the Internet?*

  Things
  What *does TCP/IP mean?*
  Which *email program is the best?*

  Place
  Where *can you find newsgroups?*

  Time
  When *was it created?*
  How often *are web pages updated?*
  How long *has broadband existed?*

  Reason
  Why *do you need a modem?*

  Quantity
  How much *does broadband access cost?*
  How many *newsgroups are there?*

  Manner
  How *do you get online?*

  Others
  How fast *are today's internet connections?*
  How old *is the Internet?*

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B. In pairs, make questions using these prompts. Then practise asking and answering the questions.

Example: When / first / use the Internet When did you first use the Internet?

1 What type of internet connection / have at home?
What type of internet connection do you have at home?
2 How fast / your Internet connection?
How fast is your internet connection?
3 How much / pay for broadband access?
How much do you pay for broadband access?
4 glow often / access the Internet?
How often do you access the Internet?
5 Which email program / use?
Which email program do you use?
6 Who/send email to?
Who do you send email to?
7 Do / use your mobile phone to access the Internet?
Do you use a mobile phone to access the Internet?
8 Do / use the Internet in public spaces using Wi-Fi?
Do you use the Internet in public spaces using Wi-Fi?
9 Do / play games online?
Do you play games online?
10 How many newsgroups do you subscribe to?
Now many newsgroups / subscribe to?

Email features

When you set up an account with an Internet ServiceProvider, you are given an **email address** and a **password.** The mail you receive is stored on the **mail server** of your ISP - in a simulated mailbox - until you next connect and download it to your hard drive.

There are two ways to get email over the Internet. One is by using a **mail program** (known as **email client** installed on your computer, for example Eudora or Outlook Express. The other way is to use **web-based email** accessible from any web browser. Hotmail and Gmail are good examples.

You can make the message more expressive by including **emoticons**, also called **smileys**. For example, ;-) for wink, :-) for happy, :-o for surprised. :-D for laughing. etc. You may also like to add a **signature file**, a pre-written text file appended to the end of the message. The name given to unsolicited email messages is **spam.**

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The anatomy of an email
The header
To: name and address of the recipient
From: name and address of the sender
Cc: carbon copy sent to another person
Bcc: blind carbon copy
Subject: topic of the message
Attachment: files added to the message
The username (a person's name or nickname)
The @ sign, which means at
The domain name or network address – that is, the mail server where the account is located. The final part adds information about it, for example com = company, uk = United Kingdom, fr = France, etc.
Hi John,
I have to prepare a project for my English class about the history of the Internet and how it's used in our day-to-day lives. Do you have any thoughts about what I should include? I've included my first thoughts here as an attachment. Could you send me some more ideas?
All the best,
Celia
The body contains the message itself