

UNIT 5

Websites



Picture 5.1

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of the lesson, the students are expected to be able to use appropriate English to:

- discuss types of websites and its purposes.
- interview the classmates to find out the most visited websites based on its purposes and their reasons.
- make a chart based on the interview and presenting it.
- describe the criteria of a good website.
- write a review of a website.
- identify and use expression to describe charts.

5.1. Discussing types of websites and its purposes.

Exercise 1: Read the following text about Website below and do the exercise.

The World Wide Web

The World Wide Web, Web, or WWW is a network of document that works in a **hypertext** environment, i.e. using text that contains links, **hyperlinks** to other documents.

The files, **web pages**, are stored in computers which act as **servers**. Your computer, the client, uses a **web browser**, a special program to access and download them. The web pages are organized in websites, groups of pages located on the Web, maintained by a **webmaster**, the manager of a website.

The Web enables you to post and access all sorts of interactive multimedia information and has become a real **information highway**.

To surf or navigate the Web, access and **retrieve** web pages or websites, you need a computer with an internet connection and a **web browser**. After you have launched it, you must type the website address or **URL (Uniform Resource Locator)**, which may look like this:

<http://www.cup.org/education/sample.htm>

http:// → indicates the type of **protocol** that the server and browser will use to communicate.

www → shows that is a **resource** on the World Wide Web

cup.org → is the **domain** name of the web server that hosts the website

education → is the **path**, the place where a web page is located

sample.htm → is the **filename** or name of a single web page

The different parts are separated by full stops [.] and forward slashes [/]. When we say a URL, we say dot [.] and slash [/].

To find interesting sites, you can use **search engines**, where the websites information is compiled by **spiders**, computer robot programs that collect information from sites by using keywords, or through **web indexes**, subject directories that are selected by people and organized into hierarchical subject categories. Some **web portals** – websites that offer all types of services, e.g. email, forums, search engines, etc. – are also good starting points.

The most relevant website addresses can be stored in your computer using the **bookmarks** or favorites in your browser.

Websites usually have a beginning page or **home page**. From this starting point you can navigate by clicking your mouse or hyperlinks in texts or images.

Professional English on the Use ICT (2007:56)

Complete these instructions about how to navigate with the words in the box.

client	web page	surf	web browser
web server	website	URL	search engine

1. Start up your computer and connect to the internet.
2. Open your _____.
3. Type the _____ to access a website.
4. Your web browser sends the request to the correct _____.
5. The server looks for the document and sends it to the _____ computer.
6. Your web browser displays the selected _____ on the screen.
7. From the homepage of the _____ you can _____ to other pages by clicking on hyperlinks.
8. If you want to find more websites, use a _____.

Exercise 3: In pairs, discuss these following questions. Give reasons for your answers.

1. What is your favorite search engine to find info on the web? Why?
2. Do you download music/video clips/films from the web? Which web do you use?
Do you pay for them? Why?
3. Have you ever listened to the radio or watched TV online? Which web do you use? Why?
4. Do you use the web to do school/university assignments or projects? How?
Which web do you use? Why?
5. What criteria do you think a good web is?

Exercise 4: Read the text about different types of website. Then answer the following questions.

Types of Website – A Guide for Website Designers

The purpose of an organizational website is to inform about an idea or event. Companies develop commercial websites to sell products or services. Entertainment websites are designed to entertain or provide fun activities. People visit websites to obtain information. The purpose of a personal website is to provide information about an individual. Social networking websites help people to exchange personal information. Educational websites aim to share knowledge and enable online learning.

English for Information Technology (2011:20)

1. How many types of websites are explained? Mention them.
2. What are the purposes of each type of websites?
3. Refer to the exercise 1 above. What are the types and purposes of websites that you often visit?

Exercise 5: Identify these following websites and their purposes.

The image shows two side-by-side screenshots of websites. The left screenshot is from Soccer24.com, a sports website displaying live soccer results, standings, and upcoming matches for various leagues like the Premier League, Bundesliga, and Ligue 1. The right screenshot is from MovieTone.com, a movie website featuring movie posters, search functionality, and lists of movies currently in theaters and coming soon.



Exercise 6: Complete these following sentences using the words in the box.

offer

practice

promote

read

sell

share

1. People visit CNN.com to _____ international news.
2. Some websites want to _____ a service.
3. Companies use Amazon.com to _____ their products.
4. Thegreenshoppingguide.co.uk wants to _____ enviromentally friendly shopping.
5. Student visit Math.com to _____ their maths.
6. English teachers join eltforum.com to _____ teaching resources.

Exercise 7: Decide which of the sites (a-j) to visit in order to find information on the following topics (1-10)

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. The latest scientific development | a. www.admarket.com |
| 2. Caring for your cat | b. www.bubble.com/webstars/ |
| 3. Calculating your tax | c. www.buildacard.com |
| 4. New cars | d. www.carlounge.com |
| 5. Advertising on the web | e. www.encenter.com/ski |
| 6. Books on sports | f. www.petcat.co.uk |
| 7. Sending a virtual greetings card | g. www.moneyworld.co.uk |
| 8. Economic data on Bulgaria | h. www.newscientist.com |
| 9. Your horoscope | i. www.thebookplace.com |
| 10. Ski conditions in Europe | j. www.worldbank.com |

5.2. Interviewing the classmates to find out the most visited websites based on its purposes and their reasons.

Exercise 8: Go around the class and ask *at least* 10 of your classmates the following questions:

1. The name of websites they often visit and use at home or campus.
2. The reasons of using those websites, for example to entertain, to get news, to study, or to shop.

No.	Name of your classmates	Name of websites	Reasons
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			

5.3. Making a chart based on the interview and presenting it.

Exercise 9: Using your background knowledge, discuss with your classmate to name the types of charts that you know and describe their functions.

Exercise 10: Identify these following charts by matching each picture with its name.

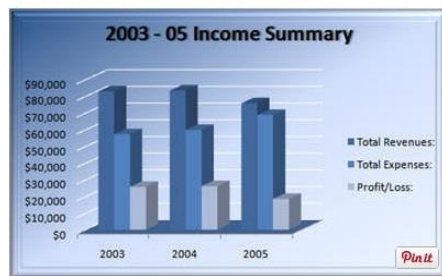
Did you find any of the charts you discussed? What are they?

Pie chart

line chart

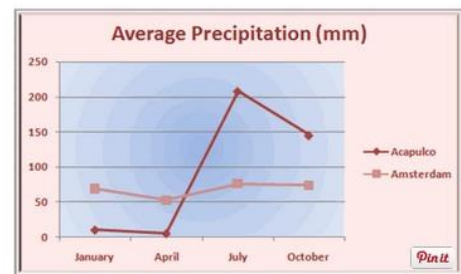
bar chart

scatter plot chart



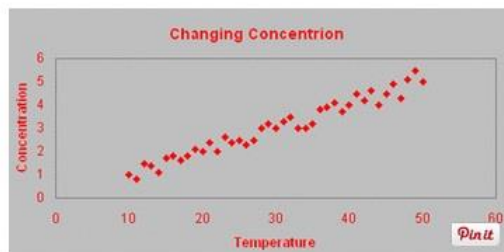
Excel Bar Graph
© Ted French

1. _____



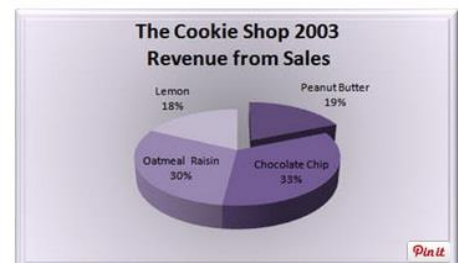
Excel Line Graph
© Ted French

2. _____



Excel Scatter Plots
© Ted French

3. _____



Excel Pie Chart
© Ted French

4. _____

Exercise 11: Read the text carefully. Then check your answer for previous exercise (exercise 10).

Chart

By Ted French

Charts [or graphs, in Math] are visual representations of worksheet data. Charts often makes it easier to understand the data in a worksheet because users can easily pick out patterns and trends illustrated in the chart that are otherwise difficult to see. Different types of charts serve different purposes.

Pie Charts -- are used to show percentages. For example, a pie chart could be used to show what percentage of your total daily calorie intake is represented by one quadruple cheese and bacon hamburger.

Column Charts -- are used to show comparisons between items of data. Each column in the chart represents the value of one item of data. An example of this would be to compare the calories in a quadruple cheese and bacon hamburger with the calories in a glass of water and a bowl of beet greens.

Line Charts -- are used to show trends over time. Each line in the graph shows the changes in the value of one item of data. For example you could show changes in your weight over a period of months as a result of eating a quadruple cheese and bacon hamburger every day for lunch.

Scatter plot graphs -- are used to show trends in data. They are especially useful when you have a large number of data points. Like line graphs, they can be used to plot data recorded from scientific experiments, such as how a chemical reacts to changing temperature or atmospheric pressure.

Source:

http://spreadsheets.about.com/od/spreadsheetlessons/ss/excel_graph_use_4.htm

Exercise 12: There are many ways to express visuals in terms of charts. Study the following expressions.

A. Introducing Visuals

In introducing the visuals, you can use the following expressions.

Starting	Presentation Type	Verb	Description
The given / The supplied / The presented / The shown / The provided	diagram / table / figure / illustration / graph / figure / chart / flow chart / picture / presentation / pie chart / bar graph / line graph / table data / data / information	shows / represents / depicts / illustrates / presents / gives / provides / describes / compares / shows / figures / gives data on / gives information on / presents information about / shows data about	the comparison of the differences the number of information on data on the proportion of.... the amount of information on....

B. Expressing the amount of change

In expressing the amount of change in a chart or a graph you can use the following formula.

"There"	Article	Adjective	Noun to describe change	In "what"
There is / was / has been / will be	a	slight / slow / moderate / gradual / dramatic	Increase / rise / growth / fall / drop / decrease / decline	in sales.

C. Comparing and Contrasting

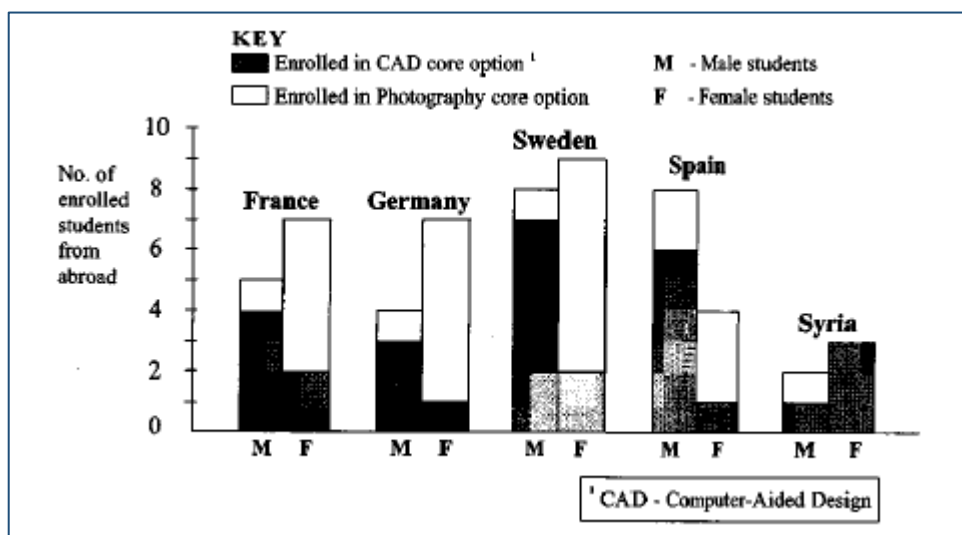
You can also use comparison when describing data in a chart/ a graph

	Example Word	Comparative	Superlative
Words with one syllable	high	higher	the highest
Words with three syllables or more	productive	more productive less productive	the most productive the least productive
Words ending in -y	wealthy	wealthier	the wealthiest
Short words ending with a consonant/vowel/consonant	hot	hotter	the hottest
Irregular	good	better	the best

When you compare and contrast, you also need to learn phrases so you can refer to data that is not exact. For example:

Numbers	Comparison/Contrast
7.1	“just over 7 million tonnes” “approximately 7 million tonnes”
65.6	“nearly 70 million tonnes” “almost 70 million tonnes”

Exercise 13: Study the chart below. It shows the number of overseas students enrolled in a second year Graphic Design course at a college in the south of England. Complete the following sentences based on the data in the chart.



- More students are enrolled from _____ than any other country.
- The least number of students is enrolled from _____
- The profiles of students from France and _____ are similar.
- More female than _____ students are enrolled in the Design College.
- Every country except _____ has more female students enrolled in the College.
- The country with the most females students enrolled is _____
- More _____ than _____ students are enrolled in the Photography core option from every country except _____
- Overall, more male students are enrolled in the core _____ option.
- Overall, more _____ students are enrolled in the Photography core option.
- No Syrian _____ students are taking the Photography core option.

Exercise 14: Read the information about how to make a chart at http://spreadsheets.about.com/od/c/g/chart_def.htm and make one based the data you get from the interview you conduct on exercise 8.

5.4. Describing the criteria of a good website.

Exercise 15: With your group discuss what are the criteria of a good website?

Browse to the internet or use any information you get from "Website Basic Subject" or any relevant subjects you have got so far.

Use the following expressions:

A good website should ...

A good website must...

A good website is supposed to...

A good website has to...

5.5. Writing a review of a website.

Exercise 16: What are your favorite websites? Why? Use the words in the box to describe them.

For example: The most exciting website is _____ because _____.

beautiful	well-designed	easy-to-use/ navigate	clear
useful	reliable	informative	fun
funny	exciting	interesting	

Exercise 17: Find a website then analyze whether the website is considered good (refer to the criteria you have listed on exercise 10 above). You can use the below cues to start your review:

- a. What is the address of website?
- b. Do you like the website? Why or why not?
- c. What makes the website good or bad?
- d. What are your suggestions to make the website better?