ENGLISH FOR INFORMATICS 1
BY
ATIQAH NURUL ASRI (ATQ)

MEETING 9

TOPIC: NETWORKING

TOPIC: NETWORK TOPOLOGY

MATERIAL: MODULE UNIT 4, PAGE 43-47

Learning Objectives:

By the end of the lesson, the students are expected to be able to use appropriate English to:
- identify and explain kinds of network topology
- identify and make sentences using if-clause type 1

NETWORK TOPOLOGY

- What is network topology?

- What kinds of network topology do you know? What are they?

- Can you identify these following?

- What are each advantages and disadvantages?

Source: https://slideplayer.com/slide/12584311/
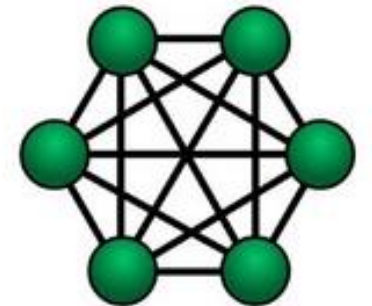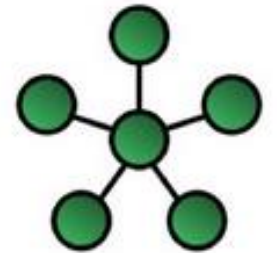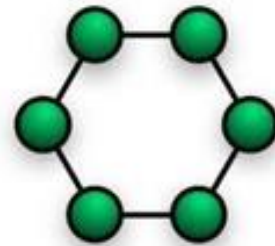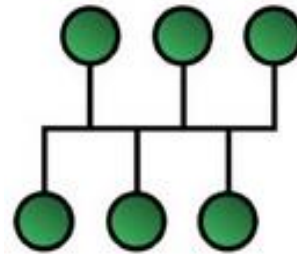
READ EXERCISE 8 (PAGE 43)

NETWORK TOPOLOGY

Topology refers to the shape of a network. There are three basic physical topologies. One is a **star** system. In this topology, there is a central device to which all the computers/workstations are directly connected. This central position can be occupied by a server, or a hub, a connection point of the elements of a network that redistributes the data. Another type is a **ring** system. This is a network that has each workstation linked to two others. In a **bus** system there is a central or main cable which is called a bus, and each workstation is linked to it. There are also mixed topologies, like the **tree**, a group of stars connected to a central bus. Some large networks use a **mesh**. In this topology, each workstation is linked to several others. This has one big advantage: if one connection breaks, the data can use other connections. Therefore, it is difficult to break a mesh network.

4

PAY ATTENTION TO YOUR FRIENDS' EXPLANATION ABOUT NETWORK TOPOLOGY

MAKE SOME NOTES ABOUT NETWORK TOPOLOGY BY COMPLETING THIS TABLE

Kind	Shape	Definition	Advantages	Disadvantages

SHARE WHAT YOU HAVE LEARNED WITH THE CLASS

DO EXERCISE 9 (PAGE 44)

Direction: Identify which topologies these statements refer to.

1. If one of the computer fails, the whole network will be affected.

2. If we remove a computer from the network, it won't affect the other computers.

3. If the main cable fails, the whole network will fail.

4. If the central server fails, the whole network will fail.

5. If a cable breaks, the whole network will be affected.

6. If a computer fails, it won't affect the other computers.

IN THE PREVIOUS EXERCISE, YOU SEE IF-CLAUSE TYPE 1 HERE IS THE EXPLANATION (PAGE 45)

Note	Description	Examples
Formula	If + simple present, simple future **If clause (condition), Main clause (result)** **Meaning:** If this thing happens, that thing will happen.	- If the main cable fails, the whole network will fail. - The whole network will fail if the main cable fails. - If a cable breaks, the whole network will be affected. - The whole network will be affected if a cable breaks.
The Order	The order of the clauses is not fixed. When you change the order of the clauses, you need to pay attention to the punctuation and pronoun, but the meaning is identical.	
Function	These sentences are based on facts, and they are used to make statements about the real world, and about particular situations. In type 1 conditional sentences, the time is the **present** or **future** and the situation is **real**.	
If-Clause Type 1 with Modals	In type 1 conditional sentences, you can also use modals in the main clause instead of the future tense to express the degree of certainty, permission, or a recommendation about the outcome.	- If a computer fails, it won't affect the other computers. - It won't affect the other computers if a computer fails.

DO EXERCISE 11 (PAGE 46)

Exercise 11: Refering to the If-Clause Type 1 that you learned, complete the following sentences.

1. If she (need) _____ a computer, her brother (give) _____ her his computer.

2. If she (read/not) _____ the Computer Networking module and her notes, she (pass/not) _____ the test.

3. If they (invite/not) _____ me to the computer workshop, I (go/not) _____ .

4. The administration staff (accept) _____ his thesis draft if Rama (turn in) _____ his thesis draft on time.

5. If you (want) _____ a remote access to your company's LAN, you (set up) _____ a Virtual Private Network.

6. If Anugrah (need) _____ to connect devices over a small area, he (need) _____ to set up a LAN.

DO EXERCISE 11 (PAGE 47)

Exercise 12: Link each action (1-10) with a suitable consequence (a-j). Then, combine them using if-clause.

Example: _**If** you place a floppy disk near magnet, you will destroy the data._

1. You place a floppy disk near a magnet	a. The cursor moves to the left
	b. The computer hangs
2. You press print screen	c. It is not lost when you switch off
3. You input the correct password	d. You damage the drive
4. You add memory to a computer	e. You copy the screen
5. You move the mouse to the left	f. You have access to the network
6. You store data in RAM	g. You destroy the data
7. You use a faster modem	h. It runs faster
8. There is a memory fault	i. Your phone bills are lower
9. You press the arrow key	j. The cursor moves accross the screen
10. You move a CD-ROM drive with the disk in place	