UNIT 2
THE INTERNET

Connect to the topic

1. Look at the photo. What does the app show?
2. Can you think of situations where a fast internet connection is important?
3. Have you ever experienced frustration because of slow internet speeds on your mobile phone?
4. What factors do you think can influence the speed of the internet on a mobile device?

WARM-UP VIDEO

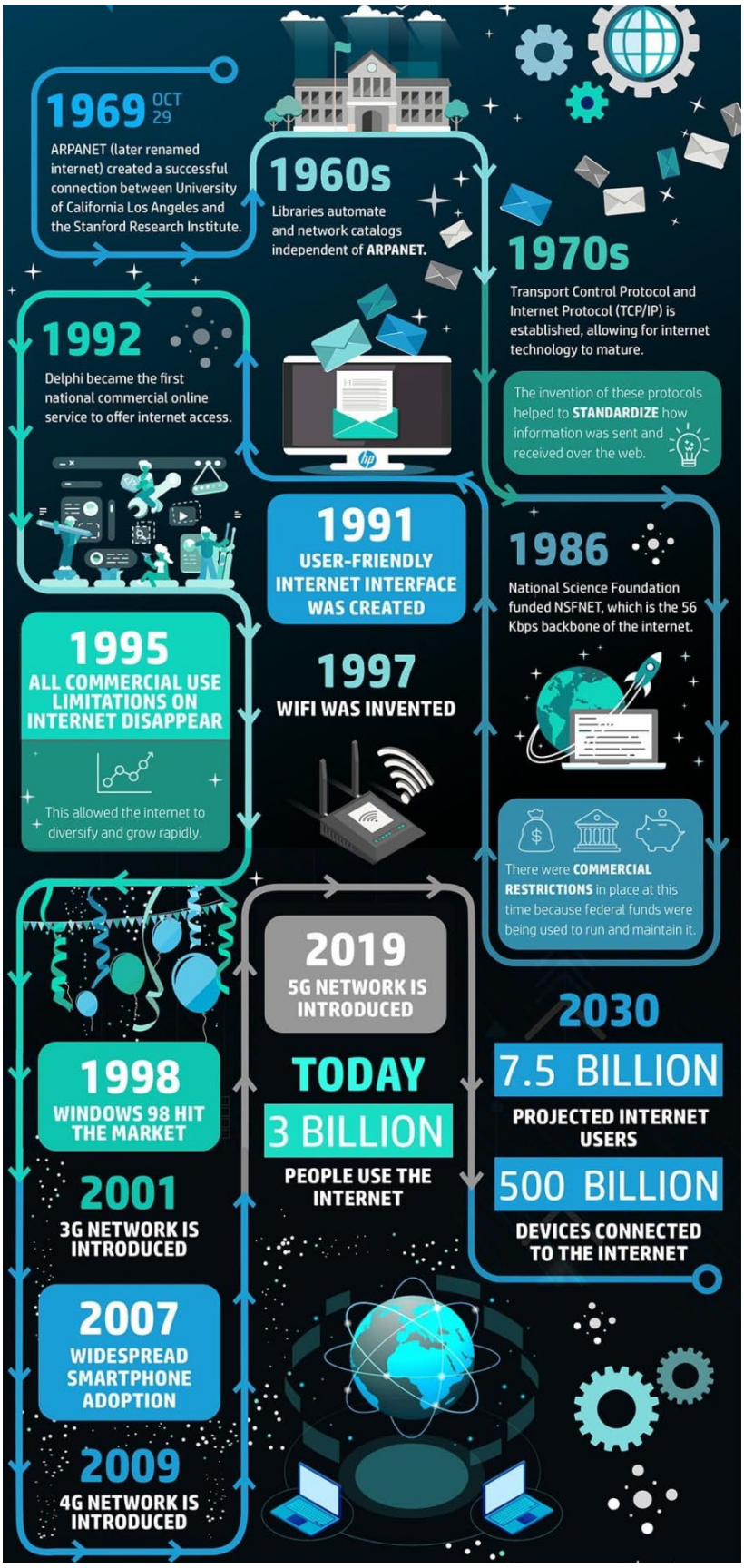
WATCH AND SPECULATE. Watch the video "How does the internet work?" and discuss the questions below.

1. Can you explain the origins of the internet and the role of ARPANET in its development?
2. What was the first message sent over ARPANET, and why is it considered a historic moment?
3. How has the internet evolved from its early days of connecting university computer systems to what it is today?
4. What is the difference between the internet and the World Wide Web?
5. Can you describe the infrastructure of the internet, including submarine cables and server buildings?
6. How does the process of sending and receiving data, like watching a video of a cat, work on the internet?
7. How would you explain the concept of the internet to someone who is not familiar with it?

UNIT 2.1 INTERNET FUNDAMENTALS

SPEAKING

Task 1. COLLABORATE. Study the infographic about the history of the internet, and then discuss the questions with your partner.



(adapted from https://www.hp.com/us-en/shop/tech-takes/how-does-the-internet-work)

1. What are the key technological milestones in the evolution of the internet? Do you agree with the infographic?
2. Do you know the primary goals behind the creation of the internet in its early days?
3. What date can be considered the birthday of the internet?
4. How did the establishment of standardized protocols contribute to the internet's global expansion?
5. What is the concept of the internet backbone?
6. How did the internet become a worldwide network of interconnected systems?
7. How did the release of Windows 98 impact the accessibility and user interface of the internet for the average user?
8. How has 5G influenced internet speed, connectivity, and the capabilities of devices?
9. What potential future developments or applications do you foresee with the widespread adoption of 5G technology?

READING AND VOCABULARY

Task 2. EXPLORE THE WORDS. Look at the words and match with their definitions. Use a dictionary if needed.

1. **fiber optic**	a) the capacity of a communication channel to transmit data
2. **bandwidth**	b) a network that spans a large geographical area
3. **router**	c) a unit of data transmitted over a network, containing a portion of the information
4. **LAN (Local Area Network)**	d) the main high-capacity network infrastructure of the internet, connecting major geographic regions and facilitating data transfer
5. **WAN (Wide Area Network)**	e) high-speed data transmission technology using pulses of light
6. **packet**	f) high-speed internet access that allows for the simultaneous transmission of multiple data channels
7. **dial-up**	g) a method of internet access using a traditional telephone line and modem
8. **broadband**	h) a method of efficiently transmitting data by breaking it into packets and sending them independently
9. **backbone**	i) a device that serves as an entry and exit point for data entering or leaving a network
10. **gateway**	j) a networking device that manages the connection between the local network and the internet
11. **ISP (Internet Service Provider)**	k) a company that offers internet access to individuals and businesses
12. **packet switching**	l) a network that connects computers and devices within a limited geographic area

Task 3. WORK WITH WORDS. Read the sentences and fill in the words from previous task. Sometimes you need to change the form of the word to fit the sentence.

1. The office _____ efficiently manages the flow of data between team members, ensuring a stable and secure connection to shared resources.
2. The streaming service relies on advanced _____ technology for delivering high-quality video content to users around the world.
3. The large file is divided into _____ before transmission, allowing for efficient data transfer without overwhelming the network.
4. In rural areas, some users still rely on _____ connections due to limited broadband availability, though it results in slower internet speeds.

5. The network _____ acts as a secure entry point, regulating access to the internal network and ensuring data integrity.
6. Choosing a reliable _____ is crucial for a stable internet connection, and many factors, including speed and customer service, should be considered.
7. In our small business, all computers are part of a _____, making it easier for teams to work together and access shared files quickly.
8. Efficient _____ enables quick data transmission by choosing the best routes for each data packet.
9. The internet _____ consists of high-capacity networks that carry data across long distances, connecting various regions of the world.
10. The company's _____ connects regional offices, facilitating instant communication and data exchange across different locations.
11. Increased _____ allows users to enjoy faster data transfer and provides smooth HD video streaming, plus quick downloads.
12. _____ internet provides high-speed connectivity, allowing users to access a wide range of online services simultaneously.

Task 4. READ FOR DETAILS. Read the text and complete the concept map using words from the text up to two words for each blank. Then answer the questions below.

How Internet Works

The Internet is a vast collection of networks that connect to each other. In fact, the word "Internet" could be said to come from this concept: *inter*connected *net*works. Computers connect to each other and to the Internet via wires, cables, radio waves, and other types of networking infrastructure. All data sent over the Internet is translated into pulses of light or electricity, also called "bits," and then interpreted by the receiving computer. The wires, cables, and radio waves conduct these bits at the speed of light. The more bits that can pass over these wires and cables at once, the faster the Internet works. There is no control center for the Internet. Instead, it is a distributed networking system, meaning it is not dependent on any individual machine. Any computer or hardware that can send and receive data in the correct fashion (e.g. using the correct networking protocols) can be part of the Internet.

There are two main concepts that are fundamental to the way the Internet functions: packets and protocols. In networking, a packet is a small segment of a larger message. Each packet contains both data and information about that data. The information about the packet's contents is known as the "header," and it goes at the front of the packet so that the receiving machine knows what to do with the packet. To understand the purpose of a packet header, think of how some consumer products come with assembly instructions. When data gets sent over the Internet, it is first broken up into smaller packets, which are then translated into bits. The packets get routed to their destination by various networking devices such as routers and switches. When the packets arrive at their destination, the receiving device reassembles the packets in order and can then use or display the data. Packets are sent across the Internet using a technique called packet switching. Routers and switches are able to process packets independently from each other, without knowing their source or destination.

Connecting two computers, both of which may use different hardware and run different software, is one of the main challenges that the creators of the Internet had to solve. It requires the use of communications techniques that are understandable by all connected computers, just as two people who grew up in different parts of the world may need to speak a common language to understand each other. This problem is solved with standardized protocols. In networking, a protocol is a standardized way of doing certain actions and formatting data so that two or more devices are able to communicate with and understand each other. There are protocols for sending packets between devices on the same network (Ethernet), for sending packets from network to network (IP), for ensuring those packets successfully arrive in order (TCP), and for formatting data

for websites and applications (HTTP). There are also protocols for routing, testing, and encryption. And there are alternatives to the protocols listed above for different types of content – for instance, streaming video often uses UDP instead of TCP.

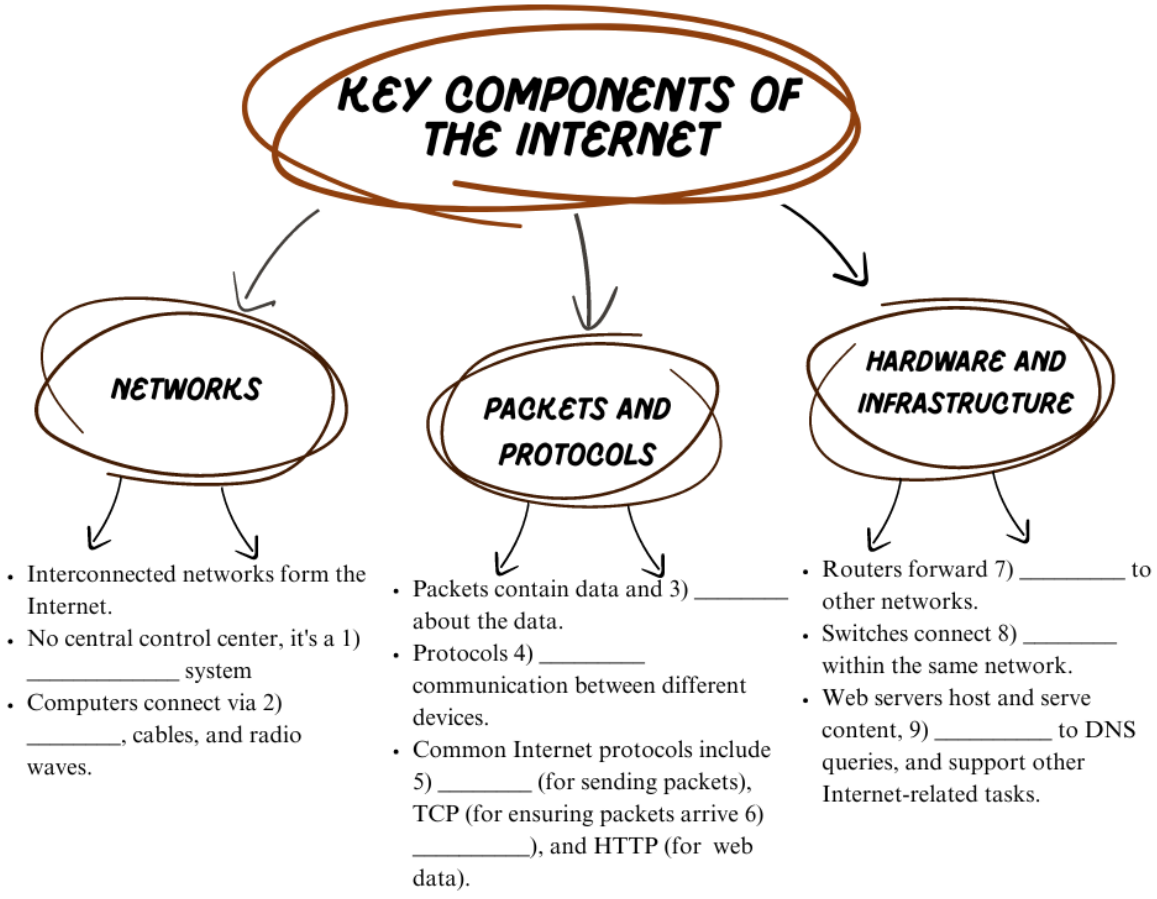
A lot of different kinds of hardware and infrastructure go into making the Internet work for everyone. Some of the most important types include the following:

Routers forward packets to different computer networks based on their destination. Routers are like the traffic cops of the Internet, making sure that Internet traffic goes to the right networks.

Switches connect devices that share a single network. They use packet switching to forward packets to the correct devices. They also receive packets from those devices and pass them along to the right destination.

Web servers are specialized high-powered computers that store and serve content (webpages, images, videos) to users, in addition to hosting applications and databases. Servers also respond to DNS queries and perform other important tasks to keep the Internet up and running. Most servers are kept in large data centers, which are located throughout the world.

(adapted from https://www.cloudflare.com/learning/network-layer/how-does-the-internet-work/)



1. How do computers connect to each other and to the Internet?
2. What happens to data sent over the Internet, and how is it transmitted?
3. Why is the speed of the Internet related to the number of bits that can pass over wires and cables at once?
4. Is there a central control center, and why or why not?
5. What information do packets contain, and why is the header important?
6. How are packets routed to their destination, and what devices play a role in this process?
7. What is the purpose of standardized protocols in networking?
8. Why is standardized communication necessary when connecting two computers with different hardware and software?

9. What are routers and switches, and how do they contribute to the functioning of the Internet?
10. What is the role of web servers on the internet?
11. Where are most servers kept, and what tasks do they perform to keep the Internet operational?

Task 5. COLLABORATE. Work in groups. Create an interactive skit that shows how the internet and its key components work.
Choose the roles from the list:
Routers (x2 or more) – act as routers, showing how you direct data packets between different devices.
Servers (x2 or more) – be servers that store and serve website content, host different types of content.
User Devices (x2 or more) – act as devices such as laptops, smartphones, or tablets. Start requests for web pages or services.
Firewall – show how you protect the network by monitoring and controlling incoming and outgoing traffic.
Data Packets (x2 or more) – move from one device to another and demonstrate the packet-switching process.
ISP (Internet Service Provider) – be an ISP that connects the local network to the wider internet.
Network Cables (x2 or more) – act as physical network cables, connecting devices and showing the physical infrastructure of the internet.
Error message – pop-up with some issues which represent common internet errors.
Cloud (x1 or more) – describe cloud services, where data is stored and accessed remotely. You can hold up cloud symbols during relevant scenes.
Narrator – provide explanations and commentary on the actions happening in the skit to help the audience understand what's happening.
Use creativity in showing the internet components. Props, symbols, or gestures can help represent different concepts.

Task 6. WORK WITH WORDS. Match the verbs with their definitions.

1. **format**	a) to set up or adjust the settings of a device or system
2. **transmit**	b) to explain the meaning or significance of data
3. **route**	c) to send data or information to a next destination
4. **configure**	d) to send a network request to another device or server to check its connectivity
5. **forward**	e) to direct data packets along a specific path in a network
6. **interpret**	f) to change the pathway for data transmission between devices within a network
7. **ping**	g) to get entry to a computer system or the internet
8. **switch**	h) to arrange data in a specific way, often according to standardized protocols
9. **access**	i) to send data from one device to another
10. **sync**	j) to coordinate data and settings between different devices or systems

Task 7. WORK WITH WORDS. Read the text and fill in the missing words.

Data Flow on the Internet

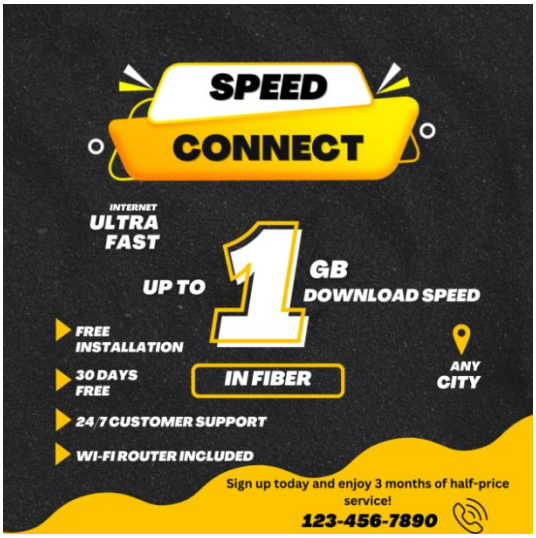
forward ● access ● ping ● transmit ● route ● sync ● configure

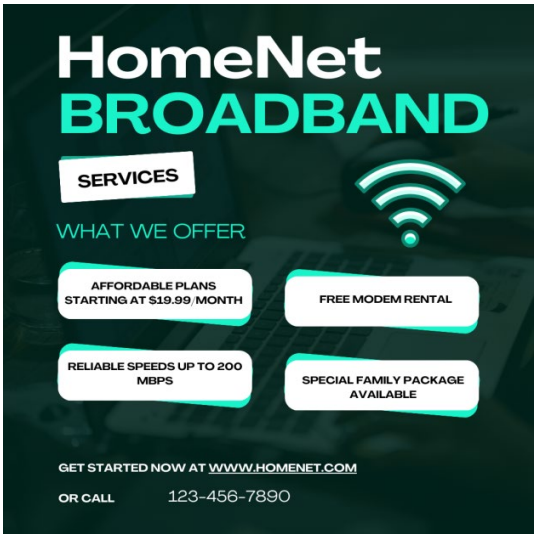
When users want to get information online, they 1) _____ the internet using their devices. This starts a process to 2) _____ data through wires, radio signals, and other methods. Devices often 3) _____ each other to check if they can communicate properly.

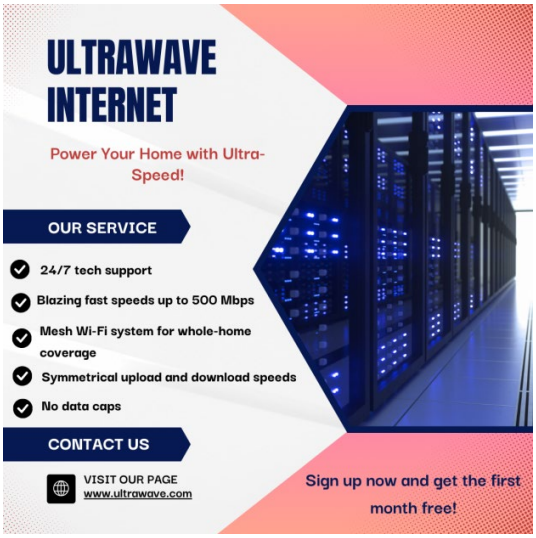
In the background, routers and switches are hard at work. Routers 4) _____ data packets to the right places, making sure they end up where they should. Switches 5) _____ packets within a network, sending data to the correct devices efficiently.

The internet works well because of standard protocols that 6) _____ communication between devices. These devices 7) _____ their data across various platforms, making sure it's always available when needed.

Task 8. COMMUNICATE. Work in pairs. Compare the adverts, offering internet services, and answer the questions below.



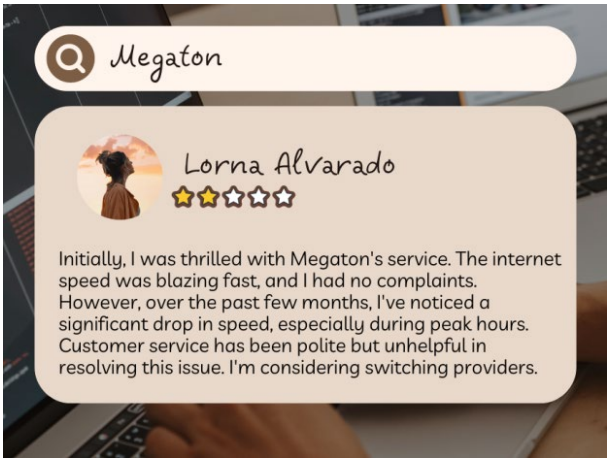


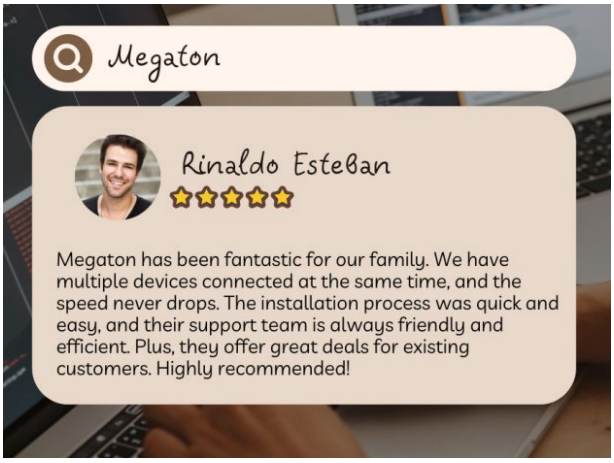


1. What are the main features of each internet plan?
2. Which plan offers the best value for money? Why?
3. How are the speeds and additional features different?
4. Which provider offers the most comprehensive customer support?
5. What promotional offers are available for new customers?
6. Which provider seems to be more future-oriented with their technology?

7. Would you recommend either of these plans to a friend or family member? Why or why not?

Task 9. READ FOR MAIN IDEAS. Read the reviews about the internet provider Megaton. Answer the questions below.





1. What changes did Lorna experience with Megaton over time?
2. What does Rinaldo appreciate most about Megaton's Services?
3. What recurring issues does Albert mention in his review?
4. How does Sam feel about Megaton's customer service?
5. Why is Molly highly satisfied with Megaton's service?
6. What are the main complaints Greta has about Megaton?

Task 10. COMMUNICATE. Work in pairs to discuss the questions about Megaton internet provider.

1. What are the common themes in the positive and negative reviews?
2. How is it possible that one company has both positive and negative reviews?
3. Why do you think customer service is often a critical aspect of customer satisfaction?
4. What solutions would you suggest to Megaton to solve the problems mentioned by users?
5. Do you think the issues mentioned by the negative reviewers can be reasons for switching to another provider?

WATCHING

Task 11. COMMUNICATE. Discuss the questions below.

- How do you think the internet travels from one country to another?
- What problems do you think could break internet connectivity globally?
- What role do you think international cooperation plays in maintaining the global internet infrastructure?

Task 12. WATCH FOR DETAILS. Scan the QR code and watch the video "The fight over the internet". Choose the correct answer to the questions.

1. What infrastructure transmits almost all internet data around the world?
   A. Satellite networks
   B. Fiber optic submarine cables
   C. Wireless routers
   D. Mobile data networks
2. Where do submarine cables typically end their journey before data travels overland?
   A. Satellite stations
   B. Landing stations
   C. Data centers
   D. Local routers
3. Who initially dominated the laying of submarine cables for telephone traffic?
   A. Independent contractors
   B. International consortiums
   C. Telecommunication monopolies
   D. Government agencies
4. What is the biggest threat to submarine cables?
   A. Natural disasters
   B. Human activity
   C. Marine animals
   D. Technical malfunctions
5. What incident in 2011 caused internet access to be interrupted in Armenia?
   A. A ship dragging its anchor
   B. A satellite malfunction
   C. An elderly Georgian woman damaging an underground cable
   D. A natural disaster
6. Why are satellites preferred over cables in very remote areas?
   A. They are faster than cables
   B. They are more secure
   C. They are economically justified due to low population density.
   D. Satellites are more cost-effective for all areas

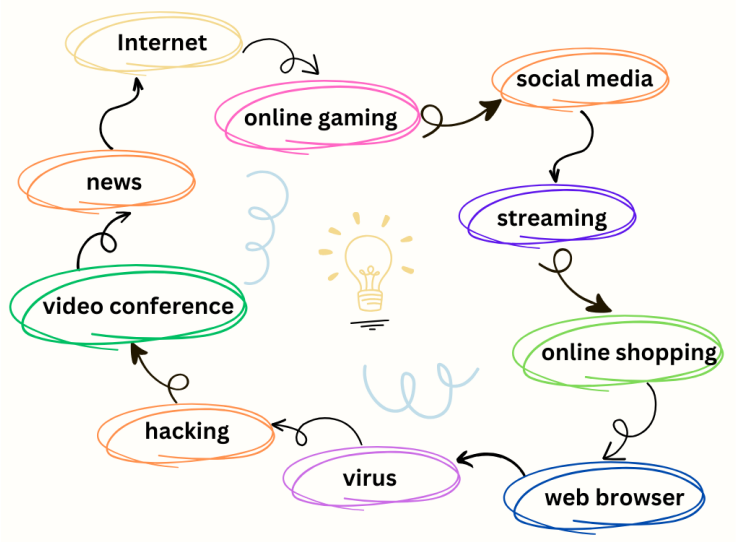
7. Which country's tech company was prevented from laying a cable between Australia and the Solomon Islands?
   A. China
   B. South Korea
   C. Japan
   D. Russia
8. Which program in the 1970s involved the U.S. tapping Russian undersea communication cables?
   A. Operation Neptune
   B. Operation Deep Blue
   C. Operation Overlord
   D. Operation Ivy Bells
9. Why might building more submarine cables not improve connectivity or internet speeds for everyone?
   A. Lack of data centers and last-mile infrastructure
   B. High maintenance costs
   C. Insufficient cable technology
   D. Overloaded network traffic
10. Which regions are significantly underserviced in terms of internet access?
    A. North America and Europe
    B. Asia and Australia
    C. Africa and parts of India
    D. South America and the Middle East

SPEAKING

Task 13. COLLABORATE. Work in small groups — minimum 4, maximum 10. Sit in a circle. One person starts by saying the first thing that comes to mind about the internet. For example: ***I spent a lot of time browsing the internet last weekend.*** The next person changes the subject using a phrase from the list: *Talking of the internet, have you tried online gaming lately?*
Continue till all the ideas are finished, and then start again with your own ideas. If someone cannot say something, they drop out of the game. The winner is the person left when everyone else has dropped out.

Changing the Subject

Talking of ...
That reminds me . . .
By the way,
Oh, before I forget,..



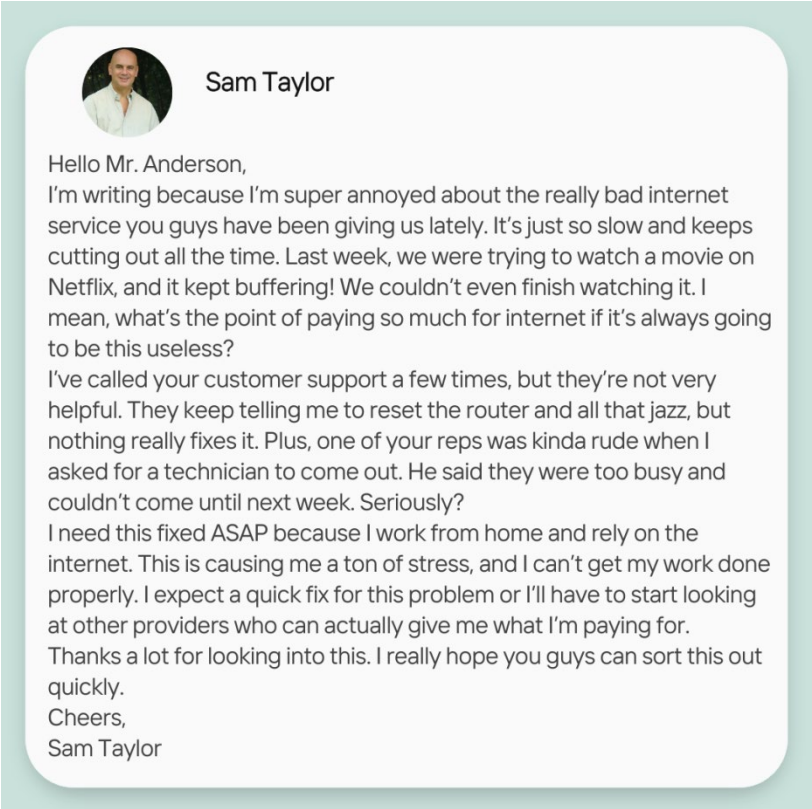
Task 14. COLLABORATE. Choose one card, then move around the class and persuade as many people as possible to accompany you. The student who gathers the largest group is the winner.

Sweet Talk

1) You've discovered a new internet cafe with fast Wi-Fi and cozy atmosphere. Persuade as many people as possible to join you for a study there.	2) You've found an online course on alien linguistics that promises to decode extraterrestrial languages and build communication with beings from other worlds. Persuade as many people as possible to join you.	3) You've uncovered an online course on ghost hunting that promises to lead you through haunted locations and uncover ghost secrets. Encourage others to participate.
4) You've found a fantastic recipe for homemade pizza on a cooking blog. Convince others to join you in trying it out together.	5) You're planning a virtual movie night using a streaming service. Persuade others to join you in watching a horror film.	6) You've uncovered a conspiracy theory blog claiming the internet is run by sentient AI. Persuade your friends to explore it together.
7) You're excited about a new social media platform that just launched. Persuade others to create accounts and connect with you on it.	8) You've discovered a helpful app for organizing and managing tasks effectively. Persuade others to download it and use it with you for increased productivity.	9) You've uncovered a secret society of internet ufologists who claim to have evidence of government and alien conspiracies. Persuade your friends to join you to find the truth.
10) You've come across a shocking video about the impact of social media on mental health. Persuade others to watch it and discuss it.	11) You've made up a plan to create a meme so viral it'll break the internet. Convince your friends to brainstorm and execute this plan.	12) You've invented a scheme to hack into the mainframe of a top-secret government website. Convince your friends to become cyber-heroes and uncover hidden truths with you.
13) You've uncovered a hidden online community preserving ancient internet memes. Convince your friends to join you in documenting these digital relics of the past.	14) You've made up a plan to create a virtual reality game where players explore a post-apocalyptic world overrun by zombies. Persuade your friends to join you in surviving the zombie apocalypse.	15) You've discovered a website offering virtual reality simulations of famous movie scenes. Convince your friends to join you in reenacting iconic moments from their favorite films.
16) You have a plan to create an AI companion that can surf the internet and find the best cat videos. Convince your friends to join you.	17) You've uncovered a hidden online community of alien enthusiasts who believe that Earth has been visited by advanced extraterrestrial civilizations. Persuade your friends to join you in finding the truth behind mysteries.	18) You've found a mysterious online game that promises to reveal the meaning of life upon completion. Convince your friends to start this quest with you.

WRITING

Task 15. ANALYZE. Read the letter of complaint below. Identify and list all cases where the formal style is misused. Pay attention to informal language, improper tone, vague descriptions, or any unprofessional expressions. Rewrite the letter using appropriate formal language and style.



Sam Taylor

Hello Mr. Anderson,
I'm writing because I'm super annoyed about the really bad internet service you guys have been giving us lately. It's just so slow and keeps cutting out all the time. Last week, we were trying to watch a movie on Netflix, and it kept buffering! We couldn't even finish watching it. I mean, what's the point of paying so much for internet if it's always going to be this useless?
I've called your customer support a few times, but they're not very helpful. They keep telling me to reset the router and all that jazz, but nothing really fixes it. Plus, one of your reps was kinda rude when I asked for a technician to come out. He said they were too busy and couldn't come until next week. Seriously?
I need this fixed ASAP because I work from home and rely on the internet. This is causing me a ton of stress, and I can't get my work done properly. I expect a quick fix for this problem or I'll have to start looking at other providers who can actually give me what I'm paying for.
Thanks a lot for looking into this. I really hope you guys can sort this out quickly.
Cheers,
Sam Taylor

Task 16. WRITE. Study the situation below and write a formal letter of complaint to the customer service department of your internet service provider. Use appropriate formal language and structure.

You are a customer of SpeedNet Internet Services. Your monthly plan is supposed to be $50.00, but your latest bill shows $75.00. Additionally, there are charges for a premium package that you did not subscribe to, amounting to $20.00. Furthermore, the internet was down for a full week due to a service outage in your area, yet you have been charged for the entire month without any adjustments. Despite contacting customer support twice, the issue has not been resolved.

Useful language:

I am writing to express my deep concern about …
I am writing to express my strong dissatisfaction with …
I must draw your attention to the fact that …
I would like to emphasize the importance of the matter.
I must insist that you put matters right.
I must insist on your immediate action in this matter.
I feel that you should … as soon as possible.
It seems to me that the least you can do is … without further delay.
It would appear to me that you have a responsibility to … immediately.
I should therefore be grateful if you could …
I trust this matter will receive your immediate attention.
I hope that this matter will be resolved quickly and that my money will be promptly refunded.
I hope to receive a refund as soon as possible.
I look forward to your prompt response ...
Please contact me at your earliest convenience ...

LANGUAGE FOCUS

Task 17. STUDY AND ANALYZE. Look at the rule about Past Continuous, study in what situations it is used.

PAST CONTINUOUS

Use	Example
Actions happening at a moment in the past	Last night at 8 pm, I **was downloading** a large software update.
Two actions in progress at the same time	As I **was streaming** a movie, my sister **was uploading** photos to social media.
Interrupted action	She **was coding** when the software crashed, ruining her work.
Background information in a story	It was a busy morning at the tech support center. Calls **were pouring** in, and the team **was assisting** customers with various computer issues.

Task 18. PRACTICE. Circle the correct word or phrase.

1. During the power outage, I **was working / worked** on my laptop to finish the report.
2. He **was updating / updated** the antivirus software when the virus was detected.
3. The software update **wasn't solving / didn't solve** the compatibility issues.
4. While I was editing the code, my colleague **was troubleshooting** / **troubleshooted** the network issue.
5. The hackathon was in full swing. Developers **were coding /coded** furiously, and the room was filled with the sound of typing.
6. The company **wasn't backing up /didn't back up** its data regularly.
7. While I was editing the document, my computer suddenly **was crashing / crashed**.
8. The programmers **were fixing / fixed** the software bug efficiently.
9. **Were you chatting / Did you chat** with the support team while the problem was being resolved?
10. **Were you coding / Did you code** all night for the hackathon?
11. The company **was introducing / introduced** the first-ever smartphone with a touch screen.
12. They **weren't detecting / didn't detect** the security breach early.
13. During the virtual class, some students **were taking / took** notes while others were asking questions.
14. We **weren't having / didn't have** access to the source code.
15. During the online gaming competition, he **was streaming / streamed** his gameplay on Twitch.

Task 19. PRACTICE. Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use Past Simple and Past Continuous tenses.

1. _____ (you / regularly / play) computer games as a child?
2. _____ (she / attend) the virtual conference during that time?
3. _____ (John / test) the new software when the issue arose?
4. Bill Gates and Paul Allen _____ (create) Microsoft in 1975.
5. I _____ (stream) a live tutorial when an unexpected notification popped up on my screen.
6. What software _____ (you / use) to edit photos before the era of Photoshop?
7. She _____ (troubleshoot) the network issue for most of the afternoon.
8. The software development team was hard at work. Developers_____ (code), and testers _____ (provide) feedback.
9. The virtual reality headset was on, and I _____ (explore) a new world as my cat leaped onto my desk.

10. I _____ (make) a critical video call when the Wi-Fi connection suddenly_____ (drop).
11. He _____ (read) every book on programming available in the library.
12. At midnight, I _____ (chat) with my friend on an online gaming platform.
13. While I was video conferencing with my team, they _____ (upload) files to the cloud.
14. Graphical user interfaces _____ (become) a standard feature in personal computers.
15. We often _____ (program) video games on our early home computers.

Task 20. PRACTICE. Continue the story. Use Past Simple and Past Continuous tenses.
It was a chaotic evening in the IT department. Technicians were fixing computers, and the phone was ringing non-stop. ……

UNIT 2.2 BROWSERS AND WEBSITES

READING AND VOCABULARY

Task 21. COLLABORATE. Study the infographic about surfing the internet, and then discuss the questions with your partner.

(adapted from https://www.hp.com/us-en/shop/tech-takes/how-does-the-internet-work)

1. What is the difference between a router and a modem?
2. What is a client computer?
3. How does your phone connect to the internet?
4. What do you type into your browser to visit a website?
5. What role does your ISP play when you type in a web address?
6. What is the function of DNS?
7. What is the difference between HTTP and HTTPS?
8. In what form does the server send the web page files to the browser?
9. What does your browser do with the data packets it receives from the server?

Task 22. WORK WITH WORDS. Match the verbs with their definitions.

1. **load**	a) to transmit or receive data, typically video or audio, over the internet
2. **upload**	b) to store data temporarily to improve website loading speed
3. **download**	c) to process the loaded data and display the web page's content visually
4. **browse**	d) to display data or a web page on a device
5. **stream**	e) to reload a web page to display the most current information
6. **push**	f) to transfer files or data from a local device to a remote server or website
7. **render**	g) to casually look through or explore websites
8. **reassemble**	h) to save a link to a specific webpage for a quick access
9. **bookmark**	i) to send data from a server to a client without a specific request
10. **cache**	j) to put together data packets received from a server
11. **scroll**	k) to transfer files or data from a remote server or website to a local device
12. **refresh**	l) to move up, down, or across a web page to view different parts of it

Task 23. WORK WITH WORDS. Read the sentences and fill in the words from previous task. Sometimes you need to change the form of the word to fit the sentence.

1. When you click on a website link, your browser will _____ the page.
2. Don't forget to _____ the page to see the latest updates.
3. I always _____ my favorite recipe websites so I can easily find them when I want to cook something special.
4. You can _____ down the webpage to see more content.
5. The browser takes a few seconds to _____ the web page, displaying all the images and text accurately.
6. You need to _____ the document to the cloud so your colleagues can access it.
7. I was _____ social media when I saw your post about the concert.
8. We can _____ movies online through various platforms.
9. The website owner can _____ notifications to users' devices to announce new features.
10. After receiving the data packets, your browser will _____ them to display the webpage.
11. The browser _____ frequently accessed data to speed up loading times.
12. I'm going to _____ this software update to improve my browser's performance.

Task 24. WORK WITH WORDS. Read the text and fill in the missing words.

A Web Browser Launch

upload ● load ● reassemble ● cache ● push ● download
● refresh ● bookmark ● scroll ● browse ● render ● stream

A small team of developers is working to launch their new web browser. They begin by optimizing how quickly the browser can 1) _____ web pages, ensuring that users have an

efficient 2) _____ of data. To improve performance, the team uses technologies that 3) _____ updates in real-time.

As users 4) _____ the web, the developers want to be sure that their browser can quickly 5) _____ content. Features like the ability to 6) _____ favorite pages are integrated to improve usability. The team focuses on making the 7) _____ function responsive, allowing users to quickly reload pages and see the latest content.

To improve navigation, they design the browser to let users easily 8) _____ through web pages. Additionally, the developers work on the ability to 9) _____ files securely. They guarantee that the browser can 10) _____ data packets efficiently to display complex web pages correctly.

The engine is fine-tuned to 11) _____ pages accurately and quickly. A smart 12) _____ system is implemented to store frequently accessed data, reducing load times and improving overall performance.

Task 25. EXPLORE THE IDIOMS. Study the meaning and examples of IT related idioms. Then use them in sentences.

Ahead of the curve - being innovative and ahead of trends or developments in technology.
*The research team's groundbreaking discoveries kept the company **ahead of the curve**.*
Game-changer - something that significantly changes the current situation, often in technology or business.
*The introduction of cloud computing was a **game-changer** for businesses worldwide.*
Tech-savvy - having a good understanding of and skill with technology.
*The **tech-savvy** team quickly adapted to the new software tools.*
Plug and play - technology or devices that are designed to work immediately, without any additional setup.
*The new device is **plug and play**, making it ideal for non-technical users.*
Digital footprint - the trail of data and information that a person leaves behind online as they use the internet.
*It's important to be careful of your **digital footprint** to protect your privacy online.*
Digital detox - a break from digital devices and technology to reduce stress and focus on real-life interactions.
*After spending hours scrolling through social media, Sarah decided it was time for a **digital detox** and turned off her phone for the entire weekend.*
Break new ground - invent or introduce something completely new and innovative.
*The company's revolutionary product **broke new ground** in the smartphone market.*

1. Be careful about your _____ when posting on social media, as it can affect your online reputation.
2. Our startup aims to _____ in the field of artificial intelligence
3. The new Wi-Fi router is_____, which makes it easy for users to set up their home network without technical expertise.
4. Our company's investment in AI technology has kept us _____ in the industry.
5. 5G technology can become a _____ for high-speed internet access in rural areas.
6. As a _____ person, I can fix most computer issues without any help.
7. I'm planning a _____ weekend to take a break from screens and focus on offline activities like reading and hiking.

Task 26. COLLABORATE. Work in groups. Imagine you and your friends brainstorming a campaign to promote a digital detox retreat. You need to focus on the benefits of unplugging from technology and reconnecting with nature. How would you convince people to join?

Task 27. WRITE. Write a letter to your younger self, warning about the risks of leaving a digital footprint on your personal and professional life. Describe what happened and give advice. Use the idioms above.

WATCHING

Task 28. WATCH FOR DETAILS. Scan the QR code and watch the video "What is a web browser?" Choose the correct answer to the questions.

1. Which of these is NOT mentioned as a web browser?
   A. Google Chrome
   B. Firefox
   C. Safari
   D. Bing
2. Why do companies offer free web browsers?
   A. To ensure internet security
   B. To promote their operating systems and products
   C. To reduce internet costs
   D. To limit internet access
3. What is the key difference between the internet and the web?
   A. The internet is faster
   B. The web is a subset of the internet
   C. The web is larger than the internet
   D. The internet does not support video calls
4. What happens first when you type a website address into a web browser's address bar and hit enter?
   A. The browser loads the website immediately
   B. The browser finds the location of a server where the website is stored
   C. The browser opens a new tab
   D. The browser closes existing connections
5. How does the web browser speed up the request when matching a domain name to an IP address?
   A. By using cached addresses first
   B. By querying the DNS first
   C. By using a backup server
   D. By reducing the number of requests
6. What language is mentioned as the basic building block of every website?
   A. JavaScript
   B. XML
   C. HTML
   D. PHP
7. Which of the following best describes the server's response after processing a request?
   A. It sends back images and videos directly
   B. It sends back interactive visuals
   C. It sends back only a single HTML file
   D. It sends back text files like HTML, JavaScript, and CSS
8. What does the browser use to build the layout of the web page?
   A. HTML
   B. CSS
   C. JavaScript
   D. XML
9. What else do browsers do besides rendering web pages?

A. Keeping your information secure and checking sites for viruses
B. Only rendering web pages
C. Sending emails automatically
D. Updating your operating system

10. What is the purpose of the browser's cache?
A. To store all downloaded files permanently
B. To convert HTML files to text
C. To remember the sites you visited and load them faster next time
D. To store images and videos only

LISTENING

Task 29. COLLABORATE. Work in small groups to conduct a quick poll about websites and browsers. Discuss the results together.

Browsing the Websites

1. How often do you use a web browser in a typical day?
   A. Several times a day.
   B. Rarely, only when necessary.
   C. Almost never, I prefer apps or other platforms.
2. Which of the following best describes your experience with websites?
   A. I find them easy to navigate and user-friendly.
   B. I often have technical issues like crashes.
   C. They are different, some are good, others are not.
3. Have you experienced compatibility issues with websites on different devices (like smartphones, tablets, or laptops)?
   A. Yes, quite often.
   B. Yes, but only occasionally.
   C. No, they work fine across devices.
4. What do you think about the security features of most websites and browsers?
   A. I feel confident that they keep my data safe.
   B. I'm concerned about potential security risks.
   C. I don't think much about it.
5. How often do you update your browser or website plug-ins?
   A. Regularly, I keep everything up to date.
   B. Sometimes, but I need reminders.
   C. Rarely, only when necessary.
6. Do you find websites overwhelming due to too many ads, pop-ups, or other distractions?
   A. Yes, it's a big problem.
   B. Sometimes, but I can manage.
   C. No, it's not an issue for me.
7. How do you feel about websites and browsers tracking your behavior?
   A. I'm okay with it if it improves my experience.
   B. I'm uncomfortable; it feels like an invasion of privacy.
   C. I don't mind, but I would prefer to have more control over what is tracked.

Task 30. LISTEN FOR DETAILS. Scan the QR code and listen to four people talking about their browsing experiences. For questions 1-4, choose from the list (A-H) the key point that best summarizes each speaker's experience. Use each letter only once; there are four extra letters you do not need to use.

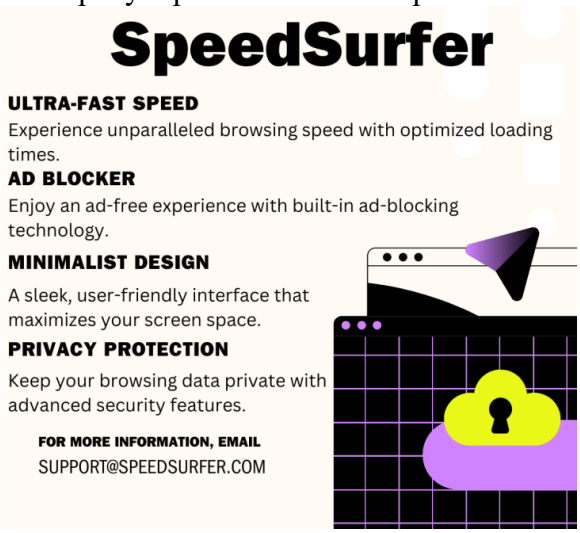
Websites and browsers can...

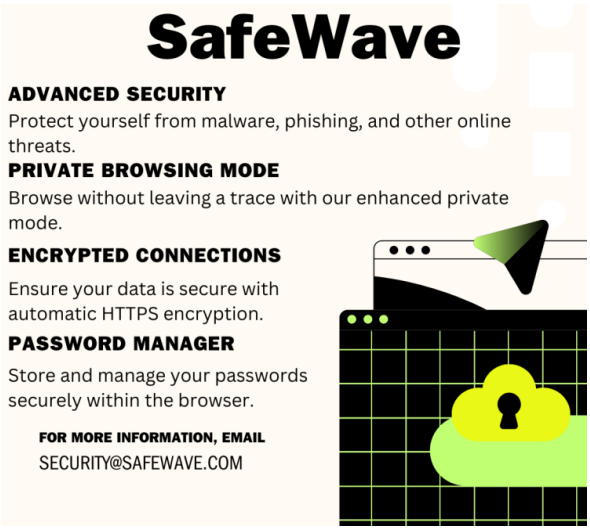
A. be difficult to navigate.
B. crash or have technical issues.
C. provide excellent customization options.
D. require frequent software updates.
E. be intuitive and easy to use.
F. have compatibility issues with certain devices.
G. offer enhanced security features.
H. track user behavior extensively.

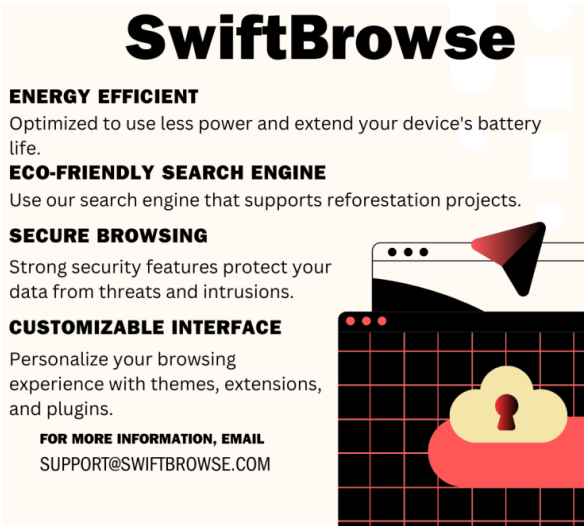
1. Mark
2. Carla
3. James
4. Amanda

SPEAKING

Task 31. COMMUNICATE. Work in pairs. You are considering of using a new browser, think of three questions that you want to ask about them. Then choose one and make up a dialogue between a company representative and a potential user.







Task 32. COLLABORATE. Think of how you could solve the problems below. Work in pairs taking turns to suggest solutions. Use the phrases in the list.

Offering a Suggestion

Phrases:
Why don't you ...
Why not ...
Perhaps you could ...
Have you thought about ...
I have an idea …
Let's ...

Problems:

1. You're in the middle of an important video conference call for work, and suddenly your internet connection goes down.
2. You've accidentally deleted an important file from your computer, needed for a presentation tomorrow.
3. Your computer is running very slowly, affecting your work efficiently.
4. You've received a suspicious email asking for personal information, and you're not sure if it's a phishing scam or not.
5. You're trying to access a critical website for research, but it keeps crashing.
6. You've forgotten your password for online banking account, and you need to make an urgent transaction.
7. Your antivirus software has detected a potential threat on your computer, but you don't know what to do with it.
8. You've clicked on a strange link while browsing the internet, and now you're worried about the security of your computer.

Task 33. COLLABORATE. Divide into two teams to have a debate about websites.

Should websites track your online activities to show you personalized ads? Some say yes because it helps you see ads you might like. But others disagree. They think tracking is an invasion of your privacy and can make you feel uncomfortable. What do you think?

Tracking means websites watch what you do online, like what you search for or which sites you visit, to show you ads that match your interests. People who support tracking say it makes ads more useful because they're about things you're interested in. However, some worry about tracking. They say it can feel like someone's watching you all the time and it's not fair for websites to know so much about you without asking first. What's your opinion?

Should websites track what you do online for ads?

YES	NO
1. Personalized ads show relevant products and services. 2.	1. Users should have control over their personal information online. 2.

LANGUAGE FOCUS

Task 34. STUDY AND ANALYZE. Look at the rule about would, used to and be/get used to, study in what situations they are used.

WOULD

Use	Example
Past habits, particularly for the distant past	Whenever I had free time, I **would explore** different online courses to expand my skills.

USED TO

Use	Example
Past habits and states, particularly for the distant past	Before Google Chrome became popular, many people **used to rely** on Mozilla Firefox for web browsing.

BE/GET USED TO

Use	Example
A situation that is familiar or no longer strange	At first, the new web browser interface was confusing, but I quickly **got used to navigating** it.

Task 35. PRACTICE. Circle the correct word or phrase.

1. In the past, I **would use / was used to** a specific web browser because it loaded pages faster.
2. **Did your family use to spend / Is your family used to spend** a lot of time online in the early 2000s?
3. Back then, I **wouldn't download / wasn't use to download** files from the internet without thoroughly scanning them for viruses.
4. **Did you use /Are you used to** navigating websites on your mobile device, or do you prefer a desktop?
5. My sister **didn't use to / wouldn't** understand how to set up a personal blog when she was younger.
6. During the early internet days, I **got used to / wouldn't** trust online transactions for shopping.
7. How **did you used to /would you** manage your passwords before password managers became popular?
8. He **used to / got used to** bookmark interesting websites he discovered.
9. He **wasn't used to /didn't use to** appreciate the value of online resources.
10. I used to **struggle / struggling** with multitasking while working online, but now I am quite used to **manage / managing** multiple tabs and applications.
11. How long did it take for you to **used to / get used to** understanding the layout of that particular website?
12. They are not used to **have / having** frequent pop-up ads on websites; it annoys them.
13. Whenever I encountered a difficult problem in coding, I **would / am used** seek help from online forums.
14. I **didn't use to / wouldn't to** pay attention to internet security, but now I do.
15. **Did you use to / Got you used to** have many technical issues while browsing the web in the childhood?

Task 36. PRACTICE. Choose the correct variant fit the gap in a sentence.

1. Why are you so tired? Because I_____ to staying up late to browse the internet.
   A) used
   B) use
   C) am not used
2. When I was a child, I _____ spend hours playing online games.
   A) would
   B) am used to
   C) using
3. Do you _____ checking your social media accounts several times a day?
   A) used
   B) use
   C) get used to
4. My sister _____ to navigating through various websites effortlessly.
   A) would
   B) is used to
   C) use

5. They _____ the old browser, but they recently switched to a new one.
   A) use
   B) get used to
   C) used to
6. In the past, he _____chat in online forums for hours every day.
   A) is used to
   B) would
   C) use
7. How long did it take you to _____the new software interface?
   A) get used to
   B) use
   C) used to
8. Jane _____be skeptical about online shopping, but now she loves it.
   A) use
   B) used to
   C) is used to
9. Before this job, I _____ a freelancer working from home.
   A) get used to
   B) used to be
   C) am using
10. We _____ have a slow internet connection, but we upgraded to high-speed fiber optics.
   A) get used to
   B) use
   C) used to

UNIT 2.3 SEARCH ENGINES

READING AND VOCABULARY

Task 37. EXPLORE THE WORDS. Read this short text about search engines and find words which match the meanings below.

Search engines are online tools that assist users in finding information on the internet. They use complex algorithms to index and rank web pages, presenting the most relevant results based on user queries. Platforms like Google, Bing, or DuckDuckGo scan billions of web pages through a process known as web crawling, where automated crawlers explore and categorize web content. The effectiveness of a search engine is evaluated based on factors like relevance, speed, and result accuracy. Businesses invest significantly in search engine optimization (SEO) to enhance their visibility and ranking in search results

1. _____ organize and list content for quick search.
2. _____ related to a given topic.
3. _____ search terms entered by users.
4. _____ automated software exploring the web to collect information.
5. _____ the order of search results based on relevance.
6. _____ techniques used to improve a website's visibility.

Task 38. COLLABORATE. Work in pairs. Choose the best number to complete the sentences about search engines. Discuss with a partner your point of view. Check the answers with your teacher.

1. Google processes over **3.5 million / 6.7 million / 8.5 million** search queries per minute.
2. About **60% / 70% / 90%** of internet users rely on search engines to find information online.
3. The top five search engines hold about **70% / 85% / 95%** of the global search market.
4. The average length of a search query is **3 / 4 / 5** words.
5. Google has indexed over **60 / 80 / 100** billion web pages.

Which fact about search engines surprises you the most? Explain your answer.

Task 39. EXPLORE THE WORDS. Complete the following definitions.

a) about other data	b) with a website	c) functions
d) one website to another	e) academic	f) personal information
g) find your way	h) from a database	i) seeking employment

1. **retrieve** (v): to get information _____ or index.
2. **backlinks** (n): links from_____, indicating credibility.
3. **performance** (n): how well something _____or operates.
4. **user engagement** (phr): the level of involvement users have_____.
5. **metadata** (n): data that describes or provides information _____.
6. **job searches** (phr): the process of_____, often involving search engines.
7. **navigate** (v) : to move through or _____within a system, website.
8. **privacy** (n): the right to keep _____ protected from unauthorized access.
9. **scholarly** (adj): relating to _____or research studies.

Task 40. READ FOR DETAILS. Work in A/B/C groups. You will each read a text about a different aspect of search engines.

- First, look through your information and use three of the items from the word box to complete the text. Then prepare a mini presentation about your information for the other

students in your group, including the underlined items in the test. You will need to cover your information and remember what to say, using your own words.

- Listen to the other two presentations and ask questions.
- Read through the other two texts and add the missing words.

retrieve ● backlinks ● performance ● user engagement metadata ● job searches ● navigate ● privacy ● scholarly

Group A

How Search Engines Work

Search engines work by crawling the web, indexing content, and ranking results. Crawlers, also known as spiders, are automated bots that explore the internet by following links from page to page. They collect information about each page, including text, images, 1) _____, and links to other pages. This data is then stored in an index, which allows the search engine to 2) _____ relevant content quickly. The ranking process involves complex algorithms. These algorithms consider various factors like keyword relevance, page quality, 3) _____, and backlinks to present the most relevant and useful results to users.

Group B

Search Engine Optimization

Search engine optimization is the practice of improving a website's visibility on search engines. It involves a range of techniques, such as optimizing content with relevant keywords, creating high-quality 1) _____, and ensuring that the website is easy to 2) _____. SEO experts use tools to analyze search engine 3) _____ and make informed decisions to improve a website's ranking in search engine results pages. Effective SEO requires continuous effort and the ability to adapt to changes in search engine algorithms and user behavior.

Group C

Different Types of Search Engines

There are different types of search engines, each with its own unique focus. General search engines like Google and Bing aim to index the entire web and provide broad results across various topics. Specialized search engines, like Google Scholar, focus on academic and 1) _____ content. Other search engines, like DuckDuckGo, prioritize 2) _____ by not tracking user searches. One more type called vertical search engines specialize in specific industries or topics, like 3) _____ or travel. If users understand the different types of search engines, this can help them find the most relevant information for their needs.

Task 41. COLLABORATE. Work in pairs or small groups to match each piece of advice to one or more of the situations you read about in texts A-C.

1. Use different search engines based on what you're looking for.
2. Remember, search rankings can be affected by paid ads.
3. Focus on making great content and getting trustworthy backlinks.
4. Be careful when clicking on unknown links or downloads to avoid viruses.
5. Protect your privacy by choosing search engines that don't track you.
6. Try advanced search methods like Boolean operators for better results.
7. Keep in mind that some search engines might favor certain sources, which can lead to biased results.

Think of at least one more piece of advice for each situation. Use the words from the lesson.

Task 42. WORK WITH WORDS. Match the verbs with their definitions.

1. **index**	a) to extract data from a website
2. **crawl**	b) to catalog web pages for easy retrieval by search engines
3. **rank**	c) to provide results in answer to a query
4. **scrape**	d) to show content on a search engine results page
5. **redirect**	e) to increase the visibility or ranking of a website
6. **display**	f) to decide something with confidence based on analysis or data
7. **target**	g) to assign an order in a search engine results page
8. **respond**	h) to aim for a specific audience or keyword in search engine optimization
9. **boost**	i) to send users to a different URL or web page
10. **determine**	j) to systematically browse and collect information from websites

Task 43. WORK WITH WORDS. Read the text and fill in the missing words.

How Search Engines Deliver Relevant Results

determine ● index ● target ● crawl ● rank ● scrape ● boost ● respond ● redirect ● display

Search engines help users find the information they need. To get accurate and fast results, search engines must 1) _____ the web, visiting billions of pages to collect data. This process involves sending out automated bots, known as spiders, to 2) _____ content and 3) _____ it in massive databases.

When a user enters a search term, the search engine must quickly 4) _____ which indexed pages are most relevant. It does this by evaluating a range of factors to 5) _____ the results in order of relevance and importance. A high-ranking page is more likely to be displayed at the top of the search engine results page (SERP), increasing its visibility to users.

Search engines also use cached copies of pages to speed up the retrieval process, reducing the load on servers and allowing users to get their results faster. Sometimes, a search engine will 6) _____ a user to a different URL if it determines that the content has moved or if there's a more relevant page to 7) _____.

To ensure that they are effectively meeting user needs, search engines may 8) _____ certain types of content or 9) _____ specific queries to provide personalized results. They also consider the context and intent behind a search, aiming to 10) _____ accurately to user queries.

Task 44. WORK WITH WORDS. Read the text below about Google search engine. Circle the correct word in each pair of options.

Google Search

Google Search is a web search engine developed by Google is popular worldwide. It helps people find information 1) **in** / **on** the Internet by 2) **typing** / **typing in** keywords or phrases into a search box. The search engine then 3) **analyzes** / **analysis** these terms and shows a list of relevant web pages, images, and other content. Google uses a complex 4) **algorithms** / **algorithm** to determine the order of results, ensuring that the most useful and 5) **accurately** / **accurate** information appears first.

Google Search has many advanced features to make the 6) **search** / **searchers** easier. For example, it provides quick answers to common questions and shows 7) **snippets** / **sniping** of content directly on the search results page, so users can quickly find what they need. The search engine also offers tools to filter results by 8) **dating** / **date**, location, and content type, making it easier to refine searches.

One of the key 9) **component** / **components** of Google Search is its indexing system, which constantly scans the web to 10) **collection** / **collect** and update information. This means the search engine always has the most 11) **currently** / **current** data and can add new web pages to its index

12) **regularly / regularly's**. Google also uses machine learning and artificial intelligence to make search results more relevant and understand the 13) **contexting /context** of users' queries.

Privacy is a big concern with search engines, and Google has taken steps to protect users' 14) **data / dating**. It offers tools to manage search history and 15) **setting / settings** for personalized ads, giving users control over how their information is used.

LISTENING

Task 45. COMMUNICATE. Work in pairs. Before listening to the dialogue "Improving online visibility", discuss the following questions with your partner.

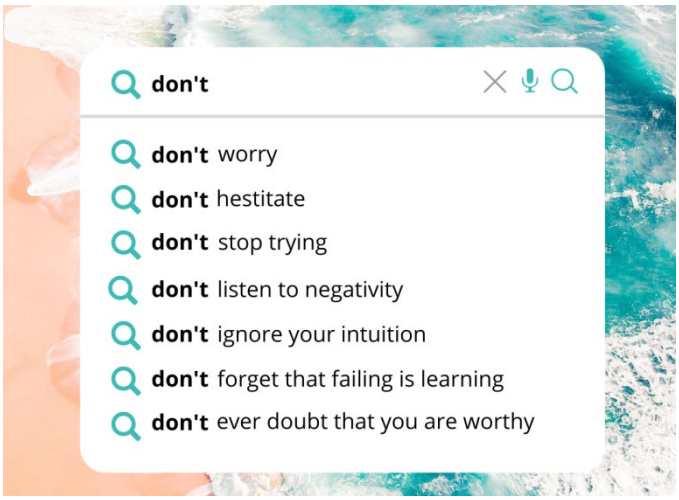
- What is search engine optimization? How would you explain it to someone who does not know the term?
- Why is SEO important for websites?
- What are the benefits of having a website that ranks high in search engine results?
- What do you know about keywords and how to research them?

Task 46. LISTEN FOR DETAILS. Scan the QR code and listen to the dialogue where Mr. Johnson and Ms. Davis are discussing search engine optimization, then answer the questions below.

1. What is Ms. Davis's first step to make a website more visibile?
2. What has Mr. Johnson already tried for SEO, and why does he think it isn't enough?
3. Why does Ms. Davis say keyword research is important?
4. What advice does Ms. Davis give about using keywords in website content?
5. What does Ms. Davis say about backlinks, and why are they important for SEO?
6. How does Ms. Davis suggest Mr. Johnson can get backlinks?
7. What does Mr. Johnson plan to do after talking about SEO with Ms. Davis?

SPEAKING

Task 47. COMMUNICATE. Work in pairs. Look at the picture of the search toolbar with the word "don't" and the suggested autocomplete options. Discuss the questions below.



1. What do you think about the autocomplete function in search engines? How often do you use it?
2. How does autocomplete influence your search queries? Do you find it helpful, distracting, or both?
3. Why do you think the search engine suggested these specific phrases? What could be the reason behind these suggestions?
4. Do you think autocomplete could ever be harmful or misleading? Why or why not?

Task 48. COMUUNICATE. Work in pairs. Say if you agree or disagree with the statements below. Explain your choice.

1. Autocomplete helps users save time by guessing their search words.
2. Autocomplete suggestions are always helpful and relevant.
3. Autocomplete can show biased information.
4. Using autocomplete makes people less good at thinking of their own search words.
5. Search engines should remove potentially harmful or inappropriate autocomplete suggestions.
6. Personalized autocomplete suggestions make the user experience better.
7. Autocomplete invades users' privacy by using their personal data to make suggestions.
8. Autocomplete helps users to explore new topics.
9. Autocomplete can sometimes support stereotypes or spread wrong information.
10. Turning off autocomplete would make searching fairer and less biased.

Task 49. COMMUNICATE. Complete the dialogues with appropriate ideas. Change roles.

Helpful Features

Tony: Stacy, have you ever tried those autocomplete suggestions on search engines?
Stacy: …….
Tony: You know, when you start typing something, and it suggests things based on what you're typing.
Stacy: …….
Tony: Exactly! It's like your search engine is guessing what you want. It saves a lot of time.
Stacy: …….
Tony: Have you heard of instant answers? Sometimes, instead of giving you a list of websites, it just gives you the answer right there on the search page.
Stacy: …….
Tony: They're pretty accurate for simple stuff like weather or quick facts.
Stacy: …….
Tony: Oh yeah, voice search is amazing. You just say what you're looking for, and it finds it for you. It's like having a personal assistant.
Stacy: …….
Tony: Hmm, good question. I'm not sure, but I guess it depends on how clearly you speak.
Stacy: …….

Local Search

Rachel: Mindy, do you use search engines to find local places like restaurants?
Mindy: …….
Rachel: I just type what I want and add "near me." It shows me options close by.
Mindy: …….
Rachel: Maps are useful too! You can filter results by ratings and reviews, did you know that?
Mindy: …….
Rachel: Yeah, I once found this amazing burger place with five-star ratings. It was a hidden gem!
Mindy: …….
Rachel: Especially when I'm taking a break from computer or looking for something fun. I just type "events near me" and see what pops up.
Mindy: …….
Rachel: For sure! I found an art exhibit downtown once. I'd never have known about it without the search engine.
Mindy: …….
Rachel: It's all about balance. Who knows what other cool places we could find together?

Mindy: …….
Rachel: That sounds like a plan! Let's start with brunch at that café you've been talking about and then see where the day takes us.
Mindy: …….

Task 50. COLLABORATE. Divide the class into two groups: optimists and pessimists. The first group must make a typical statement using the ideas and phrases below. The other group must make a typical comment with an exception. The pessimists will make pessimistic comments and state pessimistic exceptions – the optimists, vice versa.

For example:
Pessimist: As a rule, social media is usually full of negativity and drama.
Optimist: It can be, but there are exceptions, of course. Some social media platforms focus on positivity and connecting people with similar interests.

Exceptions

Phrases:

Generalizing:
In general,
Generally speaking,
As a rule,
By and large,
In my experience,
In most cases,

Exceptions:
There are exceptions, of course,
One exception is . . .
But what about...
But don't forget...

Ideas to talk about:
- Internet connection speed
- Browser compatibility
- Website loading times
- Search engine accuracy
- Online content moderation
- Online privacy

Pessimistic comments:
- slow and unreliable
- crashes and full of bugs
- annoying ads
- easily manipulated
- biased and inconsistent
- lacks transparency

Optimistic comments:
- vary
- stable and efficient
- well-optimized sites
- relevant results
- improving
- evolving

Possible Exceptions:
- My internet provider
- The latest browser update
- Well-designed websites
- Trusted search engines
- Strict rules for content moderation

- Strong privacy settings

Task 51. COLLABORATE. Choose one worksheet and go around the class asking each other questions from the worksheet in second person (Do you ….?). If you get an affirmative answer, note the name of the student who said 'yes'. Discuss the results with the class.

Worksheet 1 **Find someone who**	**Name**
reads only e-books and stopped reading paper books.	.....
can code in more than 3 programming languages.	.....
reads manuals before installing a programme.	.....
has a profile on dating websites.	.....
wants to have an electronic pet instead of a real one.	.....
launched a website.	.....
wants to copy his/her brain for future generations.	.....
doesn't know what Large Hadron Collider is.	.....
has the same password everywhere.	.....
doesn't have a VK profile.	.....
can spend 1 month without the Internet.	.....
Worksheet 2 **Find someone who**	**Name**
can solve most hardware and software problems on his/her own.	.....
never shared his/her photos on social networks.	.....
lost some important data because of computer crash.	.....
thinks that WhatsApp is the best app for communication.	.....
prefers Linux to Windows.	.....
has special hardware for playing games.	.....
thought of deleting all his/her profiles on social media one day.	.....
pays for cloud storage.	.....
always recognizes fake news on the Internet.	.....
believes that surfing social media is a waste of time.	.....
has found a virus on his/her computer recently.	.....

LANGUAGE FOCUS

Task 52. STUDY AND ANALYZE. Look at the rule about Present Perfect, study in what situations it is used.

PRESENT PERFECT

Use	Example
Situations and states that started in the past and still true	He **has had** his email account for over a decade, and it's still active.
Actions completed recently	She **has recently upgraded** her computer's operating system.
Completed actions at an unstated time in the past	**Have you heard** of that viral video? It **has gone** viral on social media, and everyone **has seen** it.

Task 53. PRACTICE. Complete the sentences using Past Simple or Present Perfect.

1. It's the second time this month that the website _____ (go) down for maintenance.
2. Google officially _____ (launch) its search engine in 1998, and it quickly became a household name.

3. They _____ (not/ fix) the bugs in the latest software update.
4. _____ (you / recently / change) your login password for online banking?
5. _____ (you /ever/ delete) important files by accident?
6. In the past, we _____ (rely) on encyclopedias for research rather than search engines.
7. Many people _____ (prefer) using Netscape Navigator for web browsing before Internet Explorer dominated the market.
8. _____ (your friends/ share) any interesting articles on social media?
9. They _____ (already / download) the latest antivirus software to protect their devices.
10. _____ (you / test) the website's compatibility with different browsers yet?
11. Our team _____ (just / finish) developing a new app for smartphones.
12. The launch of the iPhone in 2007 _____ (lead) to a surge in mobile internet usage.
13. Our team _____ (not / receive) any feedback from users about the new feature.
14. We _____ (browse) the web through a dial-up connection that made a lot of noise.
15. I _____ (not / receive) any spam emails in my inbox this week.

Task 54. PRACTICE. Rewrite correctly. Change the words or phrases in bold.

1. It's the third time this week my computer **is unexpectedly crashed**.
   ……...
2. Last weekend at that time, we **binge-watched** a popular series on a streaming platform.
   ……...
3. She **didn't updated** her software in a long time.
   ……...
4. **Have you upgrade** to the latest version of the operating system on your phone?
   ……...
5. She **has downloaded** her favorite browser and installed it on her new laptop yesterday.
   ……...
6. The company **has grown** exponentially in the tech sector last year.
   ……...
7. The development of the World Wide Web in the late 20th century **was changing** the way we access information.
   ……...
8. He **has watched** a tutorial when the software crashed.
   ……...
9. Sarah **always checks** her social media accounts during meetings, which can be quite distracting.
   ……...
10. At this very moment, John **configured** the router for our new office network.
    ……...
11. While our main office is under renovation, our employees **work** remotely from home.
    ……...
12. **Do you receive** the confirmation email for your online purchase yet?
    ……...

Task 55. PRACTICE. Fill in the gaps in the text with **Past Simple, Present Perfect and Present Continuous**, or **Present Simple** of the verbs in brackets.

Google, the world's most renowned search engine, was founded by Larry Page and Sergey Brin in 1998. Now, Google 1) _____ (constantly / evolve) to provide users with the most accurate and relevant search results. It 2) _____ (continually / adapt) to the ever-changing landscape of the internet.

In the past, Google 3) _____ (transform) how people accessed information online. It 4) _____ (introduce) the PageRank algorithm, which changed the way web pages were

ranked in search results. This innovation 5) _____ (be) a game-changer in the early 2000s.

Today, Google 6) _____ (be) still the dominant player in the search engine industry. Millions of people around the world 7) _____ (use) it daily to find information, products, and services. The company 8) _____ to refine its algorithms and to improve the search experience.

In the present, Google 9) _____ (introduce) personalized search features to change the way individuals receive information. It 10) _____ (also/expand) its services to include cloud storage, video streaming, and even self-driving cars.