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How the Internet Works

The internet is a global network that connects millions of computers, smartphones, and other devices from all over the world. It is a system of networks that communicate with each other through a set of protocols. A protocol is a set of rules that governs how data is transmitted over a network.

The internet is based on the TCP/IP protocol suite, which stands for Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol. TCP controls how data is transmitted over the network, while IP is responsible for addressing and routing data packets between devices.

When you type a website address into your browser, the browser sends a request over the internet to a server. The server is a computer that stores and delivers websites and web pages. It sends back the web page data, which your browser then displays as a web page.

The internet is made up of many different types of networks, including local area networks (LANs), wide area networks (WANs), and the World Wide Web (WWW).

LANs are typically used in homes, schools, and businesses to connect devices within a limited area. A LAN can be as small as a single room or as large as a building. A WAN, on the other hand, is used to connect LANs together over long distances. A WAN can span across cities, countries, or even continents.

The World Wide Web is a collection of websites and web pages that are accessible over the internet. It was created by Tim Berners-Lee, a computer scientist, in 1989. The Web uses a system of hypertext links that allow users to navigate between different pages and websites.

In recent years, there has been growing interest in the concept of a decentralized internet, which would be less reliant on centralized servers and controlled by a small number of powerful companies. Instead, a decentralized internet would be based on peer-to-peer networks, where users could connect directly with each other without the need for intermediaries. This could potentially lead to greater privacy and security, as well as more democratic control over the internet. However, there are also challenges to creating a decentralized internet, such as the need for new infrastructure and the question of how to ensure the reliability and availability of information.

The internet has revolutionized the way we communicate, work, and entertain ourselves. It has opened up new possibilities for education, commerce, and social interaction. However, it has also created new challenges, such as cybercrime, online privacy, and information overload.

TRUE OR FALSE?

Tu resultado:

★ 4/4

Mostrar solución

Intentar de nuevo

1. Reading: How the Internet Works

≡ Glossary

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Drag the words

Protocols, servers, and LANs are all important **components** ✓ of computer **networks** ✓. Protocols are sets of **rules** ✓ that govern communication between devices. A server is a device that provides services to other devices on a network. A LAN is a **local** ✓ area network that connects devices in a limited geographical area. **Decentralized** ✓ technology refers to systems that are not **reliant** ✓. They do not have a central point of control and instead use multiple **nodes** ✓ to make decisions. The TCP protocol is a **communication** ✓ protocol used for **data** ✓ transmission in computer networks.

★ 9/9

GLOSSARY

- **Protocol suite:** a set of protocols that work together to facilitate communication between devices or systems (*conjunto de protocolos*)
- **Data packets:** a unit of data that is transmitted over a network; a chunk of information that is sent from one device to another (*paquetes de datos*)
- **Request:** an act of asking for something; a demand for something to be done or provided (*solicitud*)
- **To display:** to show something; to make something visible or presentable (*mostrar*)
- **Be made up of:** to consist of; to be composed of (*estar compuesto de*)
- **To span:** to extend across or cover a certain distance or period of time (*abarcar*)
- **Reliant:** dependent on something or someone for support or assistance (*dependiente*)
- **Ensure:** to make certain that something will happen or be the case; to guarantee or secure something (*asegurar*)
- **Open up:** to create new opportunities or possibilities; to make something available or accessible (*abrir*)
- **Overload:** an excessive or overwhelming amount of something; a situation in which a system or process cannot handle the amount of work or activity it is receiving (*sobrecarga*)
- **Internet:** A global network that connects millions of computers, smartphones, and other devices from all over the world.
- **Protocol:** A set of rules that governs how data is transmitted over a network.
- **TCP/IP:** Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol. The protocol suite that controls how data is transmitted over the internet.
- **Server:** A computer that stores and delivers websites and web pages.
- **LAN:** Local Area Network. A type of network used to connect devices within a limited area.
- **WAN:** Wide Area Network. A type of network used to connect LANs together over long distances.
- **World Wide Web:** A collection of websites and web pages that are accessible over the internet.
- **Hypertext links:** Links that allow users to navigate between different pages and websites.
- **Decentralized internet:** An internet that is less reliant on centralized servers and controlled by a small number of powerful companies. Based on peer-to-peer networks, where users can connect directly with each other without the need for intermediaries.

↑ Glossary

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1. Reading: How the Internet Works

Summary

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Total score

17 / 17

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Book progress

100%

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Interactions progress

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Your answers are submitted for review!



Restart

Summary

All interactions

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Score

True or False?

4 / 4

Find the synonym

4 / 4

Glossary

1 of 1 interactions completed



Score

Drag the Words

9 / 9



17/17

Summary

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