**Unit V. INTERNET**

*VOCABULARY STUDY*

**Word List**

***Nouns and noun phrases***

Decade ─ десятилетие; attention span ─ устойчивость внимания; survey ─ исследование, опрос; accolade ─ похвала; incentive ─ мотив, стимул; mailing list─ список рассылки электронных почтовых сообщений; assignment ─ задание; syllabus (pl. syllabi) ─ программный, учебный план;

***Adjectives and collocations***

Broadband ─ широкополосная сеть; instant messaging ─ система мгновенного обмена сообщениями; collaborative ─ совместный, способный к сотрудничеству; fancy ─ особенный; ubiquitous ─ повсеместный, распространённый;

***Verbs and adverbs***

Withstand ─ противостоять; transfer ─ переносить; instantly ─ мгновенно; simultaneously ─ одновременно; consume ─ потреблять; lack ─ испытывать нехватку; crave ─ настойчиво стремиться, желать; scramble ─ смешивать.

**I. Match the words with the definitions below.**

*Query, domain name, sophisticated, colon,* *slash, bookmark, compatibility, feedback.*

1. The part of an email or website address on the internet that shows the name of the organization that the address belongs to. *, domain name*

2. Reaction to a process or activity, or the information obtained from such a reaction. *feedback.*

3. A question, often expressing doubt about something or looking for an answer from someone. *Query*

4. It is a way of thinking, a system, or a machine, which is complicated or made with great skill. *sophisticated*

5. The fact of being able to be used with a particular type of computer, machine, device, etc. *compatibility*

6. The symbol: used in writing, especially to introduce a list of things or a sentence or phrase taken from somewhere else. *colon*

7. The address of a web page that is kept on your computer so that you can find it again easily. *bookmark*

8. The symbol / used in writing to separate letters, numbers, or words. *slash*

**II. Using a dictionary add as many words as possible into the table.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ***Verbs***  1. to separate  2. to symbolize  3. to communicate  4. to attach  5. to transmit  6. to link  7. to maintain | ***Adjectives***  separated  symbolic  communicable  attached  transmittable  linked  maintained | ***Nouns***  separation  symbol  communication  attachment  transmission  link  maintenance |

**III. Choose the words with similar meaning from the two groups and arrange them in pairs.**

A. Electronic, research, click, share, Instant, homework, crave, search;

B. assignments, engine, hyperlink, messaging, rewards, files, mail, skills.

Electronic mail, research skills, click hyperlink, share files, Instant messaging, homework assignments, crave rewards, search engine

**IV. Complete the sentences with the words below. You may have to change some words slightly.**

*Digital data, IP address, router, access, wi-fi, link, attached file, voice call.*

1. By clicking on a link, you might be taken to another website.

2. Traditionally, telecoms companies make most of their profits from voice call.

3. It’s possible to store a lot more *Digital data* on a DVD.

4. The *router* will connect your computer to the Internet via your phone line.

5. With the e-mail we received some attached file.

6. Most public libraries provide free *access* to the Internet for library members.

7. With wi-fi, you can watch live news and sport, download and share large files quickly.

8. In order to be able to connect to the Internet a computer needs an *IP address*.

**V. Translate the following sentences into English.**

1. Интернет предоставляет доступ к невероятному количеству информации. 2. – Какой интернет-браузер ты используешь? – Я предпочитаю Гугл Хром, так как он, с моей точки зрения, самый надежный.3. В Интернете компьютеры соединены друг с другом сетью оптоволоконных кабелей или спутников. 4. Для чего используется маршрутизатор? – Он позволяет вам создать беспроводную сеть. 5. Когда вы ищите что-нибудь в Интернете, вы путешествуете в киберпространстве. 6. Хороший способ поддерживать связь с друзьями или семьей – это использовать различные системы мгновенных сообщений. 7. Если у вас есть доступ в Интернет, вы можете читать новости, и проверять прогноз погоды в сети, смотреть фильмы, музыкальные видео в сети, играть в интерактивные игры и делать покупки через Интернет. 8. – Сколько времени потребуется, чтобы скачать этот видеофайл из сети? – Все зависит от скорости Интернета и размера файла. 9. – Как данные передаются по Интернету? – Вначале, с помощью межсетевого протокола файл необходимо разбить на небольшие порции данных, известных как пакеты данных, а затем данные восстанавливаются, как только достигают места назначения. 10. Ридер – это устройство, которое вмещает тысячи электронных книг, при этом оно легче большинства бумажных аналогов.11. Последнее, что вам необходимо сделать – это переустановить пароль.

***Перевод***

1. The Internet provides access to an incredible amount of information. 2– - Which internet browser do you use? – I prefer Google Chrome, as it is, from my point of view, the most reliable.3. On the Internet, computers are connected to each other by a network of fiber optic cables or satellites. 4. What is the router used for? - It allows you to create a wireless network. 5. When you search for something on the Internet, you are traveling in cyberspace. 6. A good way to keep in touch with friends or family is to use various instant messaging systems. 7. If you have Internet access, you can read the news and check the weather forecast online, watch movies, music videos online, play interactive games and shop online. 8– - How long will it take to download this video file from the network? - It all depends on the Internet speed and file size. 9– - How is data transmitted over the Internet? - First, using the firewall protocol, the file must be split into small portions of data, known as data packets, and then the data is restored as soon as it reaches its destination. 10. A reader is a device that holds thousands of e-books, while it is lighter than most paper counterparts.11. The last thing you need to do is reset your password.

*A. TEXT STUDY*

**I. Read the text and match the headings (a-d) with the paragraphs (1-4).**

a. Components of the Internet.

b. The origin of the net.

c. What the Internet is.

d. How the net works.

**Text A. The Internet**

1. The Internet is a global network connecting millions of computers. The largest number of Internet users is in China, followed by the United States and India. In the early days, most people just used the Internet to search for information. Today the Internet helps many people communicate, work, learn, and have fun.

2. The Internet enables computers to send one another small packets of digital data. For that to work, they use a common ’language’ called TCP/IP (Transmission Control Protocol / Internet Protocol). If you are on the net, you have an IP address. This address is a way to identify a computer on the Internet. Packets of Internet data are transmitted through a variety of cables, routers and host computers on the way to their destination.

3. The Internet began in 1969 as ARPAnet, a U.S. Department of Defense project to create a computer network that could withstand a nuclear war. During the next two decades, the network that evolved was used mainly by universities, scientists and the government for research and communications. The nature of the Internet changed in 1992, when the U.S. government offered Internet access to the general public. The number of users grew rapidly into the millions and then hundreds of millions. The main reasons for this massive increase were the huge growth of the personal computer market, the invention of the World Wide Web by Tim Berners-Lee in the early 1990s, and the widespread adoption of broadband in the 2000s.

4. The Internet consists of multiple data systems. The most popular and important systems are:

WWW, the World Wide Web, a collection of files or pages containing links to other documents on the Internet. Most Internet services are now integrated on the Web.

E-mail, or electronic mail, for the exchange of messages and attached files. Mailing Lists are a combination of e-mail and discussion groups. Subscribe to a list and messages are distributed to your e-mail box.

Instant messaging (IM), a system for sending public and private messages to other users in real time over the Internet. You can chat privately with a friend, family member or business colleague. The latest IM programs also incorporate telephone, video and file-sharing facilities and are becoming an alternative to traditional video conferencing programs. The most popular instant messaging services include Skype, WhatsApp, Viber, Telegram, etc.

File Transfer Protocol (FTP), a system for transferring data files between computers via the Internet. Video conferencing, a system that allows transmission of video and audio signals in real time, so users can exchange data, talk and see one another on the screen. Some services also let you do video conferencing, such as Skype and Facebook Video Calling. VoIP (Voice over Internet Protocol), or Internet Telephone, a system that lets people make voice calls over the Internet.

**II.** **Read the text again and decide if the following statements are true or false.**

1. The Internet is a network of networks.

2. The largest number of Internet users is in the UK.

3. Computers need to use the same File Transfer Protocol to communicate with each other.

4. Every computer connected to the Internet is given a unique address or IP number.

5. The Internet began as a military experiment.

6. The huge growth of personal computer market was one of the reasons for rapid growth of Internet users.

7. Tim Berners-Lee invented a broadband technology in the early

1990s.

8. Mailing Lists are based on programs that send messages on a certain

topic to all the computers whose users have subscribed to a list.

9. Many IM services now offer audio and video capabilities.

**III.** **What Internet system do these people use?**

1. I don’t want to spend too much money on international phone calls, so I’ve found a cheaper way to talk to my friend from Canada.

2. I like receiving daily updates and headlines from newspapers on my computer.

3. I want to read people’s opinions about current sporting events and express my views.

4. I’d like to check my students’ draft essays on my computer and send them back with my suggestions.

5. I have designed a web page and want to transfer the data to my reserved web space.

6. I’d like to avoid flying to Hong Kong to attend the meeting but I want to see what’s going on there.

**IV. Fill the gaps with the correct prefix from the list.**

**ir- , in- , up-, re- , dis- , down-, de- , con**

1. The printer was not working because someone had \_\_\_ connected it by mistake. 2. As the results are \_\_\_ regular, the program will have to be \_\_\_ written. 3. Flash drives are \_\_\_ expensive and \_\_\_ usable. 4. Once you finish your program, you will have to test it and \_\_\_ bug to remove all the mistakes. 5. If your mobile device has an Internet \_\_\_ nection, you can \_\_\_ load apps directly onto it. 6. Did you buy a full version of the OS or just an \_\_\_ grade? 7. If your computer crashes, you may have to \_\_\_ boot it.

***B. TEXT STUDY***

**I. Read an article about net generation and decide which statement is true, false or not given.**

1. As the Net Generation Survey found, 75 % students message instantly while doing schoolwork.

2. The trend towards collaborative work is an inherent feature of Net Generation.

3. The blogs of Net Generation can’t be referred to their online diaries causing emotional honesty in their online communications.

4. Net generation students expect open and personal connection with their professors.

5. Net Generation students are confident that evolving technology can cope with the challenges that affect the world.

6. Net generation students are keen on dealing with vital global environmental issue.

7. The majority of college professors tend to think that students are failing at small group discussions.

8. Students and professors are pushing for the online course components to include more of the multimedia Web experience the Net Generation is accustomed to.

9. Net Generation workers are indifferent to the expression of approval for their achievements.

10. For many of them, work will never be the center of their lives, and they search out employers who understand the importance of maintaining a healthy work-play balance.

**How Net Generation Students Work**

Net Generation students are infamous for their multitasking skills and short attention spans. Growing up online, they’re trained to quickly and simultaneously consume and process information from multiple media sources — and to ignore anything “boring” or otherwise uninspiring.

The Net Generation quickly shifts attention from one project to the next, always putting a high priority on speed. Sometimes that speed comes at a cost. Educators and researchers have found that the Net Generation lacks depth in its research and critical skills. Research shows that Net Generation college students are strong visual learners and weaker textual learners. One study examined a library class at California State University — Hayward, where students frequently ignored lengthy text directions for homework assignments. When the assignments were rewritten using images first, student scores increased. More than anything, Net Generation students are excellent collaborators. They’re natural at networking and love to work in teams. For the Net Generation, collaboration can occur in the same classroom or with team members across the world. They’re comfortable starting and maintaining online relationships and becoming “good friends” with people they’ve never met in person. The Net Generation is constantly connected. Not just to the Internet, but to each other. The powerful combination of cell phones, text messaging, instant messaging and e-mail means that Net Generation students are always mid-conversation with one or more friends either online, in person or both at the same time.

Social networking is a fancy word for a Net Generation way of life. The Net Generation Survey found that 69 percent of college students surveyed had a Facebook account. Net Generation students are open and emotionally honest in their online communications. For many, their blogs are literally online diaries, where no topic is taboo. With the popularity of YouTube, more and more students are posting blogs, or video blogs, that cut out the middle man by talking straight to the viewer. In contrast with cynical Generation X, the Net Generation is optimistic, positive and driven to succeed. High achievers, they crave rewards and accolades for their hard work. They’re aware of the many significant problems affecting the world, but they’re confident that through youthful innovation and ever-improving technology, these problems will be solved.

Net Generation students are no stranger to community service. Volunteer projects have been a part of their academic and extracurricular life since kindergarten. Because of this, they value work that has meaning and improves the lives of others. Net Generation college students are strongly motivated by academic projects that have a real-world component, particularly those that address a major issue like the environment, homelessness or poverty.

College campuses were some of the earliest adopters of ubiquitous high-speed wireless networks. That’s because students expect to be connected anywhere and everywhere. To that end, many colleges are trying to make other essential student services available online around-the-clock. These services include adding money to meal accounts, making doctor’s appointments at the student health center and renewing library books online. Net Generation students expect the same availability from college administrators, staff and professors. They want to e-mail the director of the study abroad program and receive an answer quickly. Net Generation students work fast and make plans even faster. They need institutional infrastructures that can keep up with their pace.

College professors understand the traditional “lecture, read and test” method is failing to reach the Net Generation college student. Large lecture courses are regularly broken up into small group discussions. Microsoft PowerPoint presentations are popular, as are posting all presentations, lecture notes, assignments and syllabi online.

Businesses are also scrambling to understand and work alongside a new breed of employee. The focus should be on the product, not the process. Net Generation workers are still going to multitask. They’ll have their iPod on, six browser windows open and three instant messaging conversations going while they’re writing software code. The free flow of ideas is essential. An entry-level employee should be able to instant message a senior executive with an idea and expect a response. Employees should be able to set up virtual teams within offices and across different locations to develop new ideas independently.

Net Generation workers are used to the awards and accolades showered upon them as overachieving high school and college students, and the workplace should be no exception. Net Generation workers expect quick feedback from superiors and incentives for jobs well done, like extra vacation time or prizes.

**II.** **a)** **Speaking practice. Say which of the following ideas about the Internet may be considered as advantages and disadvantages. Think of any other pros and cons of the Internet.**

Public facility, worldwide, the information may not be true or correct, spend too much time playing games, make free calls, visit many interesting websites, make new friends, downloading software may contain viruses.

**b) Split into four groups and get ready to speak on one of the issues given below**.

1. The definition of the Internet.

2. How the Internet works.

3. The origin of the Internet.

4. Major components of the Internet.

**c) Most information on the Internet is on websites. Which features from the list below would you choose to make a good website? Give reasons for your choice.**

1. Simple and user-friendly navigation.

2. Complex design and a lot of animation.

3. Fast-loading pages.

4. Brightly-coloured text.

5. Minimal scroll.

6. Fresh content.

7. Low resolution photography.

8. Cross-platform / browser compatibility.

**III. What do the abbreviations URL, HTML, HTTP, CSS, PHP stand for? Read the text and check your answers.**

**THE WORLD WIDE WEB**

Nowadays, the terms "Internet" and "World Wide Web" are often used interchangeably—but they're actually not the same thing. The Internet is the physical network of computers all over the world. The World Wide Web is a virtual network of websites connected by hyperlinks. Websites are stored on servers on the Internet, so the World Wide Web is a part of the Internet. A web browser is a kind of application you use to access the World Wide Web. Any Internet-connected device like a laptop, tablet or smartphone should come with a browser pre-installed. PCs come with Internet Explorer, and Macs come with Safari. If you prefer to use a different browser, you can download Firefox, Google Chrome, or Opera. Web pages are written with a simple coding system, called HTML (Hypertext Markup Language). A browser takes the HTML and translates it into the content you see on the screen. Websites often have links to other sites, also called hyperlinks. A web browser lets you navigate from one link to another. It also allows you to create bookmarks (or Favorites) for sites you like. To get to a webpage, you can type the URL (Uniform Resource Locator) into the browser address bar. The URL, also known as the web address, tells the browser exactly where to find the page. However, most of the time, people get to a webpage by following a link from a different page or by searching for the page using a search engine. If you type keywords or a phrase into a search engine, it will display a list of websites relevant to your search terms. A set of transfer rules, called HTTP (Hyper Text Transfer Protocol) is used to link Web files together across the Internet. This is why web page addresses begin with http, followed by a colon and two slashes.

Today, many web pages are not written in advance, but created dynamically in response to someone’s input. This happens to answers to search engine queries and, for example, on shopping sites where people search for products within specific price ranges. As websites are becoming more sophisticated, web developers are using many more versatile tools. These include CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) and scripting languages such as JavaScript and PHP (Hypertext Preprocessor)

**IV. Using the words in italics complete these instructions about the process of navigation.**

*~~Web page, search engine, web browser, client~~, URL, website, surf, web server*.

1. Start up your computer and connect to the Internet.

2. Open your *web browser*.

3. Type the *URL* to access a website.

4. Your web browser sends the request to the correct *web server* .

5. The server looks for the document and sends it to the *client* computer.

6. Your web browser displays the selected *Web page* on the screen.

7. From the home page of the *website* you can *surf* to other pages by clicking on hyperlinks.

8. If you want to find more websites use a *search engine*

**V. Read a short text about E-mail and study the way we say e-mail addresses.**

An Internet e-mail address has a user name, the @ (at) symbol, and a domain name. The user name is the name you choose. The domain name has two parts separated by a dot (.). The first part is the network that receives the e-mail and the second is the top-level domain (TLD) which shows the type of organization, such as commercial (.com) or educational (.edu). Sometimes the TLD is a country code, such as .it (Italy).

**VI. Say these e-mail addresses.**

1. s\_luc@redtop.com.fr

2. wills547@yahoo.co.uk

3. client-info@tech.store.com.de

4. n.tigers@callserve.com

5. [mary-jones@hotmail.co.uk](mailto:mary-jones@hotmail.co.uk)

**VII. Translate the following sentences into English.**

1. С главной страницы веб-сайта вы можете перемещаться по нему, нажимая мышью на гиперссылки в тексте или на изображения. 2. Содержание электронного сообщения обычно включает текст, а также изображения, аудио-, видео- и программные файлы как прикрепленные. 3. Если у вас есть любое устройство, поддерживающее Интернет, вам остается только открыть браузер и начать просмотр в сети. 4. Электронная почта – это один из самых старейших и самых универсальных способов, чтобы общаться и обмениваться информацией в Интернете. 5. У вас обычно попросят адрес электронной почты при заказе билетов и гостиницы по Интернету или заполнении какой-нибудь формы заявления. 6. – Что тебе не нравится в этом сайте? – Он медленно загружается, и фон текста – черный. 7. Некоторые сайты магазинов используют виртуальную реальность, чтобы рекламировать свою продукцию в сети. 8. Этот принтер полностью совместим с любым ведущим программным обеспечением. 9. Сегодня существуют тысячи различных поисковых систем, доступных в Интернете. 10. Небезопасно открывать почтовые сообщения от неизвестных отправителей. Они могут содержать вирусы.

Перевод

1. From the main page of the website, you can navigate through it by clicking on hyperlinks in the text or images. 2. The content of an electronic message usually includes text, as well as images, audio, video and program files as attached. 3. If you have any device that supports the Internet, all you have to do is open a browser and start browsing on the network. 4. E-mail is one of the oldest and most universal ways to communicate and exchange information on the Internet. 5. You will usually be asked for an email address when booking tickets and hotels over the Internet or filling out some application form. 6– - What don't you like about this site? – It loads slowly and the text background is black. 7. Some store websites use virtual reality to advertise their products online. 8. This printer is fully compatible with any leading software. 9. Today there are thousands of different search engines available on the Internet. 10. It is not safe to open mail messages from unknown senders. They may contain viruses.

**VIII. Match the prefixes in column A to the correct endings in column B.**

column A column B

DOWN- E- -reader, -commerce, -mail

RE- DOWN UP- -time, -load

E- CYBER- -crime, -space, -slacking

UP- RE- DOWN- -write, -boot, -set, -usable

CYBER- UP RE- -grade, -date, -load

**IX. Complete these definitions with the words from Exercise VIII**.

1. \_up-date\_\_ is to modify data in a file so that it has the most recent information.

2. \_\_e-commerce \_ is the buying and selling of products and services over the Internet.

3. \_down-time\_\_ is when a network or a computer is not working or unavailable for use.

4. \_re-boot\_\_ is to start the computer again.

5. \_cyber-space\_\_ is the environment in which communication over computer networks occurs.

6. \_up-grade\_\_ is to add or replace hardware or software in order to expand the computer’s power.

7. \_e-mail\_\_ is using a company’s Internet access for activities which are not work-related, e.g. emailing friends, playing games, etc.

**X.** **Practise conditional sentences.**

**a) Transform the following sentences according to the model.**

*(Model:) He runs round the park every morning, so he keeps very fit.*

*If I ran round the park every morning, I would keep fit, too.*

1. He lives in the South, so he can grow a lot of flowers. If I lived in the South, I would grow a lot of flowers

2. He lives near his work, so he is never late. If I lived near my work, I would be never late.

3. He goes to bed early, so he always wakes up in time. If I went to bed early, I would always wake up in time

4. They have a maid, so they can enjoy themselves. If I had a maid, I would enjoy myself.

**b) Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.**

1. If he worked more slowly, he (not make) ..wouldn’t make ........ so many mistakes. 2. I could give you his address if I (know) .knew........ it. 3. I (keep) .kept… a gardener if I could afford it. 4. What would you do if the lift (get) ......got...... stuck between two floors? 5. He (not go) .......wouldn’t go...... there, if his family were not invited. 6. If I (know) ...... knew....... her better, I (introduce)..would introduce............... you.

**c) Answer the questions, using complete conditional sentences.**

1. If you had been born in 1960, how old would you have been in 1975?

2. If you had been late for this lesson, would you have apologized to the teacher?

3. What would you have done if there had been a holiday yesterday?

4. Could you have answered these questions correctly if you had been absent at the last lesson?

**d) Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tenses. Don't forget that there exist mixed types of conditional sentences.**

1. I had a sandwich for lunch. If I (have) .............. a proper lunch, I (not feel) ............ so hungry now. 2. He told his friend, "I'm not feeling very well. I (not be) .............. here today if I (not promise) ............................ to come." 3. I can hardly keep my eyes open. If I (go) .......... to bed earlier last night, I (not be) ......... so tired now. 4. He looked at his watch while he was driving and thought, "If I (not stop) .......... to get petrol, I (be) ......... home now." (use might)

**IX. Speak about Internet, instant messaging systems, file transfer protocols and e- male using key words, phrases and the topic sentences.**