13 E-mail addresses and servers

Before you start

1 Work in pairs. Write down three or four e-mail addresses that you know. What do the different parts of the address mean?

Reading

2 Read the text quickly. Which paragraph (1–4) gives you the answers to the questions (a–d)?

a What do the two types of mail server do? ☐
b What are the parts of an e-mail address? ☐
c How many types of e-mail client are there? ☐
d What happens when you send an e-mail? ☐

Introducing e-mail addresses and servers

📝 New ▾ | 📤 Reply 📥 📄 | ✂ | 🖨 🗑 | 📧 Send & Receive ▾ | 📇 🔍

1 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 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 .cz (Czech Republic).

2 To use e-mail a `client` computer needs an e-mail program to connect to a network `server`. The program can be stand-alone, e.g. Outlook Express, or Web-based, e.g. Yahoo. Stand-alone programs let you compose e-mail offline, but with Web-based programs you must be online.

3 E-mail uses two kinds of mail servers: an SMTP server, which `deals with` outgoing e-mail and a POP3 server, which deals with incoming e-mail. SMTP `stands for` Simple Mail Transfer Protocol; POP stands for Post Office Protocol.

4 If you send an e-mail to a friend in the same domain as you, your SMTP server simply sends it to the POP3 server in your domain, which adds it to your friend's inbox. If your friend has a different domain name, your SMTP server finds your friend's SMTP server using a Domain Name Service (DNS). When your friend's SMTP server receives the e-mail, it sends your e-mail to its POP3 server, which adds it to your friend's inbox.

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3 Decide if the sentences are true (T) or false (F).

1 You cannot choose your own user name.   T/F
2 The domain name shows the network.   T/F
3 *.edu* and *.com* are TLDs.   T/F
4 A DNS sends an e-mail to a POP3 server.   T/F

4 Label the parts of the e-mail address.

```
1 _____        2 _____
        ┌──────┴──────┐   ┌───────┴───────┐
Katrina123 @ hotmail.com
         └──┬──┘   └───┬───┘
        3 _____   4 _____
```

5 Look at these phrases from paragraph 4. What do the words in *italics* refer to?

1 … your SMTP server simply sends *it* to the POP3 server …
   a your e-mail   b your domain
2 … *which* adds *it* …
   a the POP3 server/   b your SMTP server/your
     your e-mail   domain
3 … *it* sends your e-mail …
   a the DNS   b your friend's SMTP
                 server
4 … to *its* POP3 server, …
   a your SMTP server   b your friend's SMTP
                          server

Vocabulary

6 Match the `highlighted` words in the text with the definitions (1–4).

1 means _____
2 a computer on a network _____
3 takes care of in some way _____
4 a computer that runs a network _____

7 Find the words in the text with the opposite meanings to these words.

1 offline _____   4 receive _____
2 Web-based _____ 5 different _____
3 incoming _____

Speaking

8 Work in pairs. Look at the following European country codes. Discuss which countries they could stand for.

.at ■ .be ■ .bg ■ .de ■ .dk ■ .es ■ .fr ■ .gr ■ .hu ■ .it ■ .lu ■ .nl ■ .pt ■ .ro ■ .si ■ .uk

▶ *Get real*

Use an Internet search engine to find a list of Internet Country Codes. Pick any five countries that you do not know and find out where they are. Chose **one** country and find some information about it using your search engine. Report back to the class.