**EXERCISE 1**

1-d

2-e

3-h

4-g

5-a

6-b

7-f

8-c

**EXERCISE 2**

1. Receptionist, Doctor A, Doctor B, Doctor C, Practice Manager

2. PC, Laser printer, dot matrix printer, server

3. for Consulting

4. for Patients records, drug information, appointments

5. for Finance

**EXERCISE 3**

1. A network refers to a collection of interconnected computers, devices, or systems that are capable of sharing and exchanging data. Networks can be as small as a local area network (LAN) within a single building or as vast as a global network like the Internet. The purpose of a network is to facilitate communication and resource sharing among connected devices.

2. – PC, File server, Printer

3. - Local Area Network (LAN):

- Limited geographical scope, typically within a single building or campus.

- High data transfer rates and low latency.

- Often used for connecting computers, printers, and other devices within an organization.

- Wide Area Network (WAN):

- Spans a larger geographical area, such as a city, country, or even global connections.

- Lower data transfer rates compared to LANs.

- Utilizes various communication technologies, such as leased lines, satellite links, or public networks.

- Connects LANs and other types of networks over greater distances.

4. - Resource Sharing: Networks allow sharing of resources like printers, files, and internet connections among connected devices.

- Communication: Facilitates efficient and quick communication through email, messaging, and collaborative tools.

- Centralized Data Management: Servers on a network can centralize data storage and management, making backups and data access more efficient.

- Cost Efficiency: Sharing resources and infrastructure reduces costs compared to individual, standalone systems.

- Remote Access: Networks enable remote access to resources and systems, supporting telecommuting and remote collaboration.

- Scalability: Networks can be easily scaled by adding more devices or expanding the infrastructure to accommodate growing needs.

- Improved Reliability: Redundancy and fault tolerance features in networks enhance reliability, ensuring continued operation even if some components fail.

**EXERCISE 4**

5. 1). LANs are usually placed in the same building.

2. In a client-server architecture, one computer acts as the server, containing the main hard disk and controlling the other workstations. The workstations may not have the same capabilities.

3. The word protocol refers to the standard of communication used by computers in a network, not the shape of the network.

4. Routers are needed to link a LAN to another network, not necessarily just two computers.

5. Access points are connected to the wired LAN to create a WLAN.

6. Wireless adapters are needed in your computer to link it to the WLAN.

7. Hotspots can be found in various locations, including outdoors (e.g., university campuses, squares, etc.), not just inside a building.

8. The Internet is an example of a WAN, not a LAN.

9. Wireless WANs typically use mobile telephone networks, not fiber and cable.

**EXERCISE 5**

1. All the PCs on a \_\_\_LAN\_\_\_\_ are connected to one \_\_server\_\_\_\_, which is a powerful PC with a large hard disk that can be shared by everyone.

2. The style of \_\_peer-to-peer\_\_\_\_ networking permits each user to share resources such as printers.

3. The star is a topology for a computer network in which one computer occupies the central part and the remaining \_\_nodes\_\_ are linked solely to it.  
4. At present Wi-Fi systems transmit data at much more than 100 times the rate of a dial-up modem, making it an ideal technology for linking computers to one another and to the Net in a \_\_\_\_WLAN\_\_\_\_.

5. All of the fiber-optic \_\_\_backbones\_\_\_ of the United States, Canada, and Latin America cross Panama.

6. A \_\_hub\_\_ joins multiple computers (or other network devices) together to form a single network segment, where all computers can communicate directly with each other.  
  
**EXERCISE 6**

1. should

2. LAN

3. equipment

4. WAN

5. recommend

6. remote

7. VPN

8. internet

**EXERCISE 7**

1. ring

2. star

3. mesh

4. bus

**EXERCISE 9**

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

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

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

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

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

6. If a computer fails, it won’t affect the other computers. MESH TOPOLOGY

**EXERCISE 11**1. If she (need) \_\_\_\_NEEDS\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a computer, her brother (give) \_\_\_\_WILL GIVE\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her his computer.

2. If she (read/not) \_\_\_\_DOES NOT READ\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Computer Networking module and her notes, she (pass/not) \_\_\_\_WILL NOT PASS\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the test.

3. If they (invite/not) \_\_\_\_DO NOT INVITE\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me to the computer workshop, I (go/not) \_\_\_\_WILL NOT GO\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4. The administration staff (accept) \_\_\_\_WILL ACCEPT\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his thesis draft if Rama (turn in) \_\_\_\_TURNS IN\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his thesis draft on time.

5. If you (want) \_\_\_\_WANT\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a remote access to your company’s LAN, you (set up) \_\_\_\_\_SHOULD SET UP\_\_\_\_\_\_ a Virtual Private Network.

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

**EXERCISE 12**

1. You place a floppy disk near a magnet. -g

- If you place a floppy disk near a magnet, you will destroy the data.

2. You press print screen. -e

- If you press print screen, you will copy the screen.

3. You input the correct password. -f

- If you input the correct password, you will have access to the network.

4. You add memory to a computer. -h

- If you add memory to a computer, it will run faster.

5. You move the mouse to the left. -a

- If you move the mouse to the left, the cursor moves to the left.

6. You store data in RAM. -c

- If you store data in RAM, it is not lost when you switch off.

7. You use a faster modem. -i

- If you use a faster modem, your phone bills are lower.

8. There is a memory fault. -b

- If there is a memory fault, the computer hangs.

9. You press the arrow key. -j

- If you press the arrow key, the cursor moves across the screen.

10. You move a CD-ROM drive with the disk in place. -d

- If you move a CD-ROM drive with the disk in place, you damage the drive.

Exercises 12

Person A: If it rains tomorrow, we'll have to cancel our picnic.

Person B: That's true. If it does rain, we can always reschedule it for the weekend.

Person A: I hope the weather forecast is wrong. If it's sunny, we'll have a perfect day for our picnic.

Person B: Agreed. If the weather cooperates, we can enjoy a great outdoor meal and some fresh air.