

THE INTERNET & THE WEB

ANSWER KEY

- 1 Interactive quiz
2 Introductory discussion (see later exercises for elaborate answers)

- 3 1 F
2 T
3 T
4 F
5 T

- 4 Read full text below:

THE INTERNET

In general terms, the internet is a way of accessing information from many different sources via a computer at home or connected to a local network. The network is made up of four basic items: backbones (fibre optic wires), Internet Service Providers (ISPs) and routers connected to servers that store and send data to and from people.

When a person wants to access the data, the information goes through four stages. In the first stage, their computer is connected to an Internet Service Provider (ISP) via a modem or a local area network (LAN). A modem is a piece of equipment for people using a computer at home which converts the signal of the telephone line to a digital signal. A local area network is a network of computers linked together with a digital line.

Following this the request for data is broken into pieces of information about 1 kilobit in size called *packets*. The next step is for these packets to be broken up into three parts: head, data and footer. The head contains the senders' and receivers' addresses, the data contains the information and the footer is constituted of data which shows the end of the packet and an error check. Errors are checked by giving the total of the number of 1s and 0s in the original binary message, so that when the data is received it should still have the same number of 1s and 0s as when it was sent.

The packets are subsequently transferred to a router - a specialized computer that sends information to its destination along thousands of pathways. Networks are connected through routers which do two things: firstly, they make sure the packet is sent to the correct place, secondly, they determine which way is the best way for the packet to go. One router communicates with the next router to make sure the next part of the network is clear. If a network path or part of a network is busy, a different route may be chosen. Thus, information that is sent over the internet travels in separate packets through several possible different routes.

- 5 1 Internet Service Provider (ISP)
2 Modem
3 Packet
4 Footer
5 Body
6 Head

- 6 1 host
2 domain name
3 domain
4 intranet
5 protocol
6 router
7 URL
8 TCPIP
9 terminal
10 packet (there is an error here in the crossword)
11 communication link

- 7 Open

- 8 1 C
2 A
3 B
4 D
5 A
6 B
7 D
8 A
9 A
10 C

- 9 Open

- 10 1 D
2 A
3 B
4 F
5 C
6 E