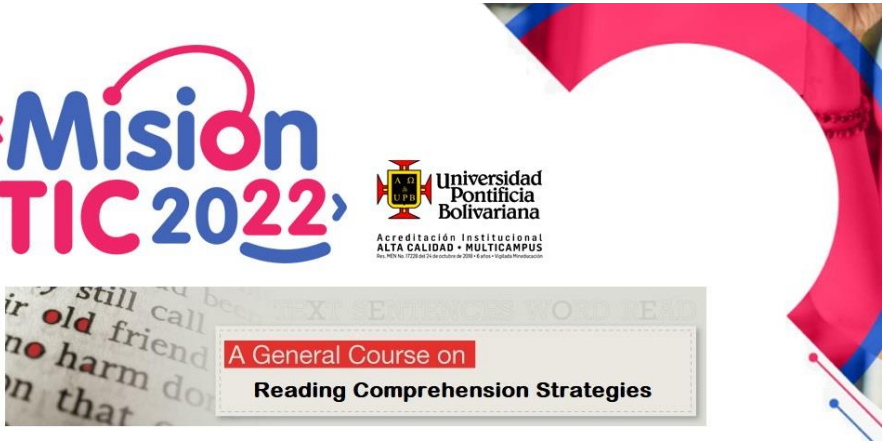


Jorge H. Villegas Alzate
(Last Update 2021)

Ciclo II.
De la conformación de las oraciones a los párrafos
From Sentences to Paragrahs

Main objective

- To identify the basic components of a paragraph.

Activities that foster your learning process

- Identifying the parts of speech within different kinds of sentences.

- Locating the topic, main idea, supporting sentences and conclusion within a paragraph.

- Finding general and specific information within a text based on some key questions.

- Inferring the meaning of words from context, similarity of lexical items with L1, and the use of typographical clues.

Learning tasks

- Reading texts with theoretical and practical contents about the components of a paragraph.

- Answering some comprehension exercises in the printed version of the text or in their equivalent activities in Moodle.

- Identifying main ideas and supporting ideas in a paragraph.

- Building glossaries with definitions, synonyms, examples and other possibilities from the text itself.

Propósito de Aprendizaje

- Identificar y reconocer los componentes básicos de un párrafo.

Actividades de Aprendizaje

a. Identificar en una oración los componentes básicos del discurso.

b. Identificar en un párrafo el tema, la idea principal, las oraciones de apoyo, y la conclusión.

c. Distinguir dentro de un texto información general y específica (scanning-skimming) por medio de preguntas guía.

d. Inferir el significado de las palabras a partir del contexto, de la similitud del vocabulario con su contraparte en la lengua materna, o el uso de claves tipográficas dentro del mismo.

Acciones de Aprendizaje

- Leer el texto con explicación de las partes de un párrafo

- Responder ejercicios de comprensión en las páginas del texto o en su versión en línea en Moodle.

- Identificar las ideas principales y de soporte de un párrafo.

- Construir glosario a partir de la búsqueda de definiciones, ejemplos, sinónimos y otras

posibilidades de significado a partir del texto mismo.

Course Contents and Exercises

Theory and practice.

Kinds of texts

What do you do when you read in your native language? Are you conscious of the processes in your mind when you read? According to linguists, we use language instinctively. We do not stop to think about what we are doing.

Answer these questions in order to be aware of some facts about you as a reader (Be ready to share your answer in the synchronic meeting).

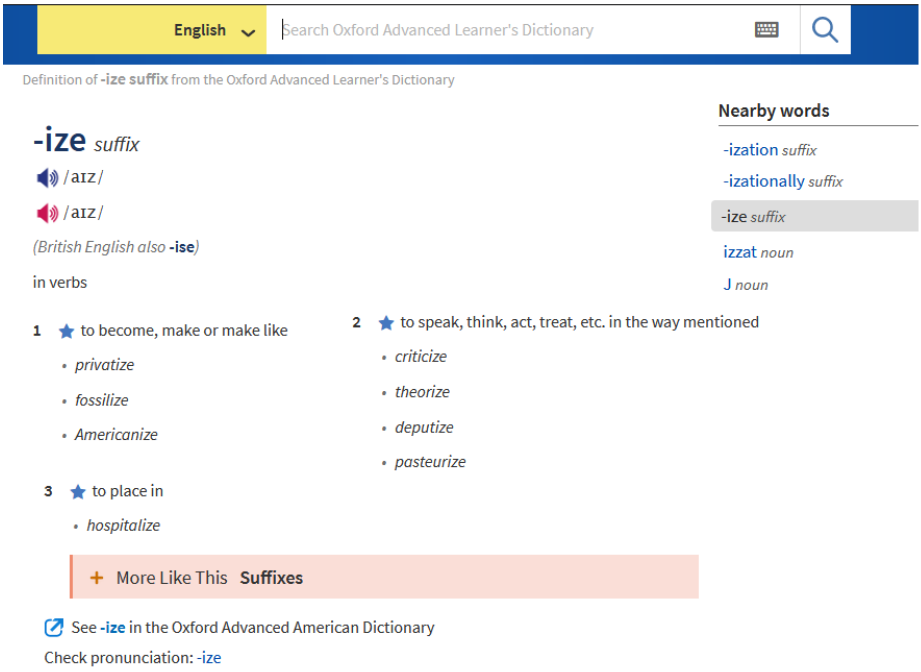
What do you usually read? When you read what do you focus on first? What section of the newspaper is the most interesting to you? Why? When you read a mystery novel or story, do you try to read the end or solution before you finish it? Does everything that you read require an accurate reading and discipline? When you study, do you take marginal notes, make a map, other? What do you do?

Which types of texts are familiar with or do you recognize in the next chart?

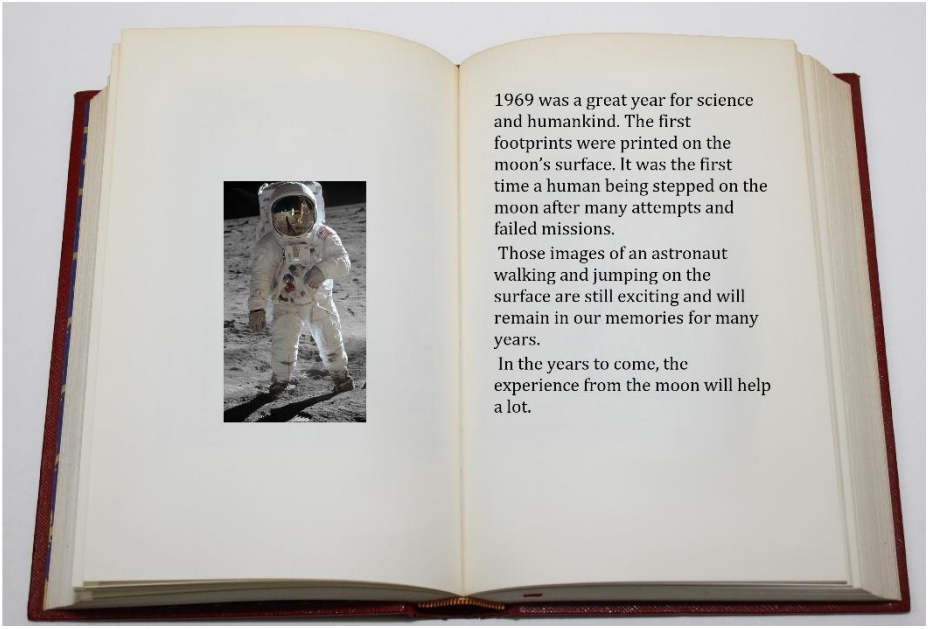
Textbook	Recipe	Ads
Dictionary	History	Diary
Brochure	Literature books	Shopping catalogue
Letter	Magazines	Comic strip
Leaflet	Essay	Class notes
Manuals	Newspaper	Regulations
Pamphlet	Message	Others:

Task. What kinds of texts do you think the following fragments are? Select one text type from the table above and write/type it before each text sample.

A) _____.


English
Search Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary
Definition of -ize suffix from the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary
-ize suffix
/aɪz/
/aɪz/
(British English also -ise)
in verbs
1 to become, make or make like
privatize
fossilize
Americanize
2 to speak, think, act, treat, etc. in the way mentioned
criticize
theorize
deputize
pasteurize
3 to place in
hospitalize
+ More Like This Suffixes
See -ize in the Oxford Advanced American Dictionary
Check pronunciation: -ize
Nearby words
-ization suffix
-izationally suffix
-ize suffix
izzat noun
J noun

B) _____



1969 was a great year for science and humankind. The first footprints were printed on the moon's surface. It was the first time a human being stepped on the moon after many attempts and failed missions.

Those images of an astronaut walking and jumping on the surface are still exciting and will remain in our memories for many years.

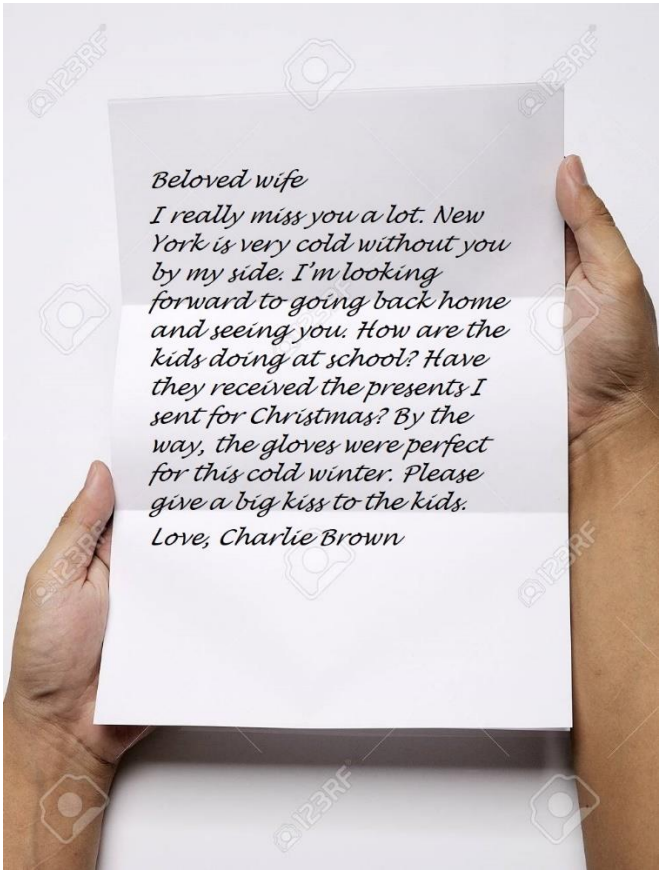
In the years to come, the experience from the moon will help a lot.

C) _____ .

- Connect your GS4 to the energy outlet and the OLED /Led Screen with the HDMI Plus cable provided.
- With the remote control, select HDMI in the Input section of your screen/monitor.
- To play a video game insert the BluRay disc with the label up or select it from the list of stored games.
- Before playing, make sure the memory cards are inserted in the front slots of your GS4.

Fire button is X. Menu button is O.

D) _____ .


Beloved wife
I really miss you a lot. New York is very cold without you by my side. I'm looking forward to going back home and seeing you. How are the kids doing at school? Have they received the presents I sent for Christmas? By the way, the gloves were perfect for this cold winter. Please give a big kiss to the kids.
Love, Charlie Brown

E) _____.

New message

To Mrs Durán

Subject: Appointment cancelled.

Doctor Jeckill will be at a national conference for one week... so your appointment has been cancelled. He will call you to give you a new one.

Time: 8:45 AM

F) _____.

MONDAY
march, 11 2015

NEWS

№ 34747/53

Only fresh news | www.news.com | founded 1953

Scandal in Colombia for Mancuso's interview with international journalist

Many politicians are under suspicion after Mancuso's interview last week with AFA Journalist, Gia T'ecoute. Senators have reacted by saying that Mancuso's only interest is to have an unstable congress so he cannot be extradited to the USA. The General Attorney said that everyone will be investigated and the ones who are not clean will have to pay for their crimes....

Skimming and Scanning

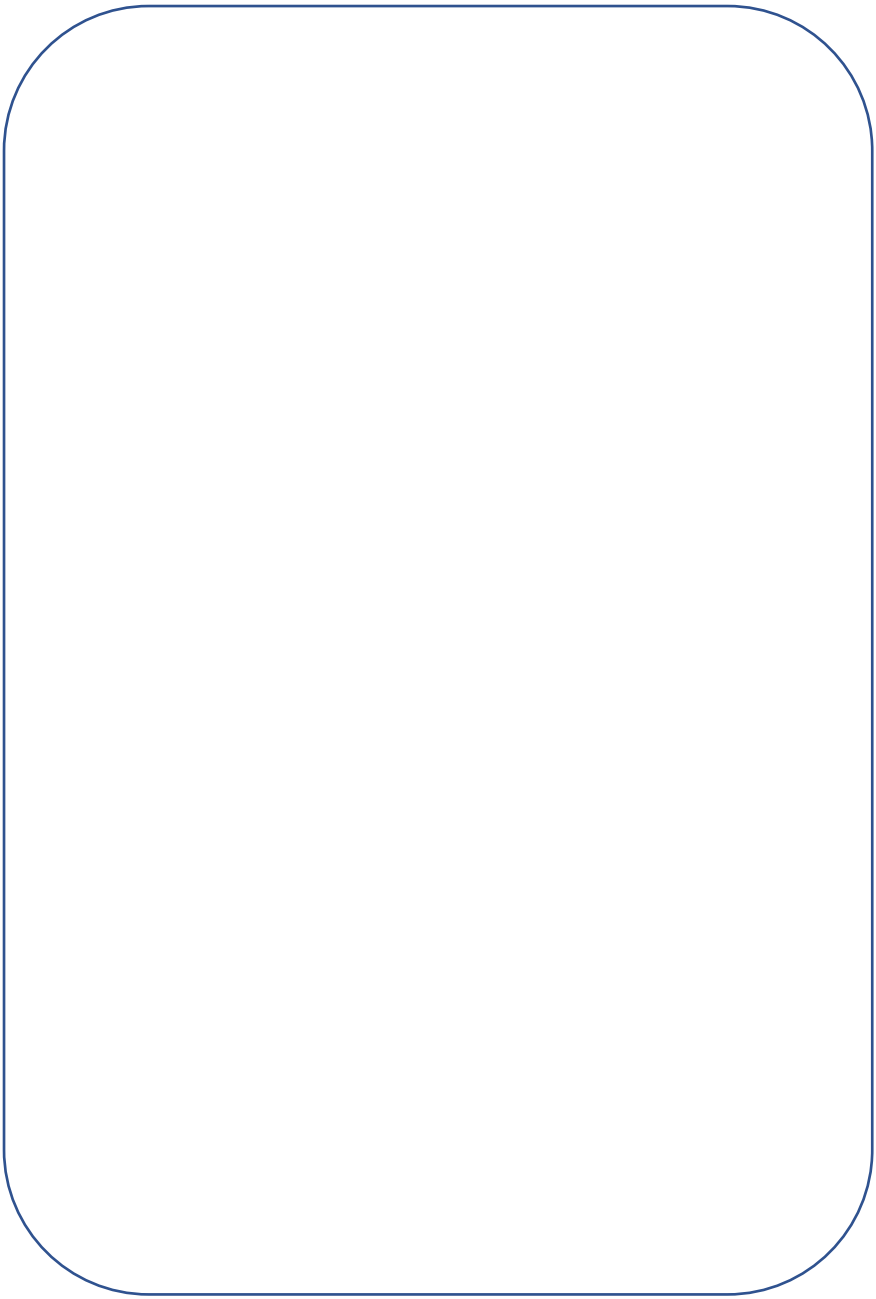
Skimming is used to quickly identify the main ideas of a text. **Scanning** is a technique you often use when looking up a word in the telephone book or dictionary. You search for key words or ideas. For further explanation read about it in the site http://www.42explore.com/skim.htm

Task. Read again the texts A-F on previous question and answer the following questions about them.

1. What did ***Mrs***. Brown ***send*** to her husband?
2. What are the instructions in text C for?
3. Why did the doctor cancel the appointment in text E?
4. What is text F about?
5. What can happen to the politicians from text F?
6. What do you have to connect to play a video game?
7. What did Mrs. Brown ***receive*** from her husband?
8. The origin of the word "***formalize***" is the adjective _ _ _ _ _ and it comes from the root word _ _ _ _ .
9. When is Dr. Jeckill calling back his patients?
10. Why is 1969 so important in history for humans?

To obtain the answer for these questions you have to use the techniques of skimming and scanning. Did you get the answers? Did you read all the texts again? Or did you look for specific words? Type your answers in the blank space below. Pay attention to the highlighted ***key words***, they can be important to get the correct answer.

Answers:



GUESSING MEANING FROM CONTEXT

Words and their Meanings

(*Pay attention to words in **bold** and marked with numbers*).

Reading in a foreign language is not easy. As you read, you can recognize the structures used in the statements with the help of some vocabulary items that are common in both English and your native language. The exact meaning of all words is not absolutely necessary to understand the ideas **they[1]** contain. When a specific word is essential for you to understand a sentence and you don't know it, you should guess **its[2]** meaning.

Guessing the meaning of words is possible with several strategies, but one of the most useful is recognizing affixes (***prefixes and suffixes***) which define the function of the word. **They[3]** are particles added to base words –***roots*** which tell us about their origin - to create new lexicon. As the article ***pre*** denotes, ***Pre***fixes *pre*cede the root words, and suffixes go after **them[4]**. For example, take a word like **PREDICT**. We can split it in two to find a prefix meaning "*before*" or "*in advance*" and the root word "*dict*" which comes from the Latin "*dicere*" meaning "*to tell.*" Thus we get the meaning "*To tell in advance*" or "*foretell.*" Add a prefix **UN**, and the suffixes, **IVE+LY**, to make **it[5]** into another new word: **UN-PREDICT-IVE-LY**.

How can you guess the meaning of this new word? Well, you know that the root word, **DICT**, means "*to tell,*" when you see it with the prefix **PRE** it must mean "*to tell in*

advance" or "*to talk about something before it happens*." The other prefix **UN-** is the opposite of the new root (**-PREDICT**), and by adding the suffixes **-IVE**, which converts nouns into adjectives (the quality or ability of things, or people) and **-LY**, (description of how the action is done) we know that the new word is an adverb and must mean ***IN AN OPPOSITE WAY TO PREDICTIVE,*** or its synonym "unexpectedly." In this way, if you understand the function of a number of common affixes and prefixes both in English and your native language, you will be able to discover the meaning of new words.

If you understand the function of a word in a sentence you can provide a synonym for **it**[6] (a word with a similar meaning or a similar expression). For example, read the following sentence: "*Claudia is so lazy that nobody hires her because she works very* ***undonely***". ***Undonely*** is a non-existent word created for this explanation and **it**[7] does not exist in English; however, from its function in the sentence, and its context we can guess a meaning for it. –LY is a suffix which denotes an adverb of manner which describes verbs or adjectives, so **it**[8] must describe how Claudia works. **She**[9] does not get anything done or ended. All her tasks are neverending, so ***UNDONELY*** is similar to "***in an unfinished way***", or **its**[10] synonyms "***neverendingly"*** or ***"endlessly"*** (i.e. without an end). That is the way to use prefixes and suffixes to get the meaning of words in a context.

Task. Complete the following sentences with the correct option

Choose the best answer.

1. When you read a text you must focus on…
   a. both structures and vocabulary
   b. vocabulary similar to your native language.
   c. structures only
2. Recognizing prefixes and suffixes is…
   a. the unique way to get the meaning of words.
   b. one of several ways of getting the meaning of words from their context.
   c. one way of creating new words that are non-exitent in the dictionary.
3. Suffixes mainly define the (__) of words.
   a. grammatical function
   b. contextual meaning
   c. origin from Geek or Latin.
4. To derive words into antonyms, you can add the prefix…
   a. Pre-
   b. Un-
   c. Inter-.
5. LY is a …
   a. prefix denoting a repeated action.
   b. affix denoting and adverb of direction or way.
   c. suffix denoting an adverb of manner

REFERENTS AND ASSOCIATED WORDS

Referents replace people, animals or objects. Referents can be personal, possessive, or object pronouns, possessive adjectives, demonstratives, among other words which take the person, animal or object's place within a text. Pay attention to the pronouns numbered in the text. Go back one or two sentences before the numbered pronoun and ask: Who is he/she? Who are you, we, they? or What is it? The referent is replacing one of the elements previously mentioned in the text.

1. "***they***[1]" refers to…

a) sentences b) ideas c) words

2. "***its***[2]" refers to…

a) a sentence b) a word c) a meaning

3. "***They***[3]" refers to…

a) suffixes b) prefixes c) affixes

4. ***"them***[4]" refers to…

a) prefixes b) root words c) Predict

5. "***It[5]***" refers to…

a) Predict b) prefix un- c) suffix -ive

6. "***It[6]***" refers to …

a) a function b) an unknown word c) a meaning

7. "***It[7]***" refers to…

a) Undonely b) an explanation c) non-existent

8. "***It[8]***" refers to the…

a) suffix -ly b) adjective Undone c) verb Work

9. "***She[9]***" refers to…

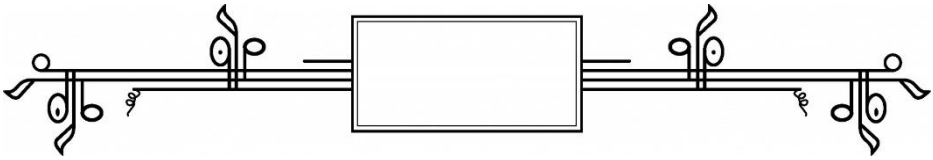
a) Claudia's boss b) Claudia c) Claudia´s work

10. "***Its[10]***" refers to…

a) undonely's synonyms

b) neverending

c) endless



Check the platform for the first test with a value of 5%

Reading Skills Integration

In most forms of writing, especially in the humanities and social sciences, topic sentences are usually the first sentence of the paragraph. However, topic sentences sometimes appear as the last sentence of the paragraph, especially in scientific works. The supporting information or data is presented in a cumulative manner, building towards the key point of the paragraph. Such paragraphs are referred to as 'periodic paragraphs'. Occasionally, writers place the topic sentence in the middle of the paragraph. While this might enhance the stylistic variations of your writing, it is a practice that most people prefer to avoid.

Supporting sentences present the relevant details that elaborate the point of the topic sentence. They often give you 'how,' 'why,' and 'what' examples that relate to the topic sentence. These examples will support or offer proof of the main idea within the topic sentence.

A concluding sentence rounds off or concludes the paragraph. In many instances, the concluding sentence may also provide a bridge or pointer to the content of the next paragraph.

Task. Read the following text passages. After fragment 5, you will have a set of questions for each passage and you will have to read again to answer. Pay attention to key words, cognates, typographical clues, and other strategies we have been practicing so far.

Fragment 1

Thirty years ago life was so different. There was a normal pace for doing the things we had to do. Everything had a place and a time to be done. Then came computers with their multitask features -the ability to do several tasks or activities at the same time- that pushed us forward and made us think faster and be responsible for more duties at the same time. Suddenly, we did not have to wait ten or twelve days for a letter to arrive. There was the new electronic mail which traveled as fast as the speed of light through the wires of our phone lines to our computers. This hurried up our lifestyles and our jobs to an unnatural rhythm. Next everyone could have a cellphone and, with it, access to the new universe of Wi-Fi and instant connectivity. So, virtually, you are now available all the time for everyone but for yourself or for your family. Your free time is over and gone forever.

Fragment 2

Many things have happened in the history of computing since the first automated machines were invented in the decade of 1950. The most amazing changes started their vertiginous race in the 1980s when most of current computing companies started. IBM, known now as Lenovo, developed *DOS*–***Disk Operating System***- for their *PCs*(***Personal Computers***) which allowed users to type *commands* in English –***orders for the computer to fulfill a specific action***- through the *keyboard,* the ***main input device for the interaction between user and the machine***. Once the user typed the command, it was interpreted by the *CPU* (***Central Processing Unit***) or the brain of the computer, and converted into *bits (Binary digITs).* That order became ***a sequence of 0s and 1s*** that told the computer to do something. The result appeared on a *CRT* Monitor –***a cathode ray tube-*** similar to a TV set that displayed green or amber characters. 16 and 32 bit color monitors appear much later along with more powerful graphic cards, faster processors, and higher capacity hard disks, a more efficient form of storage devices that made floppy disks obsolete. The race of developments is unstoppable now. What used to occupy a big room of a college, now needs only the space of your pocket.

Fragment 3

At the beginning of early civilizations having children and sticking together was the key for survival. That was the seed for the family as we knew it until the 20th Century. The concept of family was founded beyond religious beliefs, however since the Christianism was spread worldwide, family and marriage became one institution. Many countries made religion part of their political constitutions and defended those principles with their blood. Wars worldwide have been and are being caused mainly because of a religious belief and the fight for a promised land in some holy scriptures. But the crisis of the family now is not because of the wars but because of the exclusion of religious beliefs from the political scenario. Now law in some locations allows civil marriages of homosexual couples and even the adoption of children. The economic crisis has also been affecting the status of the family. In some countries many people are not getting married or even living together and pets are taking the role of children. It is commonplace to see couples getting married but the number of cases of divorce is twofold or higher. Nowadays it is difficult to find families celebrating silver or golden anniversaries. Those cases belong to parents who got married back to 1950s and are not frequent now.

Fragment 4

Most people use to talk about blockbuster movies as the best ever, but there are other movies which are not best sellers and catch the eye of many viewers in other circles and perhaps cause a deeper impact on the way people see the world. I recently saw in YouTube® "La Belle Vert" an original film from 1996, by Coline Serreau, which was banned in the European Union. The film is a little sarcastic and comic but confirmed my survival instinct on the simple things of life and the hope of humans in an agricultural society, without money and goods exchange as the basis of mutual wellbeing. The most shocking part was the way the people from that planet saw civilization as a sign of retardness. No one had been on Earth for 200 years until a woman whose mother was from Earth volunteered to come to watch over us. She was scared to see Jesus, one of her brothers, killed on a crucifix 2000 years before. Nonetheless she decides to keep on her journey to try to save a little child from a hospital and at the same time an obstetrician who worked there and his family. In the end, they go to the beautiful green planet and live happily ever after. It's an excellent movie to see in family and change your mind about how you are living your life.

Fragment 5

Forty or fifty years ago there were only two ways to define music from the technical point of view: Mono or Stereo. But this business dates back to 1857 with the phonoautograph. Later inventions led to the famous Edison's Cylinders and more recently to multi track tapes made of electro-magnetic materials which are now improved into digital audio tapes (DAT) used as masters for digital recordings. In contrast to digital media there were analog methods to record music. Most of us still remember LP records made of vinyl, which still provide an excellent sound most DJs use currently for their live dance music mixes. Now there is a wide variety of formats to refer to music, sound and video digital recording. Every day you see new sound and video formats emerging on the web resulting from new high quality standards designed specifically for new smart phones and multifunctional entertainment devices. Some of these formats are: AAC, AU, AVI, WAV; WMA, MOV, MPG, MP3, FLAC, APE, MID, PCM, RMVB, VBR, OGG, FLV, WEBM, among many others.

Task. Associate the following subjects or titles with their corresponding fragment numbers (PARA EL DISEÑADOR: Ejercicio Drag and drop en H5P):

- *2* Evolution of technological developments
- *5* The evolution of recording technologies
- *3* Is the family an endangered species?
- *1* Time changes no matter what you do
- *4* Independent Cinema film review

Fragment 1 Select **(T)**rue or **(F)**alse.

a. With the arrival of computers, our lives became easier and more enjoyable. F V

- Humans have always been able to perform several tasks simultaneously with the same tool; that is why we usually do not need training to use computers. F V

- Technology has only accelerated our way of life, but our health has not improved. F V

- Wi-Fi changed our way of communicating 30 years ago. F V

- Traditional mail services have disappeared. F V

Fragment 2 In the text find a definition, examples or explanations for the following terms:

DOS:	a) Development of Society b) Disk Operating System c) Denial Of Service d) Department Of State}
PC:	a) Post a Comment b) Per capita c) Program control d) Personal Computer
COMMAND:	a) orders for the computer to fulfill a specific action b) Exercise direct authority c) Dominate d) Lead to action
KEYBOARD:	a) Piece of wood at reception where hotel managers put away keys from the rooms b) Board of important executives in a company c) Loscksmith's furniture for keeping keys d) main input device for the interaction between user and the machine
CPU:	a) Cost Per Unit b) Central Processing Unit

	c) Computers Parts Unlimited d) Centrifugal Power User
BIT:	a) Binary digit b) Tool c) E-Money d) A sequence of 0s and 1s
CRT:	a) Cardiac Resynchronization Therapy b) Cathode Ray Tube c) C Run Time d) Computerized Regulatory Thermography

Fragment 3

Match each word with its corresponding definition

Word	Definition
Survival	Usual.
Seed	Managing to stay alive.
Worldwide	Origin.
Exclusion	Being taken out of.
Commonplace	Globally

Fragment 4. Which is the Main Idea of fragment 4?

a) Before the invention of the cinema the civilization in our world was in a state of retardness.
b) Documentaries about nature usually teach us more than fiction movies.
c) Blockbuster is the best movie rental store in the world.
d) Sometimes non-commercial movies might have a greater influence on people than blockbuster movies.

Fragment 5. According to the text, which of these formats is not an audio or video file extension?

a)MPG b)AVI c)WMA d)XLS

Extra Practice: Explore the videos and links in this section to know more about paragraphs

Next, you'll see some videos about the parts of a good paragraph and some other links that will help you recognize its parts as you read a text.

Athabasca University's Write site:
https://youtu.be/Npg1B0xSpPY

After watching the video, try some easy reading passages with exercises:

http://web2.uvcs.uvic.ca/courses/elc/studyzone/200/reading/
http://www.englishclub.com/reading/index.htm
http://legacy.lclark.edu/~krauss/toppicks/reading.html

Let's review / Vocabulary Exploration. Click on each word/cognate and take notes of the different meanings, examples and possibilities for each word. As you answer the questions after this list, you can come back and check again.

ABSTRACT
ABSTRACTLY
ACTUAL
ACTUALLY
AFFECTIVE
AFFECTIVELY
AGENDA
APPOINTMENT
APPROPRIATE
ARCHIVE
ARGUE
ARGUMENT
ASSIST
ATTEND
AUXILIARY
BEHAVIOUR
BIOGRAPHY
CAMP
CARPET
CASH
CHAIN
CHARACTER
CHECK
CLIENT
COLLAR
COMPOSER
CONDUCTOR
CONFERENCE
CONFIDENCE
CORRECT
COSTUMES
CURRENCY
CURRICULUM
CUSTOMER
CUSTOMS
DATE
DIALOGUE
DINER
DINNER
DIRECT
DIRECTOR
DISCUSS
DISCUSSION
DRIVER
EDUCATION
EFFECTIVE
FAIR
FAIRLY
FIELD
FILE
FORMATION
FORTUNATE
FORTUNATELY
FORTUNE
GOOD
HELP
JOURNAL
JOURNEY
LANGUAGE
LOGIC
LOGICAL
LUCK
LUCKILY
LUCKY
MAKER
MANAGER
MANAGE
MANNER
MANNERS
NATURE
NECK
NECKLACE
PAD
PAPER
PARTICIPATE
PEDIGREE
PERSON
PERSONAGE
PLACE MAT
PRACTICAL
PRESENT
PUBLICATION
REAL
RECEPTIONIST
RESUME
RUG
SCENARIO
SCENERY
SCRIPT
SPEAKER
SPEECH
STUDY
SUMMARY

TODAY WALLPAPER

Task: **Complete the following short paragraphs with the correct option. Consider the previous vocabulary exploration and your notes.**

1. "Hi, my name is Carlos Eli Mina Zapata y Correa, I am the officer in charge of this eviction process... The residents are reluctant to leave the house and are attacking us with rocks and pieces of wood, but we hope this situation will be ok in one or two hours. Can you (___) us by getting your cameras away at least 15 meters? We don't want you to get hurt."
    a. attend
    b. sell
    c. assist
    d. help
2. This computer course, with a PC for each student and an assistant teacher for each ten students, is actually more (___) than an online course or a tutorial CD, where you don't have a guide to help you at the moment you need.
    a. affective
    b. practice
    c. real
    d. effective
3. "She sometimes doesn't (____) class, because her mother is very sick and today she is not in class because she is with her mother at the hospital."
    a. attends

b. assist
c. assists
d. attend

4. Steven Spielberg, the famous movie (___), does not always write the (___) for his movies.
    a. director / script
    b. conductor / dialogue
    c. composer / music
    d. maker / costumes
5. The University is building new (___)s for practicing different sports and is planning a summer (___) in a forest near the city for the students to enjoy their vacation while they reflect on their lives and professional future.
    a. scenarios / project
    b. camp / scenarios
    c. field / camp
    d. laboratory / courses
6. White (___) criminals are not detected easily, but you can see their wives wearing big diamond (___) or golden earrings, while they are shopping in expensive stores or eating out at fancy restaurants.
    a. collar / necklaces
    b. neck / collars
    c. eyes / protection glasses
    d. whale / fishnets
7. "They usually are involved in violent (___)s in all public places. I am glad they didn't fight in my house last weekend."

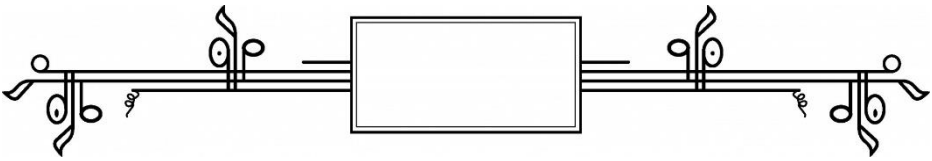
a. argumentation
b. discussing
c. argument
d. discussion

8. "My sister Sarah is very lazy, she only (___)s around the house when my father and my mother get angry at her, and ask her to clean her room."
    a. help
    b. is helped
    c. is helping
    d. helps
9. Herbert von Karajan was a famous (___) of The Berlin Philarmonic Orchestra, one of the most important orchestras worldwide. But because of his repetitive car accidents he was also known as a terrible (___).
    a. conductor / driver
    b. manager / rider
    c. director / conductor
    d. driver / director
10. The (___) problem of all banks, according to the (___) president of the National Association of Bankers, is the fear most people have about using their credit cards or getting loans to pay a house which they might not be able to pay with their low salaries and unstable jobs.
    a. present / best
    b. actual / current
    c. actually / currently
    d. today / most

11. "My friend and I had a good (___) about politics last night. Finally, we agreed that the president's choice could have been better."
    a. discussion
    b. argument
    c. argument
    d. argumentation
12. "Our old philosophy teacher from high school visited us last Friday night. He talked with us about everything very properly. It is clear that he has had a very broad (___). I admire him a lot."
    a. education
    b. pedigree
    c. confidence
    d. studies
13. According to the director and the manager's (___), the university will have about 2800 students (___) classes and 10 international teachers in their undergraduate programs.
    a. assistant / attending
    b. auxiliar / participating
    c. director / assisting
    d. receptionist / speaking
14. Doctors usually prescribe some medicines, recommend a treatment or special exams for their patients after they (___) them.
    a. check
    b. attend
    c. assist

d. help

15. Recent studies have shown that western medicines are not as (___) as people may think. Even some pills and other medicines have been taken out of the market because of their side effects. (Select 3 options)
    a. effective
    b. appropriate
    c. good
    d. incredibly



Check the platform for the second test with a value of 5%

Read the following text about Tsunamis. It is divided in several sections with different types of questions and strategies for practice.

Taken from http://www.nationalgeographic.com/ngkids/9610/kwave/index.html for academic purposes.

Tsunami

This ***sea monster*** is a (2)***tsunami*** (tsoo-NAH-mee). That's Japanese for "***great harbor wave***." Though sometimes called "***tidal waves***," tsunamis have nothing to do with tides. Usually an undersea earthquake starts a tsunami's waves rolling across the ocean. If you've ever tossed a pebble into a pond, then watched ripples spread out over the surface, you've seen(b) **this principle** at work.

1. What are three synonym expressions for(2)***tsunami***?

_____
_____
_____

2. What does (b) **this principle** refer to?
    a. How to throw rocks into the water
    b. How a tsunami begins
    c. How waves come to the shore and go away in tides

About four out of five tsunamis happen within the (3)"***Ring of Fire***," ***a zone of frequent earthquakes and volcanic eruptions roughly matching the borders of the Pacific Ocean***. Along the ring's edges, ***giant slabs of the earth's crust***, called (4)***tectonic plates***, grind together. Sometimes the ***plates get stuck, and pressure builds. Then, the plates can suddenly come apart and slam into a new position***. The jolt causes an (5)***earthquake***. If an earthquake lifts or drops part of the ocean floor, the water above (c) **it** starts moving too. (d)**This** triggers a tsunami.

3. Write a definition (as in a dictionary) for the words in the list, all the information you need is in the text

RING OF FIRE: _____
TECTONIC PLATES:_____
EARTHQUAKE:_____

4. What does (c) **it** refer to?
    a. The water above the ocean floor.
    b. The surface of the sea.
    c. The ocean floor.
5. What does (d)**This** refer to?
    a. The eruption of volcanoes in the Ring of fire
    b. The movement of water after an earthquake underwater
    c. An earthquake on land

A tsunami can race across the ocean at (6)***500 miles*** (***805 kilometers***) an hour. Oddly, in deep wáter (e) **its** waves are only a few feet high. But when the waves approach shore, (f) **they** increase in energy and height. Often before a tsunami hits, there is a giant vacuum effect, and water is sucked from harbors and beaches. People see the bare sea bottom littered with flopping fish and stranded boats. That is because waves are made up of (7)***crests***, or ***high points***, and (8)***troughs***, or ***dips between crests***. When a trough hits land first, the water level drops drastically. Usually another wave blasts ashore about 15 minutes later, then another and another—for two hours or more.

6. Complete the following sententes with the correct synonym word or expression you can find in the text.

- Another expression related to velocity with the same meaning for (6)***500 miles*** is _____
- A (7)crest is also know as a _____ _____
- A (8)trough is a _____ _____ _ _____

7. (e)**its** refers to
   a. The first Tsunami's waves
   b. The highest waves at the shore
   c. The ocean's waves

8. [f]**they** refers to
    a. The first Tsunami's waves
    b. The waves at the shore
    c. The low tide waves

Tsunamis have killed more than 50,000 people in the past century. To save lives, scientists established the Pacific Tsunami Warning System, based in Hawaii, in the U.S.A. [g]**Its** network of earthquake detectors and tide gauges detects quakes that may cause a tsunami. We can't tame the tsunami. But we can learn when [h]**it**'s coming and escape the sea monster's fury.

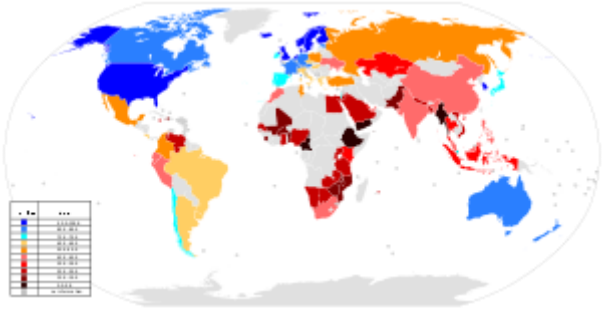
9. [g]**Its** refers to Select one:
    a. The Pacific Ocean
    b. The Warning System
    c. Hawaii (USA)
10. [h]**it** refers to
    a. The Tsunami
    b. The night tide
    c. A furious wild animal from the sea

WWW -World Wide Web

Adapted from Wikipedia, the free enciclopedia, for academic purposes. 14-04-2021

Pay especial attention to all the hyperlinked terms.

A web page can be displayed using a web browser. Web browsers often highlight and underline hypertext links and web pages can contain images.



A global map of the web index for countries in 2014

The **World Wide Web** (**WWW**), also known as **the Web**, is an information system where documents and other web resources are identified by Uniform Resource Locators (URLs, such as https://example.com/), which may be interlinked by hyperlinks, and are accessible over the

Internet.[1][2] The resources of the Web are transferred via the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP), may be accessed by users by a software application called a *web browser*, and are published by a software application called a *web server*. The World Wide Web is not synonymous with the Internet, which pre-dated the Web in some form by over two decades and upon which technologies the Web is built.

English scientist Sir Timothy Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web in 1989. He wrote the first web browser in 1990 while employed at CERN near Geneva, Switzerland.[3][4] The browser was released outside CERN to other research institutions starting in January 1991, and then to the general public in August 1991. The Web began to enter everyday use in 1993-4, when websites for general use started to become available.[5] The World Wide Web has been central to the development of the Information Age, and is the primary tool billions of people use to interact on the Internet.[6][7][8][9][10]

Web resources may be any type of downloaded media, but *web pages* are hypertext documents formatted in Hypertext Markup Language (HTML).[11] Special HTML syntax displays embedded hyperlinks with URLs which permits users to navigate to other web resources. In addition to text, web pages may contain references to images, video, audio, and software components which are either displayed or internally executed in the user's web browser to render pages or streams of multimedia content.

Multiple web resources with a common theme and usually a common domain name, make up a website. Websites are stored in computers that are running a web server, which is a program that responds to requests made over the Internet from web browsers running on a user's computer. Website content can be provided by a publisher, or interactively from user-generated content. Websites are provided for a myriad of informative, entertainment, commercial, and governmental reasons.

Task. Part A.

Vocabulary building. Match each of the following definitions on the right with the corresponding term or acronym on the left.

Term / acronym	Definition
( ) URL ( ) WWW ( ) HTTP/HTTPS ( ) Web server ( ) Website ( ) Browser ( ) CERN	1. Information system of linked computers all over the world through the Internet. 2. An address or location where a user can find different media, such as text, images, audio, video, among other types of information. 3. The place where the W3 was born: A French research center named "*Conseil européen pour la recherche nucléaire*"

( ) Information Age ( ) Format ( ) HTML ( ) Hyperlink ( ) Navigate ( ) Domain name	4. A historical period of time when media became more accesible to people through isolated and interconnected computers- It is also known as the computer age, the digital age, or new media age, starting in 1950's and 1960s. 5. The protocol or way resources and media travel through nets via hyperlinks. 6. A URL where the users get displayed the data they were searching. It is also known as landing page, or index to a set of more specific information. 7. a central or main computer which keeps and distributes hyperlinked contents and media. 8. A graphical interface/software used to look for information and display it on the screen of end-users' computers. 9. The action of going from one website to another, also known as browsing, or surfing with programs like Firefox, Chrome, and others.

	10. A group of web sites with commomn contents, usually stored or running from a web server: .org, .com, .net, among others. 11. The way something is displayed on a screen, for example the text from a web page with font type, size, color among other features. 12. HyperText Markup Language, a code or programming language that tells the text and images on a website how to look like and how to behave when the user clicks on it. 13. Enriched text in a website that, when clicked, takes end-user to another URL and displays new information.

History

Main article: History of the World Wide Web

The corridor where WWW (or worldwide web) was born. CERN, the ground floor of building No.1

The underlying concept of hypertext originated in previous projects from the 1960s, such as the Hypertext Editing System (HES) at Brown University, Ted Nelson's Project Xanadu, and Douglas Engelbart's oN-Line System (NLS). Both Nelson and Engelbart were in turn inspired by Vannevar Bush's microfilm-based *memex*, which was described in the 1945 essay "As We May Think".[12] Tim Berners-Lee's vision of a global hyperlinked information system became a possibility by the second half of the 1980s.[13] By 1985, the global Internet began to proliferate in Europe and the Domain Name System (upon which the Uniform Resource Locator is built) came into being. In

1988 the first direct IP (Internet Protocol) connection between Europe and North America was made and Berners-Lee began to openly discuss the possibility of a web-like system at CERN.[14]

While working at CERN, Berners-Lee became frustrated with the inefficiencies and difficulties posed by finding information stored on different computers.[15] On March 12th, 1989, he submitted a memorandum, titled "Information Management: A Proposal",[16] to the management at CERN for a system called "Mesh" that referenced ENQUIRE, a database and software project he had built in 1980, which used the term "web" and described a more elaborate information management system based on links embedded as text: "Imagine, then, the references in this document all being associated with the network address of the thing to which they referred, so that while reading this document, you could skip to them with a click of the mouse." Such a system, he explained, could be referred to using one of the existing meanings of the word *hypertext*, a term that he says was coined in the 1950s. There is no reason, the proposal continues, why such hypertext links could not encompass multimedia documents including graphics, speech and video, so that Berners-Lee goes on to use the term *hypermedia*.[17]

With help from his colleague and fellow hypertext enthusiast Robert Cailliau he published a more formal proposal on November 12th, 1990 to build a "Hypertext project" called "WorldWideWeb" (one word, abbreviated 'W3') as a "web" of "hypertext documents" to be viewed

by "browsers" using a client–server architecture.[18][19] At this point HTML and HTTP had already been in development for about two months and the first Web server was about a month from completing its first successful test. This proposal estimated that a read-only web would be developed within three months and that it would take six months to achieve "the creation of new links and new material by readers, [so that] authorship becomes universal" as well as "the automatic notification of a reader when new material of interest to him/her has become available". While the read-only goal was met, accessible authorship of web content took longer to mature, with the wiki concept, WebDAV, blogs, Web 2.0 and RSS/Atom.[20]

The CERN data centre in 2010 housing some WWW servers

The proposal was modelled after the SGML reader Dynatext by Electronic Book Technology, a spin-off from the Institute for Research in Information and Scholarship at Brown University. The Dynatext system, licensed by CERN, was a key player in the extension of SGML ISO 8879:1986 to Hypermedia within HyTime, but it was considered too expensive and had an inappropriate licensing policy for use in the general high energy physics

community, namely a fee for each document and each document alteration. A NeXT Computer was used by Berners-Lee as the world's first web server and also to write the first web browser in 1990.

The NeXT Computer used by Tim Berners-Lee at CERN

By Christmas 1990, Berners-Lee had built all the tools necessary for a working Web:[21] the first web browser (WorldWideWeb, which was a web editor as well) and the first web server. The first website,[22] which described the project itself, was published on 20 December 1990.[23]

The first web page may be lost, but Paul Jones of UNC-Chapel Hill in North Carolina announced in May 2013 that Berners-Lee gave him what he says is the oldest known web page during a visit to UNC in 1991. Jones stored it on a magneto-optical drive and on his NeXT computer.[24] On 6 August 1991, Berners-Lee published a short summary of the World Wide Web project on the newsgroup *alt.hypertext*.[25] This date is sometimes confused with the public availability of the first web servers, which had occurred months earlier. As another example of such confusion, several news media reported that the first photo on the Web was published by Berners-Lee in 1992, an image of the CERN house band Les Horribles Cernettes

taken by Silvano de Gennaro; Gennaro has disclaimed this story, writing that media were "totally distorting our words for the sake of cheap sensationalism".[26]

The first server outside Europe was installed in December 1991 at the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center (SLAC) in Palo Alto, California, to host the SPIRES-HEP database.[27][28][29][30]

Berners-Lee's breakthrough was to marry hypertext to the Internet. In his book *Weaving The Web*, he explains that he had repeatedly suggested to members of *both* technical communities that a marriage between the two technologies was possible. But, when no one took up his invitation, he finally assumed the project himself. In the process, he developed three essential technologies:

- a system of globally unique identifiers for resources on the Web and elsewhere, the universal document identifier (UDI), later known as uniform resource locator (URL) and uniform resource identifier (URI);
- the publishing language Hypertext Markup Language (HTML);
- the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP).[31]

The World Wide Web had several differences from other hypertext systems available at the time. The Web required only unidirectional links rather than bidirectional ones, making it possible for someone to link to another resource without action by the owner of that resource. It also significantly reduced the difficulty of

implementing web servers and browsers (in comparison to earlier systems), but in turn presented the chronic problem of *link rot*. Unlike predecessors such as HyperCard, the World Wide Web was non-proprietary, making it possible to develop servers and clients independently and to add extensions without licensing restrictions. On 30 April 1993, CERN announced that the World Wide Web would be free to anyone, with no fees due.[32] Coming two months after the announcement that the server implementation of the Gopher protocol was no longer free to use, this produced a rapid shift away from Gopher and toward the Web. An early popular web browser was ViolaWWW for Unix and the X Window System.

Robert Cailliau, Jean-François Abramatic, and Tim Berners-Lee at the tenth anniversary of the World Wide Web Consortium

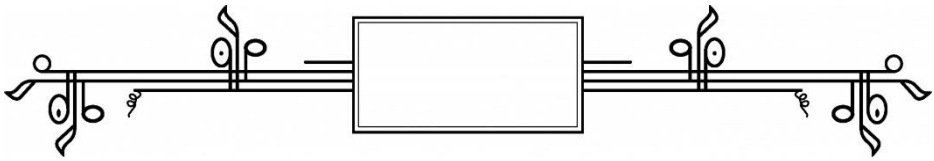
The Web began to enter general use in 1993-4, when websites for everyday use started to become available.[33] Historians generally agree that a turning point for the Web began with the 1993 introduction of Mosaic,[34][35] a graphical web browser developed at the National Center

for Supercomputing Applications at the University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign (NCSA-UIUC). The development was led by Marc Andreessen, while funding came from the US High-Performance Computing and Communications Initiative and the High Performance Computing Act of 1991, one of several computing developments initiated by US Senator Al Gore.[36] Prior to the release of Mosaic, graphics were not commonly mixed with text in web pages, and the Web was less popular than older protocols such as Gopher and Wide Area Information Servers (WAIS). Mosaic's graphical user interface allowed the Web to become by far the most popular protocol on the Internet. The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) was founded by Tim Berners-Lee after he left the European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN) in October 1994. It was founded at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Laboratory for Computer Science (MIT/LCS) with support from the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA), which had pioneered the Internet; a year later, a second site was founded at INRIA (a French national computer research lab) with support from the European Commission DG InfSo; and in 1996, a third continental site was created in Japan at Keio University. By the end of 1994, the total number of websites was still relatively small, but many notable websites were already active that foreshadowed or inspired today's most popular services.

Connected by the Internet, other websites were created around the world. This motivated international standards development for protocols and formatting. Berners-Lee continued to stay involved in guiding the development of

web standards, such as the markup languages to compose web pages and he advocated his vision of a Semantic Web. The World Wide Web enabled the spread of information over the Internet through an easy-to-use and flexible format. It thus played an important role in popularising use of the Internet.[37] Although the two terms are sometimes conflated in popular use, *World Wide Web* is not synonymous with *Internet*.[38] The Web is an information space containing hyperlinked documents and other resources, identified by their URIs.[39] It is implemented as both client and server software using Internet protocols such as TCP/IP and HTTP.

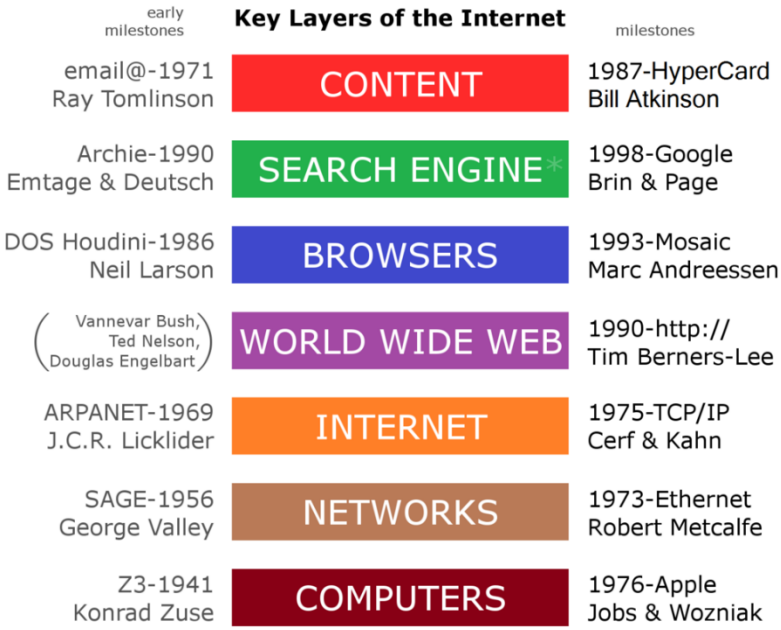
Berners-Lee was knighted in 2004 by Queen Elizabeth II for "services to the global development of the Internet".[40][41] He never patented his invention.



Check the platform for the third test with a value of 5%

Function

Main articles: HTTP and HTML



https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Internet_Key_Layers.png

The World Wide Web functions as an application layer protocol that is run "on top of" (figuratively) the Internet, helping to make it more functional. The advent of the Mosaic web browser helped to make the web much more usable, to include the display of images and moving images (GIFs).

The terms *Internet* and *World Wide Web* are often used without much distinction. However, the two terms do not mean the same thing. The Internet is a global system of interconnected computer networks. In contrast, the

World Wide Web is a global collection of documents and other resources, linked by hyperlinks and URIs. Web resources are accessed using HTTP or HTTPS, which are application-level Internet protocols that use the Internet's transport protocols.[42]

Viewing a web page on the World Wide Web normally begins either by typing the URL of the page into a web browser or by following a hyperlink to that page or resource. The web browser then initiates a series of background communication messages to fetch and display the requested page. In the 1990s, using a browser to view web pages—and to move from one web page to another through hyperlinks—came to be known as 'browsing,' 'web surfing' (after channel surfing), or 'navigating the Web'. Early studies of this new behaviour investigated user patterns in using web browsers. One study, for example, found five user patterns: exploratory surfing, window surfing, evolved surfing, bounded navigation and targeted navigation.[43]

The following example demonstrates the functioning of a web browser when accessing a page at the URL http://example.org/home.html. The browser resolves the server name of the URL (example.org) into an Internet Protocol address using the globally distributed Domain Name System (DNS). This lookup returns an IP address such as *203.0.113.4* or *2001:db8:2e::7334*. The browser then requests the resource by sending an HTTP request across the Internet to the computer at that address. It requests service from a specific TCP port number that is well known for the HTTP service, so that the receiving

host can distinguish an HTTP request from other network protocols it may be servicing. HTTP normally uses port number 80 and for HTTPS it normally uses port number 443. The content of the HTTP request can be as simple as two lines of text:

GET /home.html HTTP/1.1
Host: example.org

The computer receiving the HTTP request delivers it to web server software listening for requests on port 80. If the web server can fulfil the request it sends an HTTP response back to the browser indicating success:

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8

followed by the content of the requested page. Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) for a basic web page might look like this:

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Example.org – The World Wide Web</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>The World Wide Web, abbreviated as WWW and commonly known ...</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

The web browser parses the HTML and interprets the markup (<title>, <p> for paragraph, and such) that surrounds the words to format the text on the screen. Many web pages use HTML to reference the URLs of other resources such as images, other embedded media, scripts that affect page behaviour, and Cascading Style Sheets that affect page layout. The browser makes additional HTTP requests to the web server for these other Internet media types. As it receives their content from the web server, the browser progressively renders the page onto the screen as specified by its HTML and these additional resources.

Task. Part C – (Function)

Select Agree/Disagree and justify your answer with one of the options.

1. The Internet (as the hardware) and the WWW (as the software) are different, yet complementary. The former is not posible without the latter.
    a. Agree
    b. Disagree
    c. Because you need a physical computer somewhere in the world and software in your computer to access that information.
    d. Because you only need a web browser to access the information that is in your computer.
2. There are two types of protocols for transmitting the information over the WWW, depending on the importance and privacy of the information.

a. Agree
b. Disagree
c. Because all the information onthe WWW is available to everyone, information is all free in the Internet.
d. Because bank transactions, email services and other private contents need data encryption to protect the users.

3. There are only three ways to look or browse for infomation in the W3.
    a. Agree
    b. Disagree
    c. Because some studies show that, for example, users may use patterns sucha as the exploratory, window-based, evolved, bounded, or targeted navigation.
    d. Because surfing, browsing and navigation are synonyms.
4. The information you look for when browsing the WWW takes only two steps to appear on your screen.
    a. Agree
    b. Disagree
    c. Because the Internet is very fast today.
    d. Because there are many protocols and requests between computers before the information is delivered into your computer**.**

HTML

Main article: HTML

Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) is the standard markup language for creating web pages and web applications. With Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) and JavaScript, it forms a triad of cornerstone technologies for the World Wide Web.[44]

Web browsers receive HTML documents from a web server or from local storage and render the documents into multimedia web pages. HTML describes the structure of a web page semantically and originally included cues for the appearance of the document.

HTML elements are the building blocks of HTML pages. With HTML constructs, images and other objects such as interactive forms may be embedded into the rendered page. HTML provides a means to create structured documents by denoting structural semantics for text such as headings, paragraphs, lists, links, quotes and other items. HTML elements are delineated by *tags*, written using angle brackets. Tags such as <img /> and <input /> directly introduce content into the page. Other tags such as <p> surround and provide information about document text and may include other tags as sub-elements. Browsers do not display the HTML tags, but use them to interpret the content of the page.

HTML can embed programs written in a scripting language such as JavaScript, which affects the behavior

and content of web pages. Inclusion of CSS defines the look and layout of content. The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), maintainer of both the HTML and the CSS standards, has encouraged the use of CSS over explicit presentational HTML since 1997.[45]

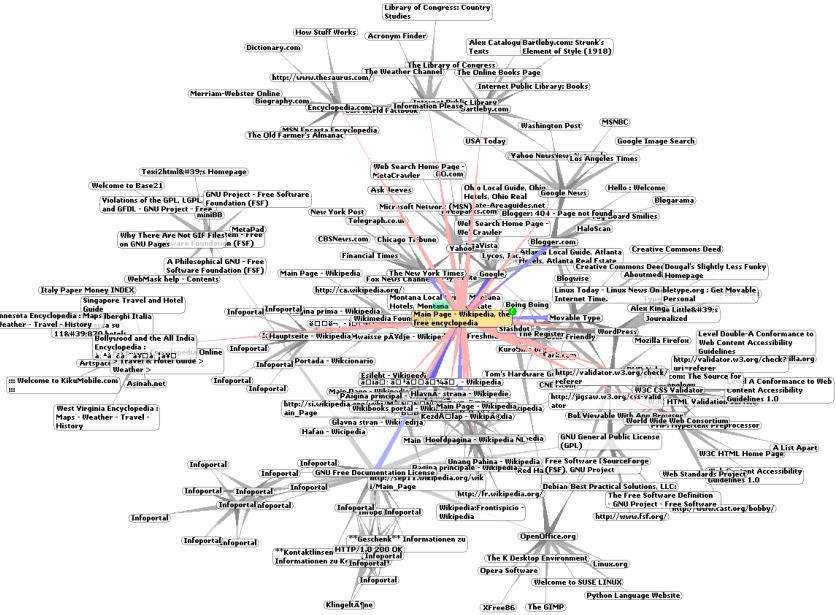
Exercises. Part D – HTML (Single Choice Question ABC - Vocabulary)

1. HTML stands for…
   a. How-To Media Locator
   b. Highly-Traded Media Location
   c. HyperText Markup Language
2. One of the following meanings *does not* correspond to *JS* in terms of physics or computer science:
   a. Joules-per-second
   b. JavaScript
   c. Jorge Sanchez
3. *Only one* of the following meanings refer to *CSS* as part of the WWW.
   a. Computer Storage Capacity
   b. Cascading Style Sheets
   c. Calculus of Communicating Systems
4. The word "tags" refer to…
   a. instructions for the appearance or behavior of hyperlinked texts.
   b. politeness and nettiquette rules in social networks and computer-based communications.
   c. the price of different products in e-commerce websites.

5. There is a group of professionals who try to maintain a standard code for the appearance of contents in the WWW since 1997. It is called the
    a. CSS – Committee of Standards and Safety
    b. JS – Jail Surveillance Systems
    c. W3C – W3 Consortium

Linking

Most web pages contain hyperlinks to other related pages and perhaps to downloadable files, source documents, definitions and other web resources. In the underlying HTML, a hyperlink looks like this: Example.org Homepage



Graphic representation of a minute fraction of the WWW, demonstrating [hyperlinks]

Such a collection of useful, related resources, interconnected via hypertext links is dubbed a *web* of information. Publication on the Internet created what Tim Berners-Lee first called the *WorldWideWeb* (in its original CamelCase, which was subsequently discarded) in November 1990.[18]

The hyperlink structure of the web is described by the webgraph: the nodes of the web graph correspond to the web pages (or URLs) the directed edges between them to the hyperlinks. Over time, many web resources pointed to by hyperlinks disappear, relocate, or are replaced with different content. This makes hyperlinks obsolete, a phenomenon referred to in some circles as link rot, and the hyperlinks affected by it are often called dead links. The ephemeral nature of the Web has prompted many efforts to archive web sites. The Internet Archive, active since 1996, is the best known of such efforts.

Task. – Part E – Linking.

1. Select the main idea. The other sentences may be mentioned in the text but they are only for supporting, enhancing or exemplifying the information.
    a. The collection of hyperlinks and resources were known in 1990 as WorldWideWeb.
    b. Almost all websites contain HyperText Markup Language that leads to other URLs or downloadable materials. Sometimes, these

links may be broken because of changes in the code or on the servers.

c. CamelCase is a practice for representing acronyms without spaces, particularly with obsolete websites stored in internetarchive.org.

WWW prefix

Many hostnames used for the World Wide Web begin with *www* because of the long-standing practice of naming Internet hosts according to the services they provide. The hostname of a web server is often *www*, in the same way that it may be *ftp* for an FTP server, and *news* or *nntp* for a Usenet news server. These host names appear as Domain Name System (DNS) or subdomain names, as in *www.example.com*. The use of *www* is not required by any technical or policy standard and many web sites do not use it; the first web server was *nxoc01.cern.ch*.[46] According to Paolo Palazzi,[47] who worked at CERN along with Tim Berners-Lee, the popular use of *www* as subdomain was accidental; the World Wide Web project page was intended to be published at www.cern.ch while info.cern.ch was intended to be the CERN home page, however the DNS records were never switched, and the practice of prepending *www* to an institution's website domain name was subsequently copied. Many established websites still use the prefix, or they employ other subdomain names such as *www2*, *secure* or *en* for special purposes. Many such web servers

are set up so that both the main domain name (e.g., example.com) and the *www* subdomain (e.g., www.example.com) refer to the same site; others require one form or the other, or they may map to different web sites. The use of a subdomain name is useful for load balancing incoming web traffic by creating a CNAME record that points to a cluster of web servers. Since, currently, only a subdomain can be used in a CNAME, the same result cannot be achieved by using the bare domain root.[48][*dubious* – *discuss*]

When a user submits an incomplete domain name to a web browser in its address bar input field, some web browsers automatically try adding the prefix "www" to the beginning of it and possibly ".com", ".org" and ".net" at the end, depending on what might be missing. For example, entering 'microsoft' may be transformed to *http://www.microsoft.com/* and 'openoffice' to *http://www.openoffice.org*. This feature started appearing in early versions of Firefox, when it still had the working title 'Firebird' in early 2003, from an earlier practice in browsers such as Lynx.[49][*unreliable source?*] It is reported that Microsoft was granted a US patent for the same idea in 2008, but only for mobile devices.[50]

In English, *www* is usually read as *double-u double-u double-u*.[51] Some users pronounce it *dub-dub-dub*, particularly in New Zealand. Stephen Fry, in his "Podgrams" series of podcasts, pronounces it *wuh wuh wuh*.[52] The English writer Douglas Adams once quipped in *The Independent on Sunday* (1999): "The World Wide Web is the only thing I know of whose shortened form

takes three times longer to say than what it's short for".[53] In Mandarin Chinese, *World Wide Web* is commonly translated via a phono-semantic matching to *wàn wéi wǎng* (万维网), which satisfies *www* and literally means "myriad dimensional net",[54][*better source needed*] a translation that reflects the design concept and proliferation of the World Wide Web. Tim Berners-Lee's web-space states that *World Wide Web* is officially spelled as three separate words, each capitalised, with no intervening hyphens.[55] Use of the www prefix has been declining, especially when Web 2.0 web applications sought to brand their domain names and make them easily pronounceable.[56] As the mobile Web grew in popularity, services like Gmail.com, Outlook.com, Myspace.com, Facebook.com and Twitter.com are most often mentioned without adding "www." (or, indeed, ".com") to the domain.

Task- Part F – WWW Prefix – Complete the following sentences with the correct option (ABC)

1. The current use of the prefix www in most websites is result of…
    a. the relation between the type of services offered and the long-term practice of naming Internet hosts according to that.
    b. the restricted availability of resources offered in a web server.
    c. the obligatory format for web browsers to open media in websites.
2. From the following definitions and features of WWW one is not mentioned in the text, but

unfortunately it is sometimes the constant problem of connectivity limitations in rural areas.

   a. World Wide Web
   b. wàn wéi wǎng or its equivalent in English Myriad Dimensional Net
   c. Wait Wait Wait

3. Another type of web servers does not have a graphical user interface and appear on screen only as list of files available to download or transfer; thus, the prefix is not www, but…
   a. Dot ORG (.org)
   b. FTP or File Transfer Protocol.
   c. a subdomain name without a prefix.
4. For a web server with two or more different services, it is common to use a CNAME record --that is Canonical name record—to distribute equally the…
   a. incoming data requests among different computers or groups of servers from the same domain or subdomain.
   b. connection speed between the server and the final user.
   c. amount of host names available per domain.
5. According to Tim Berners-Lee, the use of subdomains www was…
   a. obligatory.
   b. an accident.
   c. changed by the domain .net

Scheme specifiers

The scheme specifiers *http://* and *https://* at the start of a web URI (Uniform Resource Identifier) refer to Hypertext Transfer Protocol or HTTP Secure, respectively. They specify the communication protocol to use for the request and response. The HTTP protocol is fundamental to the operation of the World Wide Web, and the added encryption layer in HTTPS is essential when browsers send or retrieve confidential data, such as passwords or banking information. Web browsers usually automatically prepend http:// to user-entered URIs, if omitted.

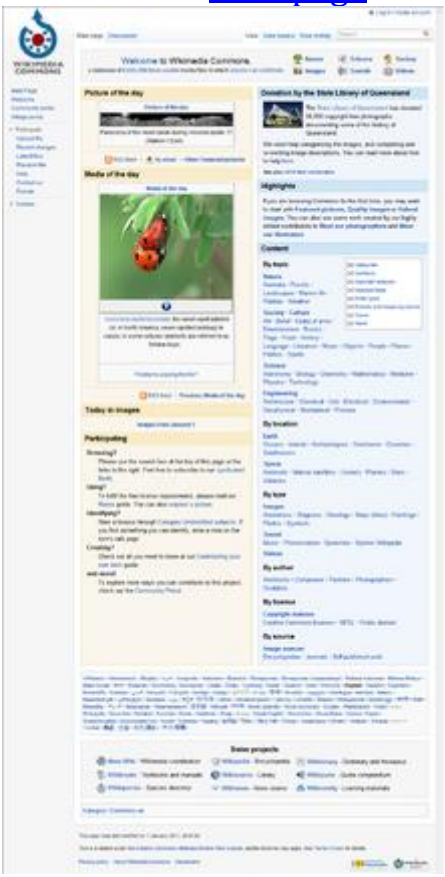
Task – Part G – Scheme Specifiers – (Single Choice question)

Select the main idea for the paragraph.

a. HTTPS is the evolution of HTTP for faster connections.
b. Safety protocols are very important for confidential information; therefore, some encryption is added to HTTP.
c. Scheme specifiers are added automatically to identify the uniform resources.

Pages

Main article: Web page



A screenshot of a web page on Wikimedia Commons

A *web page* (also written as *webpage*) is a document that is suitable for the World Wide Web and web browsers. A web browser displays a web page on a monitor or mobile device.

The term *web page* usually refers to what is visible, but may also refer to the contents of the computer file itself,

which is usually a text file containing hypertext written in HTML or a comparable markup language. Typical web pages provide hypertext for browsing to other web pages via hyperlinks, often referred to as *links*. Web browsers will frequently have to access multiple web resource elements, such as reading style sheets, scripts, and images, while presenting each web page.

On a network, a web browser can retrieve a web page from a remote web server. The web server may restrict access to a private network such as a corporate intranet. The web browser uses the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) to make such requests to the web server.

A *static* web page is delivered exactly as stored, as web content in the web server's file system. In contrast, a *dynamic* web page is generated by a web application, usually driven by server-side software. Dynamic web pages are used when each user may require completely different information, for example, bank websites, web email etc.

Static page

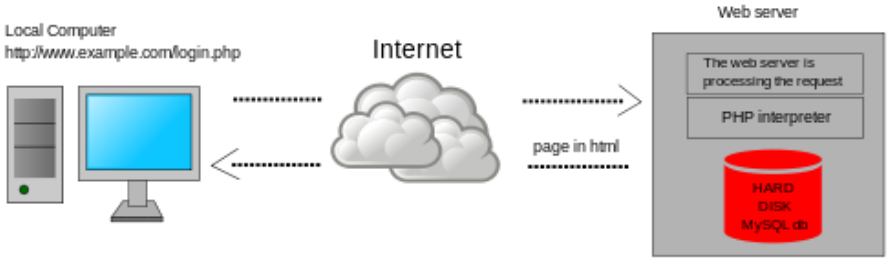
Main article: Static web page

A *static web page* (sometimes called a *flat page/stationary page*) is a web page that is delivered to the user exactly as stored, in contrast to dynamic web pages which are generated by a web application.

Consequently, a static web page displays the same information for all users, from all contexts, subject to modern capabilities of a web server to negotiate content-type or language of the document where such versions are available and the server is configured to do so.

Dynamic pages

Main articles: Dynamic web page and Ajax (programming)



Dynamic web page: example of server-side scripting (PHP and MySQL)

A *server-side dynamic web page* is a web page whose construction is controlled by an application server processing server-side scripts. In server-side scripting, parameters determine how the assembly of every new web page proceeds, including the setting up of more client-side processing.

A *client-side dynamic web page* processes the web page using HTML scripting running in the browser as it loads. JavaScript and other scripting languages determine the way the HTML in the received page is parsed into the Document Object Model, or DOM, that represents the loaded web page. The same client-side techniques can

then dynamically update or change the DOM in the same way.

A dynamic web page is then reloaded by the user or by a computer program to change some variable content. The updating information could come from the server, or from changes made to that page's DOM. This may or may not truncate the browsing history or create a saved version to go back to, but a *dynamic web page update* using Ajax technologies will neither create a page to go back to, nor truncate the web browsing history forward of the displayed page. Using Ajax technologies the end user gets *one dynamic page* managed as a single page in the web browser while the actual web content rendered on that page can vary. The Ajax engine sits only on the browser requesting parts of its DOM, *the* DOM, for its client, from an application server.

Dynamic HTML, or DHTML, is the umbrella term for technologies and methods used to create web pages that are not static web pages, though it has fallen out of common use since the popularization of AJAX, a term which is now itself rarely used. Client-side-scripting, server-side scripting, or a combination of these make for the dynamic web experience in a browser.

JavaScript is a scripting language that was initially developed in 1995 by Brendan Eich, then of Netscape, for use within web pages.[57] The standardised version is ECMAScript.[57] To make web pages more interactive, some web applications also use JavaScript techniques such as Ajax (asynchronous JavaScript and XML). Client-

side script is delivered with the page that can make additional HTTP requests to the server, either in response to user actions such as mouse movements or clicks, or based on elapsed time. The server's responses are used to modify the current page rather than creating a new page with each response, so the server needs only to provide limited, incremental information. Multiple Ajax requests can be handled at the same time, and users can interact with the page while data is retrieved. Web pages may also regularly poll the server to check whether new information is available.[58]

Website

The usap.gov website - Main article: Website

A *website*[59] is a collection of related web resources including web pages, multimedia content, typically identified with a common domain name, and published on at least one web server. Notable examples are wikipedia.org, google.com, and amazon.com.

A website may be accessible via a public Internet Protocol (IP) network, such as the Internet, or a private local area network (LAN), by referencing a uniform resource locator (URL) that identifies the site.

Websites can have many functions and can be used in various fashions; a website can be a personal website, a corporate website for a company, a government website, an organization website, etc. Websites are typically dedicated to a particular topic or purpose, ranging from entertainment and social networking to providing news and education. All publicly accessible websites collectively constitute the World Wide Web, while private websites, such as a company's website for its employees, are typically a part of an intranet.

Web pages, which are the building blocks of websites, are documents, typically composed in plain text interspersed with formatting instructions of Hypertext Markup Language (HTML, XHTML). They may incorporate elements from other websites with suitable markup anchors. Web pages are accessed and transported with the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP), which may optionally employ encryption (HTTP Secure, HTTPS) to provide security and privacy for the user. The user's application, often a web browser, renders the page

content according to its HTML markup instructions onto a display terminal.

Hyperlinking between web pages conveys to the reader the site structure and guides the navigation of the site, which often starts with a home page containing a directory of the site web content. Some websites require user registration or subscription to access content. Examples of subscription websites include many business sites, news websites, academic journal websites, gaming websites, file-sharing websites, message boards, web-based email, social networking websites, websites providing real-time stock market data, as well as sites providing various other services. End users can access websites on a range of devices, including desktop and laptop computers, tablet computers, smartphones and smart TVs.

Browser

Main article: Web browser

A *web browser* (commonly referred to as a *browser*) is a software user agent for accessing information on the World Wide Web. To connect to a website's server and display its pages, a user needs to have a web browser program. This is the program that the user runs to download, format and display a web page on the user's computer.

In addition to allowing users to find, displaying and moving between web pages, a web browser will usually have features like keeping bookmarks, recording history, managing cookies (see below) and home pages and may have facilities for recording passwords for logging into web sites.

The most popular browsers are Chrome, Firefox, Safari, Internet Explorer, and Edge.

Server

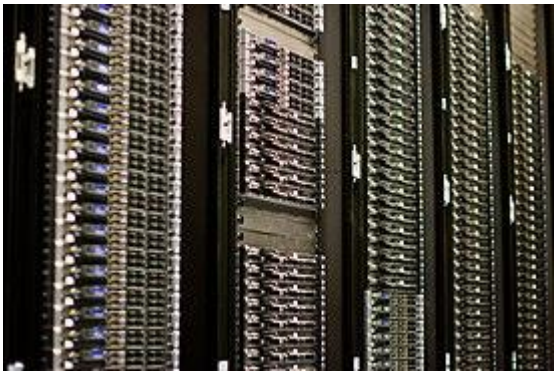
Main article: Web server

The inside and front of a Dell PowerEdge web server, a computer designed for rack mounting

A *Web server* is server software, or hardware dedicated to running said software, that can satisfy World Wide Web client requests. A web server can, in general, contain one or more websites. A web server processes incoming network requests over HTTP and several other related protocols.

The primary function of a web server is to store, process and deliver web pages to clients.[60] The communication

between client and server takes place using the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP). Pages delivered are most frequently HTML documents, which may include images, style sheets and scripts in addition to the text content.



Multiple web servers may be used for a high traffic website; here, Dell servers are installed together to be used for the Wikimedia Foundation.

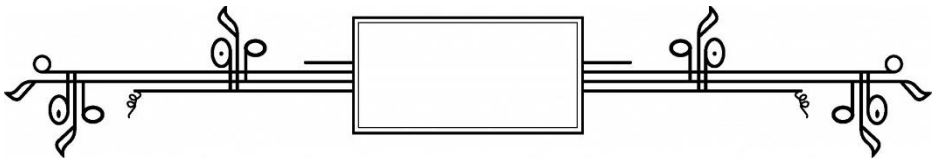
A user agent, commonly a web browser or web crawler, initiates communication by making a request for a specific resource using HTTP and the server responds with the content of that resource or an error message if unable to do so. The resource is typically a real file on the server's secondary storage, but this is not necessarily the case and depends on how the web server is implemented.

While the primary function is to serve content, a full implementation of HTTP also includes ways of receiving content from clients. This feature is used for submitting web forms, including uploading of files.

Many generic web servers also support server-side scripting using Active Server Pages (ASP), PHP (Hypertext

Preprocessor), or other scripting languages. This means that the behaviour of the web server can be scripted in separate files, while the actual server software remains unchanged. Usually, this function is used to generate HTML documents dynamically ("on-the-fly") as opposed to returning static documents. The former is primarily used for retrieving or modifying information from databases. The latter is typically much faster and more easily cached but cannot deliver dynamic content.

Web servers can also frequently be found embedded in devices such as printers, routers, webcams and serving only a local network. The web server may then be used as a part of a system for monitoring or administering the device in question. This usually means that no additional software has to be installed on the client computer since only a web browser is required (which now is included with most operating systems).



Check the platform for the fourth test with a value of 5%

Further reading

- *Berners-Lee, Tim; Bray, Tim; Connolly, Dan; Cotton, Paul; Fielding, Roy; Jeckle, Mario; Lilley, Chris; Mendelsohn, Noah; Orchard, David; Walsh, Norman; Williams, Stuart (15 December 2004). "Architecture*

of the World Wide Web, Volume One". Version 20041215. W3C.

- *Berners-Lee, Tim (August 1996). "The World Wide Web: Past, Present and Future".*
- *Fielding, R.; Gettys, J.; Mogul, J.; Frystyk, H.; Masinter, L.; Leach, P.; Berners-Lee, T. (June 1999). "Hypertext Transfer Protocol – HTTP/1.1". Request For Comments 2616. Information Sciences Institute.*
- Niels Brügger, ed. *Web History* (2010) 362 pages; Historical perspective on the World Wide Web, including issues of culture, content, and preservation.
- *Polo, Luciano (2003). "World Wide Web Technology Architecture: A Conceptual Analysis". New Devices.*
- Skau, H.O. (March 1990). "The World Wide Web and Health Information". *New Devices*.