Topic 6
Pages 44-56

THE INTERNET

INTERNET – with or without article THE?

- I love the Internet.

OR

- I love Internet.

- Do you have the Internet access?

OR

- Do you have Internet access?

- Do you have Internet*?

(*no article when *Internet* refers to *internet access*)

Should we capitalize the letter *I*?

- *You can surf the Internet.*
(CORRECT, more traditional)

OR

- *You can surf the internet.*
(CORRECT, more recent)

Word combinations with "INTERNET"

- *I often* __*access, go on, use, surf*__ *the Internet in the evening.*

- *Thousands logged on to view the live Internet* __*broadcast*__ *of the concert.*

- *Registering an Internet* __*domain*__ *name is now an essential part of setting up a company.*

- *This is a* __*broadband/high-speed/ dial-up*__ *Internet connection.*

- *I didn't find the article* __*ON*__ *the Internet.*

Facts about the Internet

Internet numbers

1. August 6, 1991 / 1989 / 1995 is the publication date of the first website in the world.
2. Google Chrome is the dominating web browser at 51.23% / 73.01% / 64.92%.
3. The first video uploaded on YouTube was published on April 23, 2005 / 1999 / 2010.
4. The GIF format was born in 1995 / 1987 / 2003.
5. In 2017, web traffic on mobile devices is only at 22.3% / 50.3% / 36%.
6. Among the population of internet users, 39% / 65% / 80% have a mobile phone in possession.
7. Internet World Stats show that 3,536,248,808 / 4,536,248,808 / 5,536,248,808 people have internet access as of June 30, 2019.

Internet numbers – key

1. August 6, 1991 is the publication date of the first website in the world.
2. Google Chrome is the dominating web browser at 64.92%.
3. The first video uploaded on YouTube was published on April 23, 2005.
4. The GIF format was born in 1987.
5. In 2017, web traffic on mobile devices is only at 50.3%.
6. Among the population of internet users, 80% have a mobile phone in possession.
7. Internet World Stats show that 4,536,248,808 people have internet access as of June 30, 2019.

Inventor of the WWW says it must change

Page 48 – Reading comprehension

The Internet: A FORCE FOR GOOD or A DANGER?

- Brainstorm the good and the bad sides of the Internet.

Online dangers (p.48):
Rank these from the most to the least dangerous:

- fake news
- lack of exercise
- falling social skills
- viruses
- identity theft
- hacking
- cyber-bullying
- phishing

What do these terms mean? Match.

1. identity theft
1. hacking
1. cyber-bullying
1. phishing

1. stealing user data, including login credentials and credit card numbers.
2. gaining unauthorized access to data in a system or computer.
3. obtaining personal or financial information of another to commit fraud
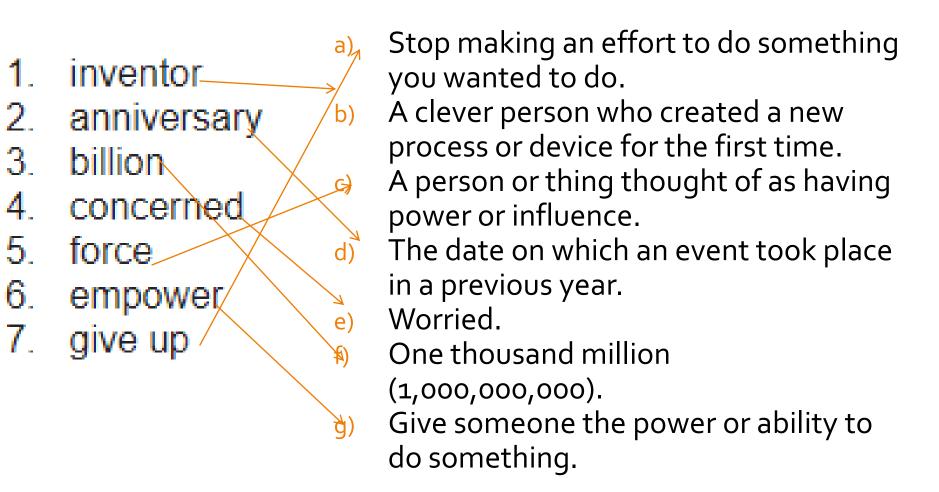4. using electronic communication to intimidate a person

Before you read the text, guess if these statements are true or false.

1. The World Wide Web is now fifty years old.   **T / F**

2. The article said there are two billion websites online.   **T / F**

3. The Web's inventor knows people wonder if the Web is a force for good. **T / F**

4. The Web's inventor said we must not give up on making a better Web.   **T / F**

5. The Web's inventor said he had five main worries about the Web.   **T / F**

6. Sir Tim Berners-Lee called the Web a "mirror of humanity".   **T / F**

7. The past few years have seen a decline in fake news.   **T / F**

8. Tim Berners-Lee said it was not important to fight for a better Web.   **T / F**

T/F – key

1. The World Wide Web is now fifty years old.   T / **F**
2. The article said there are two billion websites online.   **T** / F
3. The Web's inventor knows people wonder if the Web is a force for good. T / **F**
4. The Web's inventor said we must not give up on making a better Web.   **T** / F
5. The Web's inventor said he had five main worries about the Web.   T / **F**
6. Sir Tim Berners-Lee called the Web a "mirror of humanity".   **T** / F
7. The past few years have seen a decline in fake news.   T / **F**
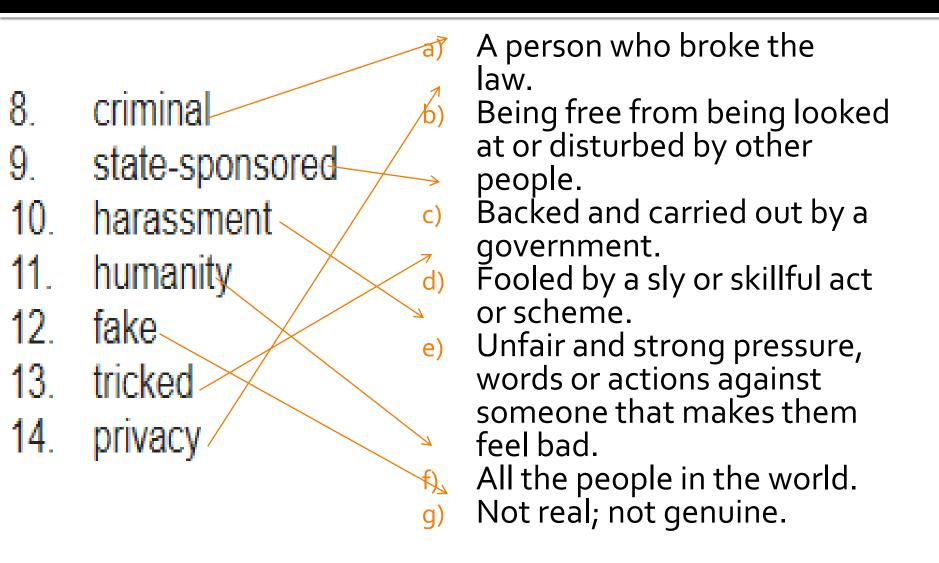8. Tim Berners-Lee said it was not important to fight for a better Web.   T / **F**

Vocabulary match (paragraph 1)

1. inventor
2. anniversary
3. billion
4. concerned
5. force
6. empower
7. give up

a) Stop making an effort to do something you wanted to do.
b) A clever person who created a new process or device for the first time.
c) A person or thing thought of as having power or influence.
d) The date on which an event took place in a previous year.
e) Worried.
f) One thousand million (1,000,000,000).
g) Give someone the power or ability to do something.

Vocabulary match (paragraph 2)

8. criminal
9. state-sponsored
10. harassment
11. humanity
12. fake
13. tricked
14. privacy

a) A person who broke the law.
b) Being free from being looked at or disturbed by other people.
c) Backed and carried out by a government.
d) Fooled by a sly or skillful act or scheme.
e) Unfair and strong pressure, words or actions against someone that makes them feel bad.
f) All the people in the world.
g) Not real; not genuine.

Multiple choice quiz, page 49 (KEY)

1. d
2. c
3. C
4. A
5. c

1. B
2. D
3. A
4. C
5. b

On the Internet

Complete the email below putting the following verbs in the correct form.

bookmark	browse	click	download	go
scroll	search	sign up	~~surf~~	upload

While I _was surfing_ the net, I came across an interesting website offering free cooking recipes for lots of tasty dishes from all over the world. I love cooking so I decided to fill in the online registration form and _____ [2] for a free account. After I _____ [3] a few pages, I found a recipe that I really wanted to try, so I decided to _____ [4] down to the bottom of the page and _____ [5] on the download link in order to _____ [6] it in pdf format. The next day, I decided to invite some of my friends for dinner, so I went on Google and _____ [7] for some more cooking websites. I _____ [8] a few interesting ones, so now I can find them again easily whenever I _____ [9] online. Anyway, the dinner party was a great success. I'll _____ [10] the pictures to my Facebook profile!

Key

- 2 sign up
  - 3 had browsed
    - 4 scroll
    - 5 click
  - 6 download
  - 7 searched
- 8 bookmarked
    - 9 go
  - 10 upload

Match

Types of websites

Match the type of website on the left with the activities on the right.

1. social networking websites
2. blogs
3. forums
4. auction websites
5. file sharing websites
6. search engines
7. e-learning websites
8. webmail sites

a. buying and selling goods, bidding on items
b. connecting with friends, sharing pictures
c. doing courses online
d. downloading/uploading large files, e.g. music and films
e. finding websites, surfing the net
f. participating in discussions and posting comments on a specific topic
g. sending and receiving emails
h. writing an online diary

Study pg.44 and complete these sentences:

1. The WWW is also called the information __highway__.
2. A link in a web page is a __hyperlink__.
3. A website that offers a variety of services is called a __portal__.
4. The first page of a website is the __home page__.
5. A person who keeps a blog is a __blogger__.
6. The manager of a web page is its __webmaster__.
7. An animal closely linked to the Web is a __spider__.
8. Another word for a directory is __index__.
9. Another word for bookmark is __favourite__.

client	web page	surf	web browser	URL
	search engine	web server	website	

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 browser displays the selected ___**web page**___.
7. From the home page of the ___**website**___ you can ___**surf**___ to other pages.
8. If you want to find more websites , use a ___**search engine**___.

Faces of the internet, p. 46

- Study pg. 46 and do exercises 21.1 and 21.2 on pg. 47

email   mailing lists (listservs)   chat and instant messaging

Internet telephone   TELNET   video conference

File Transfer Protocol (FTP)   newsgroups

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

   Mailing list (listserve)

2. 'I'm doing research and need computer access to the University Library.'

   TELNET

3. 'I'd like to avoid flying to Japan to attend the meeting but I want to see what's going on there.'

   video conference

4. 'I want to read people's opinions about environmental issues and express my views.'

   newsgroup

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

   File Transfer Protocol

Study the pg. 46
and decide whether these are true or false:

1. The Internet and the World Wide Web are synonyms. **F**
2. Computers need to use the same protocol (TCP / IP) to communicate with each other. **T**
3. Web TV can provide access to the Net. **T**
4. ADSL and cable are two types of dial-up connection. **F**
5. External, internal and PC card are types of connections. **F**
6. Information can be sent through telephone lines, satellites and power lines. **T**
7. The computer IP number is a way to identify it on the Internet. **T**

What's the difference between the Web and the Internet? (PG. 52)

Key: 1.

2. network

3. over

servers

4. access

5. provider

6. discussion

How do we use a search engine? (pg.53)
KEY:

Stage 1: __keywords_____

Stage 2: __matches_____ ; __database_____

Stage 3: __returns_____ ; __hyperlinks_____

Stage 4: __sponsored_____

Stage 5: __click on_____ ; __view_____

Stage 6: __refine_____ ; __criteria_____ ;

__media_____

Married couple communicating via email at home

Study pg. 55 and complete the following:

1. A file that has been included as part of an email address is a/an __**attachment**__.
2. Conventional mail delivered very slowly in contrast with email is called _____**snail mail**__.
3. Symbols used to express emotions in an email are called _____**smileys or emoticons**_____.
4. The part of the email address that identifies the user of the service is ____**username**_____.
5. The computer that provides you with mail service is sometimes called _____.
   mail server

Study pg. 55
and complete the following:

6. The facility that allows users to send and receive messages via the Internet is __E-mail__.

7. The part of the email where you write the information about the addresses and subject is called a/an __header__.

8. The part of the email address that identifies the server is __domain name__.

9. The place where your Internet Service Provider stores new email for you is called a/an __mailbox__.

p.56, ex. 22.3

1.

2. spam

3. newsgroups

   spammers

4. mailing list

5. email address