I. Grammar: article

Complete the text with the, a/an, or no article (x)

Most people think that [1] _the_ internet is a good thing. At [2] _____ work, employees can use it to search for [3] _____ information and to send and receive [4] _____ emails. At [5] _____ home, [6] _____ people can use it for entertainment. You can watch [7] _____ music videos, listen to [8] _____ music or, play [9] _____ latest computer games online. It is also useful for [10] _____ shopping, and you don't have to go to [11] _____ bank if you have [12] _____ online banking service. However, there are some dangers because there is [13] _____ problem with security. [14] _____ computer virus can break your computer and [15] _____ computer hackers can steal your identity.

II. Vocabulary – the internet

Unscramble the words to complete the sentences

1 All our hotel rooms have _Wi-fi_ (IW-IF) access.
2 It's cheaper to _____ (PKSEY) than to make a phone call.
3 Do you ever shop _____ (NONELI)?
4 You only need your username and your password to _____ (GOL NI).
5 Do you want to _____ (DLWODNAO) this file?
6 I sometimes forget to include the _____ (TATHCANEMT) in my emails.
7 I need to _____ (RASHEC ROF) some information before I write my report.
8 You can _____ (OGLEGO) the name of the restaurant to find out the address.
9 They're going to _____ (POLUDA) their holiday photos tonight.

III. Pronunciation – word stress

Give the stressed syllable in these words by numbering 1,2

email	network	website
address	online	results
document	internet	username
attachment	computer	directions

IV. Reading

Read the article and number the events in the order they happened

___ Tim Berners-Lee developed a new computer language.

___ The Americans opened an agency to develop new technology.

___ They put the new language on the internet.

_1_ The Russians sent a satellite into space.

___ The World Wide Web made the internet available to all computer users.

___ The network changed its name to the internet.

___ The agency developed a network to connect computers.

___ Berners-Lee and a colleague used the new language to write a new program.

The story behind the World Wide Web

To find out when the World Wide Web began, we first need to look at the internet. The origins of the internet go back to the Space Race of the 1950s. After the Russians sent the satellite Sputnik into space, the Americans wanted to develop their own technology further, so they set up ARPA — the Advanced Research Projects Agency. This agency found a way of connecting computers, which they called ARPANET. In 1974, they changed its name to 'the internetwork' or 'internet' for short.

In 1980, a scientist at CERN, the European Organization for Nuclear Research, wrote a computer program so that he and his colleagues could share their research. The scientist's name was Tim Berners-Lee, and his software was called ENQUIRE. At first, only scientists at CERN could use the program, which contained a new computer language called hypertext. Then, in 1991, he and a colleague wrote a more advanced version of the program which made hypertext available over the internet. This was the beginning of the World Wide Web, as we know it. The first website and web server was info.cern.ch. Today, there are more than 227 million websites containing over 65 billion web pages.

Over two billion people now use the internet, which is nearly a third of t