English Test – Module 5

A Vocabulary

1 Choose the correct answers.

1 The language used for data transfer on the Internet is called
a HTTP. **b** TCP/IP. **c** ADSL.

2 Which device is used to connect a computer to the telephone network?
a modem **b** USB connector **c** hub

3 If you want to connect multiple computers to the Internet without using cables, you need a
a wired router. **b** modem. **c** wireless router.

4 Which technology lets you have real-time conversations online, by typing messages?
a VoIP **b** Telnet **c** Instant Messaging

5 What is a collection of web pages called?
a the Interret **b** a website **c** a homepage

6 This technique encodes data so that unauthorized users can't read the information.
a decryption **b** encryption **c** firewall

7 The fraudulent attempt to steal passwords and personal data, usually via email, is known as
a phishing. **b** piracy. **c** IP spoofing.

2 Match the parts of these internet addresses (1–8) with the descriptions (a–h).

kroberts1943@yahoo.co.uk
1 ____ 2 ____ 3 ____

http://www.cambridge.org/elt/infotech/about.htm/
4 ____ 5 ____ 6 ____ 7 ____ 8 ____

a domain name of the mail server
b username
c the protocol used to connect to web servers
d the directory path; the place where the web page is located
e domain name of the web server
f the name of a single web page
g the symbol that means *at*
h also known as W3 (short for World Wide Web)

5 Complete Part I in the history of computers with the past simple of the verbs in brackets.

Part I

2000 BC – The abacus (emerge) _____ in Asia, allowing people to make calculations.

1642 AD – Blaise Pascal (invent) _____ the first mechanical adding machine, the Pascaline.

1941 – Konrad Zuse (build) _____ the first binary digital computer, called Z3.

1969 – The US Dept of Defense (create) _____ ARPANET, the precursor to the Internet.

1971 – Intel (release) _____ the first microprocessor, and Ray Tomlinson (develop) _____ an email program.

1975 – Bill Gates and Paul Allen (found) _____ Microsoft and (write) _____ a BASIC compiler.

6 Read Part II in the history of computers and then make questions using the past simple. Answer the questions.

Part II

1981 – IBM sells the first PC.

1984 – Apple develops the Macintosh, the first computer with a graphical user interface.

1991 – Tim Berners-Lee creates the Web at the *Conseil Européen pour la Recherche Nucléaire*.

1995 – CompuServe begins providing internet access.

1999 – MP3 music becomes fashionable.

2001 – Napster lets users download music files, but maintains that it doesn't encourage piracy.

2006 – Hackers steal the credit card numbers of thousands of AT&T customers.

Example: When / IBM / sell / the first PC?
Q: *When did IBM sell the first PC?*
A: *IBM sold the first PC in 1981.*

1 What / Apple / do / in 1984?
Q: _____
A: _____

2 Who / create / the Web at CERN?
Q: _____
A: _____

3 When / MP3 music / become fashionable?
Q: _____
A: _____

4 What / happen / in 2001?
Q: _____
A: _____

5 What kind of data / hackers / steal from AT&T?
Q: _____
A: _____

C Reading

7 Read the text and answer these questions.

1 What is the objective of the W3C Consortium?
2 Why is the early Web described as the *read-only Web*?
3 What web phenomena illustrate online collaboration and sharing among users?
4 Which search tool lets you answer questions asked by other people?
5 Which web-based program can help you carry out office tasks?
6 What is the RDF language used for?
7 Which popular site exemplifies the Web as a 3-D environment?

2 marks for each correct answer **Total _/14**

Past, present and future of the Web

The Web is constantly evolving. Websites and user preferences change over time, and new online communities are formed every day. To describe the different stages in web evolution, some experts use numbers like Web 1.0, Web 2.0 and Web 3.0.

Web 1.0

The Web was invented by Tim Berners-Lee and Robert Caillíau at CERN in 1991. The former founded the W3C Consortium in 1994 to ensure compatibility between web technologies. This consortium set the standards of the Web as we know it today, including URLs, the HTTP protocol and the HTML language. The early Web contained static information in the form of text, pictures and hyperlinks. It is referred to as the *read-only Web*, because it only allowed users to search for information and read it.

With the arrival of Java in 1995 and web browsers that supported audio and video plug-ins, the Web became more dynamic and interactive, allowing users to play music and video. This was the era of the dial-up modem and the dot-com boom. It was the time of commercial online services, the AltaVista search engine, and webmail with Hotmail.

Web 2.0

This is the current generation of the Web, described as the *read-write Web*.

The Web has become a place of collaboration, citizen journalism and user-generated content. This is exemplified by phenomena such as blogs, collective editing (Wikipedia), video-sharing (YouTube), social networking (Facebook) and social search (Yahoo! Answers). Yahoo! Answers is a site that allows users to ask and answer questions posed by other users. Another example is Flickr, a photo-sharing site that allows users to upload photos and label them with *folksonomies*, keyword tags that help you find images about a certain topic.

A lot of software is executed from scripts embedded in web pages. Two examples are Google Maps, a free maptping service, and ThinkFree Online, a free office suite that runs inside a browser, imitating PC applications such as word processing, spreadsheets and presentations.

Other features of Web 2.0 are the extension of ADSL connections and the emergence of the mobile Internet.

Web 3.0

Web 3.0 might be defined as a third generation of the Web, enabled by the convergence of several trends:

- Fast connections and ubiquitous computing, where users have internet access anytime, anywhere.
- Open-source software and open data; one example is Creative Commons licences, which let people copy and distribute the work under certain conditions.
- Applications hosted on the Web and operated via voice and hand or eye gestures.
- The Semantic Web, which uses languages such as RDF (Resource Description Framework) to publish data so that it can be manipulated and understood by *intelligent software agents*; RDF provides a method for classification of data in order to improve searching and navigation.
- The three-dimensional Web, where sites are transformed into 3-D shared spaces, similar to the virtual reality community of Second Life.

8 Find the following in the text.

1 a program that enables you to view web pages
_____
2 software which finds information on the Web by looking for words which you have typed in
_____
3 a common term for any web-based email
_____
4 websites that contain text entries in reverse chronological order about a particular topic
_____
5 a collaborative website whose content can be edited by its visitors
_____
6 terms used to categorize web content with tags
_____
7 software that is freely distributed
_____