



STUDENT'S NAME: _____

LEVEL: _____

DATE: _____

WORKSHEET 1
FACES OF THE INTERNET

A typical web page

At the top of the page is the **URL address**. URL means **Uniform Resource Locator** – the address of a file on the Internet. A typical URL looks like this:
<http://www.bbc.co.uk/radio/>.

In this URL, *http://* means **Hypertext Transfer Protocol** and tells the program to look for a web page. *www* means **world wide web**. *bbc.co.uk* is the domain name of the server that hosts the website – a company based in the UK; other top-level domains are *.com* (commercial site), *.edu* (education), *.org* (organization) or *.net* (network); *radio* is the directory path where the web page is located. The parts of the URL are separated by *.* (dot), */* (slash) and *:* (colon). Some sites begin *ftp://*, a **file transfer protocol** used to copy files from one computer to another.

The toolbar shows all the navigation icons, which let you **go back one page** or **go forward one page**. You can

also **go to the home page** or **stop the current transfer** when the circuits are busy.

Tab buttons let you view different sites at the same time, and the built-in **search box** helps you look for information. If the **feed button** lights up, it means the site offers RSS feeds, so you can automatically receive updates. When a web page won't load, you can **refresh the current page**, meaning the page reloads (downloads again). If you want to mark a website address so that you can easily revisit the page at a later time, you can add it to your **favourites** (favorites in American English), or bookmark it. When you want to visit it again you simply click **show favourites**.

On the web page itself, most sites feature **clickable image links** and **clickable hypertext links**. Together, these are known as *hyperlinks* and take you to other web pages when clicked.

Activity 1

Use vocabulary from the reading to complete the snapshot.



Activity 2

Listen to the audio and complete the conversation using vocabulary from the previous activity.

Student 1: Hey, I'm trying to access this website, but I'm not sure if I entered the correct _____.

Student 2: Make sure you're using the right format. The _____ should start with http:// or https://. That's the _____ which tells the browser how to handle the data.

Student 1: Got it! I see a lot of blue text on the page. Are those _____?

Student 2: Yes, those are _____. They can take you to other pages on the _____. Just click one and see.

Student 1: Cool! What about this _____ at the top?

Student 2: You can type in keywords to find specific information on the site. And there's a _____ too.

Student 1: What does that do?

Student 2: It usually shows updates or new content. Great for staying up-to-date.

Student 1: This is awesome! Understanding how the _____ and _____ work really makes navigating the web easier.

Activity 3

Read, decide and write if the following statements.

1) The URL stands for Uniform Resource Locator and represents the address of a file on the Internet.

2) "http://" in a URL stands for Hypertext Transfer Protocol, which tells the program to search for an image file.

3) The "www" in a URL stands for World Wide Web.

4) The domain name is the name of the server that hosts the website.

5) .edu is a top-level domain used for commercial sites.

6) The feed button, when active, shows that the site offers RSS feeds for automatic updates.

7) You can use the toolbar icons to go back or forward one page on a website.

8) The term "hyperlink" refers to a clickable image or text that takes you to another web page.

9) You can only use the search box to navigate to the home page.

10) If a web page won't load, clicking "refresh" will reload the page and download it again.
