

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.  
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- 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.  
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- 7) You can use the toolbar icons to go back or forward one page on a website.  
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- 8) The term "hyperlink" refers to a clickable image or text that takes you to another web page.  
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9) You can only use the search box to navigate to the home page.

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

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