The internet

A. Choose the best word from each pair of underlined words.

What's the difference between the Web and the internet?
Some people think that the internet and the Web are the same thing, but in fact they are different. The internet (often called simply "the net") is a global 1 <u>network / net</u> of interconnected computers. These computers communicate with each other 2 <u>over / through</u> existing telecommunications networks – principally, the telephone system. The Word Wide Web (usually known as just "the Web") is the billions of web pages that are stored on large computers called web 3 <u>servers / services</u>.
To 4 <u>see / access</u> the web, you need a computer and a modem. You then connect over your telephone line to an internet service 5 <u>port / provider</u> (ISP), which sends your request to view a particular web page to the correct web server. Websites are not the only service available on the internet. It is also used for many other functions, including sending and receiving email, and connecting to newsgroups and 6 <u>discussion / talking</u> groups. You could say that the internet is a system of roads, and web pages and emails are types of traffic that travel on those roads.

B. Choose the best words.
1. ADSL* is more commonly known as _____.
a. longband b. broadband   c. wideband
2. Broadband internet connection is much faster than _____.
a. dial-in   b. dial-through   c. dial-up
3. Before you can connect to the internet for the first time, you have to _____ an account with an ISP.
a. set   b. set up   c. set in

4. Each time you want to connect to your ISP's system, you have to enter a log-in name and a_____.
a. security word   b. safe word   c. password
5. You can set your computer to _____ your log-in details, so you don't have to type them in each time.
a. store   b. remember   c. recall
6. With a broadband connection, you usually have to pay a_____.
a. fixed monthly price b. fixed monthly fee   c. fixed monthly cost
7. With dial-up, you can usually choose a _____ tariff.
a. pay-as-you-go   b. pay-what-you-want   c. pay-if-you-like
8. Some broadband contracts limit the amount of _____ you can have each month.
a. pages   b. traffic   c. use
9. Looking at web pages can be called "navigating the Web" but is more commonly called _____.
a. "surfing the net"   b. "skiing the net"   c. "swimming the net"
10. You can often find the answer to a question by _____ on the internet.
a. looking at it   b. looking for it   c. looking it up
11. When your computer is not connected to the internet, it is ____.
a. out of line   b. offline   c. off the line
12. Internet banking is also called _____.
a. online banking   b. on the line banking   c. inline banking
13. An unexpected disconnection from the internet is called a ____.
a. lost connection b. missed connection c. dropped connection
14. A file which is copied from the internet onto your computer is called _____
a. an upload   b. a download   c. a load
15. Downloading files from the internet can _____ your computer with a virus.
a. infect   b. contaminate   c. dirty

ADSL stands for asymmetric digital subscriber line, but the full term is almost never used.

C. Choose the best words to complete the sentences.

1. "The website gets a thousand hits a week" means the website has a thousand _____ a week.
a. sales   b. visits   c. search engine matches

2. The words, images and other material that make up a website are called _____.
a. the contents   b. the content   c. the filling

3. Designs and drawings in websites are usually called _____.
a. web pictures   b. web graphics   c. web illustrations

4. Moving pictures in websites are usually called _____.
a. cartoons   b. movies   c. animations

5. Websites with sounds and/or video clips and/or animations have _____ content.
a. multimedia   b. many-media   c. mixed-media

6. A space in a website where you enter information (address, password etc.) is called a _____.
a. box   b. strip   c. field

7. A hyperlink is often called just _____.
a. a link   b. a hyper   c. an HL

8. In real time means _____.
a. during working hours   b. instantly   c. in British Standard Time

9. A place with computers for public internet use is usually called an internet café or _____.even if they don't serve coffee.
a. web café   b. computer café   c. cyber café

10. Internet cafés offer internet _____.
a. connection   b. availability   c. access

11. A program that adds functions to a browser (eg IDMAN) is called a _____.
a. plug   b. plugged-in   c. plug-in

12. Temporary internet files are stored in the _____.
a. cash   b. cache   c. cashe

13. Colours which all browsers can display without problems are called _____ colours.

a. browser safe   b. browser acceptable   c. browser easy.

D. Choose the best words to go into each of the spaces.

1. A person who illegally accesses somebody else's computer over the internet is called a _____.
a. pirate   b. hack   c. hacker

2. A website which (in theory) cannot be accessed by a hacker is_____.
a. strong   b. secure   c. clean

3. A website which can only be viewed by authorised people has _____ access.
a. reduced   b. small   c. restricted

4. Unwanted advertising emails are popularly known as _____.
a. meatloaf   b. spam   c. sausages

5. Software which blocks attempts by others to access your computer over the internet is called a _____.
a. firewall   b. fire blanket   c. fire engine

6. It's essential to _____ your anti-virus protection regularly.
a. up-to-date   b. date   c. update

7. Anti-virus software can _____ your computer for viruses.
a. detect   b. review   c. scan

8. Anti-virus software can also _____ viruses on removable media, such as floppy disks.
a. detect   b. control   c. see

9. When your anti-virus software subscription _____...
a. ends   b. stops   c. expires

10. ... it's a good idea to _____ it immediately.
a. renew   b. renovate   c. replace

E. Give from the paper the English translation of these words.

Réseau, fournisseur, accéder, requête, disponible, large bande, compte, souvenir, en ligne, hors ligne, téléchargement, moteur de recherche, champ, lien, temps réel, explorateur, fort, autorisé, restreint, publicité, essayer, mettre à jour, renouveler.