



Ibn Khaldoun University – Tiaret  
Faculty of Mathematics and Computer Science  
Department of Computer Science



---

**Module : English**

**Level : 2LMD**

**Semester : 1**

**Teacher : Mr. LAKMECHE**

---

**UNIT FOUR :**

**The Internet 2: The World Wide Web**

**Learning Objectives:** By the end of this unit, students should :

**1- be better at :**

- understanding search skills for locating information in English on the World Wide Web,
- linking text and diagram using inferences,
- locating information on a web page,

**2- be able to :**

- use the –ing form accurately,

**3- know and be able to :**

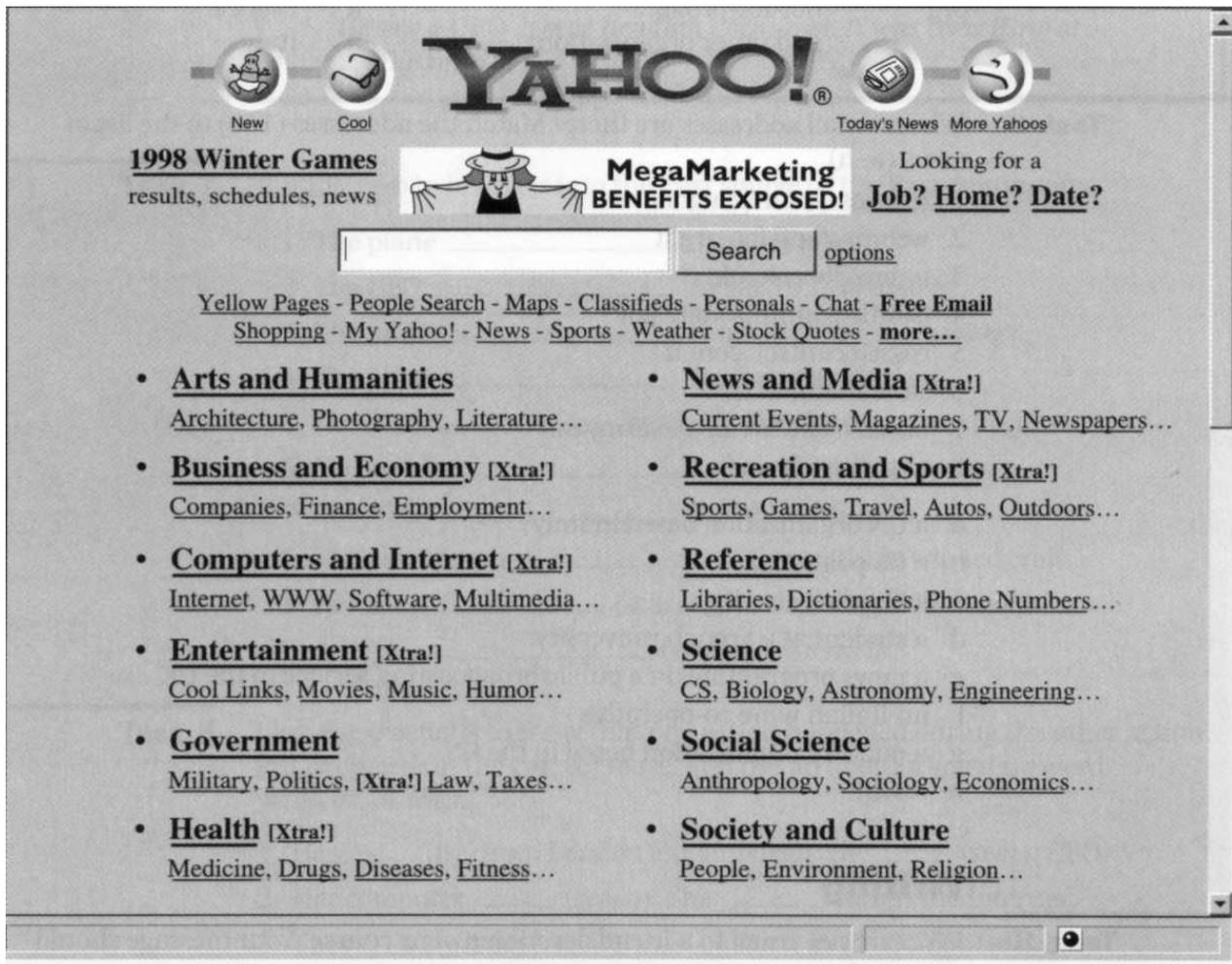
- use these words: *browser, download, search engine, title bar, menu bar, toolbar, address box, link.*



## A- PREREADING

**Task 1 (Warming up):** Study this page from the Yahoo search engine (<http://www.yahoo.com>). Which category is the best one to search in for this information?

1. a new treatment for cancer
2. new Hollywood movies
3. the Italian word for *computer*
4. the main news stories in the US
5. the phone number of the White House
6. a video of a black hole developing
7. Tibetan Buddhism
8. unemployment statistics for Germany



### Key:

1. a new treatment for cancer ► Health: Diseases, Drugs
2. new Hollywood movies ► Entertainment: Movies
3. the Italian word for *computer* ► Reference: Dictionaries
4. the main news stories in the US ► News and Media: Currents events
5. the phone number of the White House ► Reference: Phone numbers
6. a video of a black hole developing ► Science: Astronomy
7. Tibetan Buddhism ► Society and Culture: Religion
8. unemployment statistics for Germany ► Business and Economy: Employment

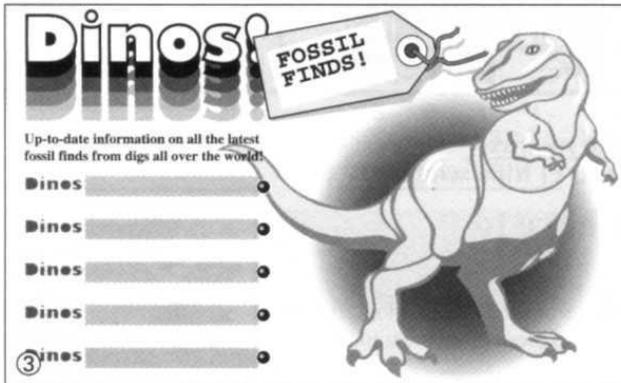
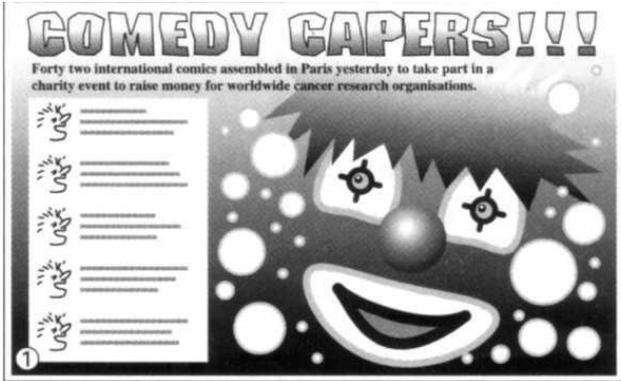
**B- READING - 1**



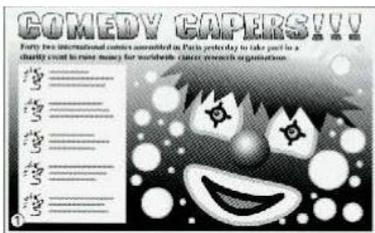
**Webpages**

**Task 2:** Study these sample webpages. Classify them as:

1. news    2. sport    3. entertainment    4. What is it about?



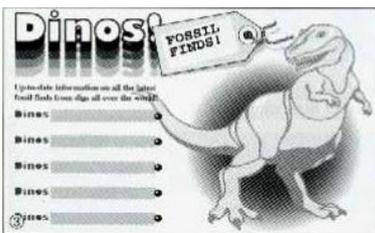
**Key:**



**1. Entertainment**



**2. News**



**3. Education**



**4. Sport**

**Task 3:** Now match each webpage to the correct text.

<b>A</b>	Offering unparalleled access to world news and current affairs, the Internet lets you keep up with the latest stories as they happen. Newspapers from around the world are available online, and TV news services, such as CNN (Cable News Network) and Sky TV, offer excellent coverage. There are even special interest news sites, including some designed for children.
<b>B</b>	Whatever your favourite sport, it is likely to have at least one devoted fan who has prepared a website dedicated to it. By visiting the site, you can pick up the latest news and gossip, and even chat to other fans around the world. As you might expect, football fans are well catered for on the Web with a mass of information on famous teams, league positions, fixtures, and player profiles.
<b>C</b>	Keeping up with your favourite band, finding out about exhibitions, or simply organizing your TV viewing is easy on the Web. Major TV companies have their own sites where you can find a wealth of information on TV shows and the activities of your favourite celebrities. If you want to find a restaurant, see a movie, or just visit a new bar, you will find the Internet a great resource.
<b>D</b>	You can study for school or college and even obtain a degree using the Internet. Universities from around the world have sites and some offer on-line courses. Most schools now have an Internet connection, and many schoolchildren use it for research and for keeping in touch with schools abroad. Children can also visit special online exhibitions created by world-famous museums.

**Key:** A. News B. Sport C. Entertainment D. Education

**Note**

Some of the above websites or similar can be found at :

- 1) [www.cnn.com](http://www.cnn.com) (a good site for more advanced students to improve their reading and listening comprehension)
- 2) [www.nbc.com](http://www.nbc.com)
- 3) [www.ucmp.berkeley.edu](http://www.ucmp.berkeley.edu)

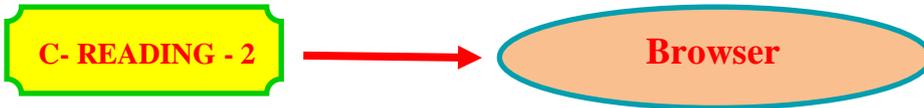
**Task 4:** Look at this page from the CNN website. It contains a number of links labelled (a-h). Find the links which enable you to:

1. get the story behind the headline in full
2. post your own message about current events
3. search previous news stories for any reference you want
4. interact with other readers live using your keyboard
5. see the advertisement
6. change to Spanish
7. see the news in brief
8. watch videos of news stories.

The image shows a screenshot of the CNN website's main page. At the top left is the CNN logo with 'interactive' and 'CNN.com' below it. To the right of the logo is the word 'EARTH' in large, stylized letters, with 'M A I N P A G E' underneath. Below that is the headline 'El Niño returns' and a sub-headline 'Message Board: El Niño winter'. The main article is titled 'Lustful lizards have to bite the bullet' and includes a small image of a crocodile. To the left of the main article is a sidebar with various navigation links: 'COMMUNITY' (Message Boards (a), Chat (d), Feedback), 'SITE SOURCES' (Contents, Help!, Search (f), CNN Networks), 'SPECIALS' (Quick News (g), Almanac, Video Vault (h), News Quiz), and 'EN ESPAÑOL (c)'. At the bottom of the page is a banner for 'Off Road Adventure' with a small 'e' in a circle next to it.

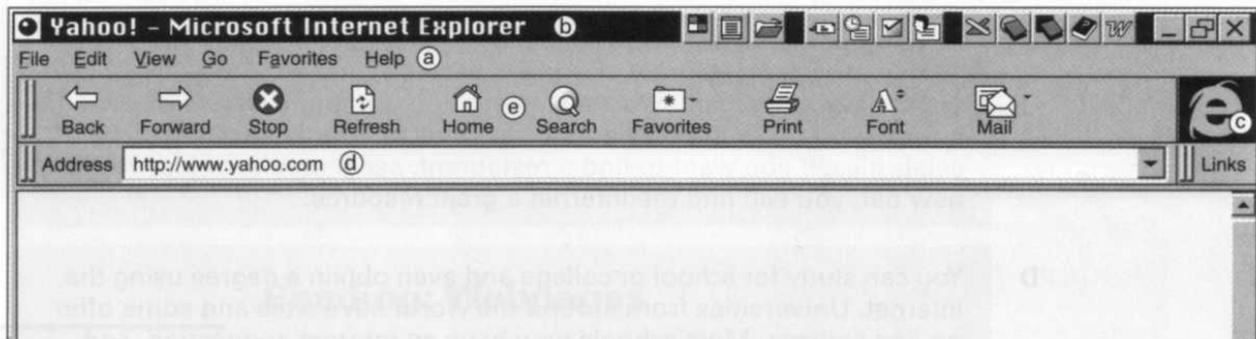
**Key:**

1. get the story behind the headline in full ▶ (b)
2. post your own message about current events ▶ (a)
3. search previous news stories for any reference you want ▶ (f)
4. interact with other readers live using your keyboard ▶ (d)
5. see the advertisement ▶ (e)
6. change to Spanish ▶ (c)
7. see the news in brief ▶ (g)
8. watch videos of news stories. ▶ (h)



**Task 5:** *To download and read documents from the World Wide Web you need a software program called a browser. Study this section of a web browser screen. Identify these features.*

1. title bar
2. menu bar
3. toolbar
4. address box
5. links



**Task 6:** *Look more closely at the toolbar. Read the following text and try to identify which buttons are described.*

- 1- This button stops your browser downloading information, maybe because it's taking too long, or you're bored, or you've made a mistake in the address.
- 2- Whenever you find a page on the web that you like and want to visit again, you can save it with this button.
- 3- This button will get you a fresh copy of any document you're looking at.
- 4- Click your mouse on this button and your browser will re-load the last page you were at.
- 5- This button will take you back to the browser starting page.

**Key:** 1. Stop 2. Favorites 3. Refresh 4. Back 5. Home

The functions of the other buttons are:

- Forward:** moves to the webpage that was visited after the current webpage
- Search:** connects to a search engine website to allow the user to find webpages
- Print:** prints the current webpage
- Font:** changes the size of the characters on the screen
- Mail:** starts the email program.

## D- Language work

## -ing forms

- ▶ We can often use the **-ing** form of verbs like nouns.
  - **Browsing** the Web is popular.
  - Some people like **shopping** online.
  - **Shopping** online saves time.
  - **Keeping** up with your favourite team is easy on the Web.
  - **Playing** football is good exercise.
  - **Surfing** the web is very popular with students.
  - **Studying** hard can be difficult.
  
- ▶ We use the **-ing** form after prepositions.
  - **Without leaving** home, you can visit any country on the Web.
  - **By clicking** on the link, you can move to another page.
  - **By visiting** the site, you can pick up the latest news.

### Let's practise

**Task 7:** Complete each gap in these sentences with the **-ing** form of an appropriate verb from this list.

backup - become - enter - find - keep up - learn - link - receive - select - send - use

1. \_\_\_\_\_ with the latest news on your favourite team is easy on the Web.
2. One of the most useful features of the Internet is \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ email.
3. The grandfather, father, son method is one way of \_\_\_\_\_ your documents.
4. Fibre-optic cable can be used for \_\_\_\_\_ computers in a network.
5. Search engines are ways of \_\_\_\_\_ information on the Web.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ a keyboard is the commonest way of \_\_\_\_\_ data into a computer.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ audio and video attachments is possible with email.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ a programmer means \_\_\_\_\_ a number of programming languages.
9. The White Pages are for \_\_\_\_\_ email addresses.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ an option in a menu is easy with a mouse.

**Key:**

1. **Keeping up** with the latest news on your favourite team is easy on the Web.
2. One of the most useful features of the Internet is **sending** and **receiving** email.
3. The grandfather, father, son method is one way of **backing up** your documents.
4. Fibre-optic cable can be used for **linking** computers in a network.
5. Search engines are ways of **finding** information on the Web.
6. **Using** a keyboard is the commonest way of **entering** data into a computer.
7. **Sending** audio and video attachments is possible with email.
8. **Becoming** a programmer means **learning** a number of programming languages.
9. The White Pages are for **finding** email addresses.
10. **Selecting** an option in a menu is easy with a mouse.

**Task 8:** *Try to answer these questions using an -ing form.*

Example: How do you draw pictures on a computer? ► **By using** a graphics package.

How do you:

1. find a website?
2. select an option on a menu?
3. move rapidly through a document?
4. return to your starting page on the Web?
5. store favourite sites?
6. share ideas with other Internet users on a subject you're interested in?
7. increase the speed of your computer?
8. send voice and text messages to other Internet users?
9. end a search on the Web?
10. move the cursor round the screen?

**Key:**

How do you:

1. find a website? ► **By using** a search engine
2. select an option on a menu? ► **By clicking** with the mouse
3. move rapidly through a document? ► **By using** the scroll bar
4. return to your starting page on the Web? ► **By selecting** the Home button
5. store favourite sites? ► **By using** the Favorites button
6. share ideas with other Internet users on a subject you're interested in? ► **By joining** a newsgroup
7. increase the speed of your computer? ► **By adding** more memory
8. send voice and text messages to other Internet users? ► **By sending** an attachment
9. end a search on the Web? ► **By selecting** the Stop button
10. move the cursor round the screen? ► **By using** the mouse

## E- Problem-solving

► *Decide which of the sites (a-j) to visit in order to find information on the following topics (1-10).*

Topics		Sites	
<b>1</b>	The latest scientific developments	<b>a</b>	www.admarket.com
<b>2</b>	Caring for your cat	<b>b</b>	www.bubble.com/webstars/
<b>3</b>	Calculating your tax	<b>c</b>	www.buildacard.com
<b>4</b>	New cars	<b>d</b>	www.carlounge.com
<b>5</b>	Advertising on the Web	<b>e</b>	www.encenter.com/ski/
<b>6</b>	Books on sport	<b>f</b>	www.petcat.co.uk
<b>7</b>	Sending a virtual greetings card	<b>g</b>	www.moneyworld.co.uk
<b>8</b>	Economic data on Bulgaria	<b>h</b>	www.newscientist.com/
<b>9</b>	Your horoscope	<b>i</b>	www.thebookplace.com
<b>10</b>	Ski conditions in Europe	<b>j</b>	www.worldbank.org

**Key:**

Topics	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>
Sites	<b>h</b>	<b>f</b>	<b>g</b>	<b>d</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>i</b>	<b>c</b>	<b>j</b>	<b>b</b>	<b>e</b>

## F- Writing

**Task 10:** (Group Work)

Design a Web home page for your college or company. Write a headline with an explanatory paragraph about your college or company and a menu which readers can choose from to find out more about different aspects of it.

Each member of your group should write a brief paragraph which readers can access when they click on one of the menu links.

## G- Further reading

**Read the text and do the tasks that follow**

### The World Wide Web

The connection of networks throughout the world forms the Internet which provides a range of different services, such as email, newsgroups, and file transfer. One of the newest and most popular services on the Internet is the *World Wide Web* which is commonly referred to as *the Web*, or simply as *WWW*.

A *web browser* program provides a graphical user interface for the Internet allowing users to view linked documents called *WebPages*. When a user clicks on a *WebPages link*, or *hyperlink*, the browser fetches and displays the linked webpage. Linked WebPages may be stored on different servers in different parts of the world. A set of hyperlinked WebPages stored on the same web server is known as a *website*. Websites are

available for an enormous range of topics, including news, sports, entertainment, education, and sale of goods.

Because there are so many websites on the Web, it is often difficult to find the information you are looking for. Special websites have been set up that use programs called *search engines* to search the Web for the information you need. Normally, you fill in a form on a search webpage to indicate what you are looking for and then click a search button to start the search engine. After searching the Web, it displays a webpage with hyperlinks to the websites that contain the information you are looking for. One of the most popular search engine websites is called *Yahoo*. When you find a webpage that you want to return to, you can store a hyperlink to the webpage in a *bookmark* or *favorites* area of the browser. (Note US spelling of *favorites*.) When you want to return to the webpage, you only need to click on the appropriate bookmark.

Each webpage has a unique web address sometimes known as a *uniform resource locator (URL)*. Web addresses often start with *http:// www*, and each part of the web address is separated by a dot (.) or a slash (/). Http stands for *hypertext transfer protocol*, which is the standard way of communicating on the World Wide Web. A typical browser program has the following components:

<b>Component</b>	<b>Function</b>
<b>title bar</b>	display the title of the current webpage
<b>menu bar</b>	provides access to drop-down menus of program features
<b>toolbar</b>	provides button icons for using the most common browser features
<b>status bar</b>	gives information about the current status of the program
<b>address box</b>	displays the current webpage address

A typical browser toolbar has a variety of buttons including the following:

<b>Button Icon</b>	<b>Function</b>
<b>back</b>	displays the previous visited webpage
<b>forward</b>	displays the next visited webpage
<b>refresh</b>	refreshes the current webpage display
<b>home</b>	goes to the first page set on the browser
<b>search</b>	goes to a web search engine

**Task 11** : Answer the following question according to the texts:

1. What services does the Internet provide?
2. What is the newest and the most popular service on the Internet?
3. What program provides a graphical user interface for the Internet?
4. Does the browser allow users to view linked documents?
5. What is known as a *website*?
6. What is the function of a search engine?
7. What is known as a uniform resource locator (URL)?

**Task 12** : Match each word from column A (1-29) with its partner from column B (a-cc) to make a computing term definition from Units 3 and 4.

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
1) router	a) text that is not written in code
2) chevron	b) an Internet discussion group made up of people with a common interest who use an area on a server computer to display messages about their interest
3) MUD (multi-user dialog)	c) the unique address that is used to access a website
4) e-mail	d) a computer-based text or virtual reality game that several players play at the same time, interacting with each other as well as with characters controlled by the computer
5) newsgroup	e) the common name for electronic mail, i.e. messages sent electronically using a computer/to send an email message
6) programming language	f) an extra part or extension of any paper or document that may be attached to a letter or another document
7) Internet service provider	g) a website used for finding the email addresses of registered users
8) attachment	h) the unique address code used to contact someone using electronic mail
9) (UFO) unidentified flying object	i) a row of icons displayed on a screen that start common program functions when clicked with a mouse
10) email address	j) a file that is attached to an email message
11) email attachment	k) an organization that provides Internet connections for a fee
12) multiuser	l) to display a message in a computer newsgroup or bulletin board
13) subscriber	m) a line or stripe in the shape of a V or an inverted V
14) browser	n) a computer language used for coding computer programs
15) download	o) mysterious object seen in the sky for which it is claimed no orthodox scientific explanation can be found, often supposed to be a vehicle carrying extraterrestrials
16) search engine	p) a dialog box component that takes the form of a rectangular icon that causes a program command to be carried out when clicked with a mouse
17) command button	q) a hyperlinked page in a web network system
18) menu bar	r) an order of backing up data on magnetic tapes (once a month, once a week and daily)
19) toolbar	s) capable of being used by many people at the same time
20) address box	t) a user who becomes a member of a newsgroup
21) graphics package	u) to copy a file from a server to a client computer in a network
22) White Pages	v) the area in a web browser program where the web address is displayed
23) website	w) connected to a system and able to be used
24) website address	x) a program used for displaying web-pages
25) webpage	y) a set of pages on the World Wide Web
26) post	z) a program designed to find information on the World Wide Web according to data entered by the user. It is usually accessed from special websites
27) grandfather, father, son method	aa) a row of icons on a display screen that open up menus when selected
28) plain text	bb) a type of applications program that is used for creating and editing images and drawings
29) online	cc) an electronic device that links different networks or parts of a network. It determines the path that a signal should take to reach its destination

## H- Words to know

- 1) browser, n    2) download, v    3) search engine, n    4) title bar, n    5) menu bar, n
- 6) toolbar, n    7) address box, n    8) link, n    9) World Wide Web (the)    10) White Pages (the), n
- 11) website, n    12) Website address, n    13) webpage, n    14) post, v    15) online, adj
- 16) grandfather, father, son method, n    17) graphics package, n    18) command button, n    19) to fetch, v
- 20) status bar, n    21) URL (Uniform Resource Locator), n