Module 5 LINKING COMPUTERS

UNIT 13 • COMMUNICATION NETWORKS

Choose the right option.

- 1. A telecommunication network refers to...
 - **a.** a collection of terminals, links and nodes which enable telecommunication between users of the terminals.
 - **b.** the transfer of information between two or more points that are not physically connected.
 - **c.** devices that use some form of energy to transfer information over a distance without using wires. **d.** devices which are totally self-contained.
- 2. A client-server network is...
 - **a.** a kind of peer-to-peer network.
 - **b.** suitable for home networks or small businesses where a simple inexpensive network is sufficient.
 - **c.** more powerful and can do a lot more.
 - **d.** limited to a small area.
- 3. A LAN is...
 - a. a network that covers a large geographical area.
 - **b.** a group of storage devices connected to a server.
 - c. a group of networks, set up online, using the Internet as its method of connection.
 - **d.** limited to one site.
- 4. In order to connect to a network, a computer must be equipped with a...
 - a. socket.
 - **b.** circuit board.
 - c. device called a network interface card or NIC.
 - **d.** hub.
- 5. A hub is equipped with...
 - a. a socket.
 - b. small holes called ports that join several cables to a single output.
 - **c.** a circuit board.
 - **d.** a cable.
- 6. A router is a...
 - a. wired network card.
 - **b.** network switch.
 - c. small, simple, inexpensive device that joins several cables to a single output.
 - d. device that acts as the central point between computers and wired or wireless networks.
- 7. A ring network is a...
 - a. network architecture in which the client machines are connected via a backbone.
 - b. topology of network where each node is connected to two other nodes and has no server.
 - c. combination of the star and bus topologies to create a versatile network environment.
 - d. Network where the workstations are attached to a hub which is connected to a server.
- 8. Which is the primary value of the OSI network model?
 - a. OSI networks are used in the southern hemisphere.
 - **b.** The OSI approach can be used to analyse many different network models.
 - c. OSI networks make better use of limited bandwidth.
 - d. OSI networks are more secure.

Extra Activities

ACTIVITIE

- 9. How many layers does the OSI model have?
 - a. Four.
 - **b.** Six.
 - **c.** Seven.
 - d. Nine.
- 10. Which layer of the OSI model is more similar to one of the TCP model?
 - a. OSI Data Link layer and TCP Link layer.
 - **b.** OSI Network layer and TCP Internetwork layer.
 - c. OSI Transport layer and TCP Transport layer.
 - d. OSI Session layer and TCP Application layer.

UNIT 14 • THE INTERNET

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Read the text and complete it with the given words or phrases.

bookmarks • favourites • HTML • hypermedia • hypertexts • web browser • website • window

Web browsers and the WWW

A (1) is an application software used to access and view websites. The primary function of a web browser is to render (2), , the code used to design or mark up webpages. Each time a browser loads a web page, it processes the HTML, which may include text, links and references to images and other items. The browser processes these items, then renders them in the browser (3)

(4)are standard features of web browsers that help navigation. In fact, a browser can save URLs and add them to a special list, so that it is not necessary to type them each time to access a particular site or page. Microsoft Explorer calls this feature (5)

(6) are documents on the net which contain links to other relevant data and which allow readers to move between areas of a document, following subjects of interest on a variety of different paths. The texts are formatted and annotated with HTML and contain embedded hyperlinks.

(7) are hypertext documents that contain, or have links to, other types of media such as pictures, sound, video and so on.

Multiple web pages with a common theme, a common domain name, or both, make up

a (8) Website content can largely be provided by the publisher, or be interactive where users contribute content or the content depends upon the user or their actions. Websites may be mostly informative, primarily for entertainment, or largely for commercial, governmental, or non-governmental organisational purposes.

2 () Listen to the first part of the extract and find out the three main reasons why people choose a search engine.

| Reason 1 | |
|----------|--|
| Reason 2 | |
| Reason 3 | |

3 A PAIR WORK. Complete the table of the most popular search engine. Then, check the results of the activity and discuss in small groups.

What is in your opinion the ranking of the following?

- a. Bing Search
- b. Dogpile Search
- c. Duck Duck Go Search
- **d.** Google Scholar Search

- e. Google Search
- f. Webopedia Search
- g. Yahoo! Search
- h. Yippy Search

| - |
|---|

1. Did you guess the first position?

- 2. Which search engines do you know?
- 3. Which famous ones are not in the list?

Look at this site <u>https://www.lifewire.com/best-search-engines-2483352</u> to find out information on: Duck Duck Go Search, Dogpile Search and Yippy Search.

UNIT 15 • SHARING ONLINE

1 Write a blog entry of about 30-50 words to give your opinion on a social network of your choice. Follow the instructions.

Structure and content

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| 1 | Date and time | The date and time of publication will appear automatically. |
|---|--|--|
| 2 | Category | Choose a category from a list on the website. |
| 3 | Title | Choose a catching title. |
| 4 | Tag | Choose a keyword or phrase to help describe the content of your entry. |
| | Body (with an introduction and a conclusion) | Write the text of your entry including a short introduction and conclusion. Organise the body into paragraphs and use sub-headings when necessary. |
| 6 | Call to action (CTA) | Insert a CTA to indicate what you want the reader to do next. |
| 7 | Request for comments | Invite readers to send a comment. |

Language

- Use a conversational, less formal, and personal style.
- Write short paragraphs. Online paragraphs should be shorter.
- Separate paragraphs with white space.
- Write using short words and short sentences to make the text easy to read.
- Use friendly keywords.
- Create a headline that touches on one or more of the following: urgency, speed, ease, desirability, intrigue, controversy, outlandishness.
- Keep headlines and sub-headers short and snappy, treat them as an exercise in word economy.
- Use headers and sub-headers to break long entries.
- Use appropriate punctuation.

Tips

- Start every blog post with a short introduction that clearly states what can be expected from reading the post.
- Organise your entry in a structured way. You may use sections, lists or tips.
- End every blog post with a conclusion that highlights the key points.
- Make your title appealing through using literary devices.
- Choose a visually appealing image. It has been shown that content with relevant images receives more views.
- Don't overuse bold text and remember that italics are hard to read in print.

And now write your entry:

| Date and time | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Category | |
| Title | |
| Tag | |
| Body | |
| Call to action (CTA) | |
| Request for comments | |