ENGLISH PLUS

PRACTICE WORKSHEETS

TECHNOLOGY

THE INTERNET

Technology | The Internet

Comprehension

1. *Put the headings where they belong in the text.*

[1] _____

Do you play computer games over the Internet? Do you surf the Web? Do you send e-mail messages to your friends? You can get all kinds of information on the Internet. People use the Internet to work at home. Scientists use the Internet to help them do research. The Internet has made big changes in the way many people live and work.

[2] _____

The Internet is a system that connects computer networks. The Internet links millions of computers all over the world. It allows your computer to get information stored on other computers far away. Some networks have only a few computers. Some networks have thousands or even millions of computers. Computers connect to the Internet through telephone and cable systems.

Many governments, big companies, and other organizations have intranets. The computers on an intranet are hooked up to the Internet. But only people who work for the organization that owns the intranet can use it. Other people on the Internet cannot see what is on the intranet computers.

[3] _____

The Internet grew out of a computer network called ARPANET. The United States military created ARPANET in the 1960s. From the 1970s until the late 1980s, the U.S. government only let a few scientists and people in the military use it. In the 1980s, the government let networks at universities join with ARPANET to create the Internet. The Internet grew quickly. Schools, libraries, local and state governments, companies, and families were on the Internet by the mid-1990s.

At first, it was hard to get information from the Internet. You could only see words and numbers on your computer screen. Then a British computer scientist named Timothy Berners-Lee created the World Wide Web in the 1980s.

[4] _____

The difference between the Internet and the Web is sort of like the difference between highways and a delivery service. Delivery service trucks use highways to move packages from one place to another. The Web is like the delivery service. The Internet is like the highways. Information traffic from the Web travels over the Internet.

The Web is made of places called sites. People use special computer programs to make the sites. The sites are stored on computers called Web servers. Each site is made up of documents called Web pages. These Web pages can have text, pictures, sounds, and videos.

You need computer software called a Web browser to find and see Web pages. Each Web page has a URL (Uniform Resource Locator). The URL is like an address that the browser looks for. An example of a URL is: https://englishpluspodcast.com/.

Many computer experts think that the Internet became so popular because of the Web. The Web is easier to use than the Internet by itself. By the end of 2000, more than 80 percent of all traffic on the Internet highway came from the Web.

[5]

Billions of people use the Internet every day. In 1981, only 213 computers were connected to the Internet. By 2003, more than 216 million computers were connected to the Internet.

No one knows for sure exactly how many people use the Internet. Computer experts thought that there were 61 million Internet users worldwide at the end of 1996. There may have been from 700 million to 900 million users by the end of 2003. And the number grew substantially to an estimated 50 billion devices connected to the internet in 2020.

[6]

You get on the Internet by joining a computer network. The network that you join is called an Internet service provider (ISP). Xfinity, Verizon, AT&T and Spectrum are popular ISPs. You pay a fee to the ISP just as you pay a phone company to use their telephone system.

The company that owns your ISP sends you software to install on your computer. The software lets you use the ISP's network to get on the Internet.

There are different ways to connect your computer to the ISP. You can hook up your computer with a modem and your home telephone line. This is called dial-up access. You can hook up to the ISP with a digital subscriber line (DSL) or a cable modem. A DSL uses the same wires as your telephone. A cable modem uses the same wiring that cable television uses. DSLs and cable modems bring Web pages to your computer screen much faster than a dial-up connection.

DSLs and cable modems are called broadband connections, and they are considered among the highest speed internet connections available. There are also other types of internet connections that vary in speed based on the service subscription and the network itself. For example, there is the wireless, mobile, hotspot, satellite and ISDN.

A. WHERE DID THE INTERNET COME FROM?
B. HOW TO GET ON THE INTERNET
C. WHAT IS THE INTERNET?
D. INTERNET
E. THE INTERNET IS GROWING
F. THE WEB AND THE INTERNET ARE DIFFERENT

Listening Practice | Intermediate

2. *Fill in the blanks while you listen to the episode.*

INTERNET

Do you play computer [1]_____ over the Internet? Do you surf the Web? Do you send e-mail messages to your friends? You can get all kinds of information on the [2]_____.
[3]_____ use the Internet to work at home. Scientists use the Internet to help them do research. The Internet has made big changes in the way many people live and work.

WHAT IS THE INTERNET?

The Internet is a system that connects computer networks. The Internet [4]_____ millions of computers all over the world. It allows your computer to get [5]_____ stored on other computers far away. Some networks have only a few computers. Some networks have
[6]_____ or even [7]_____ of computers. Computers connect to the
[8]_____ through telephone and cable systems.

Many governments, big companies, and other organizations have intranets. The computers on an intranet are [9]_____ up to the Internet. But only people who work for the organization that owns the intranet can use it. Other people on the Internet cannot see what is on the intranet
[10]_____ .

WHERE DID THE [11]_____ COME FROM?

The [12]_____ grew out of a computer network called ARPANET. The United States military [13]_____ ARPANET in the 1960s. From the 1970s until the late 1980s, the U.S. government only let a few scientists and people in the military use it. In the 1980s, the government let networks at universities join with ARPANET to create the Internet. The Internet grew quickly. Schools, libraries, local and state governments, companies, and families were on the Internet by the mid-1990s.

At first, it was hard to get information from the [14]_____. You could only see words and numbers on your computer screen. Then a British computer scientist named Timothy Berners-Lee created the World Wide Web in the 1980s.

THE WEB AND THE INTERNET ARE DIFFERENT

The difference between the Internet and the Web is sort of like the difference [15]_____ highways and a delivery service. Delivery service trucks use highways to move
[16]_____ from one place to another. The Web is like the delivery service. The Internet is

like the [17]_____. [18]_____ traffic from the Web [19]_____ over the Internet.

The Web is made of places called sites. People use special computer programs to make the sites. The sites are stored on computers called Web servers. Each site is made up of documents called Web pages. These Web [20]_____ can have text, pictures, sounds, and videos.

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THE INTERNET IS GROWING

Billions of people use the Internet every day. In 1981, only 213 computers were connected to the Internet. By 2003, more than 216 million [23]_____ were connected to the Internet.

No one knows for sure [24]_____ how many people use the Internet. Computer experts thought that there were 61 million Internet users worldwide at the end of 1996. There may have been from 700 million to 900 million users by the end of 2003. And the number grew substantially to an [25]_____ 50 billion devices connected to the internet in 2020.

HOW TO GET ON THE INTERNET

You get on the Internet by joining a computer network. The network that you join is called an Internet service provider (ISP). Xfinity, Verizon, AT&T and Spectrum are popular ISPs. You pay a fee to the ISP just as you pay a phone company to use their [26]_____ system.

The company that owns your ISP sends you software to install on your computer. The software lets you use the ISP's network to get on the Internet.

There are different ways to connect your computer to the ISP. You can hook up your computer with a modem and your home [27]_____ line. This is called dial-up access. You can hook up to the ISP with a digital subscriber line (DSL) or a cable modem. A DSL uses the same wires as your telephone. A cable modem uses the same wiring that cable television uses. DSLs and cable [28]_____ bring Web pages to your computer [29]_____ much faster than a dial-up connection.

DSLs and cable modems are called [30] _____ connections, and they are considered among the highest speed internet connections available. There are also other types of internet connections that vary in speed based on the service subscription and the [31] _____ itself. For example, there is the wireless, mobile, hotspot, satellite and ISDN.

A. exactly
B. thousands
C. links
D. Internet
E. Internet
F. telephone
G. information
H. telephone
I. broadband
J. highways
K. INTERNET
L. software
M. pages
N. between
O. screen
P. created
Q. games
R. estimated
S. Internet
T. network
U. computers
V. People
W. Information
X. https
Y. hooked
Z. modems
AA. Internet
BB. millions
CC. packages
DD. computers
EE. travels

Listening Practice | Advanced

3. *Fill in the blanks while you listen to the episode.*

[1]
_____

Do you play [2]_____ games over the [3]_____? Do you surf the Web? Do
you send [4]_____ [5]_____ to your friends? You can get all kinds of
information on the Internet. [6]_____ use the Internet to work at home. Scientists use the
[7]_____ to help them do research. The Internet has made big changes in the way many
people live and work.

WHAT IS THE INTERNET?

The [8]_____ is a [9]_____ that [10]_____ computer
[11]_____. The Internet [12]_____ [13]_____ of computers all
over the [14]_____. It allows your computer to get [15]_____
[16]_____ on other computers far away. Some [17]_____ have only a few
computers. Some networks have [18]_____ or even [19]_____ of computers.
Computers connect to the Internet [20]_____ telephone and cable systems.

Many governments, big companies, and other organizations have intranets. The computers on an
intranet are hooked up to the Internet. But only people who work for the [21]_____ that owns
the intranet can use it. Other people on the [22]_____ cannot see what is on the intranet
computers.

[23]_____ **DID THE [24]**_____ **COME FROM?**

The [25]_____ grew out of a computer [26]_____ called
[27]_____. The United States military created [28]_____ in the 1960s.
From the 1970s until the late 1980s, the U.S. government only let a few scientists and
[29]_____ in the [30]_____ use it. In the 1980s, the government let networks at
universities join with ARPANET to create the Internet. The Internet grew quickly.
[31]_____, libraries, [32]_____ and [33]_____ governments,
[34]_____, and families were on the Internet by the mid-1990s.

At first, it was hard to get [35]_____ from the Internet. You could only see words and
numbers on your computer [36]_____. Then a British [37]_____
[38]_____ [39]_____ Timothy Berners-Lee created the

[40] _____ Wide Web in the 1980s.

THE WEB AND THE INTERNET ARE [41] _____

The difference between the Internet and the Web is sort of like the difference [42] _____ highways and a delivery service. Delivery [43] _____ [44] _____ use highways to move [45] _____ from one place to another. The Web is like the [46] _____ [47] _____. The [48] _____ is like the highways. Information [49] _____ from the Web travels over the Internet.

The Web is made of [50] _____ called sites. People use special computer [51] _____ to make the sites. The sites are stored on [52] _____ called Web [53] _____. Each site is made up of [54] _____ called Web pages. These Web [55] _____ can have text, pictures, sounds, and videos.

You need computer software called a Web browser to find and see Web pages. Each Web page has a URL ([56] _____ [57] _____ Locator). The URL is like an address that the [58] _____ looks for. An example of a URL is: https://englishpluspodcast.com/.

Many [59] _____ experts think that the Internet [60] _____ so popular [61] _____ of the Web. The Web is [62] _____ to use than the Internet by itself. By the end of 2000, more than 80 [63] _____ of all traffic on the Internet highway came from the Web.

THE [64] _____ **IS [65]** _____

[66] _____ of people use the [67] _____ every day. In 1981, only 213 computers were connected to the Internet. By 2003, more than 216 million computers were connected to the Internet.

No one [68] _____ for sure [69] _____ how many people use the [70] _____. Computer [71] _____ thought that [72] _____ were 61 million [73] _____ users worldwide at the end of 1996. [74] _____ may have been from 700 million to 900 million [75] _____ by the end of 2003. And the [76] _____ grew [77] _____ to an estimated 50 billion devices [78] _____ to the internet in 2020.

HOW TO GET ON THE INTERNET

You get on the Internet by [79] _____ a computer network. The [80] _____ that you join is [81] _____ an Internet service provider (ISP). Xfinity, Verizon, AT&T and

[82] _____ are popular ISPs. You pay a fee to the ISP just as you pay a phone

[83] _____ to use [84] _____ [85] _____ system.

The company that owns your ISP sends you software to install on your computer. The software lets you use the ISP's network to get on the Internet.

There are [86] _____ ways to connect your computer to the ISP. You can hook up your computer with a modem and your home telephone line. This is called dial-up access. You can hook up to the ISP with a digital subscriber line (DSL) or a cable modem. A DSL uses the same wires as your telephone. A cable modem uses the same wiring that cable [87] _____ uses. DSLs and cable [88] _____ bring Web pages to your computer screen much faster than a [89] _____ connection.

DSLs and cable modems are called broadband connections, and they are considered among the highest speed [90] _____ connections available. There are also other types of internet connections that vary in [91] _____ [92] _____ on the service subscription and the network itself. For example, there is the [93] _____, mobile, hotspot, [94] _____ and ISDN.

Spellig Practice

4. In each line of text below there is one word that has been misspelled. Circle the misspelled word and then write the correct spelling of the word on the line on the right side of the page.

INMERNET

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Many governments, big companies, and othre organizations have intranets. The computers on an intranet are hooked upp to the Internet. But only people who work for the organization that owns the entranet kan use it. Other people on the Internet cannot see what is on the entranet computers.

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because of the Web. The Web is easiar to use than the Internet by itself.   46. _____
By the end of 2000, more than 80 percent of all traffic on the Internit   47. _____
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THE INTERNET IS GROWINGE   49. _____

Billions of peopel use the Internet every day. In 1981, only 213   50. _____
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HOW TO GETE ON THE INTERNET   59. _____

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Technology | The Internet

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[3] WHERE DID THE INTERNET COME FROM?

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Listening Practice | Intermediate

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D. Internet	E. Internet	F. telephone
G. information	H. telephone	I. broadband
J. highways	K. INTERNET	L. software
M. pages	N. between	O. screen
P. created	Q. games	R. estimated
S. Internet	T. network	U. computers
V. People	W. Information	X. https
Y. hooked	Z. modems	AA. Internet
BB. millions	CC. packages	DD. computers
EE. travels		

Listening Practice | Advanced

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The [8] Internet is a [9] system that [10] connects computer [11] networks. The Internet [12] links [13] millions of computers all over the [14] world. It allows your computer to get [15] information [16] stored on other computers far away. Some [17] networks have only a few computers. Some networks have [18] thousands or even [19] millions of computers. Computers connect to the Internet [20] through telephone and cable systems.

Many governments, big companies, and other organizations have intranets. The computers on an intranet are hooked up to the Internet. But only people who work for the [21] organization that owns the intranet can use it. Other people on the [22] Internet cannot see what is on the intranet computers.

[23] WHERE DID THE [24] INTERNET COME FROM?

The [25] Internet grew out of a computer [26] network called [27] ARPANET. The United States military created [28] ARPANET in the 1960s. From the 1970s until the late 1980s, the U.S. government only let a few scientists and [29] people in the [30] military use it. In the 1980s, the government let networks at universities join with ARPANET to create the Internet. The Internet grew quickly. [31] Schools, libraries, [32] local and [33] state governments, [34] companies, and families were on the Internet by the mid-1990s.

At first, it was hard to get [35] information from the Internet. You could only see words and numbers on your computer [36] screen. Then a British [37] computer [38] scientist [39] named Timothy Berners-Lee created the

---

[40] World   Wide Web in the 1980s.

THE WEB AND THE INTERNET ARE [41] DIFFERENT

The difference between the Internet and the Web is sort of like the difference [42] between

highways and a delivery service. Delivery [43] service   [44] trucks   use highways

to move [45] packages   from one place to another. The Web is like the [46] delivery

[47] service   . The [48] Internet   is like the highways. Information

[49] traffic   from the Web travels over the Internet.

The Web is made of [50] places   called sites. People use special computer

[51] programs   to make the sites. The sites are stored on [52] computers   called Web

[53] servers   . Each site is made up of [54] documents   called Web pages. These

Web [55] pages   can have text, pictures, sounds, and videos.

You need computer software called a Web browser to find and see Web pages. Each Web page has a

URL ([56] Uniform   [57] Resource   Locator). The URL is like an address that the

[58] browser   looks for. An example of a URL is: https://englishpluspodcast.com/.

Many [59] computer   experts think that the Internet [60] became   so popular

[61] because   of the Web. The Web is [62] easier   to use than the Internet by

itself. By the end of 2000, more than 80 [63] percent   of all traffic on the Internet highway

came from the Web.

THE [64] INTERNET   IS [65] GROWING

[66] Billions   of people use the [67] Internet   every day. In 1981, only 213 computers

were connected to the Internet. By 2003, more than 216 million computers were connected to the

Internet.

No one [68] knows   for sure [69] exactly   how many people use the

[70] Internet   . Computer [71] experts   thought that [72] there   were 61

million [73] Internet   users worldwide at the end of 1996. [74] There   may have

been from 700 million to 900 million [75] users   by the end of 2003. And the

[76] number   grew [77] substantially   to an estimated 50 billion devices

[78] connected   to the internet in 2020.

HOW TO GET ON THE INTERNET

You get on the Internet by [79] joining   a computer network. The [80] network   that

you join is [81] called   an Internet service provider (ISP). Xfinity, Verizon, AT&T and

[82] Spectrum   are popular ISPs. You pay a fee to the ISP just as you pay a phone
[83] company   to use [84] their   [85] telephone   system.

The company that owns your ISP sends you software to install on your computer. The software lets you use the ISP's network to get on the Internet.

There are [86] different   ways to connect your computer to the ISP. You can hook up your computer with a modem and your home telephone line. This is called dial-up access. You can hook up to the ISP with a digital subscriber line (DSL) or a cable modem. A DSL uses the same wires as your telephone. A cable modem uses the same wiring that cable [87] television   uses. DSLs and cable [88] modems   bring Web pages to your computer screen much faster than a [89] dial-up   connection.

DSLs and cable modems are called broadband connections, and they are considered among the highest speed [90] internet   connections available. There are also other types of internet connections that vary in [91] speed   [92] based   on the service subscription and the network itself. For example, there is the [93] wireless   , mobile, hotspot, [94] satellite   and ISDN.

Spellig Practice

4. In each line of text below there is one word that has been misspelled. Circle the misspelled word and then write the correct spelling of the word on the line on the right side of the page.

INMERNET

Doe you play computer games over the Internet? Do you surf the Web? Do you cend e-mail messages to your friends? You can get all kinds of information on the Internet. People uze the Internet to work at home. Scientists use tha Internet to help them do research. The Internet has made big changes in the way many peopel live and work.

WHATE IS THE INTERNET?

Th Internet is a system that connects computer networks. The Internet links millions of computers al over the world. It allows your computer to get information stored on other computers far away. Some netwerks have only a few computurs. Some networks have thousands or even millions of computers. Computers connect too the Internet through telefone and cable systems.

Many governments, big companies, and othre organizations have intranets. The computers on an intranet are hooked upp to the Internet. But only people who work for the organization that owns the entranet kan use it. Other people on the Internet cannot see what is on the entranet computers.

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1. INTERNET
2. Do
3. send
4. use
5. the
6. people

7. WHAT

8. The
9. all
10. networks
11. computers
12. to
13. telephone

14. other
15. up
16. intranet
17. can
18. intranet

19. FROM

20. called
21. ARPANET
22. U
23. it
24. Internet
25. grew
26. s

27. was
28. see
29. World
30. the

31. DIFFERENT

32. is

differense between highways and a delivery service. Delivery service tsucks use highways to move packages from one place to another. The Web is like the delivery service. The Internet is like the highwaes. Information traffic from the Web travels ovir the Internet.

33.	difference
34.	trucks
35.	highways
36.	over

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37.	places
38.	sites
39.	made
40.	videos

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41.	see
42.	Uniform
43.	like
44.	com

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45.	computer
46.	easier
47.	Internet
48.	highway

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50.	people
51.	more
52.	were

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53.	exactly
54.	thought
55.	There
56.	grew
57.	an
58.	in

HOW TO GETE ON THE INTERNET

59.	GET

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60.	the
61.	an
62.	Spectrum
63.	pay

The company that owns your ISP sends you software too install on your komputer. The software lets you use the ISP's network to get on the ljternet.

64.	to
65.	computer
66.	Internet

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68.	your
69.	the
70.	as

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71.	modem
72.	Web
73.	connection

DSLs and cable modems our called broadband connections, and they are considered among the highest speed internet conections available. There are also other types of internet connections that varee in speed based on the servise subscription and the network itself. For example, there is the wireless, mobile, hosspot, satellite and ISDN.

74.	are
75.	connections
76.	vary
77.	service
78.	hotspot