

## **The Internet is a global computer network.**

Millions of people around the world use the Internet to search for and retrieve information on all sorts of topics, such as arts, business, humanities, news, politics, recreation and others. People communicate through electronic mail (e-mail), discussion groups, chat channels and other means of informational exchange. They share information and make commercial and business transaction.

How did Internet get started?

The Internet began in the late 1960s as an experiment by the U.S Department of Defense to see if a non-centralized network could be built to 'with stand the destruction of one or more of its parts. Unlike previous networks, this new network did not have a single central point. Instead, all sites on the network were interconnected.

Out of this network came a protocol for linking computers together.

A protocol is a set of standards for how network communication takes place. The protocol is called TCP/IP(Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol). This protocol is the standard that makes it possible for different computers all over the globe to talk to each other. The TCP/IP protocol is the foundation of the Internet.

At first, the Internet was used solely by the US government, but soon universities and other institutions connected themselves to the Internet to communicate with one another and collaborate on projects. The Internet grew to connect hundreds or different sites all across the world. Each organization on the Internet was responsible for maintaining its part of the network, so the Internet was not owned or controlled by anyone organization.

Today, the Internet connects up to 40 million people around the globe and is growing by as much as 10% per month.

The Internet is like a system of roads, freeways, and bridges. The term "Information Superhighway" describes how the Internet works. From road in any city, you can get to almost any other road in any other. From your computer you can send all electronic mail message to someone sitting at a computer in Helsinki, Warsaw, or Moscow.

Internet access companies or Internet Service Providers (ISP) provide physical connections that allow you to access the internet.

These connections are called "POPs," which stands for "points of sense."

Your computer uses a modem to dial into a POP, which connects you to the Internet. Once connected to a POP, you have access to all the resources of the Internet. Most ISP's will also supply you with software available for work in the Internet: a Web browser.

### **I. Answer the following questions:**

1. What is Internet?
2. Who uses Internet'?
3. When and how did Internet get started?
4. What is the TCP/IP protocol?
5. Who provides physical connections that allow the access to the Internet?

### **III . Agree or disagree:**

The Internet isn't a global computer network.

Most of the people who have access to the Internet, use the network only for sending e-mail messages.

3. The Internet began in the late 1960s as an experiment by the U.S. Department of Defense.
4. Today, the Internet doesn't connect up to 40 million people around the globe and is growing by as much as 10% per month.

5. From your computer you cannot send an electronic mail message to someone sitting at a computer in Helsinki, Warsaw, or Moscow.

Your computer uses a modem to dial into a POP, which connects you to the Internet.

**IV. Make up your own sentences, using the words or word combinations from the text.**

**V. Find English equivalents to the following Russian word combinations:**

извлекать; развлечение; гуманитарные науки; делить; единственный; узел глобальной сети (всемирной паутины), Министерство обороны; выдержать, противостоять; передача информации в глобальной сети; Протокол управления передачей/ межсетевой протокол сеть Агентства перспективных исследовательских разработок, сеть ARPA; автострада; провайдер (компания, предоставляющая доступ удаленным пользователям к Интернету по коммутируемым или выделенным линиям); компьютерные программы; Web-браузер; средство просмотра Web почтовый протокол ;хост (сетевой узел)ведущий адрес (адрес, присвоенный главному сетевому узлу);масштаб, размер; подсеть; запрос; сервер; почтальон (программа доставки электронной почты адресату);программа для электронной почты; удаленный; виртуальная цепь, виртуальный канал не работающий, не функционирующий (о компьютере);не доставленное сообщение.