

3.5 Internet terms

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 (see 3.3) is often called just _____.
 - a. a link
 - b. a hyper
 - c. an HL
8. In real time (see 3.4) 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 Shockwave) 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

Departure times		
London	London	London
10.30	10.30	8.15
10.30	10.15	14.00
21.15	19.00	17.45

Punctuation and symbols

B. Match the words with the punctuation marks and symbols.

1. full stop
2. comma
3. exclamation mark
4. question mark
5. single quotes
6. double quotes
7. dollar sign
8. percentage sign
9. ampersand
10. asterisk
11. hash
12. brackets
13. left bracket
14. square brackets
15. underscore
16. hyphen
17. plus sign
18. equals sign
19. colon
20. semicolon
21. "at" sign
22. forward slash
23. backward slash
24. arrow

- a. !
- b. @
- c. ,
- d. &
- e. .
- f. =
- g. 'Hello'
- h. →
- i. *
- j. "Hello"
- k. -
- l. -
- m. ?
- n. /
- o. ()
- p. \$
- q. \
- r. []
- s. %
- t. (
- u. #
- v. :
- w. +
- x. ;

C. Look at this table, and answer true or false.

Departure times

Bristol	London	Dover
8.15	10.30	12.45
14.00	16.15	18.30
17.45	19.00	21.15

1. All the cells are the same size.
2. There are four columns and three rows.
3. The text in the top bar is reversed-out.
4. The middle column has a lighter flood fill.
5. The text is centred within its cells.
6. The table gridlines are grey.