

Unit 1. Email and Newsgroups.

Criteria to be evaluated

- 1. Distinguish between email and newsgroup
- 2. Talk about actions that happened at the same time.

Internet

When different networks are connected together, the combined network is called an *internetwork* or *internet*. The connection of networks throughout the world forms what is known as the *Internet*. Networks all over the world are connected to the Internet using electronic devices known as *routers*. The routers decide which route on the Internet a particular signal should take to get to its destination. Users often pay a monthly fee to a type of company known as an *Internet service provider (ISP)*, to provide them with an Internet connection. A variety of services such as email and file transfer are made available to users on the Internet. These services are controlled using a system of server computers at various locations throughout the world.

Electronic mail, which has come to be known as *email*, is one of the most popular services on the Internet. Email allows users to send electronic messages to storage areas known as *mailboxes* on server computers where they can be read by other users. Each user has their own email address which determines where their email messages are stored. Every email address has two main parts separated by an ampersand symbol, i.e. *username@domain name*. The domain name may be subdivided using dots. A typical email address might have the following components:

Username	@	server	.	type of	.	country
or identifier		name		organization		

Standard codes are used for the types of organization, although they may vary slightly from country to country. Not all email addresses use all the possible parts of the domain name. An email message has two main parts known as the *header* and the *body* of the message. The body contains the message itself, whilst the header reveals the identity of the recipient and of the sender, the date it was sent, and the subject title of the message. Email consists of plain text but other types of computer files, such as formatted text, spreadsheets, sound files, or video files can be attached to email

messages. These *email attachments* can then be opened and read using an appropriate program on the recipient's computer.

Groups of users that share a special interest can subscribe to free *newsgroups* on the Internet. Users subscribe by registering their email address. Subscribers can send plain text messages to a common area on a server computer where all the newsgroup members can read them. In this way, conversations about the special interest can take place between all the members of the group. The name of the newsgroup is made up of different parts separated by dots and indicates the specialist area the subscribers are interested in. For example, newsgroup names that begin with *alt* indicate that they deal with alternative types of subjects, e.g. *alt.tasteless-jokes*. Newsgroup names beginning with *rec* deal with recreational subjects, e.g. *rec.chess*. When you are replying to a message, it is common to include the original message with each line marked with a *chevron* (>), and if you are replying to a reply, each line of the original text is marked with double chevrons (>>). In this way the correspondents can keep track of the conversation.

Exercise I. Answer these questions

- 1. What is Internet? \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. Do you use Internet? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. What do people use Internet for? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. What do the routers decide? \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. What do emails allow people to do? \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. Which are the emails components? \_\_\_\_\_

Emails and Newsgroups

Electronic mail, or email, is a method of exchanging digital messages between people using digital devices such as computers, tablets and mobile phones.

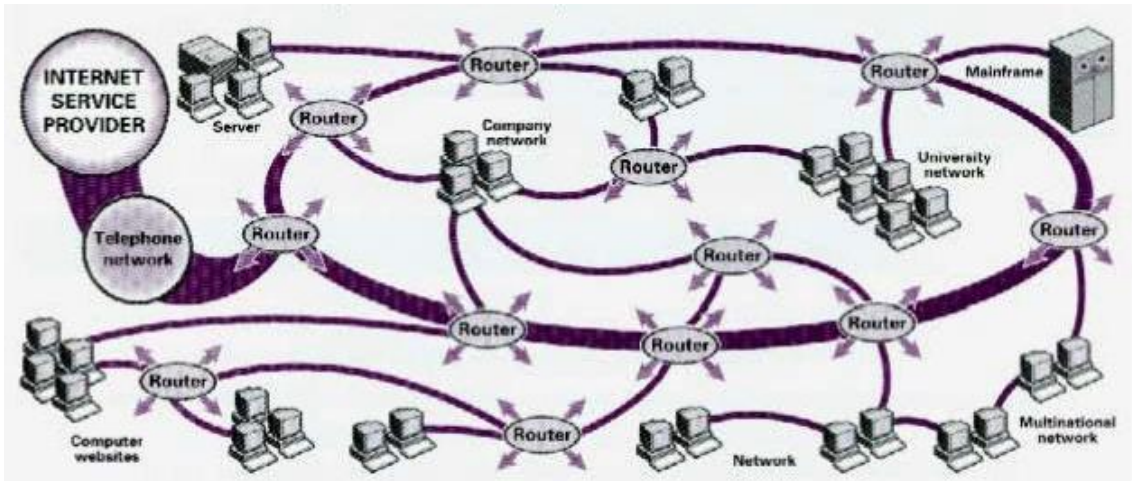
A newsgroup is a discussion about a particular subject consisting of notes written to a central Internet site and redistributed through Usenet, a worldwide network of news discussion groups. Usenet uses the Network News Transfer Protocol (NNTP).

Newsgroups are organized into subject hierarchies, with the first few letters of the newsgroup name indicating the major subject category and sub-categories represented by a subtopic name. Many subjects have multiple levels of subtopics. Some major subject categories are: news, rec (recreation), soc (society), sci (science), comp (computers), and so forth (there are many more). Users can post to existing newsgroups, respond to previous posts, and create new newsgroups.

Several Internet newsgroups provide information about email. By convention, most newsgroups about email just use the word "mail" without the "e", so if you are searching for them try "mail" as well as "email". Some of the main newsgroups that cover email are listed below:

- comp.mail
- comp.mail.maps
- comp.mail.mime
- comp.mail.misc
- comp.mail.sendmail

There is also an entire "mail.\*" newsgroup hierarchy, with many email related newsgroups. You can exchange views on almost any subject by joining an Internet newsgroup.



Exercise II. Match these definitions to the correct item on the diagram

- |    |                |   |
|----|----------------|---|
| 1. | (            ) | a device which selects the best route to send data from one network to another. |
| 2. | (            ) | a specialist computer which provides a service to a network.                    |
| 3. | (            ) | a company which provides Internet access.                                       |
| 4. | (            ) | a large multi-user computer for processing very large amounts of data.          |

5. ( ) computers connected together to share hardware and software.

Study these examples of types of organizations and countries

ORGANIZATIONS	COUNTRIES
<b>com / co</b> : commercial organizations	<b>at</b> : Austria
<b>edu / ac</b> : education	<b>au</b> : Australia
<b>gov</b> : government	<b>ca</b> : Canada
<b>int</b> : international organizations	<b>ch</b> : Switzerland
<b>mil</b> : military	<b>de</b> : Germany
<b>net</b> : network provider	<b>es</b> : Spain
<b>org</b> : not-for-profit and other organizations	<b>Fr</b> : France
	<b>It</b> : Italy

Exercise III Match the addresses to the list of users

a.) redcrossyouth@algonet.se	( ) a UN organization based in Italy
b.) webmaster@fao.org.it	( ) a US politician
c.) today@bbc.co.uk	( ) a Swedish charity
d.) jsmith@smith.senate.gov	( ) a student at a French university
e.) rossi@cantsoc.com.it	( ) a news program on a public broadcasting service in the UK
f.) sales@demon.net	( ) an Italian wine co-operative
g.) lunchx@swto1.usace.army.mil	( ) a military organization based in the US
h.) s.larrieu@ly.ac.fr	( ) an ISP

Grammar #1 Simple Past vs. Past Continuous


# Simple Past vs. Past Continuous

## Simple Past

We use the **simple past** to talk about:

**Completed** actions, **habits** and **facts** in the past.

- I **went** to the cinema **yesterday**.
- I **always visited** my grandparents in my summer holidays **when I was little**.
- I **lived** near Liverpool for a couple of years.




## Past Continuous

The **past continuous** is used to express:

**Interrupted** actions, **specific time** as an **interruption** and **parallel** actions.

- I **was watching** TV **when** the phone rang.
- **Last night at 7pm**, I **was having** dinner.
- **While** she **was doing** her homework her brother **was playing** football.





## PAST CONTINUOUS AND PAST SIMPLE

The **past continuous** describes a **longer action** or Situation.

The 'action' described by the **past simple** tense **interrupts** the 'situation' described by the **past continuous** tense

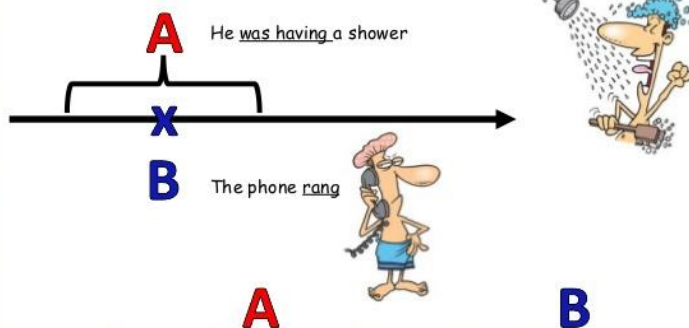
**WHILE** – It is usually used before continuous tenses

**WHEN** - It is usually used before simple tenses

- It **was raining** hard **when** we **left** the hospital.
- **While** I **was having** lunch Peter **rang**.

### Past continuous-Past simple

An action (A) was happening in the past when an action (B) interrupted

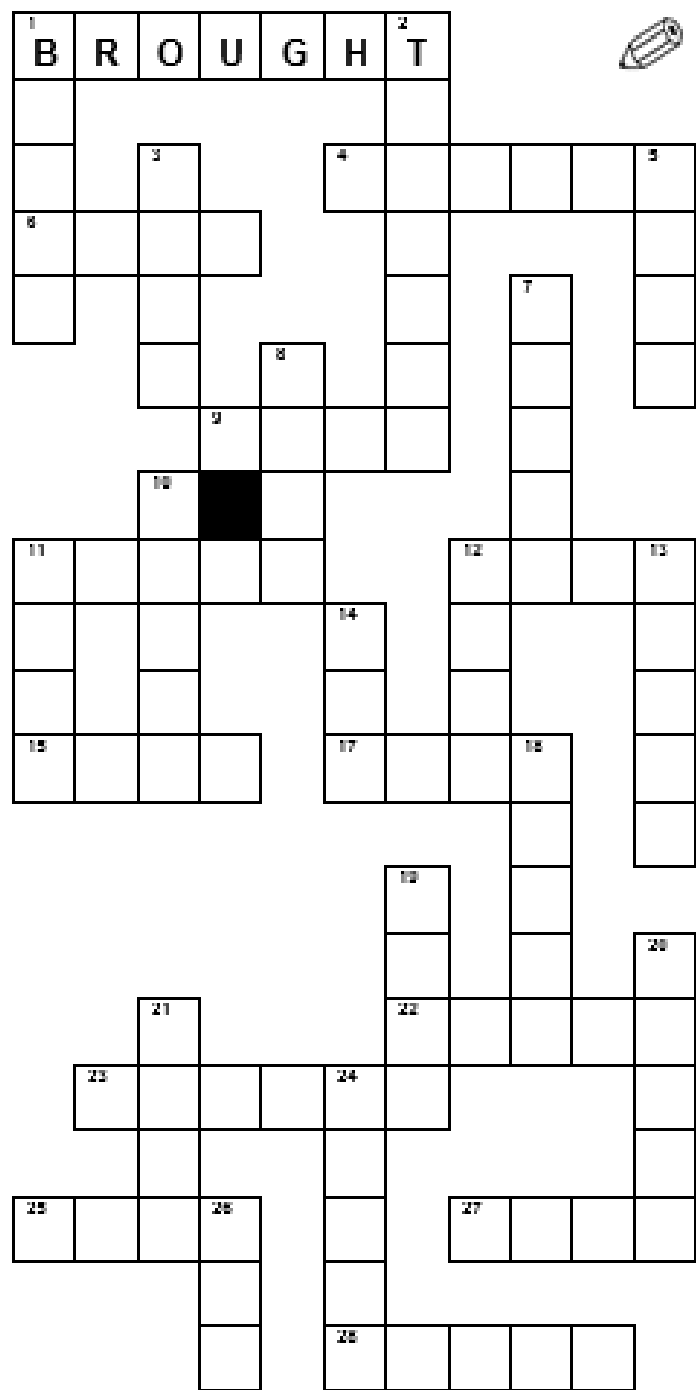


WHILE **he was having a shower**, **the the phone rang**

**He was having a shower**, WHEN **the the phone rang**

# PAST SIMPLE (IRREGULAR VERBS)

● Change the verbs to Past Simple and fill in the missing words.



## ACROSS WORDS

- 1. bring
- 4. forget
- 6. know
- 9. send
- 11. stand
- 12. read
- 15. make
- 17. draw
- 22. spend
- 23. catch
- 25. fly
- 27. are
- 28. drive

## DOWN WORDS

- 1. break
- 2. think
- 3. go
- 5. take
- 7. choose
- 8. hold
- 10. find
- 11. swim
- 12. ride
- 13. drink
- 14. do
- 18. write
- 19. lose
- 20. steal
- 21. come
- 24. hear
- 26. is

## Exercise V. Complete the sentences with the simple past tense

- 1) My sister \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the cinema yesterday.
- 2) He \_\_\_\_\_ (not like) football, so he \_\_\_\_\_ (play) volleyball.
- 3) He \_\_\_\_\_ (break) the window when he \_\_\_\_\_ (be) 5.
- 4) My mum \_\_\_\_\_ (be) very angry because we \_\_\_\_\_ (come) home very late.
- 5) She \_\_\_\_\_ (told) me the problem with her mum and I \_\_\_\_\_ (help) her.
- 6) They \_\_\_\_\_ (not visit) the museum of the town, they \_\_\_\_\_ (prefer) going to the funfair.
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) their grandparents yesterday?
- 8) Who \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (be) with when the accident happen?

Exercise VI Use the words in parentheses. Use the past progressive and the simple past in the completions.

It \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a rainy day of November.  
We \_\_\_\_\_ (come) from school at 2 o'clock.  
We \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) very hungry but we \_\_\_\_\_  
(be) too cold. While we \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) with  
my umbrella, we \_\_\_\_\_ (find) a coin. It \_\_\_\_\_  
(not be) a normal coin, it \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a strange coin.  
We \_\_\_\_\_ (not continue) walking. We \_\_\_\_\_  
(be) a bit nervous. What should we do? Maybe, we  
\_\_\_\_\_ to (have) put the coin where we \_\_\_\_\_ (find)  
it. We \_\_\_\_\_ (do) this. We \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) on the street,  
when a tall man \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) us for the coin. We \_\_\_\_\_  
(tell) him that the coin \_\_\_\_\_ (be) at the beginning of the  
street. We \_\_\_\_\_ (know) what \_\_\_\_\_  
(happen), so we \_\_\_\_\_ (continue) walking.

Exercise VII. Decide whether the verbs underlined are in the correct tense. Check if the verb is correct or cross if it is not

I was sitting (\_\_\_\_\_) at a desk writing letters. Outside the wind shut (\_\_\_\_\_) the garden shed's door. Again and again. I wasn't able (\_\_\_\_\_) to concentrate on my work. I was getting up (\_\_\_\_\_) and went (\_\_\_\_\_) to the window. The sounds of the storm were getting (\_\_\_\_\_) louder and the murmurs of a distant thunder were reaching (\_\_\_\_\_) me at that moment. I was thinking (\_\_\_\_\_) I was going (\_\_\_\_\_) to finish what I was doing (\_\_\_\_\_) but I went (\_\_\_\_\_) back to my writings. The rain was pouring (\_\_\_\_\_) down in large drops. I was hearing (\_\_\_\_\_) an animal howling. A dog – I thought (\_\_\_\_\_) But it was the wind. I was seeing (\_\_\_\_\_) the trees bending down to the ground. Some leaves were rushing (\_\_\_\_\_) high up to the sky but suddenly they were giving up (\_\_\_\_\_) their struggle and returned (\_\_\_\_\_). At that instant someone knocked (\_\_\_\_\_) at the door. While I turned (\_\_\_\_\_) towards it I realised (\_\_\_\_\_) that it was me. My heart beat aloud. When I continued (\_\_\_\_\_) the letter I wrote (\_\_\_\_\_) I constantly smiled (\_\_\_\_\_) upon my cowardness