

NETWORKS

LESSON 1

Cyberspace

V1: Do you listen to the BBC English programme 'Networks'?

V2: Of course I do.

V1: At the beginning they use the word cyberspace; I don't know what it means.

V2: Hmm... neither do I.

Cyberspace is the imaginary space where all the activity of the internet happens. But it's not a real place. It's not a place you can physically go to. It's a virtual world - a place that's not part of the real world, but created because of the internet. Nobody lives in cyberspace. You can't go there, but lots of things happen there.

V1: I've found a website about the origins of the word cyberspace.

V2: Oh, so where does the word come from?

V1: Well, it first appeared in a novel, where it was used to describe a virtual world.

V2: And who wrote this book?

V1: A science fiction writer called William Gibson. It was his first novel.

V2: And what was the novel called?

V1: It was called 'Neuromancer'

| | |
|-------------|----------------------------|
| cyberspace | - cyberprzestrzeń |
| imaginary | - wymaginowany, wyobrażony |
| activity | - działalność |
| real | - prawdziwy, rzeczywisty |
| virtual | - wirtualny |
| website | - witryna internetowa |
| origin | - początek, pochodzenie |
| to appear | - pojawiać się |
| novel | - powieść |
| to describe | - opisywać |

uzupełnij zdania:

1. Cyberspace is the (imaginative, imaginary, imagining) area where all the activity of the internet happens.
2. Cyberspace is not a/an (real, realistic, unreal) area.
3. The word 'cyberspace' was invented by a (science fiction, novel, fiction) writer.

odpowiedzi:

1. imaginary
2. real
3. science fiction

LESSON 2

Virtual reality

V1: I keep hearing the word virtual being used all the time, everybody seems to have gone virtual mad.

V2: Yes, there's virtual reality, virtual communities and virtual games.

V1: Before we know it, we'll all be having virtual dinner parties.

V2: After we've been virtual shopping and spent virtually all our money.

Virtual reality is created by sophisticated computer technology. It gives us the impression of a real world. But virtual reality is not a real world. It's a world without physical reality. It can be seen, but it cannot be touched. Users, who want to view virtual reality wear helmets, which cover their eyes and ears. And the computer sends pictures and sounds through the helmet so you appear to be in a virtual world. So, when you move your head, the world moves with you.

'Virtual' is also used to describe the world of information and communication, which exists on the internet. Think of a library, for example. Instead of going to a real one, where you'd borrow books, you can get the information from a virtual place, the internet. You can browse through books and newspapers on the internet; you can also see video clips and pictures. You can find out about virtually anything on the internet these days. This is your world of virtual reality, too.

virtual, virtually

- prawie; *albo* wirtualny

virtual reality

- rzeczywistość wirtualna

community

- społeczność

games

- gry

dinner party

- przyjęcie z kolacją

shopping

- zakupy

to create

- tworzyć

sophisticated

- skomplikowany, zaawansowany

computer technology

- technologia komputerowa

impression

- wrażenie

physical

- fizyczny

user

- użytkownik

to view

- oglądać

helmet

- hełm

to borrow books

- wypożyczać książki

to browse (through)

- przeglądać

objaśnienia:

everybody seems to have gone virtual mad – wygląda na to, że wszyscy oszaleli na punkcie wirtualnej rzeczywistości (gdyby było: *everybody seems to have gone virtually mad* – oznaczałoby to: wygląda na to, że wszyscy prawie/niemal oszaleli)

we spent virtually all our money – wydaliśmy prawie wszystkie pieniądze

uzupełnij zdania:

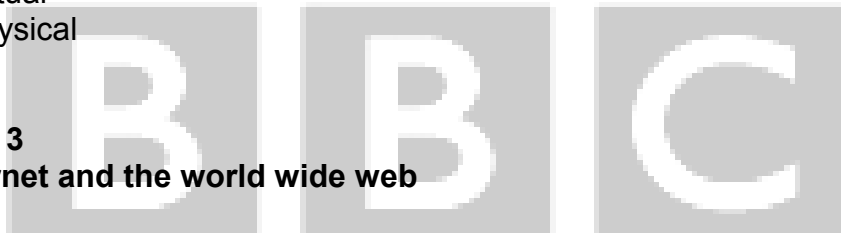
1. The word 'virtual' means (always, almost, altogether).
2. The world created by sophisticated computer technology is called (virtual, virtuous, virtually) reality.
3. It's a world without (physiological, psychical, physical) reality.

odpowiedzi:

1. almost
2. virtual
3. physical

LESSON 3

The internet and the world wide web



V1: I keep hearing people talking about the world wide web and I'm not sure what it is. Is it the same as the internet?

V2: Oh, I don't know.

The internet is a system of millions of computers all over the world connected together by telephone lines, cables and satellites. It's a global computer network. It's the largest store of information in the world. Because of it, millions of people all over the world are communicating and sharing their knowledge and opinions.

Think of the internet as linked computers, and the web as the linked documents on those computers.

HTML allows you to move around the web by clicking on links to other web pages.

The world wide web is a system which allows you to store, send and search for information...

V1: Do you know who invented the world wide web?

V2: Yes. The web itself was created in the early 1990s when a group of physicists working in Switzerland found a way of linking information together on a network.

V1: Oh right, I see.

The www is just one of the systems for storing, searching and sending information. There are other systems, too. For example there are systems called Usenet, Telnet, Gopher...

The www and e-mail are the fastest growing and the most popular parts of the internet.

internet

world wide web (the web, www)

to connect
global
network
store
to share
knowledge
HTML

to move around
to click
link
web page
to store
to send
to search for
to invent
to create
physicist
to link
fastest growing

- globalna sieć komputerów
- globalna 'pajęczyna'; system przechowywania, przesyłania i wyszukiwania komputerowych informacji; sieć połączonych ze sobą dokumentów i najbardziej popularna płaszczyzna porozumiewania się w internecie
- łączyć, połączyć
- globalny
- sieć
- zbiór, rejestr danych
- dzielić się, wymieniać
- wiedza
- Hypertext Markup Language, język znaczników hipertekstowych; komputerowy język programowania internetowego
- poruszać się po
- 'klikać'; uruchamiać program (aplikację)
- odnośnik, link
- strona internetowa
- przechowywać
- wysyłać
- szukać (czegoś)
- wymyślić, wynaleźć
- tworzyć
- fizyk
- łączyć
- najszybciej się rozwijający; rosnący

uzupełnij zdania:

1. The (internet, world wide web, e-mail) is the system of computers linked together.

2. The (internet, world wide web, e-mail) is the system of linking documents on the computers.
3. You can find a web page on the web (text, site, place).

odpowiedzi:

1. internet
2. world wide web
3. site

LESSON 4

E-mail and snail mail

- V1: E-mail's great for keeping in touch with friends all over the world. Don't you find you keep in touch more often now?
- V2: Well, I spend too much time reading and sending e-mails at work to write to my friends as well!
- V3: I even contact my bank by e-mail now. It's so much quicker than snail mail!

First you write a message in an e-mail program. When you send the message, it travels electronically across the internet. It travels first to a central computer where it is stored. When your friend joins the network, by connecting to the internet, he can collect or download his messages from the central computer.

- V2: Hello?
- V1: Hi, Jack. I'm phoning about the memo I sent you earlier in the week. Have you received it?
- V2: No, not yet. When did you e-mail it to me?
- V1: Oh, I didn't e-mail it. I sent it by post.
- V2: Ah, you sent me snail mail. No wonder I haven't received it yet!

'I'm going to send you a dead tree message by snail mail, via the paper-net.'

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| message | - wiadomość, komunikat, informacja, list ('mesydz') |
| program | - program komputerowy |
| to send | - wysyłać |
| to store | - przechowywać |
| to join the network | - wejść do sieci (internetowej) |
| to connect | - połączyć się; podłączyć się do |
| to collect | - odebrać |

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| to download | - pobrać, 'ściągnąć' z internetu; tzn. skopiować na swój twardy dysk |
| to keep in touch | - być w kontakcie |
| to e-mail | - wysłać list pocztą elektroniczną; 'przemejlować' |
| snail mail | - (w żargonie internetowym) tradycyjna poczta |
| memo | - memorandum, służbowa notatka |
| to receive | - otrzymywać, dostawać |
| to send by post | - wysłać pocztą |
| dead tree message | - (w żargonie internetowym) tradycyjny list pisany na papierze |
| paper net | - (w żargonie internetowym) tradycyjne usługi pocztowe |

objaśnienia:

'e-mail' funkcjonuje w angielskim jako rzeczownik i czasownik. Oto, jak się z kimś skontaktować za pomocą poczty elektronicznej:

You can contact somebody by e-mail (*rzeczownik zbiorowy*)

You can send somebody (an) e-mail, or (*rzeczownik w liczbie pojedynczej*)

You can simply e-mail somebody (*czasownik*)

uzupełnij zdania:

1. Another word for the post is (mail, male, e-mail).
2. Electronic mail is called (e-mail, snail mail, e-male).
3. A set of instructions, which tell the computer to do something, is called a computer (programme, program, programmer).

odpowiedzi:

1. mail
2. e-mail
3. program

LESSON 5

CDs, DVDs and floppies

V1: I wanted to reinstall some software yesterday, but I've lost one of the floppy disks.

V2: You mean to say you're still installing software from floppy disk! You should use CD-ROMs.

V1: Why?

V2: Well they hold much more information,

Floppy disks and CD-ROMs are different ways of storing computer data. A floppy disk stores data magnetically; whereas CD-ROMs use optical technology, like music CDs. A floppy cannot store as much data as a hard disk. A hard disk, like a CD-ROM can store much more information than a floppy.

A CD-ROM can store much more information than a floppy. One CD-ROM is equivalent to over 500 floppy disks. This is why CD-ROMs are used for storing multimedia information. For example: graphics, sound, videos and interactive elements. However, most computers these days can only read CD-ROMs. It means that you can't save data on a CD-ROM. So, if you want to save a file you've created, you have to use a floppy disk. If you want to put data on a CD-ROM, you need a special piece of hardware.

DVD - a Digital Versatile Disk has a huge memory store. It has the capacity of about 30 CD-ROMs. It can store a full-length feature film.

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| floppy disk | - dyskietka |
| CD-ROM | - Compact Disk Read Only Memory (dysk tylko do odczytu) |
| to store data | - przechowywać (w pamięci) |
| reinstall software | - dane (l.p. <i>datum</i>) |
| to read | - zainstalować ponownie |
| to save file | - oprogramowanie komputerowe |
| to create hardware | - odczytywać |
| DVD | - zapisać, zachować |
| memory store | - plik |
| capacity | - tworzyć |
| full-length feature film | - sprzęt komputerowy |
| | - Digital Versatile Disk ; uniwersalny dysk wideo; dysk cyfrowy o dużej pojemności |
| | - rejestr/zapis pamięci |
| | - pojemność |
| | - pełnometrażowy film fabularny |

uzupełnij zdania:

1. When you save data, you put it in your computer's (memorial, memo, memory).
2. Data held in your computer's memory is (stocked, stored, storied).
3. Data retrieved from your computer's memory can be (read, ready, readied).

odpowiedzi:

1. memory

2. stored
3. read

LESSON 6

On-line and off-line

- V1 Look, I'm trying to get that new web page you were talking about, and it's saying "Page not available".
- V2 Let me see.... Oh, it's because you're off-line.
- V1 Off-line? But I clicked on the "internet" icon.
- V2 Yes, but you haven't got a connection. Click on this icon here.
- V1 Ah, I see. So now.... I'm on-line. And here's the page.

Internet access can be very expensive. So, try to keep your connection time to the minimum. Surf the net – yes, but download website pages, e-mail and all the documents you want to read. And then read them off-line. It's cheaper that way.

| | | |
|----------------|--|--|
| on-line | | - podłączony do sieci |
| web page | | - strona internetowa |
| available | | - dostępny |
| off-line | | - bez połączenia, niepodłączony |
| to click (on) | | - klikać, uruchamiać program (aplikację) |
| icon | | - ikona |
| access | | - dostęp |
| expensive | | - drogi, kosztowny |
| connection | | - połączenie |
| to the minimum | | - do minimum |
| to surf | | - surfować, przeglądać strony www |
| to download | | - pobierać, ściągać; kopiować na swój dysk |
| cheaper | | - tańszy |

objaśnienia:

try to keep your connection time to the minimum – próbuj skracać czas połączenia do minimum

uzupełnij zdania:

1. If something is impossible to access, it is (accessible, inaccessible, reachable).
2. Another name for a collection of web pages is web- (site, place, space).
3. If you click with somebody, it means that you (clash, clasp, get on).

odpowiedzi:

1. inaccessible
2. site

3. get on

LESSON 7

Logging on, logging off

- V1: Hey, what's the matter? Looks like you're having problems.
V2: It's this website. I come here every week, but now for some reason it won't let me log in.
V1: Have you checked your password?
V2: Oh, that's it! I changed my password last week. Thanks!

When you log in – or log on, you need to type in your user name or your login name. Sometimes it's called user ID or login ID – don't worry, it means the same. But that's not all - you need a password, too. Most computer systems have two boxes: one for your login ID, and one where you put in your password.

Logging-in gives you more security. It means that other people won't be able to read your personal records or documents. It also means that several people can safely use the same computer. But do not walk away from your computer without logging off. Other people might read your documents.... Remember to log off before you walk off!

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| to log on (to log in) | - wlogować się, zarejestrować (w systemie) |
| to log off (to log out) | - wylogować się, wyrejestrować (z systemu) |
| website | - witryna internetowa |
| to check | - sprawdzać |
| password | - hasło |
| to type in | - wpisać, wstukać, (pot) wklepać |
| user | - użytkownik |
| login | - (przymiotnik) logujący |
| box | - tu: okienko |
| security | - bezpieczeństwo |
| personal | - osobisty |
| several | - kilka |
| safely | - bezpiecznie |
| to walk off (to walk away) | - odchodzić |

objaśnienia:

for some reason – z jakiegoś powodu

it won't let me log in – nie pozwala mi się wlogować (mówiąc o 'złośliwości rzeczy martwych' często używamy wyrażenia 'it won't' – np. 'it won't work' – nie działa; 'it won't start' – nie chce ruszyć/zapalić itd.)

user name = login name = user ID = login ID - nazwa użytkownika, identyfikator użytkownika
ID = Identification Code

uzupełnij zdania:

1. When you enter a computer system, you log (in, into, inside).
2. When you leave a computer system, you log (of, off, away).
3. When you do that, you have to follow a (logging, log-jam, login) procedure.

odpowiedzi:

1. in
2. off
3. login

LESSON 8
Passwords

- V1: I always use the same password, as I have to log into so many different systems. It's a lot easier just to have one!
- V2: I can never remember my passwords. I keep the important ones on a list that I tape onto my monitor.
- V3: I always used to have a problem thinking up passwords. But I've got a big poster in my room with plenty of words on it. I just choose one of the words.

A password is a secret word you type to enter a computer network. It does not have to be a word. It can be made up of numbers or even punctuation symbols, like an exclamation mark or a dollar sign, or a sterling sign. When you type in your password, if it matches what the computer expects, you can access your files.

You should always keep your password secret. Write it down somewhere safe... And remember - don't tell anyone what it is!

| | |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| password | - hasło |
| network | - sieć |
| to be made up of sth | - składać się z czegoś |
| punctuation symbols | - znaki interpunkcyjne |
| exclamation mark | - wykrzyknik |
| sterling | - funt szterling |
| sign | - znak, symbol |
| to type in | - wpisać, wstukać, (pot) wklepać |
| to match | - pasować; zgadzać się z (czymś) |

| | |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| to expect | - oczekiwać |
| to access | - uzyskać dostęp |
| file | - plik |
| to write down | - zapisać |
| safe | - bezpieczny |
| to log into | - wlogowywać się |
| to tape | - przylepiać (przylepcem) |
| to think up | - wymyślać |
| poster | - plakat |

objaśnienia:

keep it secret – trzymaj to w tajemnicy

I always used to have a problem thinking up passwords – zawsze miałam problem z wymyślaniem haseł

uzupełnij zdania:

1. A secret code you need to type in to enter a computer network is called a (passbook, password, pass key).
2. A record of the money you put into or take out of a savings account is called a (saver, passport, passbook).
3. A key that can be used to open many different locks is called a (past, pass, passed) key.

odpowiedzi:

1. password
2. passbook
3. pass

LESSON 9
Surfing the web

V1: I spent three hours surfing the web yesterday.

V2: Did you find what you were looking for?

V1: Oh, I wasn't looking for anything in particular - I was just surfing.

Surfing means travelling around the world wide web – www – or – you know - vu vu vu. The web is made up of millions of documents, which are linked to other documents. When we click on a link, we move around the web from one document to another. Another word for surfing is navigating. It simply means finding your way around the web.

If you go to a specific website you already know about – this isn't surfing. You surf when you follow the clicks. You go where the clicks take you. You may have an idea what you want to find, but you follow the clicks. That's surfing. Surfing is when you explore a series of websites in a random way.

| | |
|----------------|--|
| surfing | - surfowanie, przeglądanie stron www |
| web | - www, world wide web = globalna pajęczyna, sieć |
| to travel | - podróżować, wędrować |
| to link | - łączyć |
| to click (on) | - klikać; uruchamiać program (aplikację) |
| to move around | - poruszać się (po czymś) |
| to navigate | - nawigować |
| specific | - konkretny |
| website | - witryna internetowa |
| to follow | - iść za (czymś/kimś); podążać za |
| click | - kliknięcie |
| to explore | - badać |
| sequence | - sekwencja |
| random | - przypadkowy, na chybił trafił |
| to spend | - spędzać (czas) |
| to look for | - szukać |

objaśnienia:

to find one's way around sth – umieć się po czymś poruszać, znać drogę
in a random way – na chybił trafił, w przypadkowy sposób

I wasn't looking for anything in particular – nie szukałam niczego konkretnego

uzupełnij zdania:

1. Moving from a document to a document on the world wide web is called (swimming, diving, surfing).
2. Going to a specific website (is, isn't, wasn't) surfing.
3. If you do something in a random way, you do it (deliberately, systematically, haphazardly).

odpowiedzi:

1. surfing
2. isn't
3. haphazardly

LESSON 10

Newbie and lurker

- V1: I'm really chuffed!
 V2: Why?
 V1: I sent my first e-mail today.
 V2: Congratulations. I remember when I was a newbie...

A new user to the internet is often called a newbie. Someone who is new to a chat room can also be called a newbie – even if they've used the internet for a while. They're a 'newbie', because they're new to that part of the internet. But, you shouldn't be ashamed of being a newbie, because everyone was a newbie once! Even me...

A lurker is a person who likes lurking. An internet lurker is a user who eavesdrops on other people, on chat rooms and discussion groups. There's nothing wrong with lurking, if you're discreet and you don't eavesdrop on a group where users are talking about personal issues. In fact, if you are a newbie in a group, it's a good idea to lurk and read the messages. Then you'll get the feel of the group – and see whether you want to join them.

| | |
|---------------|---|
| newbie | - (żargon) nowy użytkownik internetu |
| lurker | - (żargon) ktoś, kto się czai; <i>tu</i> : 'podglądacz' |
| to be chuffed | - (<i>pot</i>) być (z czegoś) zadowolonym |
| user | - użytkownik |
| chat room | - 'czateria'; wirtualna kawiarenka internetowa |
| to lurk | - czaić się |
| to eavesdrop | - podsłuchiwać |
| discreet | - dyskretny |
| personal | - osobisty |
| message | - wiadomość |
| to join | - przyłączyć się |

objaśnienia:

- for a while – *tu*: przez pewien czas
 to get the feel - wyczuć (sytuację, nastrój itd)

uzupełnij zdania:

1. A newbie is a (new man, newspaperman, newcomer).
2. A person who snoops around is a (lurch, lurcher, lurker).
3. Someone who wants to be like somebody famous is a (goner, gonnabe, wannabe).

odpowiedzi:

1. newcomer
2. lurker
3. wannabe

LESSON 11

Nerd, anorak and geek

V1: Someone said I was becoming a nerd the other day. What does it mean?

V2: When did they do that?

V1: I just said I was going to check my e-mail.

V2: Well...maybe it's a compliment.

V1: It didn't sound like it.

A nerd is a person who knows a lot about something, and spends a lot of time on the subject they're interested in. It's someone who's very interested in a particular topic. Nerd is also a name given to someone who's obsessed with the internet and computers. Someone who can't see beyond his computer screen ...

V1: Have you found anything else out about nerd, while you've been searching the internet?

V2: Yes, it says that nerd is an insult and someone might also be called a geek, or an anorak.

V1: What odd words.

Anorak is a type of coat with a hood. People interested in bird watching or train spotting are often out in cold and wet weather and need a warm coat with a hood, so they wear anoraks. In fact, they are anoraks.

| | |
|----------------|--|
| nerd | - maniak komputerowy |
| geek, anorak | - dziwak, głupek |
| to check | - sprawdzać |
| e-mail | - poczta elektroniczna |
| compliment | - komplement |
| topic | - temat |
| to be obsessed | - mieć obsesję |
| screen | - ekran |
| to search | - szukać; <i>tu</i> : przeglądać, surfować |
| insult | - obelga |
| odd | - dziwny, dziwaczny |
| hood | - kaptur |
| wet | - mokry; <i>tu</i> : deszczowy |
| weather | - pogoda |

objaśnienia:

bird watching, train spotting – (rodzaje hobby) obserwowanie ptaków, przejeżdżających pociągów

are often out – często są na zewnątrz, w terenie

uzupełnij zdania:

1. A person obsessed with computers is a computer (surf, nerd, bird).
2. Another name for a nerd is a (geek, leek, freak).
3. A nerd and a geek is also a person who could be a (bear, bore, boor).

odpowiedzi:

1. nerd
2. geek
3. bore

LESSON 12**Mailing lists**

V1: On some websites, I've seen the invitation 'Join our mailing list', but I'm afraid I don't really understand how these things work .

A mailing list is a way of sending the same e-mail message to lots of different people. That's what happens at work – all members of staff who are on the mailing list get the same message sent to them automatically - whether they want it or not. But, you might want to subscribe to a particular mailing list yourself – for example, if you want to know what's on at the cinema or the theatre. Or if you want to join a discussion group – then you can subscribe to the list to exchange e-mail messages with other members of the group.

V1: My son wants to join a mailing list to discuss a project he's working on at school, but I'm worried he'll be exposed to all kinds of offensive language and opinions.

V2: I wouldn't worry, as long as you choose a moderated mailing list, it should be OK.

| | |
|------------------|---|
| mailing list | - lista adresowa |
| website | - witryna internetowa |
| invitation | - zaproszenie |
| to join | - przyłączyć się, dołączyć, wstępować |
| e-mail | - poczta elektroniczna |
| message | - wiadomość |
| staff | - personel |
| members of staff | - pracownicy |
| to subscribe(to) | - prenumerować; <i>tu</i> : wpisać się na listę |
| discussion group | - grupa dyskusyjna |
| to exchange | - wymieniać (się) |
| to be exposed | - być wystawionym, narażonym (na coś) |
| offensive | - obraźliwy |

to moderate
moderated (list)

- moderować; *tu*: kontrolować, nadzorować
- lista moderowana, kontrolowana

uzupełnij zdania:

1. A person who supervises a mailing list is called a (supervisor, inspector, moderator).
2. A supervised mailing list is called a (moderated, inspected, revised) list.
3. Something that causes you to feel insulted or annoyed is (offended, offensive, defensive).

odpowiedzi:

1. moderator
2. moderated
3. offensive

LESSON 13

Mailbox folders

- V1: I've just started using e-mail, but I'm sure there are lots of things I don't know about.
- V2: Well, you must know about the mailbox!
- V1: Of course I do, but there must be other things - like an easier way than typing in someone's e-mail address every time, for example.
- V2: You mean to say you haven't discovered the address book?
- V1: Address book?
- V2: Obviously not!

Your mailbox stores your e-mail messages. Mailboxes are often divided into folders for storing different types of messages. For example, the folder for incoming messages could be called the 'inbox', 'incoming mail' or 'new mail'. And the folder for storing the messages you've sent is called 'sent items'.

Remember, two of the useful folders in the mailbox are: the 'trash folder' and the 'drafts folder'. When you have deleted an item, it is sent first to the 'trash folder'. So, if you've made a mistake or want your message back – go to the rubbish folder. It's there! And, if you have drafted a letter and want to change it or finish it later – keep it in the drafts folder. In fact, keep all your drafts in the drafts folder!

Create your own personal address book. You can use it to insert an e-mail address directly into a message, without having to type it every time!

mailbox

- skrzynka pocztowa

| | |
|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| address book | - książka adresowa |
| to type in | - wpisać, wstukać, (pot) wklepać |
| folder | - folder, katalog |
| to store | - przechowywać, zapisywać |
| message | - wiadomość |
| incoming message | - wiadomość nadesłana |
| item | - rzecz, artykuł; tu: wiadomość |
| trash | - śmieci |
| draft | - szkic, projekt, pierwsza wersja |
| to delete | - kasować, wymazywać, usuwać |
| rubbish | - śmieci |
| to draft | - pisać pierwszą wersję, 'na brudno' |
| to create | - tworzyć |
| to insert | - wkładać, wsadzać, umieszczać |

objaśnienia:

inbox, incoming mail, new mail – nazwy folderów poczty nadesłanej
sent items – nazwa foldera poczty wysłanej

uzupełnij zdania:

1. E-mail messages that are sent to you are called (ingoing, incoming, ongoing) mail.
2. E-mail messages that are sent by you are called (out coming, outgoing, outcast) mail.
3. A rough written version that is not yet in its final form is called a (draft, drafter, draftee).

odpowiedzi:

1. incoming
2. outgoing
3. draft

LESSON 14

Bounced e-mail

V1: The other day I sent an e-mail to a friend but the message came back to me.

V2: Ah, so your e-mail bounced. Do you know why?

V1: I haven't got a clue!

When you bounce up and down – you just jump up and down. When you bounce a ball, you make it go up and down. Or, you can bounce it against a wall. When your cheque bounces, it means you haven't got enough money in your bank. And

when your e-mail bounces, it means that it did not reach its destination and is returned to you.

Your e-mail may bounce for several reasons. It may bounce because the mailbox of the person you've written to is full. With most e-mail programs you are only allowed a certain amount of space on the central computer to store your incoming messages. Your e-mail may also bounce because you've got the wrong address. It may bounce because you've typed in the wrong address – you've made a mistake in typing. And it may bounce because the person you've written to has changed their address, like me, you see...

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| bounced e-mail | - list wysłany pocztą elektroniczną zwrócony do adresata; <i>dosł.</i> 'odbity' |
| to jump | - skakać |
| bounced cheque | - czek bez pokrycia; który nie został zrealizowany |
| destination | - punkt docelowy |
| to return | - wracać, zwracać |
| mailbox | - skrzynka pocztowa |
| space | - <i>tu:</i> miejsce |
| to store | - przechowywać |
| incoming messages | - poczta nadesłana |
| to change | - zmieniać |

objaśnienia:

the other day – któregoś dnia

I haven't got a clue – nie mam pojęcia



uzupełnij zdania:

1. A person employed to stand at the entrance to a club or a disco to stop people who are not wanted from going in is called a (bodyguard, lifeguard, bouncer).
2. When you recover from an illness or an unpleasant experience, you bounce (off, back, up).
3. If you are lively and full of energy, you are a (bouncy, bounty, bountiful) person.

odpowiedzi:

1. bouncer
2. back
3. bouncy

LESSON 15
Browsers

- V: I've just bought an internet connection kit and when I installed it, it asked me which browser I wanted to use. But what exactly is a browser?
- H: If you're looking for a good book to read, you may want to browse in the bookshop.
- E: ...if you're looking for something nice to wear you may want to browse in a clothes shop...
- H: If you've just bought a book – you might want to browse through it...
- E: ...and if you are in that shop already, you're probably browsing through lots of clothes now...
- H: ...in which case you are a browser.
- E: But in the computer era...
- H: ...when you say a 'browser', you usually mean a type of computer program which enables you to search for and view certain type of computer information. For example, on the world wide web, we use a program called a web browser to search for and view web pages. So, browsing the web is similar to browsing through magazines or books in a bookshop.
- E: It's nothing like real browsing, especially in a clothes shop.

The default browser is the browser, which is chosen automatically for you when you connect to the internet. But if you don't like it – or – if you're having problems with it – you can always choose to use another browser.

Different browsers can display various kinds of internet resources. For example, a text-based browser can only display text. But common browsers such as Netscape Communicator and Internet Explorer can all handle sound, graphics and video, in addition to text. But remember, technology is changing fast. If you have an older version of the browser, there may be things you can't see, such as animated images.

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| browser | - przeglądarka internetowa |
| connection kit | - zestaw (pakiet) programów (oprogramowania) do internetu |
| to browse | - przeglądać, oglądać |
| to browse through | - <i>tu</i> : przeglądać, przerzucać strony |
| browser | - <i>tu</i> : osoba, która lubi coś przeglądać |
| to enable | - umożliwiać |
| to search | - szukać, przeszukiwać |
| to view | - oglądać |
| default browser | - przeglądarka domyślna |
| to display | - pokazywać, wyświetlać |

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| resources | - zasoby |
| text-based | - oparty na tekście |
| to handle | - radzić sobie, móc się uporać z czymś; <i>tu</i> : umożliwiać odbiór |
| animated images | - obrazy ruchome |

uzupełnij zdania:

1. When you browse, you are (searching, seeking, striving) for something.
2. A moving image is an (animal, animated, animation) image.
3. If something happens because you do not make any other choice, it happens by (fault, your fault, default).

odpowiedzi:

1. search
2. animated
3. default

LESSON 16

Internet Service Providers

- V1: I'm having a really bad day.
- V2: Why, what's the matter?
- V1: It's my ISP! Every time I tried to connect I just got an engaged tone...
- V2: Well, there are plenty of other ISPs to choose from!

Yes, there are plenty of ISPs to choose from. How do you find them? One way is to buy a computer magazine and look at the advertisements. You just telephone an ISP and they usually send you a CD-ROM to get connected. Sometimes they even give them away with the magazines. You put the CD-ROM in your computer and follow the instructions. It's free. But sometimes you have to pay for using an ISP. There are big differences between them. Some ISPs give you just a few hours connection time; others give you unlimited access. Some even give you free telephone calls, too. It pays to shop around.

- Vox Pop
1. I like my ISP, because it has a special children's page.
 2. I've got my own website – my ISP has tools that allow me to create my own pages.
 3. My ISP costs me about £15 a month, but it's a reliable service, and I always connect first time.

ISP - (= an Internet Service Provider) dostawca usług internetowych

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| to connect | - podłączyć (się) |
| engaged tone | - (o sygnale) zajęty |
| advertisement | - reklama |
| to give away | - oddawać za darmo, rozdawać; tu: dołączać do magazynów |
| follow the instructions | - postępować zgodnie z instrukcjami; według instrukcji |
| free | - <i>tu</i> : za darmo, darmowy |
| to pay | - płacić |
| connection time | - czas połączenia |
| unlimited access | - nieograniczony dostęp |
| children's page | - strona dla dzieci |
| website | - witryna internetowa |
| to create | - tworzyć, zakładać |
| tool | - narzędzie |
| to cost | - kosztować, mieć cenę |
| reliable | - solidny; taki na którym można polegać |

objaśnienia:

it pays to (do something) ... - opłaca się (coś zrobić)

it pays to shop around – opłaca się przeglądać wiele ofert; poszukać najlepszej oferty

uzupełnij zdania:

1. A person or an organization that provides you with something you need is your (provision, provided, provider).
2. When a telephone line is busy, you hear the (engaging, engaged, engagement) tone.
3. When you look for the best offer, you shop (about, round, around).

odpowiedzi:

1. provider
2. engaged
3. around

LESSON 17

Internet connections

V1: The internet's great, apart from all the waiting around.

V2: What do you mean?

V1: Well, you know, how it takes ages to dial up and connect.

A dial-up connection is a telephone connection. It means that one computer is used to telephone another. Your modem dials up the number, connects with the central

computer and there you are. You're on the internet. Most people who connect from home, use a dial up connection. However, it's not the best way of connecting. In fact, it's probably the worst. It's very slow. But, modems are cheap, and if you already have a telephone line in your home, it's the easiest way to get started.

Vox pop 1: I've been using the internet for about a year, but it's driving me mad. It's so slow! I've only got a dial-up connection, and it takes forever to get connected.

Vox pop 2: My dial-up connection is OK. I usually get through first time, but not always. Sometimes it takes two or three goes.

connection

- połączenie

dial-up connection

- jednorazowe telefoniczne połączenie z internetem (gdy za każdym razem trzeba łączyć się z numerem) ponownie za każdym razem)

to wait around

- czekać

to dial up

- wykręcić, wybrać numer, połączyć się telefonicznie

to connect

- połączyć się

to telephone

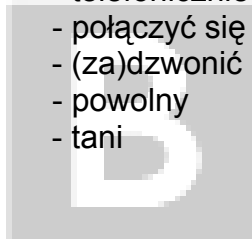
- (za)dzwonić

slow

- powolny

cheap

- tani



objaśnienia:

to take ages – trwać całe wieki

and there you are! – i proszę! gotowe!

to get started – zacząć coś (robić)

it's driving me mad – doprowadza mnie to do szału

to take forever – trwać całą wieczność

to get through – uzyskać połączenie, połączyć się

two or three goes – dwa lub trzy razy

uzupełnij zdania:

1. The round part of an older telephone, with holes for the fingers to call a particular number is called a (shield, dais, dial).
2. If you try to do something again, you have another (do, go, look) at it.
3. If you get a connection, it means that you get (in, inside, through).

odpowiedzi:

1. dial
2. go
3. through

LESSON 18

Internet traffic

- V1: The internet's so slow today!
V2: Yes – look at the time. They've just started work in America.
V1: Ah, everything's got busier.
V2: That's it. There's just too much traffic.
V1: Maybe I need a faster connection.
V2: It really wouldn't make any difference. You just have to be patient.

There's a lot of traffic on the internet. Imagine lots of cars speeding up and down the internet superhighway. That's how the information is sent around the internet – in little packets. You can think of them as little cars. And when there are too many cars – you get stuck in a traffic jam, or using a network – 'network congestion'. That's the message you see sometimes, especially when you're trying to listen to audio on the internet.

The internet connection you have – whether it's a dial-up, a leased line or a cable modem – doesn't make any difference. However fast your connection is, once you're out on the congested highway, you're stuck. And once you're stuck, you're stuck. Even a sports car is useless in the middle of the traffic jam. But... you can help yourself.

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| traffic | - ruch uliczny (<i>tu</i> : w internecie) |
| traffic jam | - korek uliczny; <i>tu</i> : internetowy |
| slow | - powolny |
| busy | - ruchliwy |
| fast | - szybki |
| connection | - połączenie |
| patient | - cierpliwy |
| to speed | - pędzić |
| internet superhighway | - infostrada |
| packet | - pakunek |
| network congestion | - przeciążenie sieci |
| message | - wiadomość |
| dial-up | - łącze usługodawcy telefonicznego |
| leased line | - linia dzierżawiona (stałe łącze, sztywne) |
| cable modem | - modem kablowy (kabel np. tylko do internetu) |
| to be stuck | - ugrząźć |
| useless | - bezużyteczny |

objaśnienia:

the internet superhighway – internetowa autostrada; infostrada
 It doesn't make any difference – to nie robi żadnej różnicy

uzupełnij zdania:

1. Lots of cars stuck together on a road form a traffic (tart, jam, marmalade).
2. Too many cars on the roads cause traffic (digestion, indigestion, congestion).
3. A quick way of sending information through the internet is often referred to as the internet (motorway, highroad, superhighway).

odpowiedzi:

1. jam
2. congestion
3. superhighway

LESSON 19**Internet phone technology**

- V1: My phone bill's huge this month.
 V2: Why?
 V1: My sister's working in America, and phoning abroad is really costly.
 V2: Oh, I see. How much does your home internet access cost you a month?
 V1: It's a fixed charge, no matter how often I use the internet. It only costs £50.
 V2: Well why don't you use internet phone technology to call your sister? It'll mean smaller phone bills.
 V1: Oh, that's a good idea.

Internet phone technology allows you to talk to another person across the internet, rather than using a normal phone network. But, you'll need internet phone software on your computer. You'll also need to buy a microphone to speak into and headphones to listen through. But - your phone bills will be smaller!

Firstly, it's quicker to use the telephone. Secondly, the sound quality isn't as good with an internet phone. And thirdly, reliability isn't too good, either. Think how often your internet connection breaks down...

| | |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| phone | - telefon |
| phone bill | - rachunek za telefon |
| to phone abroad | - dzwonić za granicę |
| costly | - kosztowny, drogi |
| access | - dostęp |
| to cost | - kosztować, mieć cenę |

| | |
|---------------|--|
| fixed charge | - stała opłata |
| to call | - dzwonić, telefonować |
| phone network | - sieć telefoniczna |
| microphone | - mikrofon |
| headphones | - słuchawki |
| sound quality | - jakość dźwięku |
| reliability | - niezawodność |
| connection | - połączenie |
| to break down | - przerwać (się), rozłączyć; (o linii) zepsuć się, 'siaść' |

objaśnienia:

na matter how ... - bez względu na to, jak ...

Internet Phone technology (IP) – technologia umożliwiająca rozmowy telefoniczne w internecie

uzupełnij zdania:

1. A charge that stays the same over a period of time is called a (fixated, fixed, fix) charge.
2. If you can get to a place, you have (excess, access, recess) to it.
3. The quality of being dependable is called (reliance, reliable, reliability).

odpowiedzi:

1. fixed
2. access
3. reliability



LESSON 20

Chat rooms

V1: My phone bill's really high this month.

V2: Have you been spending too long chatting on the phone?

V1: Chatting - yes, but on the internet, not on the phone!

V2: Oh, I see.

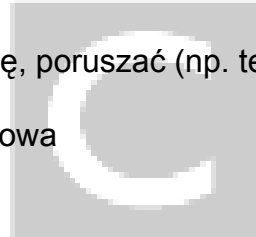
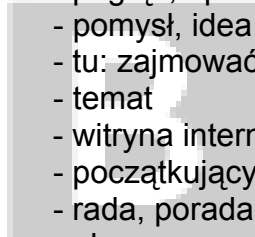
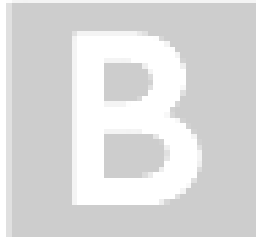
Once upon a time, when you wanted to chat with a friend you used to meet and talk over a cup of coffee. Now, when you want to chat you don't have to go out. You don't even need to meet a friend. And you don't even have to talk. All you need to do is to go to a chat room and type away!

Chat rooms are great. You can talk to lots of people at the same time. You can exchange views and ideas. You can learn new things – there are hundreds of chat rooms on the internet covering topics from astrology to zoology. There's something for everyone.

- V1: What have you been chatting about on the internet?
 V2: Well, I'm learning Italian so I visit the Italian chat room in a languages website. I talk to other learners, who are beginners like me, about studying a second language. It's a good way of exchanging tips on how to learn a foreign language.

Don't spend too long chatting on the internet. Think about your phone bill. If you get carried away – chatting, your phone bill will be high. Maybe even very high. So, be careful. Keep your costs to the minimum. Don't be too chatty.

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| chat room | - 'czateria'; wirtualna kawiarenka internetowa |
| phone bill | - rachunek telefoniczny |
| to chat | - porozmawiać, pogadać, pogawędzić |
| to meet | - spotykać |
| to talk | - rozmawiać |
| to type away | - pisać, stukać (energicznie i z zapałem) |
| to exchange | - wymieniać (się) |
| view | - pogląd, opinia |
| idea | - pomysł, idea |
| to cover | - tu: zajmować się, poruszać (np. tematy) |
| topic | - temat |
| website | - witryna internetowa |
| beginner | - początkujący |
| tip | - rada, porada |
| foreign | - obcy |
| to get carried away | - dać się ponieść |
| chatty | - rozmowny, gadatliwy |



uzupełnij zdania:

1. When you talk in a friendly and informal way to somebody, you (chat, cheat, chattel).
2. An area on the internet where people can communicate with each other is called a chat (place, room, house).
3. If you are attracted to somebody, you might want to chat them (in, up, round).

odpowiedzi:

1. chat
2. room
3. up

LESSON 21

Cybercafes and cyberpubs

V1: I want to learn about using the internet as we've now got it at work.

V2: So why don't you go to an evening class?

V1: I would, but I don't have any colleges near me.

V2: Oh. Well, what about learning at a cybercafe?

V1: Well, that's a good idea!

A cybercafe is where you can not only buy coffee, but also time on a computer to access the internet. There are cybercafes in most cities around the world, from London to Warsaw. So, wherever you travel, you can always access the internet. For example, if you're working away from your office, you can still go online at a cybercafe.

Cybercafes offer a wide range of services – courses on software packages, conference facilities, web name registration and internet consultancy. And – you can also have your documents printed off, photocopied and faxed there. But, to be honest, I prefer a cyberpub.

If you'd like to have a beer or a vodka while you surf the net, go to a cyberpub. And if you like comfort, go to a cyber-lounge. They've got comfy armchairs there. But don't get too comfy – remember, you've got to pay for your time on the internet!

cybercafe

- kawiarenka internetowa

cyberpub

- internetowy pub

evening class

- kurs wieczorowy

to access

- mieć dostęp do; wejść do

wide range of services

- szeroki zakres usług

software package

- pakiet oprogramowania

conference facilities

- usługi w zakresie organizowania konferencji

web name registration

- zarejestrowanie nazwy strony internetowej

to print off

- wydrukować

cyber-lounge

- internetowy salon

comfy

- (*potocznie*) wygodny

to pay

- płacić

uzupełnij zdania:

1. If you sit or lie in a lazy way, you (lounge, louse, launch).
2. A bar in a pub or a hotel, which is more comfortable than other bars is called a (comfy, lounge, lounging) bar.
3. Services provided for a particular purpose are often called (facilitates, facilities, facsimiles).

odpowiedzi:

1. lounge
2. lounge
3. facilities

LESSON 22

Video conferencing

- V1: I'm really worried. I've got important meetings to attend in Washington and here in London at the end of the month, one day after the next! Well, if I fly back from Washington on the Monday, I'm concerned I'll be too tired for the meeting the next day.
- V2: Well why don't you try video conferencing the Washington meetings?
- V1: Of course, why didn't I think of that?

Video conferencing is when you use sound equipment and a video camera to talk across the internet. You can talk to two or more people who are in different places. You can hear them and see them, they can hear you and see you and they can even see and hear each other! And you don't even have to leave your home, to do a bit of video conferencing, you know. Easy.

Video conferencing has many benefits. You don't have to travel. You can save time and money. True, they can see you, but you can see them, too. And you want to see their faces, too. It's easier to judge what someone is thinking, if you can see them. For example, when you make an offer to buy out a company, if they yawn ... it means that they're not interested ... or tired maybe... oh, I don't know, why don't you just give them more money!

| | |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|
| video conference | - wideokonferencja |
| meeting | - spotkanie, zebranie |
| to attend | - brać udział |
| to fly | - latać (samolotem) |
| to be concerned | - być zaniepokojonym, obawiać się |
| tired | - zmęczony |
| sound | - dźwięk |
| equipment | - sprzęt |
| to hear | - słyszeć |
| to see | - widzieć |
| to leave | - opuszczać, wychodzić (skądś) |
| benefit | - zaleta |
| to travel | - podróżować, wyjeżdżać |
| to judge | - oceniać, osądzać |
| to buy out | - wykupywać |

to yawn

- ziewać

objaśnienia:

one day after the next – dzień po dniu

to save time and money – oszczędzać czas i pieniądze

to make an offer – złożyć ofertę

uzupełnij zdania:

1. If you don't want to travel to a meeting, try video (conference, conferring, conferencing) instead.
2. When you take part in a conference or a meeting, you (partake, attend, miss) it.
3. Benefit means (an advantage, a disadvantage, being fit).

odpowiedzi:

1. conferencing
2. attend
3. an advantage

LESSON 23
Intranets



V1: I've started a new job and people keep suggesting that I look at the intranet to find out more about the company.

V2: That's a good idea.

An intranet is a local computer network. It works just the same as the internet – but it's not open to the public. Only certain people have access to it. For example - it's open to the employees of a company, to staff and pupils at schools and colleges. Only they have access to it. But all the tools are the same – you can still surf it, just like the internet.

V1: I've started a new job and people keep suggesting that I look at the intranet to find out more about the company.

V2: That's a good idea.

V1: But why? I don't understand what it'll show me.

V2: The intranet is your company's internal website and it'll have lots of useful information on it.

V1: Oh, that will be helpful. But what kind of information will I find?

V2: Well, you'll find out about the history of the company, how many staff it has, what it produces, where the factories are based, annual figures....

V1: Stop, stop! OK, you've convinced me, I'm definitely going to look at the intranet now.

Some companies also have extranets. The extranet is an extension of the company's intranet site out into the internet. The extranet is not accessible to everyone. Only selected users, like customers, suppliers and mobile workers have access to it. Remember, it is different from a company's website, which anyone can access.

| | |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| access | - dostęp |
| employee | - pracownik |
| staff | - personel |
| tools | - narzędzia, programy narzędziowe |
| to suggest | - sugerować |
| to find out | - dowiadywać się |
| internal | - wewnętrzny |
| website | - witryna internetowa |
| useful | - pożyteczny |
| to produce | - produkować, wytwarzać |
| factory | - fabryka |
| to be based | - mieścić się; mieć bazę |
| annual | - roczny |
| figures | - dane, statystyki |
| to convince | - przekonywać |
| extension | - przedłużenie |
| site | - <i>tu</i> : witryna internetowa |
| accessible | - dostępny |
| user | - użytkownik |
| customer | - klient |
| mobile | - ruchomy, mobilny |
| worker | - pracownik |
| to access | - wejść, mieć dostęp |

objaśnienia:

intranet – lokalna sieć komputerowa (zwykle na terenie budynku)

extranet – odnoga lokalnej sieci dostępna na zewnątrz, w internecie, dla niektórych użytkowników

uzupełnij zdania:

1. If you have access to something, then it is (accessible, accession, available) to you.
2. If you are able to move or travel around easily, you are a very (moveable, mobile, mobilized) person.

3. And if you carry a mobile with you, people can (move, transport, phone) you.

odpowiedzi:

1. accessible
2. mobile
3. phone

LESSON 24

E-zines and webzines

V1: I'm going to start up an e-zine!

V2: Great, but what's that?

V1: You know, a magazine on the web.

V2: Oh, right. What is your magazine, sorry e-zine, going to be about?

V1: Light bulbs!

V2: Oh, fascinating.

If paper magazines clog up your space at home, change to e-zines – electronic magazines. They're available over the internet. And they're exactly the same – they feature articles, pictures, adverts, cartoons – anything and everything you'd find in a paper magazine. And there are literally hundreds to choose from.

E-zines are usually published by small groups of enthusiasts. A lot of them are very specialised. They cover all kinds of topics – from ... light bulbs to fashion and music. Anybody can start up an e-zine, even you! Webzines are often published by companies. Many of them, like 'Time' magazine or 'Rzeczpospolita' are electronic versions of magazines or papers already published.

Most e-zines and webzines are free to read. They are paid for by advertisers. But for some, you do have to pay a subscription fee. If you want to search for e-zines or webzines on the internet – use a search engine. It will bring up a long list of magazines! There are hundreds of them.

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| e-zine, webzine | - elektroniczne pisma i magazyny dostępne w internecie |
| to start up | - zacząć (<i>tu</i> : wydawać, publikować) |
| light bulb | - żarówka |
| to clog up | - zapychać, <i>tu</i> : zagracać |
| available | - dostępny |
| to feature | - zamieszczać (np. w piśmie) |
| advert | - reklama |
| cartoon | - kreskówka |

| | |
|------------------|--|
| literally | - dosłownie |
| to cover | - <i>tu</i> : pisać o czymś, relacjonować |
| topic | - temat |
| enthusiast | - entuzjasta |
| specialised | - wyspecjalizowany |
| fashion | - moda |
| to publish | - publikować |
| free | - darmowy |
| advertiser | - osoba, firma, agencja zamieszczająca reklamę |
| subscription fee | - opłata za prenumeratę |
| to search | - szukać |
| search engine | - wyszukiwarka |
| to bring up | - <i>tu</i> : podać, wyświetlić na ekranie |

objaśnienia:

they are paid for by the advertisers – są opłacane przez reklamodawców (strona bierna; w czynnej byłoby: *advertisers pay for them*)

uzupełnij zdania:

1. E-zines and webzines (uncover, cover, discover) all kinds of interesting topics.
2. They (feature, figure, facet) articles and pictures, just like the paper magazines.
3. A film with a story is called a (fabulous, documentary, feature) film.

odpowiedzi:

1. cover
2. feature
3. feature (feature film = film fabularny)

LESSON 25
Edutainment

- V1: I've been reading this article about teaching and computers and it keeps talking about edutainment
- V2: What's that?
- V1: I'm not certain, but it sounds like a mixture of education and entertainment.
- V2: Well, that would make sense.

Edutainment is a mixture of education and entertainment. It means that something is both educational and entertaining at the same time. For example, a television programme or a piece of computer software can be fun, but it also teaches something. It means it's good for learning and it's also fun to do. You learn, but you

have fun, too.

V1: It says here that educational software designers are trying to learn from games designers. It's so they can make educational material more attractive.

V2: How are they doing that?

V1: Well, they're asking children why they enjoy computer games.

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| edutainment | - (<i>neologizm</i>) połączenie edukacji z rozrywką |
| teaching | - nauczanie |
| mixture | - mieszanina, połączenie |
| education | - edukacja |
| entertainment | - rozrywka |
| educational | - edukacyjny |
| entertaining | - rozrywkowy |
| learning | - uczenie się |
| fun | - zabawa, przyjemność |
| to have fun | - dobrze się bawić, mieć z czegoś przyjemność |
| educational software | - edukacyjne programy komputerowe |
| designer | - projektant; <i>tu</i> : programista |
| computer games | - gry komputerowe |
| attractive | - atrakcyjny |
| to make attractive | - uatrakcyjnić |
| to ask | - pytać |
| to enjoy | - lubić (coś <i>albo</i> coś robić), cieszyć się (czymś) |

uzupełnij zdania:

1. If something is interesting and amusing, it is (entertaining, dull, enterprising).
2. A person whose job is to amuse you by singing, dancing or telling jokes is an (entertainment, entertainer, entertaining).
3. A guess that is based on some degree of knowledge and is therefore likely to be correct is called a/an (learned, educated, taught) guess.

odpowiedzi:

1. entertaining
2. entertainer
3. educated

LESSON 26

Multimedia plug-ins

- V1: I want to make my website a bit more exciting with things like videos and music, for example.
- V2: Oh, so you're going all multimedia on us now, are you?
- V1: Well, it's more interesting than your website with all those pages of boring text and a few photos of your dog!

A plug-in is a small computer program which adds new functions to your web browser. These programs are called plug-ins because they plug into your browser the first time you download them. They enable your browser to do things it can't normally do, like play videos and music.

There are hundreds on plug-ins and new ones are being created all the time. But it wouldn't be practical to include them all. It's best to keep your browser as small as possible to make it easier to install. Decide which extra features you want – and install only the plug-ins you need.

- V2: I've had a look at your new website with the videos on but they weren't working.
- V1: They weren't working? Did you download the plug-in?
- V2: The plug-in?
- V1: Yes, didn't you see the link at the bottom of the page?
- V2: I didn't get that far. Maybe you could put it at the top of the page?

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| plug-ins | - pluginy, dodatki (programy, które rozszerzają funkcje przeglądarki) |
| website | - witryna internetowa |
| exciting | - ekscytujący, interesujący |
| boring | - nudny |
| function | - funkcja |
| browser | - przeglądarka |
| to plug (in, into) | - włączyć (do kontaktu, do sieci komputerowej itp.) |
| to download | - pobierać, ściągać (program) |
| to enable | - umożliwiać |
| to create | - tworzyć |
| to include | - zawierać, włączać |
| to install | - instalować |
| feature | - cecha |
| link | - odnośnik, link |
| bottom | - dół (czegoś, np. strony) |
| top | - góra (czegoś, np. strony) |

objaśnienia:

you're going all multimedia on us – (*ironicznie*) cała nam się robisz multimedialna

I didn't get that far – jeszcze tam nie dotarłam

uzupełnij zdania:

1. When you connect a piece of electrical equipment to the main electricity supply, you plug it (in, on, to).
2. When you pull the plug out, you (un-; de-; re-) plug it.
3. When you put a round piece of plastic or rubber in the hole in your sink, you (plug, unplug, plumb) it.

odpowiedzi:

1. in
2. un-
3. plug

LESSON 27

Moderators

When I check messages before posting them to the group I'm looking for a number of things. For example, if a message contains bad language or an advert, I ask the e-mailer to resubmit their message, amended of course!

Yes, a moderator is your Big Brother on the internet. He reads and checks e-mails sent to moderated discussion groups. Once he's read them and checked them, he makes the messages public to the users in the group. But, if you don't want him to read your e-mails, join an unmoderated discussion group.

If you send an unsuitable message to a group, you will get a message from the moderator. He'll remind you of the house-rules of the group – like 'no bad language', for example. And if you don't amend your language, he may bar you from the group. He must make sure that the group is safe and fun for everyone. He also welcomes new users and helps to start discussions.

| | |
|-------------|---|
| moderator | - moderator (kontroler, nadzorca) |
| to check | - sprawdzać |
| message | - wiadomość |
| to post | - <i>tu</i> : wysłać pocztą elektroniczną |
| to look for | - szukać |
| to contain | - zawierać |
| advert | - reklama |
| e-mailer | - nadawca e-maila |
| to resubmit | - ponownie przedłożyć |

| | |
|------------------|---|
| to amend | - poprawić; wprowadzić poprawki |
| moderated | - moderowany, kontrolowany, nadzorowany |
| discussion group | - grupa dyskusyjna |
| user | - użytkownik |
| unmoderated | - niemoderowany; bez kontroli/nadzoru |
| unsuitable | - niestosowny, nieodpowiedni |
| to remind | - przypominać (komuś) |
| house-rules | - reguły obowiązujące w grupie |
| to bar | - zagrozić, odmówić wstępu |
| to make sure | - upewnić się, zapewnić, zagwarantować |
| safe | - bezpieczny |
| fun | - miły, zabawny, radosny |

objaśnienia:

bad language – obraźliwy język

to make public – udostępniać ogółowi

uzupełnij zdania:

1. If you moderate something, you make it less (modern, modest, extreme).
2. If you amend something, you introduce (amends, amendments, amenities).
3. Rules that are introduced and observed in a particular group are called (home, house, flat) rules.

odpowiedzi:

1. extreme
2. amendments
3. house

LESSON 28

Blue-ribbon campaign

V1: I came across a website the other day with a blue-ribbon on the home page.

V2: A blue-ribbon?

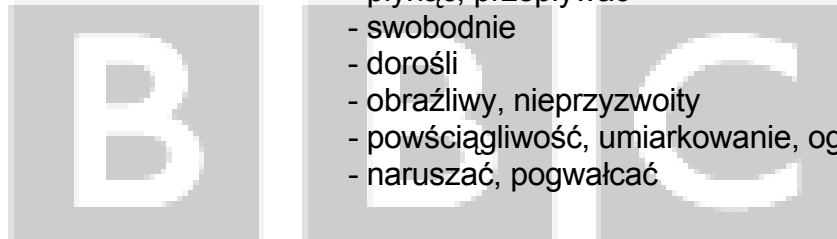
V1: Yes, it had an image of a small blue-ribbon on it.

The blue-ribbon campaign is supporting free speech on the internet. If a website supports the campaign, it'll have a blue ribbon on its home page. So, if you come across an image of a small blue ribbon on a website, it means that they're supporting your right to express any opinion, your right to say anything you like on the internet....

The non-supporters are worried that free speech on the internet will allow absolutely anything to be published on it. And there can be serious problems when information flows freely. For example: how to protect children, and adults, from potentially offensive material.

There is also a green-ribbon campaign on the internet. It supports the right of free speech, but encourages people to use some restraint. So, it's up to you – what you do. But, remember – don't abuse the freedoms you have. Use restraint.

| | |
|-------------|--|
| website | - witryna internetowa |
| image | - obraz; <i>tu również</i> : symbol |
| to wonder | - dziwić się |
| to mean | - znaczyć |
| to support | - popierać |
| free speech | - wolność słowa, swoboda wypowiedzi |
| home page | - strona domowa, główna |
| to express | - wyrażać |
| supporter | - sympatyk, zwolennik |
| to publish | - publikować |
| to flow | - płynąć, przepływać |
| freely | - swobodnie |
| adults | - dorośli |
| offensive | - obraźliwy, nieprzyzwoity |
| restraint | - powściągliwość, umiarkowanie, ograniczenie |
| to abuse | - naruszać, pogwałcać |



objaśnienia:

the blue-ribbon campaign – kampania na rzecz swobodnego wypowiedzania się na każdy temat w internecie

it's up to you – to od ciebie zależy

uzupełnij zdania:

1. If you stop somebody from doing something, you (restrain, restraint, restrained) them.
2. When you control something because it is sensible or necessary to do so, you show (restrain, restraint, restraining).
3. A person showing calm control is (restrained, restraint, restricted).

odpowiedzi:

1. restrain
2. restraint
3. restrained

LESSON 29

Flaming

- V1: I was so angry the other day when reading the messages from my newsgroup that I nearly flamed someone!
- V2: Flamed someone, that sounds illegal!
- V1: Well, it's against the rules in my newsgroup, so I thought better of it and didn't send a message.

A flame is an angry e-mail message which is intended to insult or provoke. So, if you send somebody such a message – angry and insulting - you flame them. Flaming people on the internet is not very nice. And remember, in return – they could flame you. The whole situation could become inflamed. You could start a flame war! So – be nice and don't flame!

The first time you send somebody a flame, you'll probably get a warning message from the moderator asking you not to flame people. But if you are a persistent flamer – somebody who flames people persistently - you can be banned from the group. So, be careful. Even if someone sends you a flame, don't send one back, however tempting! You'll be flaming each other forever!

| | |
|--------------|--|
| flaming | - wysyłanie niegrzecznych wiadomości do użytkowników internetu |
| angry | - zły, gniewny |
| message | - wiadomość |
| newsgroup | - grupa dyskusyjna |
| to flame | - wysyłać obraźliwe e-maile |
| intended | - mający na celu |
| to insult | - obrażać |
| to provoke | - prowokować |
| in return | - w odpowiedzi |
| to inflame | - zaogniać, rozdrażniać, rozżlaszczać |
| warning | - ostrzeżenie; ostrzegający |
| moderator | - moderator, nadzorca, kontroler |
| persistently | - uporczywie |
| flamer | - osoba wysyłająca obraźliwe e-maile |
| tempting | - kuszący |

objaśnienia:

to be against the rules – być sprzecznym z obowiązującymi przepisami, regułami
to think better of something – bardziej/lepiej się nad czymś zastanowić

uzupełnij zdania:

1. An argument full of anger is a/an (flamed, inflamed, flaming) argument.
2. If your comments make people very angry, they (flame, inflame, inflate) them.
3. If you send people angry messages on the internet, you (flame, fire, blaze) them.

odpowiedzi:

1. flaming
2. inflame
3. flame

LESSON 30

Spam

V1: I'm fed up with e-mail.

V2: But why?

V1: Companies keep e-mailing me spam.

V2: E-mailing you spam, how bizarre!

For years you've been bombarded by junk mail – leaflets, adverts, offers sent to you through the post. Now, we have an electronic version of junk mail – messages promoting products and services - adverts sent to you by e-mail – without your consent. It's spam. Spam is virtual junk mail. I hate it!

“Congratulations! You have been selected to receive information about our new mobile phones. For just twenty dollars you can have a brand new phone delivered to your door. Just send us your credit card details today.”

An inbox assistant, or protector, allows you to control the e-mails coming into your inbox. It sends spam straight to the trash folder.

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| spam | - pocztowe śmiecie; niechciane wiadomości (z reguły reklamy) przysyłane pocztą elektroniczną; <i>dosł.</i> 'mielonka' |
| to be fed up | - mieć (czegoś) dosyć |
| bizarre | - dziwny, dziwaczny |
| to be bombarded | - być bombardowanym |
| junk mail | - niechciana poczta; pocztowe śmiecie |
| leaflet | - ulotka, informator |
| advert | - reklama |
| offer | - oferta |
| to send | - wysyłać |

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| post | - poczta |
| to promote | - promować, lansować |
| product | - produkt |
| service | - usługa |
| consent | - zgoda |
| virtual | - wirtualny |
| congratulations | - gratulacje |
| to select | - wybrać, wyselekcjonować |
| to receive | - otrzymywać |
| mobile phone | - telefon komórkowy |
| brand new | - nowusieńki |
| to deliver | - dostarczać |
| credit card | - karta kredytowa |
| inbox | - skrzynka na przysyłane wiadomości, folder poczty nadesłanej |
| trash folder | - (elektroniczny) kosz na śmiecie |

uzupełnij zdania:

1. Chopped cooked meat sold in cans is called (preserve, tin, spam).
2. Junk mail sent by e-mail without your consent is called (scrap, spam, trash).
3. If you eat fast food only, you eat (garbage, junk, rubbish) food.

odpowiedzi:

1. spam
2. spam
3. junk



LESSON 31

Banners

V1: I'm fed up with advertising on the internet. Whatever website I visit there are banners advertising products. It's really annoying.

V2: Oh I don't know, I find the information quite useful.

V1: You do? Well, you are strange!

Banners are animated pictures you find on web pages. They're usually at the top, or sides, of your screen. They are adverts. They advertise products and services. They can be useful if you want to know more about a product, but lots of people find them annoying.

Banners are never the same. They change every time you visit a website. ... Why? So that more adverts can be put into the same space...Very clever. Try visiting the same website again and again – the adverts will change every time. Banners are also targeted to your particular search. If you use search engine to find information

– about cars, for example – when your search results come up, you'll see adverts about different makes of cars. Very clever, don't you think. After all, *reklama jest...[dźwignią handlu]* oh never mind...

| | |
|---------------|---|
| banners | - nagłówki, bannery |
| to be fed up | -mieć (czegoś) dosyć |
| website | - witryna internetowa |
| to advertise | - reklamować |
| annoying | - irytujący |
| useful | - pożyteczny |
| animated | - animowany, ruchomy |
| top | - góra |
| side | - bok |
| screen | - ekran |
| advert | - reklama (<i>skrót od: advertisement</i>) |
| product | - produkt |
| service | - usługa |
| to change | - zmieniać (się) |
| space | - <i>tu: miejsce</i> |
| to target | - obierać za cel, zamierzać się na coś |
| search | - poszukiwanie, wyszukiwanie |
| to search | - szukać, wyszukiwać |
| search engine | - wyszukiwarka |
| to come up | - <i>tu: pojawić się na ekranie komputera</i> |

uzupełnij zdania:

1. Lines of advertising on a web site are called (banners, banns, bans).
2. A lively discussion is an (energetic, animated, active) discussion.
3. The word 'advertisement' can be shortened to (ad, add, adverse).

odpowiedzi:

1. banners
2. animated
3. ad

LESSON 32
Mail-bombing

V1: One of my colleagues at work keeps being mail-bombed.

- V2: What, someone keeps sending them lots of post?
 V1: Sort of. They keep receiving loads of unwanted e-mail.
 V2: How annoying.
 V1: Yes, it's affecting their work as they have to spend a lot of time deleting a huge number of unwanted messages.

People are usually mail-bombed, because they have done something to offend or upset other users on the internet. You could have upset a user by sending an angry message or by being rude to them. In return they send you loads of useless information. They mail-bomb you, to annoy you too.

If a flame-war breaks out and you're being mail-bombed with thousands of messages, it could overload your computer and make it crash. So, my advice is – be always polite. Don't annoy others and, hopefully, they won't annoy you. But if you have been rude and now other users mail-bomb you – send them an e-mail ask them politely to stop. That should ..hm...er...do it.

| | |
|--------------|--|
| mail-bombing | - bombardowanie wiadomościami w internecie |
| colleague | - kolega |
| post | - poczta |
| unwanted | - niechciana |
| e-mail | - poczta elektroniczna |
| annoying | - irytujący, drażniący |
| to affect | - wpływać (na coś) |
| to delete | - kasować, usuwać, wymazywać |
| to offend | - obrażać |
| to upset | - zdenerwować (kogoś), zepsuć komuś humor |
| message | - wiadomość, komunikat |
| rude | - niegrzeczny, nieuprzejmy |
| in return | - w odpowiedzi |
| loads of | - mnóstwo |
| useless | - bezużyteczny |
| flame-war | - wojna e -mailów; chodzi o wysyłanie obraźliwych listów |
| to break out | - wybuchać |
| to overload | - przeciążać |
| to crash | - ulegać awarii; 'siadać', 'wysiadać' |
| polite | - grzeczny, uprzejmy |

uzupełnij zdania:

1. Another word for bombing is (bombardier, bombardment, bombast).
2. If you make somebody feel unhappy or annoyed, you (uproot, upstage, upset) them.
3. If your computer suddenly stops working, it (collides, smashes, crashes).

odpowiedzi:

1. bombardment
2. upset
3. crashes

LESSON 33

The digital divide

- V1: I've been reading about the rapid growth of the internet around the world.
 V2: Oh, but don't forget about the digital divide.
 V1: The digital divide, how does that affect the spread of the internet?
 V2: Well, some parts of the world don't have access to the internet like we do, here in the UK.

The digital divide is a divide between rich and poor people and rich and poor countries. To try and narrow it, organisations around the world are making sure that as many people as possible can have access to digital technology.

Many countries are working hard to make computers accessible to everyone. Computers and the internet are being introduced into schools, community centres and libraries. So people, who wouldn't normally have access to computers, are now able to use them. It's a step towards reducing the digital divide.

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| digital | - cyfrowy |
| divide | - <i>tu</i> : przepaść |
| rapid | - raptowny, gwałtowny, szybki |
| growth | - wzrost, rozwój |
| to affect | - mieć wpływ (na coś/kogoś) |
| access | - dostęp |
| to narrow | - zmęzić; <i>tu</i> : zmniejszyć |
| to make sure | - upewnić się, zapewnić |
| accessible | - dostępny |
| to introduce | - <i>tu</i> : wprowadzić, zapoczątkować |
| community centre | - dom kultury |
| library | - biblioteka |
| a step towards ... | - krok w kierunku |
| to reduce | - zmniejszyć |

objaśnienia:

'divide' to przepaść w sensie społecznym; w sensie geologicznym to 'precipice'
 many countries are working hard – wiele krajów dokłada starań

uzupełnij zdania:

1. When you separate something, you (dive, divine, divide) it.
2. The difference between two groups of people or countries that separates them from each other is called a (divide, dividend, divulge).
3. A very steep side of a mountain, a rock or a cliff is called a (précis, precipice, divide).

odpowiedzi:

1. divide
2. divide
3. precipice

LESSON 34

Virus and anti-virus

V1: My computer's behaving very strangely at the moment.

V2: You've probably got a virus.

V1: But I went to see the doctor last week.

V2: Not you, silly, your computer!

V1: Oh, so what should I do?

V2: Well, first you need to get an anti-virus program, if you haven't got one already.

A virus can seriously damage your computer's health. It's a computer program which can damage other programs or even whole computer networks. It can be introduced to your system deliberately or by mistake. For example, you can load a virus onto your computer when you transport computer files across the Internet.

If your computer has got a virus, get some anti-virus software. Before you load it though, save all your files on floppy disks. Then reconfigure your computer, using the CD-ROM. Install the anti-virus software – it'll check your hard disk for viruses and destroy them – hopefully. Reinstall the files you've saved on the floppies and any extra applications you've added yourself. If the software detects a virus it'll be able to repair the infected files – sometimes.

Remember, don't open any attachments from people you don't know.

| | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| to behave strangely | - dziwnie się zachowywać |
| to damage | - niszczyć |
| health | - zdrowie |
| network | - sieć |
| to introduce | - wprowadzać |
| deliberately | - celowo |
| by mistake | - przez pomyłkę |
| to load | - ładować |

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| to transport software | - przenosić, transportować |
| to save floppy disk | - oprogramowanie |
| to reconfigure | - zachować, zapisać (w pamięci komputera) |
| to install | - dyskietka |
| to check | - przekonfigurować |
| to destroy floppies | - zainstalować |
| to detect | - sprawdzać |
| to repair infected attachment | - niszczyć |
| | = floppy disks |
| | - wykryć, wyśledzić, wytropić |
| | - reperować |
| | - zainfekowany |
| | - załącznik |

uzupełnij zdania:

1. If something is done deliberately, it is done (delicately, belatedly, purposefully).
2. If something is done by mistake, it is done (accidentally, knowingly, intentionally).
3. A document you send to someone using e-mail is called a/an (extension, attachment, attaché).

odpowiedzi:

1. purposefully
2. accidentally
3. attachment



LESSON 35

Bugs

- V1: I downloaded a free program from the internet the other day, but it doesn't work!
- V2: There's probably a bug in it.
- V1: A bug?
- V2: Yes, that's what's stopping the program from working properly.
- V1: Oh, so can you fix it for me?
- V2: I'm not a computer programmer, you know!

Bug is another word for an insect. Programming errors are also called bugs. Why? Well, apparently, a long long time ago, at the beginning of the electronic age, there was this computer. It worked quite happily, but one day something terrible happened. One day the computer crashed. They opened it to see what was wrong - and ?! And they found a real insect inside. A bug. A computer bug.

For example, if you're writing a web page using HTML and you forget a particular instruction or tag, your web page won't be displayed correctly. The missing tag is a bug in your programming. In this case, a tag is a bug.

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| bug | - pluskwa, owad, insekt, robak |
| computer bug | - błąd w programie |
| to download | - pobrać, 'ściągnąć' (z internetu) |
| to fix | - naprawiać |
| computer programmer | - programista komputerowy |
| insect | - insekt, owad |
| programming error | - błąd w programie |
| to crash | - ulegać awarii |
| HTML | - komputerowy język programowania internetowego |
| tag | - znacznik |
| displayed | - wyświetlony |
| missing | - brakujący |

objaśnienia:

the other day – pewnego dnia

it doesn't work – nie działa

what went wrong – co się stało

to bug somebody – zawracać głowę; wiercić dziurę w brzuchu

uzupełnij zdania:

1. Any small insect can be called a (bug, rug, tag).
2. If you're annoying or irritating somebody, you're (boogying, boogieing, bugging) them.
3. If you're eavesdropping on other people using special devices, you're (bugging, debugging, buggy) them.

odpowiedzi:

1. bug
2. bugging
3. bugging

LESSON 36

Software piracy

V1: I bought a really cheap copy of 'Windows 95' yesterday.

V2: Really, where did you get it from?

V1: Some guy in the market.

V2: Ooh, you'd better make sure it's not an unauthorised copy, because that's software piracy.

V1: Oh no, I never thought of that!

Software piracy means that computer programs are copied illegally. There are many types of software piracy: hard-disk loading, counterfeiting, internet piracy and also end user copying. Hard-disk loading is when people who build computers sell them with illegal software installed. Counterfeiting is when computer programs are illegally copied and sold as the genuine product. Internet piracy is when official-looking websites offer counterfeit software at discounted prices. And there's end user copying when individuals or businesses illegally copy programs.

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| software piracy | - piractwo komputerowe |
| unauthorised | - nieautoryzowany |
| to copy | - kopiować |
| illegally | - nielegalnie |
| hard-disk loading | - nielegalne instalowanie software'u na twardych dyskach |
| counterfeiting | - fałszowanie, podrabianie |
| internet piracy | - piractwo internetowe |
| end user | - użytkownik końcowy |
| end user copying | - kopiowanie przez użytkowników programu |
| to install | - instalować |
| package | - pakiet |
| genuine | - prawdziwy, oryginalny |
| counterfeit | - sfalszowany, podrobiony |
| discounted prices | - obniżone/nizsze ceny |

uzupełnij zdania:

1. Illegal products made to look like genuine ones are called (counterfoil, counterfeit, countrified) goods.
2. A set of related programs sold and used as a single unit is called software (package, packaging, packing).
3. Materials used to wrap, protect and certify goods are called (packing, packet, packaging).

odpowiedzi:

1. counterfeit
2. package
3. packaging

LESSON 37

Hacking

- V1: I've just opened a new online bank account. It was very easy and I can do all my banking now over the internet.
- V2: I was thinking of doing that, but I'm worried about hacking.
- V1: Hacking?
- V2: Yes, people breaking into other people's computer files, either for fun, or to steal something.

Hacking means breaking into someone else's computer. Hackers are very good at cracking password protected systems. They are electronic burglars, who know how to get into your computer. Once they get in, they steal. They steal your data, they alter your data or even destroy your data. They do it as a challenge. Some of them think it's funny!

- V1: I've been trying to find out more about hackers. Apparently the first hacking began at the end of the nineteenth century when people broke into the early telephone system.
- V2: Hmm, that's interesting, I never knew that.
- V1: And there are hacking groups all over the world. They meet up to exchange ideas, and there's even a magazine.

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| hacking | - hacking, łamanie kodów komputerowych, elektroniczny rozbój |
| online bank account | - konto bankowe w internecie |
| to be worried | - być zmartwionym, martwić się czymś |
| to break into | - włamywać się |
| file | - plik |
| for fun | - dla zabawy |
| to steal | - kraść |
| password | - hasło |
| password protected systems | - systemy zabezpieczone hasłem |
| burglar | - włamywacz |
| data | - dane |
| to alter | - zmieniać |
| to destroy | - niszczyć |
| challenge | - wyzwanie |
| to find out | - dowiadywać się |
| apparently | - o ile wiadomo, podobno |
| century | - wiek, stulecie |
| to meet up | - spotykać się |
| to exchange ideas | - wymieniać poglądy |

objaśnienia:

I can do all my banking over the internet – mogę dokonywać wszystkich operacji bankowych w internecie

uzupełnij zdania:

1. When you hit something, especially with a cutting tool, you (whack, hack, shack).
2. A person who breaks into other people's computer files is called a (hooker, huckster, hacker).
3. If you're extremely annoyed you are hacked (off, on, out).

odpowiedzi:

1. hack
2. hacker
3. off

LESSON 38**User-friendly**

- V1: It says in this book about writing websites, that they have to be user-friendly.
- V2: How do you do that?
- V1: There are lots of different things that you can do.
- V2: Tell me about some of them.

Making a user-friendly website involves a number of things. I make clear whose site it is, how you navigate around, provide clear menus and links back to the homepage. I also provide a way of searching the site. And I make sure the site downloads quickly so the user doesn't have to wait too long for the information.

Yes, here's your ideal user-friendly website: it's easy to use and it's easy to navigate, so you don't get lost when you're looking for something. Everything is clearly stated - what the site's about and how you can find information on it. It has clear menus showing the contents of the site, clear links, a site map showing the layout of the website. And it downloads quickly.

user-friendly
website
to involve
to make clear
to navigate
to provide
clear

- przyjazny dla użytkownika; łatwy w obsłudze
- witryna internetowa
- wymagać, pociągać za sobą, zawierać
- wyjaśniać
- nawigować
- dostarczać, zapewniać
- *tu*: jasny, przejrzysty

| | |
|--------------|---|
| link | - odnośnik, link |
| homepage | - strona domowa, główna |
| to search | - wyszukiwać, przeszukiwać |
| site | - witryna, miejsce, zbiór stron www |
| to make sure | - upewnić się; zapewnić, zagwarantować |
| to state | - stwierdzać, oznajmiać |
| easy to use | - łatwy w użyciu; w obsłudze |
| to get lost | - zgubić się |
| contents | - zawartość; spis treści |
| site map | - mapa witryny/serwisu; rozkład zawartości |
| layout | - układ (strony), rozmieszczenie (elementów na stronie, rozplanowanie |

objaśnienia:

a way of searching the site – sposób przeszukiwania strony

what the site's about - jaka jest tematyka witryny

uzupełnij zdania:

1. If something is easy to use, it's user-(pleasant, welcoming, friendly).
2. If something is easy to understand and doesn't cause any confusion, it is (clean, clear, see-through).
3. The arrangement of a site is its (layout, layabout, outlay).

odpowiedzi:

1. friendly
2. clear
3. layout

LESSON 39

Emoticons

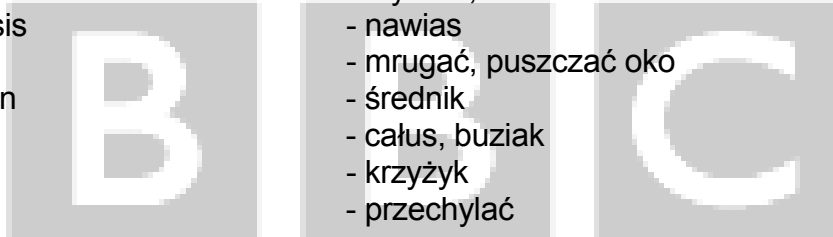
V1: When my friends write e-mails to me, they often put funny symbols at the end of the message. I wish I knew what they all meant!

When you speak, it's easy to tell if you're happy or angry, but when you write, someone could misunderstand what you mean. To convey your emotions – stick an emoticon at the end of the message. To make a smiley, type a colon for the eyes, a dash for the nose and a right parenthesis for the smiling mouth. A smiley means that you're being friendly!

V2: My favourite smiley is the one which winks. In place of the colon you put a semi-colon. It makes a winking eye.

- V3: I like the kiss. You use a cross for the mouth. I always put it at the end of my messages.
- V4: Mine is the koala bear. It's one of the new straight-on smileys. You don't have to tilt your head to look at it. But I don't know what it means!

| | |
|------------------|--|
| emoticon | - (od wyrazów emotion + icon) e-mailowy znak, np. uśmiechnięta buźka, wyrażający emocje, uczucia |
| funny | - zabawny |
| message | - wiadomość |
| to misunderstand | - źle zrozumieć |
| to mean | - znaczy, mieć na myśli |
| to convey | - przekazywać |
| to stick | - (potocznie) umieszczać, wkładać |
| to smile | - uśmiechać się |
| smiley | - symbol uśmiechniętej buzi |
| colon | - dwukropek |
| dash | - myślnik, kreska |
| parenthesis | - nawias |
| to wink | - mrugać, puszczać oko |
| semi-colon | - średnik |
| kiss | - całus, buziak |
| cross | - krzyżyk |
| to tilt | - przechylać |



objaśnienia:

a straight-on smiley – symbol uśmiechniętej buzi, który ustawiony jest pionowo

uzupełnij zdania:

1. Colons and semi-colons are punctuation (signs, marks, symbols).
2. If something moves into a position with one side higher than the other, it (tilts, lirts, lifts).
3. If you close one eye and then open it again quickly to show that something is a joke, you (twitch, wink, blink).

odpowiedzi:

1. marks
2. tilts
3. wink

LESSON 40 Netiquette

- V1: I'm really upset. I've just been banned from my newsgroup.
 V2: But why?
 V1: It was because I didn't respect the rules of netiquette. But I don't know what they are!
 V2: Oh dear, neither do I.

When on the net, respect the rules of netiquette! **DON'T WRITE IN CAPITAL LETTERS - IT LOOKS AS IF YOU'RE SHOUTING!!!** Don't use a tiny or an unusual font – other people might not be able to read your message. **And don't use complex formatting – make life easy** for other people.

Here are some more things you shouldn't do. Don't mail-bomb other people, even if they've mail-bombed you. Don't send spam – unwanted adverts promoting products and services. It's virtual junk mail! And remember – on many sites advertising simply isn't allowed!

Remember – refrain from flaming on the internet. Don't send angry e-mails, even if you're annoyed. Don't use offensive language and don't send offensive pictures. The Big Moderator is watching you and reading your e-mails. If he doesn't like what you do – he may ban you from your group. And if you're a persistent offender – the net police could punish you!

Yes, if you're a persistent offender, the netpolice might punish you. They're internet users – volunteers who take action to punish other people. They might send you an angry e-mail, or r... er... hmm ... send you lots of useless e-mails that clog up your in-tray. They might MAIL-BOMB YOU!

| | |
|----------------|---|
| netiquette | - internetowa etykieta |
| upset | - zmartwiony |
| to ban | - <i>tu</i> : zaakzać wstępu |
| rule | - przepis, reguła |
| capital letter | - duża litera, pisana dużym drukiem |
| to shout | - krzyczeć |
| tiny | - małe |
| unusual | - niezwykły, niespotykany |
| font | - czcionka |
| message | - wiadomość |
| complex | - skomplikowany, złożony |
| formatting | - format, formatowanie |
| to mail-bomb | - bombardować e-mejlami |
| spam | - internetowe pocztowe śmiecie (z reguły reklamy) |
| adverts | - reklamy |

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| to promote | - promować, lansować, reklamować |
| virtual | - wirtualny |
| junk mail | - pocztowe śmiecie (ulotki, reklamy, oferty itp) |
| site | - <i>tu</i> : strona |
| to refrain from | - powstrzymać się |
| to flame | - wysłać nieuprzejme e-mejle |
| offensive | - obraźliwy |
| moderator | - moderator |
| persistent | - uporczywy |
| offender | - winowajca; przestępca |
| netpolice | - internetowa policja |
| user | - użytkownik |
| volunteer | - ochotnik |
| useless | - bezużyteczny |
| to clog up | - zatykać, zapychać, zagracać |
| in-tray | - folder poczty nadesłanej |

uzupełnij zdania:

1. If you use small font, you type in small (print, printer, printout).
2. If you stop yourself from doing something, you (regain, refrain, remain) from it.
3. A person who does something wrong or commits a crime is called an (offense, offender, offensive).

odpowiedzi:

1. print
2. refrain
3. offender