1. Read the text

The World Wide Web

The Web began life as a project designed to distribute scientific information across computer networks in a system known as hypertext. The idea was to allow collaborative researches to present their research complete with text, graphics, illustrations and ultimately sound, video and any other means required.

The World Wide Web (the WWW) project has made possible the idea of accessible and attractive interfaces on the Internet. Using the Web requires an Internet account and a piece of software known as a WWW client or browser, and it is the browser's task to display Web documents and allow the selection of hyperlinks by the user.

With a graphical Web browser, you see formatted documents that contain graphics and highlighted hyperlinks. These browsers let you navigate the Internet not by entering commands but rather by moving the mouse pointer to the desired hyperlink and climbing. Instantly, the WWW software establishes contact with the remote computer and transfers the requested file to your machine, displaying it in your browser as another formatted, hyper linked document.

The Web is clearly a system of both communication and publication. In only a few years of existence, the WWW has captured the imagination of data searchers and information surfers alike. Its popularity isn't difficult to understand it provides the technology needed to offer a navigable, attractive interface for the Internet's vast sea of resources and hides complexity behind usable interfaces. This capability is essential for the Web to become a main-stream set of applications.

To provide a comprehensive definition that helps understand both the Web's past and its future, we must use the three basic ideas mentioned above: hypertext, the Internet and multimedia.

In its initial proposal, the Web was simply termed "a hypertext project" but il clearly became more than that. Some of the Internet's new technologies arc already becoming integrated into Web's conceptual framework. The Web contains the technologies necessary to give the Internet a pretty face. Web browsers that take full advantage of these technologies make the Internet easier to use. It is not hard to sec where in the history of computing these two crucial ideas — attractiveness and usability — came from. Graphical WWW browsers oversimplify some important Internet procedures and offer the Internet to the masses, and that was its true power.

II. Do the following exercises:

1. Answer the following questions:
1. How did the Web begin its life?
2. What idea became possible with the WWW?
3. What is required for the Net using?
4. What can you see with the help of a graphical Web browser?
5. Why is the WWW so popular?
6. What are the crucial ideas of the Web?
7. What is the true power of the Net?

2. Give English equivalents:
управлять Интернетом, исторические причины, не очень дружелюбный интерфейс, терпение, гипертекст, доступный и привлекательный интерфейс, выбор ссылок, ввод команд, нужная ссылка

3. Look through the text once more and select the right statements:
A.. Internet has not emerged as a huge, rich source of information
B. This capability is essential for the Web to become a main-stream set of applications.
C. . Some of the Internet's new technologies arc already becoming integrated into Web's conceptual framework.
D. The World Wide Web (the WWW) project has made impossible the idea of accessible and attractive interfaces on the Internet
E. Internet procedures and offer the Internet to the masses, and that was its true power.

4. Make up a short dialogue using the following words and expressions from the text:
using ,the Web, requires, an Internet, a piece of software, known as , a WWW client or browser, the browser's task, to display ,Web documents, allow, the selection of hyperlinks by the user, a graphical Web browser, you see , formatted documents, contain ,graphics, highlighted hyperlinks.