**1st TERM REVISION School Year 2020-2020**

**class: B ΠΛΗ**

**NETWORK DEVICES AND EQUIPMENT**

Network equipment is used to combine, split, switch, boost or direct packets of information along a computer or telecommunications network. This product area includes hubs, switches, routers, bridges, gateways, multiplexers, transceivers and firewalls. In addition to device type, network equipment is defined by protocol (e.g. Ethernet) and port or interface type. Networking equipment interconnects devices so that data can be shared between them. The layout or topology of these connected devices describes the network's design or structure.

Common topologies for computer networks include bus, ring, star, tree and mesh. Hybrid topologies are also used. In wireless networks, devices communicate via radio waves and do not require physical connections whereas in wired networks, cables are used. These cables are equipped with connectors for a specific port or interface type.

Computer networks handle data according to protocols that are fundamental mechanisms for network communications. Network protocols specify the software attributes of data communications, including the structure of packets and the information contained therein. Depending upon the type of network, packets may be called blocks, cells, frames or segments. Network protocols may also prescribe some or all of the operational characteristics of the network hardware on which they run.

Network equipment may be designed for local area networks (LAN), metropolitan area networks (MAN) or wide area networks (WAN). If we take a look at the different devices, they work at different layers of the computer networks.

These different layers are like different zones of a computer network with specified works, also called ‘network protocols’. For example, a LAN cable has got the purpose of connecting a computer to the local area network whereas a Wi-Fi router has got the purpose of sending and receiving data between you and your internet connection.

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| 1. The text provides information about network devices and equipment. | \* |
| 2. Data can be shared between interconnected devices. | \* |
| 3. ‘Network protocols’ define a network along with device, port or interface type. | \* |
| 4. The layout or topology describes the types of devices that are interconnected. |  |
| 5. A mesh topology is a common network structure. | \* |
| 6. Wireless networks do not require physical connections. |  |
| 7. Blocks, cells, frames or segments are some of the network devices. |  |
| 8. Operational characteristics of the network hardware can be defined by protocols. | \* |
| 9. LAN cables connect devices in wide areas. |  |
| 10. Wi-Fi routers send and receive data between the user and his internet connection. | \* |
| 11. Network equipment improves computer or telecommunications networks. | \* |

**B. VOCABULARY**

**Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the words given.**

1. There are a lot of memory storage devices in the market. (STORE)

2. The processor is the computer part that interprets and runs programs. (PROCESS)

3. Wireless network devices communicate via radio waves. (COMMUNICATION)

4. A webmail provider should allow you to customize your mail environment. (PROVIDE)

5. The monitor has a response time of seven milliseconds and is quite good for gaming.

(RESPOND)

6. Save your files in the correct folder. (FOLD)

7. A computer user should be able to operate basic computer programs. (USE)

8. An organised employee needs a lot of equipment. (EQUIP)

9. The web network of our building needs a lot of improvement. (IMPROVE)

10. Our online meeting was interrupted due to a very poor connection . (CONNECT)

11. Transmission over an analogue telephone line is not popular nowadays. (TRANSMIT)

12. A workstation is a more powerful computer for special tasks. (POWER)

**C. GRAMMAR**

**Choose the word or phrase which best completes each of the sentences below:**

1. Jane is hard-working and never \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(leaves / is leaving)** the office until her work is complete.
2. If you want to use this device effectively you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(may / must)** read the instructions.
3. An organized user always \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(keeps / is keeping**) his documents in the right location.
4. Today we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(send / are sending)** letters to the new clients.
5. Why does the printer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(make / makes)** this strange noise?
6. I work in a shop which \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(is supplying / supplies)** a lot of companies with office software.
7. It’s very important to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(can/be able to)** speak or understand English.
8. It’s 10 o’clock in the morning. She\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(calls / is calling)** the IT technician for a faulty wire connection.
9. If he doesn’t know how to create documents he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(should/need)** get more training.

10. Motherboards \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **(generates/generate)** a lot of heat.