

The **World Wide Web** (commonly abbreviated as the "Web") is a system of interlinked hypertext documents accessed via the Internet. With a Web browser, one can view Web pages that may contain text, images, videos, and other multimedia and navigate between them using hyperlinks. Invented by CERN, an international physics laboratory, in 1989, it has enabled the spread (*diffusion*) of information over the Internet. Although the two terms are often confused, World Wide Web is not synonymous with Internet. The Web is an application built on top of the Internet.

information highways

information technology, IT

the information revolution

the flow of information

les autoroutes de l'information

les technologies de l'information

la révolution de l'information

le flux d'informations, la circulation

des informations

information processing ['prəʊsesɪŋ]

to process data

cyberspace ['saɪbəspeɪs]

cloud computing

le traitement de l'information

traiter des données

le cyberspace

informatique en nuage, dématérialisée,

infonuagique

Big data refers to the huge masses of information collected by tech giants such as Google or Facebook from their users' activity with computers, smartphones or other devices. Advances in computing and the new field of **analytics** have made it possible to store, process and analyze this information which can help predict how users will behave. Advertisers use big data to target advertisements, but it is also used to spot business trends, prevent the spread of diseases or combat crime. One notorious (*tristement célèbre*) example is that of the British company **Cambridge Analytica**, which brought the personal data of millions of Fbk users without their consent and used it for political advertising, thus influencing the result of the Brexit referendum in 2016.

a network

the web

a link

a hyperlink

a portal ['pɔːtl]

a user name, a login (name)

a password

a nickname

an alias ['eɪliəs]

un réseau

la toile

un lien

un lien hypertexte

un portail

un identifiant, un nom d'utilisateur

un mot de passe

un pseudo(nyme)

un alias

personal / confidential data
[ˈdɛɪtə, ˈdɔɪtə]

to type in, to enter one's password

to install a firewall

to surf [sɜːf] on the internet, to surf
the net

to go online, to use the internet,
to browse the net

an Internet user, a web user,
a web surfer

a browser [ˈbraʊzə]

a search engine

to type [taɪp]

to download

to upload

to visit, to check a website

to log in to a site, to log on to a site

to log off

a messaging service

to check one's mail

to forward [ˈfɔːwəd] a message

to send an attachment

des données personnelles / confidentielles

taper son mot de passe

installer un pare-feu

surfer sur internet

aller sur internet

un internaute

un navigateur

un moteur de recherche

taper (à la machine)

télécharger

télécharger (vers un serveur)

aller sur, visiter un site internet

se connecter à un site

se déconnecter

une messagerie

regarder, vérifier son courrier

faire suivre un message

envoyer une pièce jointe

The phrase **data smog** is used to refer to the fact that as a result of the information revolution, the massive amount of data available on the internet may be counterproductive: we are so overwhelmed with information that we cannot process it adequately and may therefore suffer from **information overload**. Another, synonymous, phrase, is information glut [glʌt] (a glut is an excessive supply of something on a market). A British psychologist coined the phrase information fatigue syndrome to describe the symptoms resulting from information overload: paralysis of analytical capacity, anxiety and self-doubt, leading to foolish decisions and flawed conclusions. All these expressions may be translated as "*surinformation*" or "*surabondance d'information*".

an auction [ˈɔːkʃən] site

an internet recruitment site

a chat room

a dating site

a social networking site

a video-sharing site

to post a video

to meet sb face to face, meet sb offline

un site de vente aux enchères

un site de recrutement sur internet

un salon de discussion, un forum

un site de rencontres

un réseau de socialisation, un réseau social

un site d'hébergement de vidéos

mettre une vidéo en ligne

rencontrer qn physiquement

Disinformation, which is synonymous with propaganda, refers to *deliberately misleading* or false information, and should not be confused with **misinformation**, which is simply false information. **Filter bubbles** refers to the fact that algorithms prioritize content that matches a user's profile and history, thus reducing his exposure to alternative opinions. An **echo chamber** is an environment, typically found in social media, in which the same views are repeatedly promoted. Filter bubbles and echo chambers are known to reinforce people's convictions and prejudices.

a server	un serveur
to host [həʊst] a site	héberger un site
high-speed internet access	le haut débit
broadband ['brɔ:dbænd]	à large bande
ADSL [ˌeɪdlɪs'el], broadband access	ADSL
a service provider, an Internet access provider, an ISP [ˌaɪs'pi:]	un fournisseur d'accès (internet)
to have access to a website	avoir accès à un site
to access a website / information	accéder, avoir accès à un site / à des informations
to restrict Internet access	limiter, filtrer l'accès à Internet
to deny, refuse sb access to a site	refuser à qn l'accès à un site
censorship ['sensəʃɪp]	la censure
a blogger	un blogueur
to circumvent, bypass censorship	contourner la censure

Cellphones and text messaging are widely believed to have played a crucial role in fostering (*encourager*) the Orange Revolution in Ukraine (or at least, making the protests as widespread and successful as they were... Could it be that five years after the famous protests in Kiev's Maidan Square another technology—Twitter—will usher in (*introduire*) another revolution in neighbouring Moldova? This is not the first time that a Twitter “tag” has been used to mobilize young people around a particular event; the most famous previous case has been that of “griots” - the tag used to report on the youth riots in Greece, which later spread to Europe, arguably also with the help of Twitter.

Evgeny Morozov, *ForeignPolicy.com*, April 7, 2009

e-business	l'e-commerce, le commerce électronique
online shopping	le commerce en ligne
to cybershop	faire ses courses en ligne
a hacker, a cracker	un hacker, un pirate informatique
to hack into a system	s'introduire dans un système informatique
to deface [dɪ'feɪs] a site	dégrader un site
a security breach	une atteinte à la sécurité
to disable, to crash a site	mettre un site hors d'état
cybercrime	la cybercriminalité
cybertheft	le vol de données électroniques
identity theft	le vol d'identité
phishing	l'hameçonnage
cyberwar	la guerre informatique, cybernétique
a cyber attack	une attaque informatique
cyberdefense	la cyberdéfense

For years military experts and computer scientists have speculated about the possibility of a nation's infrastructure being attacked using computers, rather than bombs. There have been dark warnings of the danger of a “digital Pearl Harbour”—an unexpected strike in which digital attackers shut down America's electrical grid (*réseau de distribution*) or air-traffic control systems, or hack into (*pénétrer*) nuclear-power stations and cause them to overheat. In recent years such concerns have been

heightened by the first real examples of large-scale cyber-attacks—on Estonia in 2007 and Georgia in 2008.
The Economist, April 25th, 2009

a filesharing site

to swap [swɒp]

filesharers

a music file / an MP3 file

an MP3 player

to stream music

a track

pirated ['paɪəɪtɪd] videos

to burn a CD

a telephone operator

un site de partage de fichiers
 échanger

ceux qui partagent des fichiers

un fichier de musique / un fichier MP3

un lecteur MP3, un baladeur MP3

écouter de la musique en ligne,

en streaming

un morceau (de musique)

des vidéos piratées

graver, griller un CD

un opérateur de téléphonie

For close to a decade, GoFundMe has allowed ordinary people to crowdfund (*trouver un financement communautaire*) their needs, ranging from medical bills to tuition fees to emergency expenses. As the internet's largest crowdfunding platform, the site has raised more than \$7bn since 2010, with one-third of all donations going towards (*participer à*) people's healthcare costs.

The Guardian, August 24, 2019

intellectual property

a patent ['peɪtənt, 'pætənt]

copyrights

regulation

artistic copyright

to charge sb for sth

to infringe on sb's rights

a copyright infringement

copyright violations

copyright losses

rights holders

to crack down on illegal downloading

to disconnect a user

to track sb down

to prosecute sb

a warning ['wɔːnɪŋ]

a fine

to fine sb

la propriété intellectuelle

un brevet

les droits d'auteur, le copyright

la réglementation

la propriété artistique

faire payer qn pour qch

léser les droits de qn, porter atteinte

aux droits de quelqu'un

une atteinte aux droits d'auteur

les violations des droits d'auteur

les pertes sur droits d'auteur

les détenteurs de droits (d'auteur)

réprimer le téléchargement illégal

priver un internaute d'accès internet

traquer, retrouver, localiser qn

poursuivre qn en justice

un avertissement

une amende

condamner qn à une amende

The Internet of Things (IoT) is about connecting devices over the internet, letting them talk to users, applications, and each other. A typical example is that of the smart fridge: what if your fridge could tell you it was out of milk, texting you if its internal cameras saw there was none left? Another example is smart meters (*compteurs intelligents*), which can allow you to turn on the heating remotely (*à distance*), turn down the temperature if it's a sunny day, thus helping you reduce your energy consumption.

Traduire en français

1. China's internet population has now grown beyond 800 million, according to the latest data from the Chinese government.
2. Obama declared that all US households should have a high-speed internet connection so that "every child should have the chance to get online".
3. The travel industry was ideally suited to be an internet business because most booking information was already in computer systems.
4. If you had searched the web for cheap flights, you would have found incredible bargains.
5. Facebook, what you call a "social networking site", met with instantaneous success when it was launched in 2004.
6. The first time Twitter was used to mobilize young people was during the riots that took place in Greece in 2008.
7. For years computer scientists have speculated about the possibility of a nation's infrastructure being attacked using computers.
8. A bubble is a zone of cognitive or psychological isolation, in which one's preexisting opinions are reinforced through interactions with like-minded people.
9. China's censors do an excellent job of restricting access to politically sensitive material, but seem unable to stem the flow of pirated videos.
10. The solution may be for internet providers to offer unlimited downloads for a flat fee.

Traduire en anglais

1. La circulation des informations de nos jours a de quoi donner le vertige.
2. L'augmentation du nombre d'internautes est plus rapide dans les pays émergents que dans les pays riches.
3. Il suffit de taper son mot de passe pour avoir accès au réseau.
4. Le problème aujourd'hui n'est plus tellement d'obtenir des informations, mais de trier ce qui est pertinent pour la question que l'on se pose.
5. Certains mordus d'informatique passent tellement de temps devant leur écran qu'ils sont incapables de rencontrer quelqu'un face à face.
6. George Soros, un financier et philanthrope américain, a dépensé des millions pour lutter contre la fracture numérique.
7. La Russie a été soupçonnée d'être responsable de plusieurs attaques informatiques contre ses voisins.
8. Les jeunes d'aujourd'hui n'ont pas l'habitude de payer pour écouter de la musique.
9. Tous ceux qui enfreignent la loi s'exposent à des poursuites.
10. Les partis de gauche soutiennent que priver quelqu'un d'accès Internet revient à violer ses droits fondamentaux.

Questions

What are the hazards posed by the Internet?
 Should Internet access be viewed as a basic individual right?
 How has the Internet affected politics throughout the world?

01. Placer les mots suivants : player - infringement - engine - user - theft - site - name - file - room - service pour former des noms composés et traduire.

NOM COMPOSÉ

TRADUCTION

- | | |
|--------------------|-------|
| 1. chat..... | ..... |
| 2. dating..... | ..... |
| 3. user..... | ..... |
| 4. MP3..... | ..... |
| 5. identity..... | ..... |
| 6. internet..... | ..... |
| 7. search..... | ..... |
| 8. copyright..... | ..... |
| 9. music..... | ..... |
| 10. messaging..... | ..... |

02. Compléter les phrases avec la préposition ou particule adéquate ou $\emptyset$.

- You cannot access this site unless you've been given permission by the webmaster.
- Adrian logged to the company's website and started to download all the data he had been looking for.
- Penniless students do not want to be charged something they can get for free.
- Some of them do not even realize they are infringing the rights of the artists they claim they revere.
- They had no difficulty hacking the computers of the record company.

03. La traduction des mots suivants ne pose qu'un problème d'orthographe.

1. un portail • 2. un serveur • 3. la réglementation • 4. le cyberspace • 5. confidentiel

04. Trouver le suffixe ou préfixe nécessaire pour former les dérivés suivants.

flâner	to browse	.....	un navigateur
connecter	to connect	to sb	priver qn d'accès internet
censurer	to censor	.....	la censure
fournir	to provide	a service.....	un fournisseur d'accès
charger	to load	.....	télécharger

05. Trouver les mots correspondant à ces définitions.

- A is a secret group of letters and / or numbers that you must type into a computer before you can use a system or program.
- A is a word in a website that will take you to another page or document if you click on it.
- A is a regular record of your thoughts, opinions and experiences that you put on the Internet for other people to read.
- An is a document that you send to somebody using email.
- is a way of connecting a computer to the Internet, which allows you to receive information, including pictures, etc, very quickly.