UNIT 41
CLOUD COMPUTING

Objectives: at the end of the lesson, students will be able to:

1. learn and understand key terms related to cloud computing;

2. recognize the different types of cloud services (IaaS, PaaS) and understand their basic functions;

3. improve their ability to listen to or read a short text about cloud computing and answer comprehension questions based on it.

Lead-in: Look at the pictures and guess today's theme of the lesson.

Let's Talk!

1. What kind of cloud computer services can you name? What makes them cloud services?

2 What is the difference between a document created on the Internet and one on your computer?

Vocabulary Building

Key Terms

Cloud computing - cloud computing is the use of the Internet for software and other resources

Utility computing – a way of selling computer use as a metered service like water and electricity

Elasticity – a computer system's ability to gain or lose computer resources as a user sees fit

Scalability – a system's ability to change size as needed in a given situation

IaaS – (Infrastructure as a Service) delivers such elements as servers and software over the Internet

Pay-as-you-go – if a software is pay-as-you-go, it is purchased as it is needed by the customer

Deployment – introducing new software into a group of hardware

CDN – (Content Delivery Network) is a system of computers on a network containing copies of data that nearby users can access

PaaS – (Platform as a Service) is a service where users receive a computing operating system and related components over the Internet

Activity: Choose the sentences that use the underlined parts correctly.

1.

A) If a system has <u>scalability</u>, it can be altered for large or small users.

B) A software program with <u>elasticity</u> cannot be adapted to different systems.

2.

A) People use cloud computing so they can focus on <u>back end</u> implementation.

B) A <u>front end</u> program is what users access.

3.

A) A <u>private cloud</u> is designed for only one group.

B) Programs in the <u>public cloud</u> are designed for employees of a specific company.

Reading
Cloud Computing
Cloud computing is a way of using technology where you can access computing resources, like storage and processing power, over the internet instead of relying on your own physical hardware. It's like using electricity: you only pay for what you use, which is called utility computing.

There are different types of cloud services. Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) provides basic computing resources like virtual machines and storage. Platform as a Service (PaaS) offers a platform for developers to build and deploy applications without worrying about the underlying hardware.

When it comes to deployment, cloud services can be set up in different ways. Public clouds are available to anyone and are hosted by third-party providers, while private clouds are used by a single organization and offer more control and security.

Additionally, cloud computing often uses Content Delivery Networks (CDN) to deliver data quickly to users around the world by storing copies of content in multiple locations.

Cloud computing has become essential for businesses because of its flexibility, scalability, and cost-effectiveness.

Activity: Read the text and answer the questions.
1. What is cloud computing?
2. What does utility computing mean in the context of cloud computing?
3. Which cloud service model offers basic computing resources like virtual machines and storage?
4. What is the main difference between public clouds and private clouds?
5. What is a Content Delivery Network (CDN) used for in cloud computing?

Speaking
Activity: Discussion and Presentation
Divide students into two groups and ask one group to discuss the advantages of using cloud computing and the other group about the disadvantages.

After discussion, each group presents their point of view to the class.

Home assignment
Students write about the features, pros, and cons of public and private clouds. (120-150 words)