Ministry of higher education and scientific research
Djilali Bounaâma University, Khemis Miliana
Faculty of Science and Technology
Department of Mathematics and Computer Science

First semester		**final Exam**	**Module :** English
Year : 2022-2023			**Duration :** 1h30

Full name		*No documents is allowed* - Answer on this sheet Write with a blue or black pen (no pencil)	Note :
Level	**First year of bachelor MCS (L1-MI)**		
ID Number			

First part: Read the text carefully and answer the following questions   / 11

Forty years of the internet: how the world changed for ever

In October 1969, a student typed 'LO' on a computer - and the internet was born, in other way here it is the story. Towards the end of the summer of 1969, a large grey metal box was delivered to the office of Leonard Kleinrock, a professor at the University of California in Los Angeles. It was the same size and shape as a household refrigerator, and outwardly, at least, it had about as much charm. Had he tried to explain his excitement to anyone but his closest colleagues, they probably wouldn't have understood. The few outsiders who knew of the box's existence couldn't even get its name right: it was an IMP, or "interface message processor", but the year before, when a Boston company had won the contract to build it, its local senator, Ted Kennedy, sent a telegram praising its ecumenical spirit in creating the first "interfaith message processor". Needless to say, though, the box that arrived outside Kleinrock's office wasn't a machine capable of fostering understanding among the great religions of the world. It was much more important than that.

It's impossible to say for certain when the internet began, mainly because nobody can agree on what, precisely, the internet is. (This is only partly a philosophical question: it is also a matter of egos, since several of the people who made key contributions are anxious to claim the credit.) But 29 October 1969 has a strong claim for being, as Kleinrock puts it today, "the day the infant internet uttered its first words". At 10.30pm, as Kleinrock's fellow professors and students crowded around, a computer was connected to the IMP, which made contact with a second IMP, attached to a second computer, several hundred miles away at the Stanford

Research Institute, and an undergraduate named Charley Kline tapped out a message. Samuel Morse, sending the first telegraph message 125 years previously, chose a portentous phrase. But Kline's task was to log in remotely from LA to the Stanford machine, and there was no opportunity for portentousness: his instructions were to type the command LOGIN.

The Internet consists of many systems that offer different facilities to users.

WWW, the World Wide Web, a collection of files or pages containing links to Other documents on the Net. It's by far the most popular system. Most Internet services are now integrated on the web.

Email, Or electronic mail, for the exchange of messages and attached files.

Mailing lists based on programs that send messages on a certain topic to all the computers whose users have subscribed to the list.

Chat and instant messaging, for real-time conversations; you type your messages on the keyboard.

Internet telephone, a system that lets people make voice calls via the Internet.

Video conference, a system that allows the transmission of video and audio signals in real time so the participants can exchange data, talk and see one another on the screen.

File Transfer Protocol (FTP), used to transfer files between computers.

Newsgroups, where people send, read and respond to public bulletin board messages scored on a central computer.

TELNET, a program that enables a computer to function as a terminal working from a remote computer and so use online databases or library catalogues.

- Give another title to this text: ____ **The internet story all from the beginning** ____ **(01pt)** ____   /3

- Where and how had the internet 's story started? **It started by a telegram message sent by Ted Kennedy in IMP machine attached to a second computer several miles away at Stanford university (01 pt)**

- What are the differences between IMP and Arpanet? _**the IMP was known as Arpanet since 1969 so there are no difference. (01 pt)**

- Give the synonyms and the antonym of the follow from the text: /2

Workmates = __**Colleagues**____   Through = ____**Via**__

Oppose≠ __**agree**_   Detached ≠ ____**attached**

- *What Internet system should these people use? (third paragraph)*   /4

1. 'I like receiving daily updates and headlines from newspapers on my computer.' ___**Mailing list**

2. 'I'm doing some research and need computer access to the University library.' ___**TELNET__**

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3. 'I'd like to avoid flying to Japan to attend the meeting but I want to see what's going on there'. _____**Video conference**

4. 'I want to read people's opinions about environmental issues and express my views.' _____**newsgroups**___

5. ' I have designed a web page and want to transfer the data to my reserved web space.' _____**FTP**___

6. 'I'd like to check my students' draft essays on my computer and send them back with my suggestions.' ___**email**_

7. 'I don't want to spend too much money on international phone calls but I love hearing his voice.' **Internet telephone**_

8. 'I live in a small village where there are no other teenagers. I wish I had the chance to meet and chat with friends.'_**Chat / instant messaging .**

- Extract from the text in the exact order the following: (one for each **(0.5pt)**)   /2

Adjective (first paragraph): **closest/ecumenical/great…** **Adverb** (first paragraph): **outwardly/probably…**
Collective noun (third paragraph): ___**People**___
Relative clause (second paragraph):**several people who made key contributions……**

Second part: Language mastering   / 6

- Fill in the gaps with the words between brackets   /4
Where_____**did you live**_____(you/live) when you were young?
She_____**doesn't study/didn't study**_____(not/study) French at university.

Great companies always focus to satisfy 500 million ____**people**_____(people) online as a target.
People in the past defined that internet was two _____**boxes**___(box)connected to each of the other.

- Match between the question according to the underlined word and its corresponding answer: /2

-**Ted Kennedy** sent a telegram praising   -How many people were there online?
                                                        -Who sent a telegram praising?
-There were **513 million** people online   -Who did send a telegram praising?
                                                        -How much of people were there online?

Third part: Writing and expressing   /3

- Choose the correct alternatives to complete this newspaper article.
modem, wireless, telephone, broadband, dial-up, phone, 3G, modem, Web TV

Sharing your broadband connection with your neighbours is either the best way of making friends or the fastest way to lose them. Thanks to new European legislation, (1) ____**wireless**_____ technology and a firm called My Zones, several households within 300 metres of each other can now share the cost of fast (2) _____**broadband**____access. But the more people using your network, the slower it gets. If four people are using it at once, the surfing speed is 128k. 'Clive Mayhew-Begg', Chief executive of MyZones, says: 'Sharing broadband is just the start of a new generation of consumer-based Internet

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services.' It starts on July 25 when My Zones will Start selling 150$ starter kits. These include a wi-fi (wireless technology) point and ADSL (3) _____**modem**_____ but not the wi-fi adapters you and your neighbours will need. These will cost an Extra 60$ or so for each computer logged on to the wireless network.