



## Institut Africain d'Informatique

Établissement Inter – États d'Enseignement Supérieur  
BP 2263 Libreville (Gabon) Tél. (241) 07 70 55 00 - 07 70 56 00

Site web: [www.iaisiege.net](http://www.iaisiege.net) E-mail : [contact@iaisiege.net](mailto:contact@iaisiege.net)

### CONCOURS D'ENTREE EN 1ère ANNEE DU CYCLE DE FORMATION DES ANALYSTES-PROGRAMMEURS & LICENCES PROFESSIONNELLES POUR L'ANNEE ACADEMIQUE 2017-2018

#### Epreuve d'Anglais

**NB.** Durée : 2 heures. Coefficient 3. Sans documents. Chaque copie ne doit pas être signée et ni porter de signe distinctif, faute de nullité. Utiliser exclusivement les copies vierges fournies.

### History of the Internet - early global spread

Written by Ian Peter

Let's look at the global spread of networks beyond the USA. Fidonet, the first large network to connect personal computers, was established in 1983. By 1990 there were 2500 hosts all over the world, although mainly in western countries. A lot of these were for computer hobbyists, but meanwhile we were beginning to see some specific types of network appear.

Community networks were beginning to spring up everywhere. These local government based networks were often seen as a catalyst for economic development. The Freenet model gave free access, and the service was paid for by people such as government bodies who wanted to get information out to the general public. FreeNets played a large role in community building, but the financial model was problematic and the cost of upgrades beyond the under-budgeted operators. FreeNets were important pioneers in many areas and the first introduction to networking for many people.

Inevitably experiments began linking regional areas. One such network, and a major player in the early growth of the Internet, was the Association for Progressive Communications (or APC). The fledgling association had seven foundation countries providing major hubs. These connected to other countries with less established facilities, and through association with similar bodies such as Interdoc, and Poptel in the UK.

The driving minds of the early network were Mark Graham from PeaceNet and Mitra Ardron from GreenNet. They saw that, by creating low-cost host computers for social movements in various countries, they could spread the network quickly to a lot of nonprofit and activist groups who might otherwise not be able to afford to communicate. As governments started to realize that access to the growing net had social advantages, and that the socially

disadvantaged should have special initiatives to encourage access, a number of government and charity sponsored initiatives began.

Thus, even as early as 1994, there were significant forums arguing the case for universal access, and for access to the powerful information and communication features of the Internet to be regarded as a basic human right. In an age where a powerful communications media existed, the argument went, lack of access was denial of a fundamental human right - the right to communicate. These early initiatives provided the foundation for the digital divide initiatives which began in the late 1990s in an attempt to address the global imbalance in Internet usage.

NO DOCUMENT AUTHORIZED

I- **COMPREHENSION** (10 pts)

**Vocabulary:** Explain the following terms in French.

- a) Computer hobbyists
- b) The cost of upgrades
- c) The under-budgeted operators
- d) The fledgling association
- e) The denial of a fundamental human right.

**Question of comprehension:** Answer the following questions.

- f) Why would local governments see in the growth of the Internet a catalyst for economic development?
- g) What is the difference between community network and social network?
- h) What does the Internet stand for?
- i) What does WWW mean?
- j) Where was the Internet invented? What was it first used for?

II- **TRANSLATION**(4 pts)

Translate the third paragraph into French.

III- **WRITING** (6 pts)

In a 4-paragraph essay, explain the spread of the Internet in your country.