Read the text about the man who invented the World Wide Web. Some parts are missing. Choose the correct part (A–J) for each gap (1–7). There are two extra parts that you should not use. Write your answers in the boxes provided on the answer sheet. The first one (0) has been done for you.



## The inventor of the WWW

In the complex history of innovation flowing to and from the Internet, one major achievement is uncontested: in 1989-91, Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web.

Tim Berners-Lee was born in 1955 in London, England. His parents (0) \_\_\_\_ the Ferranti Mark I, the first computer to be sold commercially. Berners-Lee's childhood hobby was electronics. When he entered Queen's College at Oxford University in 1972, Berners-Lee (1) \_\_\_\_, hoping to utilize his native talents in both scientific theory and practical application.

While at Oxford, Berners-Lee built his first computer. Soon after graduating in 1976, he (2) \_\_\_\_. In this capacity, he spent the latter half of 1980 in Geneva, Switzerland, at CERN, the European Particle Physics Laboratory. While off-duty at CERN, Berners-Lee (3) \_\_\_\_: an information-storage program that encompassed random associations ("links") between generally unrelated items. This program, called "Enquire," was the conceptual groundwork for what became the Web.

After some further commercial work in graphics and communications software, Berners-Lee returned to CERN as a Fellow in 1984. Five years later, having gained experience in real-time data acquisition systems, he (4) \_\_\_ in which every package of data would have a distinct "Universal Document Identifier" [UDI], which any network user could use to retrieve that data. Berners-Lee dubbed his project "the World Wide Web."

The Internet (5) \_\_\_\_, and was up and running by 1983. As developed by Vinton Cerf and others, the Internet is basically an international network of computers that delivers "packets" of information from one "address" to another – the most familiar example being e-mail. Berners-Lee's vision was to create a comprehensive collection of information in word, sound and image, each discretely identified by UDIs and interconnected by hypertext links, and to use the Internet to provide universal access to that collection of information.

Berners-Lee (6) \_\_\_ within two years of his proposal. At CERN, working on a NeXT machine, he composed the first server, "httpd," and hypertext browser/editor, "WorldWideWeb," in late 1990. In the summer of 1991, Berners-Lee made the Web available on the Internet. By giving the specifications for HyperText Markup Language (HTML: the code in which Web sites are written), HyperText Transfer Protocol (HTTP: the code by which sites are moved into and out of the Web), and UDIs (now a.k.a. URLs), Berners-Lee (7) \_\_\_ to contribute, as well as collect, information.

Over the years, openness of information has remained Berners-Lee's guiding principle. That is why he never took steps to gain intellectual property or other commercial rights over the Web, as the international computing community came to realize its immense potential.

А	became an independent software consultant
В	become a copyright issue
С	chose to major in Physics
D	had been designed in 1973
Е	made his vision a reality
F	made it fairly easy for anyone with Internet access
G	made money with his project
И	were both mathematicians, who worked on
I	proposed that a global hypertext database be constructed
J	was pursuing a personal project

## The inventor of the WWW

0 <b>H</b>	1	2	3
4	5	6	7

## Von der Lehrperson auszufüllen

richtig falsch	richtig falsch	richtig falsch	richtig falsch
	1	2	3
4	5	6	7

\_\_\_ P.