Intro (Personal Opinion Answers)

1. How old is the Internet? When was it created?

- The Internet is approximately 50-60 years old. It was created in the late 1960s, with the ARPANET being a significant milestone in 1969.

2. Who created the Internet?

- The Internet was developed by multiple contributors, including researchers and scientists like Vint Cerf and Bob Kahn, who are often credited with creating the foundational protocols (TCP/IP) that the Internet relies on.

3. Did the Internet become popular quickly?

- No, the Internet did not become popular quickly. It took several decades for it to evolve from a research project to a widely used public resource, gaining significant popularity in the 1990s with the advent of the World Wide Web.

4. How do you get online?

- To get online, you typically need a device (like a computer or smartphone), an Internet connection (via an ISP), and a browser or app to access online content.

Comprehension (True or False)

1. Normally about 20% of people understand how the Internet actually works.

- False. The percentage is likely lower, as many people use the Internet without understanding its underlying mechanisms.

2. The Internet is a cloud buried in the ground.

- False. The Internet is not a physical cloud buried in the ground; it is a global network of interconnected computers and servers.

3. A server is a special computer connected directly to the Internet.

- True. Servers are specialized computers that host data and services accessible over the Internet.

4. Every server has a unique Internet protocol address, or ID address.

- True. Each server has a unique IP address to identify it on the network.

5. Your computer at home is a server because it is connected directly to the Internet.

- False. Home computers are typically clients, not servers, unless specifically configured to act as servers.

6. Computers we use every day are called clients because they are connected indirectly to the Internet through an Internet service provider.

- True. Everyday computers are clients that access the Internet via ISPs.

7. aol.com is ISP only.

- False. AOL (aol.com) is not just an ISP; it also provides email services, content, and other online services.

8. Whenever an email, picture, or webpage travels across the Internet, computers break the information into smaller pieces called pockets.

- False. The correct term is "packets," not "pockets."

9. When information reaches its destination, the packets are reassembled in their original order to make a picture, email, webpage, or tweet.

- True. Packets are reassembled in the correct order at the destination.

10. Anywhere two or more parts of the Internet intersect, there’s an IP address.

- True. IP addresses are used at points where different parts of the Internet connect.