



**INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS INSTITUTE OF CAMEROON -IRIC-**

**COMPETITIVE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION**

**SECTION : DIPLOMACY**

November 25, 2010

**ENGLISH FOR FRANCOPHONES**

Duration 02 hours

**NB: Write your answers on the composition booklet**

**Section A: Comprehension (10 marks)**

Read the following passage carefully then answer the questions below it

**ETHICAL ISSUES: THE INTERNET AND ETHICS**

It's not surprising that the computer and the Internet have raised many new ethical questions. Computer experts at the Computer Ethics Institute, for example, have developed the Ten Commandments for Computer Ethics. The commandments are rather general and noncontroversial, such as "Thou shalt not use a computer to steal" and "Thou shalt not use a computer program for which you have not paid". There are other areas, however, where the issues are not so clear.

One such area involves anonymity. In the offline world, a person has to make an extra effort to remain anonymous. Hiding your true identity might require an unlisted phone number, a fake ID, and a disguise. On the Internet, however, anonymity is the default condition. User names generally are generic and say little about the true identity of the user. A person has to make an extra effort to establish his or her real identity.

Anonymity is not necessarily bad. For example, it disguises differences in race, sex, age, and physical appearance. To the extent that these items interfere with fairness, anonymity may serve as an equalizer. Further, people may be encouraged to reveal their true feelings if they know their identity will not be revealed. Battered spouses, for instance, might be better able to ask for help with their problem.

Conversely, anonymity creates problems. People are more apt to behave in undesirable ways when they act anonymously. They may send inflammatory or racist messages, post offensive material, and snoop into the affairs of others. It is also easy for a person to claim to be someone he or she is not or to become multiple persons with multiple identities. The best illustration of this is the case of a man who pretended to be a woman and participated in an online discussion group that dealt with women's issues. Is such behavior ethical? What if the man used his online female persona to arrange a date between his true self and a woman in the group?

Anonymity can undermine trust. In the offline world, people establish a history of dealing with certain other people and can decide whether a person is to be trusted. This is far more difficult in the online world where the same person might have multiple identities or the same identity might be used by more than one person. You have trouble developing a history because you're never sure with whom you are dealing.

Are there ethical principles that can be applied to anonymity on the net? One possibility is situational ethics. There may be some situations where no one expects others to reveal their true identities. Adult - oriented chat rooms, for example, might call for a high level of anonymity (where everybody assumes that everybody else may not be who they purport to be). On the other hand, it would be unethical to participate in a discussion group about the consequences of child abuse by falsely claiming to be an abuse victim. As the popularity of the net continues to grow, much more attention will be paid to issues such as these.

**Joseph R. Dominick.**  
**Media in the Digital Age**

**Questions**

1. How does the author describe the commandments for computer Ethics? (2 marks)
2. What can a user do to remain anonymous online? (2 marks)
3. List out the advantages of anonymity? (2 marks)
4. After reading this passage can you say that the Internet and Ethics are interconnected? Justify your opinion. (2marks)
5. Make some suggestions to an Internet Service Provider (ISP) to help him counter the problems of anonymity. (2marks)

**Section B: Translation (05 marks)**

Translate into French the third paragraph of the text.

**Section C: VOCABULARY (5 marks)**

- I. Complete each sentence with a suitable expression in italics from the list below (2.5 marks)  
*Lose heart, lose your head, losing face, lost interest, lose patience*
1. They were enthusiastic at first, but they soon \_\_\_\_\_.
  2. It's not as difficult as you think, try not to \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. In some countries people will do anything to avoid \_\_\_\_\_.
  4. Just because someone doesn't understand, don't \_\_\_\_\_.
  5. In an emergency don't \_\_\_\_\_.
- II. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets. (2.5 marks)
1. Richard's behaviour at the meeting was extremely \_\_\_\_\_. He shouldn't have been so rude. (profession)
  2. Helen's sales figures are very \_\_\_\_\_ indeed. (impress)
  3. Robert seemed depressed and \_\_\_\_\_ when I last saw him. (illusion)
  4. Maurice told us a \_\_\_\_\_ story about a boy and a dolphin. (touch)
  5. Sarah likes Malcolm because he's so \_\_\_\_\_. (gentleman)

**Section D: GRAMMAR (10 marks)**

- I. Match each sentence in the first column with one in the second column that means the same. (2.5 marks)
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|--|--|
| 1. I don't think he'll be here on time | a) He's not going to be late             |
| 2. I'm sure he'll be late              | b) I don't know if he's going to be late |
| 3. He may get here on time             | c) There's a slim chance he'll be late   |
| 4. I know he'll get here on time       | d) He can't possibly arrive on time      |
| 5. I'm almost certain he'll be on time | e) I think he'll be late                 |
- II. In each of the following sentences, select the appropriate option to fill the gaps. (2.5 marks)
1. He is on his own, he has to -----his own canoe (a) Row (b) steer (c) Paddle (d) ride.
  2. If someone looks you straight in the eye without blinking, he is probably (a) honest (b) friendly (c) being rude (d) trying to frighten you.
  3. Does he go to the same church -----you? (a) with (b) as (c) like (d) the same as.
  4. We welcome the new regulations which become ----- on the first of next month (a) efficacious (b) efficient (c) effective (d) effete
  5. In an act of defiance he raised a ----- fist at the speaker. (a) cleansed (b) pressed (c) gripped (d) clasped
- III. Join the pairs of sentences, using the appropriate conjunction or relative pronouns. (5 marks)
1. I'm taking an umbrella. It may rain.
  2. Loudspeakers were fixed in an adjoining hall. Everyone would have an opportunity to hear the speech.
  3. I don't want you to think I'm not telling the truth. I have brought two witnesses with me.
  4. This is the man. You saw his wife yesterday.
  5. I ate with a man yesterday. He was the governor of the centre region.

**SECTION E: ESSAY. (10 marks)**

**Write an essay of not more than 200 words on one of the following topics.**

- 1- What do you understand by the expression "a global village" and how is the world affected by it?
- 2- The contribution of the "Commonwealth" and "Francophonie" Group of nations to the cameroonian development process is of paramount importance. Discuss.
- 3- Elections and Electoral processes are still an important issue in developing countries. Do you agree?

