

MEETING 5

TYPE OF COMPUTER VIRUS

A. LEARNING OBJECTIVES

In this chapter, students are supposed be able to identify adverb phrase in an article, able to understand reading about Types of Computer Virus and able to write sentences by using adverb phrase.

B. DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL

Adverbs

There are three types of adverbs: they are adverb of manners, adverb of time, and adverb of place.

For example:

- The waste of the nuclear product **completely** destroy the environment

Kinds of adverb

The position adverb of manner is usually before the main verbs and after the direct object.

For example:

- He has typed the assignment quickly

The position of adverbs of manner in passive sentences is usually right after the to be.

For example:

- The lesson was completely taught to the students.

There are adverbs that have same form of adjectives. For examples:

early, far, fast, hard, late, long, much, near, soon, daily, little, high, deep.

Note: adverb of good is well, badly, highly and deeply mean very.

1. Adverb of Place

For examples:

- Our professor went home.
- The computer is in the laboratory room.
- The programmers make new application for android operation system.
- Informatics engineering Students set up new network for the new labs.

2. Adverb of time

See the examples of adverb of time;

- They are operating the computer now
- We will finish our home work soon.
- You can leave the class then.
- You can finish your study in the next 2 years
- The lesson will star tomorrow
- don't forget to submit the homework on Saturday
- You should be able to finish your programming lesson by three months.

3. Adverb of Frequency

Example:

I always operate my computer everyday.

Programmers always update their knowledge on language programming.

He sometimes cleans his computer from virus by scanning it.

I seldom use computer to check email.

They almost always check email though android phone

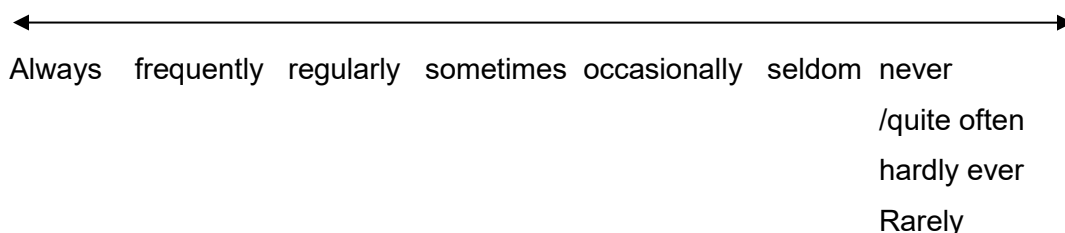
Almost all people are connected on android phone.

I sometimes buy things from online shop

Example of adverb of quantity :

I search information through internet twice a day.

Below is the diagram which shows



Adverb of frequency answering the question how often. The frequency adverbs like often, always, usually, seldom, never etc, normally come after the present or pas forms of be.

For example:

- Traffic is usually heavy in the summertime.

Seldom, never, and rarely are negative in meaning.

Therefore we do not use them in negative constructions.

Forexample:

- The temperature rarely goes above zero in February.

We normally use ever in questions and never and not ever in negative statements.

For example:

- It is ever smoggy in your hometown? No, it's never smoggy there, No, it's not ever smoggy there.

There is also a small category of adverbs that normally occur before the main verb. Adverbs of frequency go before the main verb with the exception of the verb 'to be'

For examples:

- I occasionally see them.
- She is often late these days
- They hardly ever go to the cinema now.
- I have never tried Korean food.

4. Adverb of focusing

It is used to express attention to a particular part of a clause. I frequently point to verb phrases, but it can also draw attention to noun phrases, prepositional phrases, adjective phrases, and adverbial phrases.

5. Adverb of modality

Adverbs that modify these kinds of verbs say something about possibility, obligation, and emphasis.

6. Adverb of movement

This adverb indicates a specific direction of movement., the examples terms are here, everywhere, outside, away, around, down, across, south

7. Adverb of purpose

This adverb expresses the reason or an aim (target) of an action, for examples are so that, so, in order

8. Adverb of reason

This adverb expresses the reason behind the happening of a particular occurrence, the terms examples are - therefore, hence, because, so.

9. Adverb of duration

This adverb expresses how long something happened. In this adverb, The terms that we can use are: briefly, forever, long, shortly, permanently, temporarily.

10. Adverb of result/consequence

This adverb expresses what happens or what may happen as a result of the action mentioned in the main clause, In this adverb we can use: so that, in order that, so...that and such...that.

11. Adverb of condition

Adverb of condition is introduced by the following subordinate conjunctions, like if, whether, unless, even though.

More examples of averb:

- She installs new laptop at the laboratory room with her friends every week.
Place manner time
- Every week she downloads new software at the library with her friends
Time place manner
- The students are pronouncing the new words carefully now in the class.
- Now the students are pronouncing the new words carefully in the class
- The instructor downloaded a new software at library with the student this morning.
- New phone is released in the big mobile phone store in town.
- Computers spare part are sold on online store these days.
- Everybody can order good from many online store anytime.
- Various applications can be installed from play store with or without payment.
- You can ask direction from Google map

2.2. Adverb Phrase

Below are the example of adverb phrase

The following are example of adverb phrases based on the types

1. Adverb phrase of place

- We must type our task on computer

2. Adverb phrase of time

- Please install my new laptop in this evening

3. Adverb phrase of manner

- The new student can make a program as if he is an expert

4. Adverb phrase of degree

- The cost of new laptop is rather expensive

5. Adverb phrase of frequency

- I always fix my computer twice a year

6. Adverb phrase of comparison

- My laptop is as expensive as my brother's laptop

7. Adverb phrase of Focusing

- My parent buy a new laptop **only for my brother**

8. Adverb phrase of Modality

- It is likely that you can make your own program.

9. Adverb phrase of movement

- All the new students run **toward the auditorium** to attend the seminar.

10. Adverb phrase of purpose

- I left work early to fix my broken laptop.

11. Adverb phrase of reason

- My computer is error, hence, I can not finish my task.

12. Adverb phrase of duration:

- The competition about coding will continue until next week.

13. Adverb phrase of result/consequence

- The student worked hard to the successful completion of the task about programming.

14. Adverb phrase of condition

- I can finish my task if only my laptop does not break.



https://www.123rf.com/photo_67578767html

C. EXERCISES

1. Structure

1.1 underline the adverb of phrase in sentences below!

- 1) Bob checks the broken hard disk as if he knew how to fix it.
- 2) I met him at the computer lab.
- 3) Without thinking, he decided to take computer course
- 4) They have to learn the coding before the semester over.
- 5) She searches information through internet.
- 6) On the internet, student chats and searches information.
- 7) I will not cheat on my exam, I promise.
- 8) In campus, students information are stored in campus database system.
- 9) I want buy very sophisticated computer in the next two years.
- 10) They have Macbook pro in their office
- 11) At the moment you decide to study, do not take stop until you have finished it..
- 12) There are a lot of components inside the mother board.
- 13) Luckily for us, the cost of computer was not so high.
- 14) Computer has taken a dominant role in every field of business.
- 15) The latest assertive technology is designed to help the worker use computer to do his job in the office.
- 16) Operating computer is student's activity in the laboratory room.

2. Speaking

2.1 Pair work: take turn practice the conversation below!

- Tono Do you know what anti virus is?
- Tini Yes of course I know, it is a computer program that you can use to protect your computer from malware.
- Tono Why is it important to install anti virus in you laptop?
- Tini Because anti virus is like a “security guard” at your computer system. It protects your computer system from any threats.
- Tono What happen if so called the security guard can’t protect my computer system?
- Tini Viruses are made everyday and it is very possible the anti virus can’t identify the threat, you can format your computer. And you can always change or update your computer anti virus.
- Tono How to change anti virus from one to another?
- Tini First uninstall the old anti virus then install new one. Find the most recommended anti virus on internet. You can always search any information you need on internet.
- Tono Thank you for your information
- Tini Anytime

2.4 Match the symbol and picture of antivirus below!

Smadav

MacAfee

firewall Avira

AVG

ZAP

Norton Kaspersky



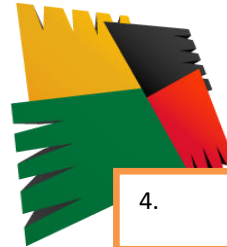
1.



2.



3.



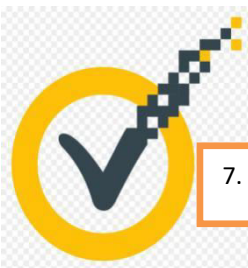
4.



5.



6.



7.



8.

3 Reading

3.1 Read loud the article and record your voice by using sound recording in your phone!

3.2 Underline the adverb phrase in the article

Types of Computer Virus

Computer virus is **man-made** software to destroy the computer which causes **hindrance** in the progress of work. Being man-made, they are programmed in various ways. It means there are different types of virus program which shows different **results** when it **infects** a certain unit. However one thing should be made clear that it only **affects** the software not the hardware of computer. Different types of viruses affects according to the program through which it **launch** on to the computer system either from a **particular** program, file, disk, floppy or USB.

According to the launching mechanism there are three different types of viruses as;

Hard communication: In this category a virus attack when an outer hard device is **attached** to the computer system like USB, floppy, smart memory card or CDs, etc. Many viruses come under this category for example; Boot Virus infects the hard disk and attaches itself to the start menu to **boot** automatically when the system runs. These types of boot viruses are polyboot B and anti exe. It is better to be certain about the **absence** of any kind of virus before boot the floppy. Boot virus enters into the system through USB, disk, card, etc.

File Virus: This category has a large number of viruses each behave differently and in a unique way.

- FAT Virus is the basic system infection virus in which the disk having the **allocation** guide is infected. This is the core of system from where different programs get command to run. This FAT virus places hindrance in **approaching** the part to start the program which appears in the form loss of **important** information.
- Companion Virus is the **consort** file. In this way they **behave** according to the original file and execute with it. It remains inactive and start run when the file is open examples are Stator, Asimov 153 and Terrax 1069.

- Polymorphic Virus starts encrypting the file in a tricky way by changing the algorithm each copy it makes. This nature of polymorphic virus makes it difficult to detect its **presence**. Examples are Elkern, Marburg, Satan bug, Taureg.
- Macro virus replicate itself speedily just by one click as single action like Relax, Melissa A, Bablas and O97M/Y2K.
- Overwrite virus **contaminated** the files which have information and make the files useless for the use. Examples are W32/Trj, Reboot, Trivial 88D.
- Soft communication like internet surfing, email can also launch virus onto the computer system while **receiving** these types of viruses one remains ignorant of their **presence** before its execution.
- Directory Virus **misguides** from the right location and **distracts** the information. This type of virus infects the system through email attachment and being ignorant you download the attachment as useful information or opening a website during net surfing which would be virus infected and as a result receive virus in your system which gets stored in the memory of computer. Opening the download attachment or file starts spreading its infection and contaminates the host.
- Direct Action Virus starts replication and enters into the root directory of the system and gets its hold. Whenever system boots this batch file activates in auto exec bat file.

Networking is very common **now-a-days** on small and big scale. It also makes it easy for the virus to spread the infection on a large scale. This category includes a very famous virus like Logic Bomb or commonly known as time bomb is very famous as it activates on the **exact** date when it takes birth. This virus remains dormant till the date of execution arrives. It wakes up and starts **destroying** every computer comes in its path of launching. The only **cure** of this virus is not to remain in touch with the network every time or at least close the system most of the time on this date.

<https://antivirus.comodo.com/blog/computer-safety/what-is-virus-and-its-definition/>

3.3 Read the article and answer the question below:

- 1) What is Computer virus?
- 2) How do computer viruses launch?
- 3) How many types of viruses mention in the text? What are?
- 4) What is Boot Virus? What are?
- 5) How does Polymorphic Virus infect system ?
- 6) How does Directory Virus infect computer system?
- 7) How to stop the time bomb virus.

3.4 Match the term (A-E) with the statements (1-5)

[A. Hard communication , B. Macro virus, C. Companion virus, D. boot viruses, E. Polymorphic Virus]

- 1) Bablas, melissa, O97M/Y2K and relax
- 2) Stator, Asimov 153 and Terrax 1069
- 3) polyboot B and anti exe.
- 4) Elkern, Marburg, Satan bug, Taureg.
- 5) A virus attack external hard device such as USB, smart memory card , disk, CD etc.

3.5 Write true or false for the statement below:

- 1) Virus affects both the software the hardware of computer.
- 2) Virus that can enter the system via disk, USB , card is called boots virus
- 3) polymorphic virus makes difficult to detects its presence because it change algorithm each copy its make.
- 4) Companion Virus will run when the file is open or close.
- 5) Mellisa is a virus contaminated the files that will destroy the it.
- 6) Internet user, or email is not possible to spread virus into computer system.
- 7) the virus is easy to spread in networking and make infection on a large scale.
- 8) The virus that exist in the directory will lead the user into wrong location and sabotage the information

3.7 Look at the reading text above again and find out what the bold words refer to.

1. **they** are programmed (l. 2)
2. **it** infects a (l. 3)
3. **it** only affects the software (l. 4)
4. **it** launch on to the computer system (l.6)
5. In **this** category a virus attack (l. 9)
6. come under **this** category (l. 11)
7. **These** types of boot viruses (l.12)
8. **It** is better to be certain (l. 13)
9. **This** is the core of system (l. 18)
10. **It** remains inactive (l. 22)
11. to detects **its** presence (l. 25)
12. Macro virus replicate **itself** speedily (l. 27)

4 Writing

4.1 Please create your own questions based on the reading text above

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____
- 6) _____
- 7) _____
- 8) _____
- 9) _____
- 10) _____

5 key words**5.1 find the synonym and translate them**

English	Synonym	Indonesian
Absence	_____	_____
Affects	_____	_____
Allocation	_____	_____
Approaching	_____	_____
Attached	_____	_____
Behave	_____	_____
Boot	_____	_____
Onsort	_____	_____
Contaminated	_____	_____
Cure	_____	_____
Destroying	_____	_____
Distracts	_____	_____
Exact	_____	_____
Hindrance	_____	_____
Important	_____	_____
Infects	_____	_____

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