

**Escuela de Educación
Técnico Profesional
N° 602 “Gral. San Martín”**



Unidad Curricular: INGLÉS TÉCNICO

Ubicación en el Diseño Curricular: 6º Año A- INFORMÁTICA(Ciclo Superior)

Campo de Formación: Formación Técnico Específica

Carga horaria semanal: 2 hs Cátedra

Régimen de cursado: Anual

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Ciclo lectivo: 2020

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HACKERS AND VIRUSES



LINCOLNSHIRE BANK LOCAL MAN ARRESTED ON Hacking Charges

(Wilmington) - Donald Greene has been arrested by Interpol on computer hacking charges. Interpol claims that Greene, a computer **hacker**, planted **viruses** on unwitting **host** computers. It is thought that Greene used a method called "**piggybacking**" to gain access to computers when their owners **logged in**. This gave him access to the computer's protective firewall and allowed him to disable it.

Interpol says that Greene has done over \$50 million in damage. Most of this damage was done when he used **overwriting viruses** to overwrite and destroy files on government computer systems. But Greene targeted home computers, too. For these, anti-virus software was unable to stop Greene's viruses because he included **anti-antivirus viruses** with them. These viruses essentially shut down anti-virus software. Greene is also alleged to have used **resident viruses**. These viruses **imbed** themselves in a file or disk drive. When **resident extensions** are included with them, they become a part of the computer's operating system. This makes them nearly impossible to get rid of. As with all viruses, Greene's viruses are said to have **replicated** themselves quickly to **infect** multiple computers.

Get ready!

1 Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

- How do computer viruses impact business?
- What should people do when their computers are infected?



Reading

2 Read the newspaper article. Then, choose the right answers.

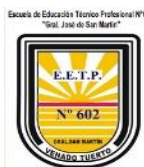
- What is the article mainly about?
 - new types of computer virus
 - a man who is investigating viruses
 - the capture of a man who used viruses
 - a way to protect computers from viruses
- Which type of virus was the most harmful?
 - overwriting viruses
 - anti-antivirus viruses
 - resident extensions
 - resident viruses
- What can be inferred about resident viruses?
 - They can disable firewalls.
 - They aid hackers with piggybacking.
 - They do less damage than anti-antivirus viruses.
 - They do not always include resident extensions.

Vocabulary

3 Match the words (1-7) with the definitions (A-G).

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 — piggyback | 5 — anti-antivirus virus |
| 2 — hacker | 6 — resident extension |
| 3 — host | 7 — virus |
| 4 — overwriting virus | |

- a virus that attacks anti-virus software
- a program file that installs itself without permission
- an add-on that makes a computer virus part of the host computer's operating system
- a virus that copies its code over and destroys the files of the original data
- to gain unauthorized access to a computer system by using the owner's connection
- a computer system that has a virus attached to it
- a person who illegally exploits computer hardware and software



IMPORTANTE: Resuelve ejercicios 2 y 3 del texto HACKERS AND VIRUSES en un archivo WORD y envíalo al correo de la portada de este archivo.

Aprovechen estos días para reflatar el tema que les dejo a continuación. Al regresar al colegio, realizaremos las actividades de página 3

Revisamos el tiempo verbal que nos remite a acciones que empezando en el pasado aún continúan hasta el presente. De ahí, que lo llamemos PRESENTE PERFECTO. Una de sus funciones en este idioma es para referirnos a acciones que aún no han finalizado.

Les dejo un recordatorio de cómo estructuramos este tiempo. Utilizamos la table de verbos irregulares (3ra columna) para conformar el participio del verbo. También hemos visto que los verbos regulares tienen su participio, es decir la tercera columna, terminados en "ED", para los cuales no usamos la tabla de verbos.

PRESENT PERFECT

AFFIRMATIVE

Sujeto + HAVE/HAS + PP (PAST PARTICIPLE: 3ra columna del verbo)

HAVE: you, they, we, I	HAS: he , she, it
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Example: The students HAVE STUDIED at the High School SINCE 2012.

NEGATIVE

Sujeto + HAVEN'T / HASN'T + PP

Example: The students HAVEN'T STUDIED at the High School SINCE 2012.



Present perfect

1 Complete the chart with the correct form of *have*.

I	<i>have</i>	tried to talk to her.
You		
He		
She		
We		
They		

Now make the sentences negative.

I haven't tried to talk to her.
.....
.....
.....
.....

Now make questions.

Have I tried to talk to her?
.....
.....
.....
.....

2 Complete the sentences with these words.

ever haven't just never

- We have finished filming.
- Have you used a camera before?
- No, I
- I've felt so stupid.

3 Choose the correct word, a, b or c to complete the sentences.

- Have you been on a date?
a ever b yet c never
- Did you see Emma? She's left.
a ever b already c never
- I've been so upset.
a ever b just c never
- Have you been on a high-speed train?
a ever b just c never
- He's met anyone famous.
a ever b just c never
- We've figured out how to use this camera.
a ever b just c never
- It was amazing. I've used one before.
a ever b just c never

4 Write questions with *ever* and the correct form of the verbs, using the prompts.

- you / be to Washington, D.C.?
.....
- you / meet anyone famous?
.....
- you / make a movie?
.....
- you / be embarrassed?
.....
- you / have an argument with a friend?
.....
- you / break anything?
.....

5 Answer the questions in exercise 4 about yourself.

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.....
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Las entregas pueden realizarse hasta el 27 de marzo de 2020 para su devolución.

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See you soon, Teacher Marcela