

Aluno(a): _____

Módulo: _____

Data: _____

Professor(a): Luciane Bittencourt de Oliveira

Curso: _____

3

Cognatos

WHEN DID THE TERM 'COMPUTER VIRUS' ARISE?

Steven White, manager of IBM Research's Massively Distributed System Group, offers some complementary information:

The term 'computer virus' was coined in the early 1980s. Fred Cohen, then a Ph.D. student at the University of Southern California, came up with the idea of using self-replicating software, which spreads by attaching itself to existing programs as a way of attacking the security of multi-user computing systems. He showed this idea to Len Adleman, his thesis advisor. Adleman pointed out the similarity to a biological virus, which uses the resources of the cell it attacks to reproduce itself, and the term 'computer virus' began its journey into everyday English.

Since then, computer viruses have mimicked their biological namesakes, spreading digital disease around the world. And here at IBM Research we are taking inspiration from biological defenses to viruses and creating a kind of immune system for cyberspace, which will be able to find, analyze and eliminate new computer viruses from the world's computers quickly and automatically.

ANSWER ORIGINALLY POSTED SEPTEMBER 2, 1997.

Alex Haddox is product manager of the Symantec AntiVirus Research Center, which manufactures Norton AntiVirus products. He adds:

a história
The history of the computer virus began in the 1940s, when John von Neumann published a paper called "Theory and Organization of Complicated Automata", which documented the possibility of replicating computer programs. John Conway is credited with creating the first "virus" in the form of a life emulating program called the "Game of Life" in the 1960s. In the 1970s the first true self-replicating programs, referred to as "organisms", were written as experiments in artificial intelligence on UNIX systems and used in small, isolated network type games by large research companies. In 1983 the term 'virus' was first coined to describe self-replicating programs by Frederick Cohen and his colleague, Len Adleman. The first reports of serious damage from a PC virus occurred in 1986; the infection was caused by the "Pakistani Brain" virus, which was written by two brothers, Basit and Amjad Farooq Alvi, of Lahore, Pakistan.

ANSWER POSTED OCTOBER 19, 2001.

FAMILIARIZAÇÃO COM TEXTO

1 • Retire do texto acima:

- A • Dez exemplos de palavras idênticas ou semelhantes a vocábulos da língua portuguesa (exemplos: *chocolate; bicycle*).

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- B • Cinco exemplos de palavras da língua inglesa cujos significados você já conhecia.

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- C • Dois exemplos de palavras cujos significados você conseguiu inferir (descobrir) através do contexto.

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APRESENTAÇÃO E PRÁTICA DE ESTRATÉGIA

► Identificando cognatos

A semelhança existente entre a língua portuguesa e a língua inglesa em termos de vocabulário deve-se principalmente ao fato de o português ser uma língua latina e de grande parte do vocabulário inglês provir do latim. Por essa razão, até os leitores que julgam nada saber sobre a língua inglesa conseguem reconhecer muitas palavras em textos nesse idioma. Por exemplo: *important, necessary, modern, dictionary, manual, interpretation, vocabulary, radio, cinema, map* etc. Tais palavras são denominadas COGNATOS.

2 • Compreensão das idéias principais

Complete o quadro abaixo com informações retiradas do texto.

QUANDO?	QUEM?	O QUE FEZ/FIZERAM?
1940s		Publicou um artigo chamado "Theory and Organization of Complicated Automata", o qual documentou a possibilidade de duplicação de programas de computador.
1960s	John Conway	
	grandes empresas de pesquisa	Desenvolveram os primeiros verdadeiros programas que se autocopiam, conhecidos como "organismos".
1980s	Len Adleman	Orientador da tese de Fred Cohen, apontou a semelhança existente entre o software que se autocopia e o vírus biológico, o qual utiliza recursos da célula que ele ataca para reproduzir-se.
		Criaram o termo <i>computer virus</i> .
1986	Basit & Amjad Farooq Alvi	