

► Notes for Lecture 04

English

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English

1. Adjective & adverb

I/ Adjective is a word that describes or modifies a noun.

E.g. The unhappiest, richest man / A solid commitment.

Attribute and predicative adjectives

The major syntactic function of adjectives is attribute and predicative.

- a- **Determiner – adjective- noun** e.g. a **pleasant** holiday. (attribute adjective).
- b- **Subject- verb- subject complement** (adjective) e.g. The holiday is pleasant (predicative adjective)
- c- **Subject- verb- object- object complement** (adjective) e.g. we made him happy (predicative adjective).

The large majority of adjectives may be used attributively and predicatively.

**** However such adjectives are attribute only e.g. (only, Roman)**

E.g. A Roman holiday.

**** The adjectives “ill” and “afraid” are predicative only.**

E.g. The soldier is afraid.

**** Some adjectives change their meaning when moved from one position to the other.**

E.g. A small farmer is a man who has a small farm, but the farmer is small means that he is a small man physically.

We refer to these as **POSTPOSITIVE adjectives**. Postposition is obligatory when the adjective modifies a pronoun:

something useful

everyone present

those responsible

Postpositive adjectives are commonly found together with superlative, attributive adjectives:

the shortest route possible

the worst conditions imaginable

the best hotel available

II/ Adverb is a word that modifies a verb, an adjective, another adverb, or a sentence.

Kind of adverbs:

Manner: e.g. bravely, fast, hard e.g. He works hard

Place: away, everywhere, here, nowhere, there etc e.g. She went away.

Time: afterwards, eventually, lately, recently, tomorrow e.g. I will wait till tomorrow.

Frequency: always, continually, frequently, once, repeatedly, never e.g. He can never understand.

Degree: almost, barely, so, too, fairly, extremely e.g. I am almost ready.

Sentence: these modify the whole sentence or clause and normally express the speaker's opinion: certainly, definitely, luckily, surely e.g. He certainly works hard.

Interrogative adverbs: why, when, where, how, e.g. Why was he late?

Relative adverbs: when, where, why e.g. The year when he was born.

III/ Adverbs and adjectives with the same form

	Used as adverbs	Used as adjectives
back	Come back soon	The back door
hard	They work hard	The work is hard
fast	The train went fast	A fast train
right	Turn right here	The right answer
straight	She went straight home	A straight line
wrong	He led us wrong	This is the wrong way

Assign the highlighted adjectives in each of the following examples to one of the three positions.

1. The **green** door opened slowly.



Attributive



Predicative



Postpositive

2. This stretch of water is **dangerous**.

- ☒ Attributive
- ☐ Predicative
- ☐ Postpositive

3. The share-holders **present** voted against the Chairman.

- ☐ Attributive
- ☐ Predicative
- ☐ Postpositive

4. Jan feels **ill**.

- ☒ Attributive
- ☐ Predicative
- ☐ Postpositive

5. A **larger** than normal pay increase was awarded to the nurses.

- ☒ Attributive
- ☐ Predicative
- ☐ Postpositive

The text :

The Enemy Within By Mark Bowden

When the Conficker computer “worm” was unleashed on the world in November 2008, cyber-security experts didn’t know what to make of it. It infiltrated millions of computers around the globe. It constantly checks in with its unknown creators. It uses an encryption code so sophisticated that only a very few people could have deployed it. For the first time ever, the cyber-security elites of the world have joined forces in a high-tech game of cops and robbers, trying to find Conficker’s creators and defeat them. The cops are failing. And now the worm lies there, waiting...

THE FIRST SURPRISING thing about the worm that landed in Philip Porras’s digital petri dish 18 months ago was how fast it grew.

He first spotted it on Thursday, November 20, 2008. Computer-security experts around the world who didn’t take notice of it that first day soon did. Porras is part of a loose community of high-level geeks who guard computer systems and monitor the health of the Internet by maintaining “honeypots,” unprotected computers irresistible to “malware,” or malicious software. A honeypot is either a real computer or a virtual one within a larger computer designed to snare malware. There are also “honeynets,” which are networks of honeypots. A worm is a cunningly efficient little packet of data in computer code, designed to slip inside a computer and set up shop without attracting attention, and to do what this one was so good at: replicate itself.

Various labs assigned names to the worm. It was dubbed “Downadup” and “Kido,” but the name that stuck was “Conficker,” which it was given after it tried to contact a fake security Web site, trafficconverter.biz. Microsoft security programmers shuffled the letters and came up with Conficker, which stuck partly because ficker is German slang for “a cursing common word in English” and the worm was certainly that. At the same time that Conficker was spewing into

honeypots, it was quietly slipping into personal computers worldwide—an estimated 500,000 in the first month.

Conficker's rate of replication got everyone's attention, so a loose-knit gaggle of geeky "good guys," including Porras, Joffe, and DiMino, began picking the worm apart. The online-security community consists of software manufacturers like Microsoft, companies like Symantec that sell security packages to computer owners, large telecommunication registries like Neustar and VeriSign, nonprofit research centers like SRI International, and botnet hunters like Shadowserver. In addition to maintaining honeypots, these security experts operate "sandboxes"—isolated computers (or, again, virtual computers inside larger ones) where they can place a piece of malware, turn it on, and watch it run. In other words, where they can play with it.

In chess, when your opponent checkmates you, you have no recourse. You concede and shake the victor's hand. In the real-world chess match over Conficker, the good guys have another recourse. They can, in effect, upend the board and go after the bad guys physically. Which is where things stand. The hunt for the mastermind (or masterminds) behind the worm is ongoing.

"It's an active investigation," Joffe says. "That's all I can say. Law enforcement is fully engaged. We have some leads. This story is not over."

Questions

Text comprehension:

- Give another title to the text.
- Who is the geeky good guys and what's their aim?
- So why worms still on the world-wide web?

Language mastering:

- Give the synonym of these word: noble (groupe), confined, charming.
- Give the antonym of these world: caged, passive, originate.

Translation

- Translate these following into French : defeat, , Conficker's rate of replication got everyone's attention.
- Extract from texts all adverbs for each of the following categories:

Manner	sentence	Frequency