

Half Yearly Syllabus

Class 7

Computer

Chapter 3

Book work pg 42, 43

Q.1 Tick the correct answer.

1. Boot virus.
2. March 1999
3. ARPANET
4. All of these.
5. All of these
6. Norton

Q. 2 Match the following.

1. **Trojan Horse.** provides unauthorized access to user's computer.
2. **Sweeper.** is a fake antivirus
3. **McAfee.** Is an antivirus software
4. **Polymorphic virus.** Creates varied copies of itself
5. **Creeper Virus.** Was the first computer virus detected
6. **FAT virus.** Attacks file allocation tables
7. **Melissa virus.** Affected Microsoft and other big companies

Q. 3 True or False.

1. F
2. T
3. F
4. F
5. F
6. T

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Q.1 What is a computer virus?

Ans. A program that attacks itself to other programs without the owner's consent or knowledge is known as a VIRUS or Vital Information Resources Under Siege.

Q.2 What is a Computer virus capable of?

Ans. 1. Infecting executable files, such as word processors, spreadsheets and operating system.

2. Infecting disks by attaching itself to special programs called boot records on hard disks. These programs are required to start a computer.

3. Infecting files attached to e-mail messages or infecting disks and pen drives attached to an infected computer.

Q.3 Name the different types of virus attacks.

Ans. Different types of virus attacks are -

1. Web Scripting Virus

2. FAT Virus

3. Directory Virus

4. Boot Sector Virus

5. Macro Virus

6. Overwrite Virus

Q. 4 What are the symptoms of a virus attack?

Ans. 1. Unexpected error messages pop-up.

2. Unexplained data loss.

3. Computer runs slow or crashes frequently.

4. Computer restarts again and again.

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Q.5 How can you prevent a virus attack on your computer?

- Ans. 1. Install an antivirus program and keep it updated.
2. Ignore unknown attachments in e-mails.
3. Isolate the drives that have been affected.
4. Avoid downloading pirated software from the Internet.
5. Scan the hard disk regularly.
6. Take a backup of important files.

Q. 6 What is malware?

Ans. There are some other kinds of common attacks on computer, such as Worm, Spyware, Trojan Horse and Sweeper. These are known as Malware, which is short for malicious software. They are designed for disrupting, damaging or gaining unauthorised access to the computer.

Q. 7 Write a note on 'worm'.

Ans. A computer worm is a type of malware that spreads copies of itself from computer to computer. A worm can replicate itself without any human interaction and it does not need to attach itself to a software program in order to cause damage.

Q. 8 What is the difference between spyware and Sweeper?

Ans. **Spyware** - Spyware is a software installed on your PC that collects your information without your knowledge, and sends that information back to the creator so that they can use your personal information in some nefarious way.

Sweeper - Virus Sweeper is a program that when it is installed starts to perform actions such as scanning your computer without your permission. Virus Sweeper's scan is totally fake as the results are made-up.

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Q.9 What is an Antivirus?

Ans. Antivirus is a computer software which is designed to detect, prevent and remove viruses from the computer. Antivirus software must be installed and regularly updated to prevent the system against malware and viruses.

Q. 10 What are some examples of antivirus software?

Ans. Examples of antivirus software are -

1. Kaspersky
2. Panda
3. Bitdefender
4. Norton
5. McAfee

Q. 11 What are the basic functions of an antivirus software?

Ans. 1. Allowing users to schedule scans so that they run automatically.

2. Allowing users to initiate new scans at any time.

3. Removing any malicious software it detects.

Q. 12 What is Firewall?

Ans. A software program or a hardware device which filters the traffic flowing into the PC or the network through an Internet connection, based on predetermined security rules. It is used to prevent the machine from viruses.

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Define the following.

1. **Web Scripting Virus**- A Script virus usually comes from webpage advertisement and is therefore widespread. Web scripting viruses can be attached to online, clickable media, such as links, images, and videos.
2. **Oligomorphic Virus**- This virus infects a computer as part of an encrypted file. When the user tries to decrypt the file contents, the virus uses the decryptor to create copies of itself and slow down the computer.
3. **Directory Virus**- This virus works by changing the path that indicates the files location by infecting the directory of your computer. This virus makes it difficult to locate your files and makes it look like that files have disappeared.
4. **Memory Resident Virus**- A resident virus is a kind of computer virus that hides and stores itself within the computer memory, which then allows it to infect any file that is run by the computer, depending on the virus programming.
5. **Macro Virus**- Macro virus target applications and software that contain macros. These viruses can carry out series of operations affecting the performance of the program or software.
6. **Trojan Horse**- Trojan Horse is a computer program which misrepresents itself to appear useful in order to convince the user to install it. Once Trojan gets activated, it enables cyber criminals to spy on and steal sensitive data and gain backdoor access to your system.