

## WARM UP

Do you think it is legal to install all software?

Ask the students if they would consider installing any software regardless its rights.

Do you prefer to use OpenOffice or Microsoft Office?

Discuss about which one is better : OpenOffice or Microsoft Office?

What happens if you use a software without a license?

Ask them what happens if a company knows that you or your company are using a software without a license.

## READING

### WORKING WITH THE TEXT

1. EULA: End User License Agreement

2.- Buying the software in any way

3.- FOSS: Free and open source software

closed source: software that keeps the source code hidden.

3.- Bundles : liar, unir, juntar.

4.- You can find the answers in the table: *rights in the copyrights*

LICENSE TYPE	RIGHTS IN THE COPYRIGHTS
<i>Trade Secret</i>	<i>All rights retained</i>
<i>Protective FOSS license</i>	<i>rights retained and more rights granted</i>
<i>Public Domain</i>	<i>All rights relinquished</i>
<i>Non-Protective FOSS license</i>	<i>more rights granted</i>

## LISTENING

## TRANSCRIPTION

We are going to compare the philosophical differences between Open Source Versus Commercial and how those differences might affect how you purchase and use the suites. Listen to the information about “*OpenOffice vs Microsoft Office*” and answer the following questions:

Commercially licensed software, such as Microsoft Office, is developed by a single vendor. Its sales help fund product development, testing, marketing, salaries, and shareholder dividends.

In contrast, Open-source software is developed collaboratively, often by volunteers, and made available for free. Anyone who wishes to use, redistribute, adapt, or improve the code can do so without permission or payment of any kind.

The open-source philosophy is about more than software. It is born out of a deep distrust of large corporations, an enthusiasm for individual innovation, and a belief that community action is effective in solving problems.

On the other hand, some consumers are more comfortable with a for-profit model they feel rewards and incentivizes ingenuity. If you have deep conviction in either direction, it's not likely that we'll change your mind. For the rest of you, each model has tangible advantages and disadvantages that we'll look at in closer detail.

First, the cost: Open-source applications often cost nothing, OpenOffice and LibreOffice are both free.

Microsoft Office suite, however, has a cost depending on the edition, but is available to eligible U.S.-based nonprofits and libraries through [TechSoup](#) at a significant discount.

Updates to the latest-and-greatest versions of the Open-source applications are also free, but the same is not always true for Microsoft Office users.

For example, if you have a Microsoft Office package 2013 and you want to upgrade it to the latest you have to pay for the new edition

You don't have to worry about how many copies of LibreOffice you've installed at home or the office, there's no cost no matter how many times you download or install it. However, when you buy or receive a version of Office package, you may only install it on a specified number of computers within your organization.

Another advantage of Open-source code — if you're a programmer — is that you can do what you like with it. You can study and customize it to your needs, improve it, or use the code to create something completely new and release your changes to the public.

Microsoft doesn't offer anything comparable.

Commercial products tend to keep their code secret, so if the company goes under, so does the software. That said, it is unlikely Microsoft will be unable to support its Office suite in the foreseeable future.

Although OpenOffice is free, most users prefer Microsoft.

<http://www.techsoup.org/support/articles-and-how-tos/ms-office-vs-openoffice>

1. The definitions are changed, the correct answer are:
  - a. Open-source software. is developed collaboratively, often by volunteers, and made available for free.
  - b. In contrast, Microsoft Office, is developed by a single vendor. Its sales help fund product development, testing, marketing, salaries, and shareholder dividends
2. Open-source applications often cost nothing. OpenOffice and LibreOffice are both free.
3. The majority of students said that the reason is because they are accustomed to *Microsoft package or they only know this package.*  
*It depends on.*
4. a y c are Open source, b is Commercial
5. FALSE because *Microsoft has a Commercially licensed software.*