UNIT 5. Operating systems. TEACHERS

WARM UP

Possible Answers:

There are many Operating Systems, but there are two main families:

A) Microsoft Windows-like Operating Systems:

For Personal Computers: Windows XP, Windows Vista, Windows 7 …

For Servers: Windows 2003 Server, Windows 2008 Server...

B) Unix-like Operating Systems:

GNU/Linux:

It is a free version of the Unix Operating System under GNU license. There are several distributions:

Debian: For I.T. professionals, for servers and personal computers.

Ubuntu: For common users (server and personal computers)

Google Chrome O.S.:

It is based on Linux kernel with a unique user interface, aimed at users who spend most of their computer time on the Internet.

MAC O.S.:

Operating system for Apple Macintosh computers.

Other Professional Unix-like O.S.

Red Hat Enterprise Linux: Commercial version of Linux for companies. For servers.

There are many others, not free Unix-like O.S. such as AIX (IBM), HP-UX (Hewlett Packard), Solaris (Sun Microsystems) or Android (for mobile phones), etc…

You can suggest your students searching for information about these Operating Systems in the internet.

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WORKING WITH THE TEXT

1.-

a) Operating system makes the computing power conveniently available to users, by managing the hardware carefully to achieve good performance.

b) Second Generation, the General Motors Research Laboratories implemented the first operating systems in early 1950's for their IBM 701.

c) They were called single-stream batch processing systems because programs and data were submitted in groups or batches.

d) It's known as multiprogramming.

e) Each system accepted input from the keyboard, and produced output to the screen.

f) The next major leap forward in operating systems happened in 2007 when Apple released the iPhone, followed quickly by Google releasing Android.

2.-

a) computer resources, the order

b) keyboard and mouse, touch

c) personal computer, workstation

d) processor, peripheral devices

e) commands, terminal

f) dominate, industry

3.-

VOCABULARY

1.

1b
2g
3e
4ª
5f
6d
7h
8c

2.

ToolBar: It is a GUI element in which menus and icons are placed to be easily and quickly located

Process: It is a computer program which is being executed.

Task Manager: It is a utility that allows the user to list all the processes and programs currently running.

Status pane: A Pane is a part of a window in which the user can obtain information about the file selected.

Log in: It is the action by which a user is authenticated with a username and a password.

LANGUAGE FOCUS

Remind the students that "that" and not "which" is used when the antecedent is an indefinite pronoun (something, anything, everything…) or when the antecedent is modified by a superlative.

e.g. The fastest printer that I have ever had is a Laserjet.

1.-

- Operating systems are the software that makes the hardware usable.

- Machines of the time were so primitive that programs were often entered one bit at time on rows of mechanical switches.

- The Mac was followed by the first version of Windows in 1985 which also featured a point-and-click graphical interface.

2.-

a.- which/that b.- who/that c.- which d.- who e.- which/that
f.-which/that g.- whose h.-where.

3.-

a) A compiler is a program which/that converts computer instructions into a pattern of bits called "machine code".

b) Professor Andre Geim, who works in the Manchester Center of Mesoscience, built a grapheme transistor in 2007.

c) Do not install the Wi-Fi router near devices which/that contain magnets or generate magnetic fields.

d) Larry Page and Sergey Brin founded Google, which is the most famous search engine.

e) e-Bay is a website in which you can buy all sorts of objects.

f) This is advanced software which allows you to render 3D images in real time.

g) Linus Torvalds is a Finnish software engineer who/that wrote a small kernel and some utilities that eventually became Linux. OR

Linus Torvalds, who wrote a small kernel and some utilities that eventually became Linux, is a Finnish software engineer.

h) Palo Alto is a city in California where Microsoft's headquarters are located. OR

Palo Alto, where Microsoft's headquarters are located, is a city in California.

4.-

a) "Computers" was the term used to describe the people whose job was to perform repetitive calculations.

b) See the tables which are displayed in Appendix A.

c) I bought new software to protect my computer.

REMEMBER:

1.- What makes operating systems software easy-to-use is its GUI.

2.- This use is limited to those relative clauses in which the relative pronoun functions as subject. When we use the Past Participle the passive voice is always implicit. You can find two examples:

- Microsoft Windows 7 O.S. is said to be one of the most difficult projects accomplished by humanity = (which have been) accomplished by humanity.
- The most powerful and complex layer of an O.S. is the kernel, designed to be the bridge between applications and hardware= (which is) designed to be the bridge between applications and hardware.

LISTENING

TRANSCRIPTION

Virtualization isn't just for geeks or those who run enormously powerful servers. It offers something for everybody.

Virtualization refers to running two or more operating systems on one physical PC. Either the

multiple operating systems run side-by-side, with a separate piece of software called a hypervisor used to manage them, or one operating system runs the other operating systems within program windows.

Companies including VMware and Oracle lead the way in this kind of virtualization with their products for workstations and servers. There are even some highly capable free-of-charge versions in the form of Oracle's VirtualBox and VMware Player, both for desktop PCs.

Here are 5 things you can do with virtualization that might convince you that it's worth giving it a try, if you haven't already.

1. Run Old Apps

VMware Player features Unity mode, which allows applications running in the virtual machine to appear as if they're running natively on the host computer. They have their own taskbar buttons and their own program windows, making for a seamless experience.

2. Test Software, Updates, or New Configurations

You could use your virtual computer to test new software, updates, or even new configurations of software before you roll them out for real on your main OS.

3. Run Linux on Top of Windows (or vice-versa)

If you run a Linux machine for mail or Web services, as examples, having a desktop version of Linux for occasional use will also make it easier to communicate with the server.

4. Back Up an Entire Operating System

Because the virtual OS is entirely contained within a series of files, backing it up is as simple as backing up any other files. It's the same with virtualized server installations too. If you're running a virtual machine on a server to host your mail server, and it's brought down by a hack attack, then bringing things back to working order is as simple as restoring the backup files.

5. Reuse Old Hardware

By installing Citrix XenDesktop on your Windows server, you can turn old, less powerful computers into thin clients, wiping out the need for a workstation IT upgrade budget. The clients access their personal desktop spaces on the server and there's little noticeable difference compared with running the operating system and applications locally. XenDesktop includes clever technology to avoid common thin-client pitfalls, such as the fact videos and animations don't play well, by shifting some of the processing work to the client computer.

QUESTIONS.

1.- Virtualization refers to running two or more operating systems on one physical PC.

2.- VMWare and Oracle (VirtualBox)

3.- They have their own taskbar buttons and their own program windows, making for a seamless experience.

4.- You could use virtualization for testing new softwares, updates or new configurations of software and see how it works.

5.- Easy. Because the virtual OS is entirely contained within a series of files, so backing it up is as simple as backing up any other files.

6.- There's little noticeable difference compared with running the operating system and applications locally.

SPEAKING

Roleplay: Student A has a smartphone with Android operating system. Student B has a smartphone with IOS operating system(iPhone). They must speak about advantages and disadvantages of his smartphones.