**TP 2** (Revisión: [morfología; pronombres](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1rXwMKHYme_GOCl2TDAieIV3koqe2CsEiAmfb2BqzKHc/edit). [Auxiliares](https://prezi.com/d-gd4x4anw94/auxiliary-verbs/))

## [Modal & Auxiliary Verbs](http://aulavirtual.instituto.ort.edu.ar/mod/page/view.php?id=8653)

**Lea los textos A y B. Haga los ejercicios pedidos para cada uno. Luego compare la información de ambos textos y únalos en un breve resumen.**

**Texto A**

**1** Busque transparencias.

**2**  Analice las palabras en negrita.

**3**  Resuma brevemente o haga un cuadro con los puntos más importantes del texto.

**Software** Adapted From https://turbofuture.com

The theory of software **was** first proposed by Alan Turing in 1935. The word software was first used by John Tukey in 1958. Software **is** often divided into three categories: **system software**, which serves as a base for application software. System software includes device drivers, operating systems (OSs), compilers, disk formatters, text editors and utilities helping the computer to operate more efficiently. It is also responsible for managing hardware components and providing basic non-task-specific functions. The system software is usually written in C programming language. Then, the Programming software which is a set of tools to aid the developers to write programs. The various tools available are compilers, linkers, debuggers, interpreters and text editors. Finally, the Application software that is intended to perform certain tasks. Examples of application software include office suites, gaming applications, database systems and educational software. Application software **can** be a single programme or a collection of small programs.

An operating system (OS), in its most general sense, is software that allows a user to run other applications on a computing device. While it is possible for a software application to interface directly with hardware, the vast majority of applications **are** written for an OS, which allows them to take advantage of common libraries and not worry about specific hardware details.

The operating system manages a computer's hardware resources, including: the input devices such as a keyboard and mouse; the output devices such as display monitors, printers and scanners; the network devices such as modems, routers and network connections and the storage devices such as internal and external drives. The OS also provides services to facilitate the efficient execution and management of, and memory allocations for, any additional installed software application programs.

Some operating systems were developed in the 1950s, where computers **could** only execute one program at a time. Later in the decade, computers included many software programs, sometimes called libraries, which were linked together to create the beginning of today's operating systems. Examples for OSs include Android, iOS, Mac OS X, Microsoft Windows, and Linux.

**Texto B**

1. Lea el texto

2. Responda las preguntas que aparecen al final del texto

**4**

3. Traduzca lo recuadrado.

What is the Difference between Hardware and Software?

[http://www.wisegeek.com](http://www.wisegeek.com/)

Hardware and software work together in digital devices and systems to provide computerized functionality. Hardware includes the physical components, such as the motherboard, chips, memory, and hard drives, while software includes the programs. Though both are most often associated with computers, software also runs on other hardware, such as cellular phones, personal digital assistants (PDAs), Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) units, medical equipment, and air traffic control systems. Modern cash registers are also computerized with software to better organize sales-related issues like inventory, tax, and coupon discounts.

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| Hardware and software are constantly improving in a kind of leapfrog fashion. The former is most often the bottleneck when it comes to data transfer speeds, or how fast a program can work. Therefore, as hardware improves, it becomes capable of running more robust programs. Old hardware from just ten years ago may not run current software, as the programs might be designed to take advantage of hardware in ways that older pieces of equipment cannot support. |

For this reason, when shopping for software, the buyer should check the specifications for recommended minimal hardware requirements. The central processing unit (CPU) of a computer is nearly always mentioned, as this hardware is responsible for the overall speed of the computer, generally speaking. The amount of Random Access Memory (RAM) is another factor, and graphics capability or video card requirements might also be mentioned.

Comprensión.

**5**

1. Resuma brevemente las diferencias entre hardware y software.

2. De algunos ejemplos de software.

**6**

3. Indique la ventaja de las mejoras del hardware.

4. Indique las especificaciones necesarias para elegir el software.

**7**  Traduzca lo subrayado.