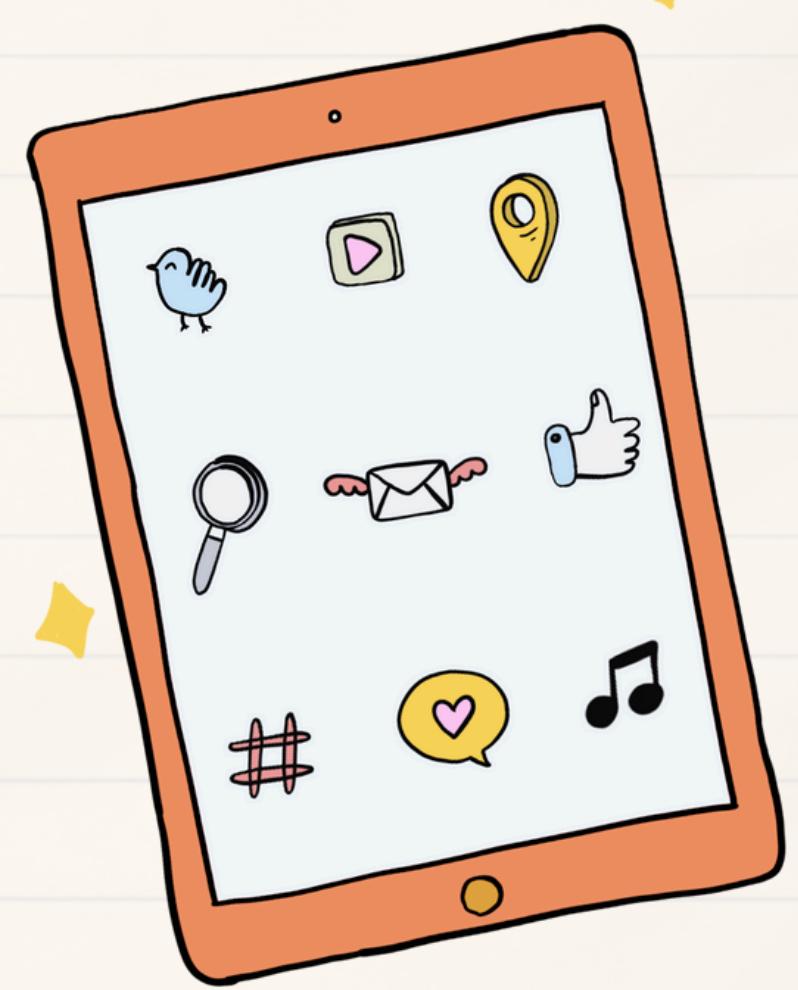


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Warm-Up

- * How many operating systems do you know?
- * Do you know the difference between them?
- * Can you give a definition of software?
- * Do you know different software?

"Computer science is the operating system
for all future innovation."

Steve Ballmer

Operating systems

What is an operating system?

An operating system is a system software that manages computer hardware and software resources and provides common services for computer programs.

(Wikipedia)

1. Can you identify these operating systems?



- a) _____
b) _____
c) _____
d) _____
e) _____

2. Can you think of three advantages and three disadvantages of the following operating systems?

Windows

Advantages

Disadvantages

Mac OS X

Advantages

Disadvantages

3. Match the terminology of operating systems to their function:

Memory management

detect problems with the computer.

Device management

decides which process is performed and for how long.

Security

allocates the computer's resources.

Error-detecting aids

handles the communication between the OS and its drivers.

Processor management

is the control of the computer's main memory.

File management

prevents unauthorised access.

6. Now have a look at the phone screens below and check out the applications. Work in pairs and write down the names of at least 10 applications:



- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____
- e) _____
- f) _____
- g) _____
- h) _____
- i) _____
- j) _____

7. Check this app organiser. For each icon, write the name of at least one app you use on your phone or computer:



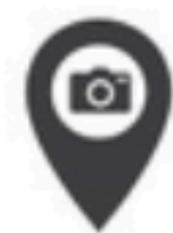
a) _____



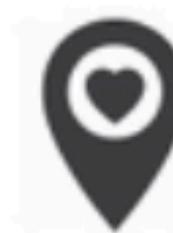
b) _____



c) _____



d) _____



e) _____



f) _____



g) _____



h) _____



i) _____



j) _____



k) _____



l) _____



m) _____



n) _____



o) _____

Now, explain in brief the main purpose of those apps:

a) _____

i) _____

b) _____

j) _____

c) _____

k) _____

d) _____

l) _____

e) _____

m) _____

f) _____

n) _____

g) _____

o) _____

h) _____

8. Match the opposites:

switch on

follow

log in

upload

save

delete

download

switch off

unfollow

log out

LISTENING



1. Please answer the following questions:

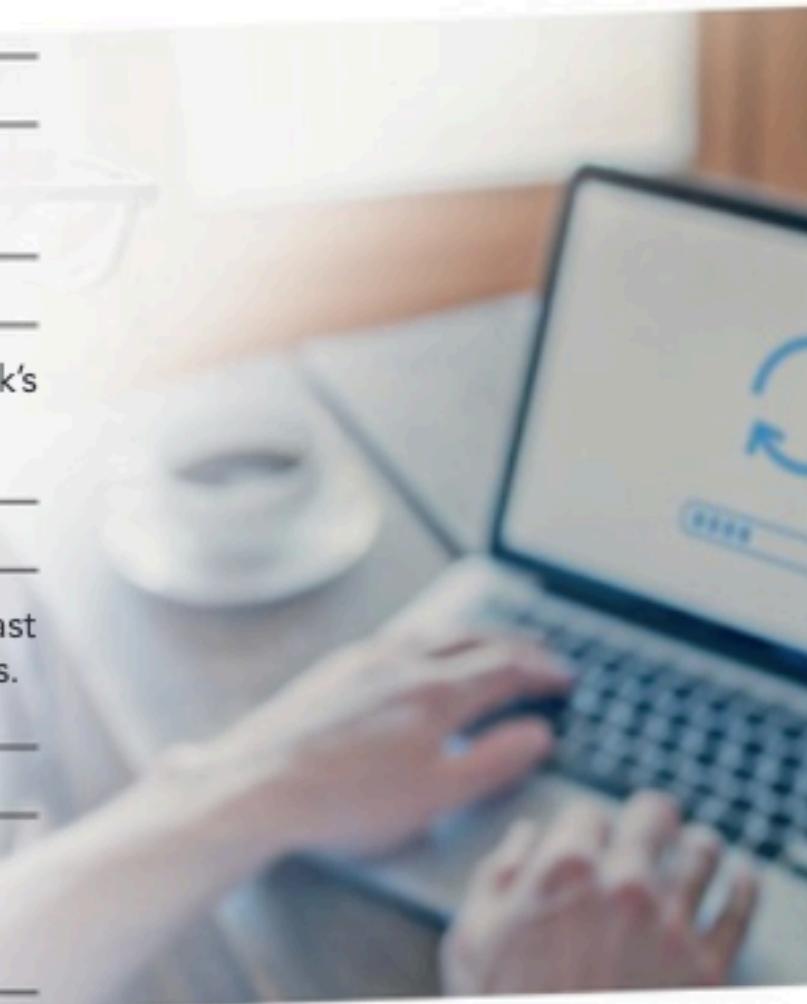
a) When did Mark install the previous OS?

b) Why are they changing the OS?

c) What are Windows' negative aspects, in Mark's opinion?

d) What does Mark say about Linux? Give at least one example of each advantage he mentions.

e) Why is Mark installing the new OS on the computers?



2. Please indicate if the following statements are true or false:

a) Mark needs to change the OS of all computers in his company.

b) Most of his colleagues find the OS they are working with quite difficult to handle.

c) The company has had Windows as its OS for 8 years.

d) Mark says Linux has a lot of drawbacks.

e) Mark completed a vocational training program in IT security and software systems.

f) His personal life and career have benefited greatly from vocational training.

3. Correct the wrong statements with the right information:

a)

b)

c)



1. Name three positive aspects of SplitSharing:

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____

2. Answer the following questions:

a) Is the app difficult to download?

b) What happens with the number of transactions?

c) Can you use it for monthly expenses?

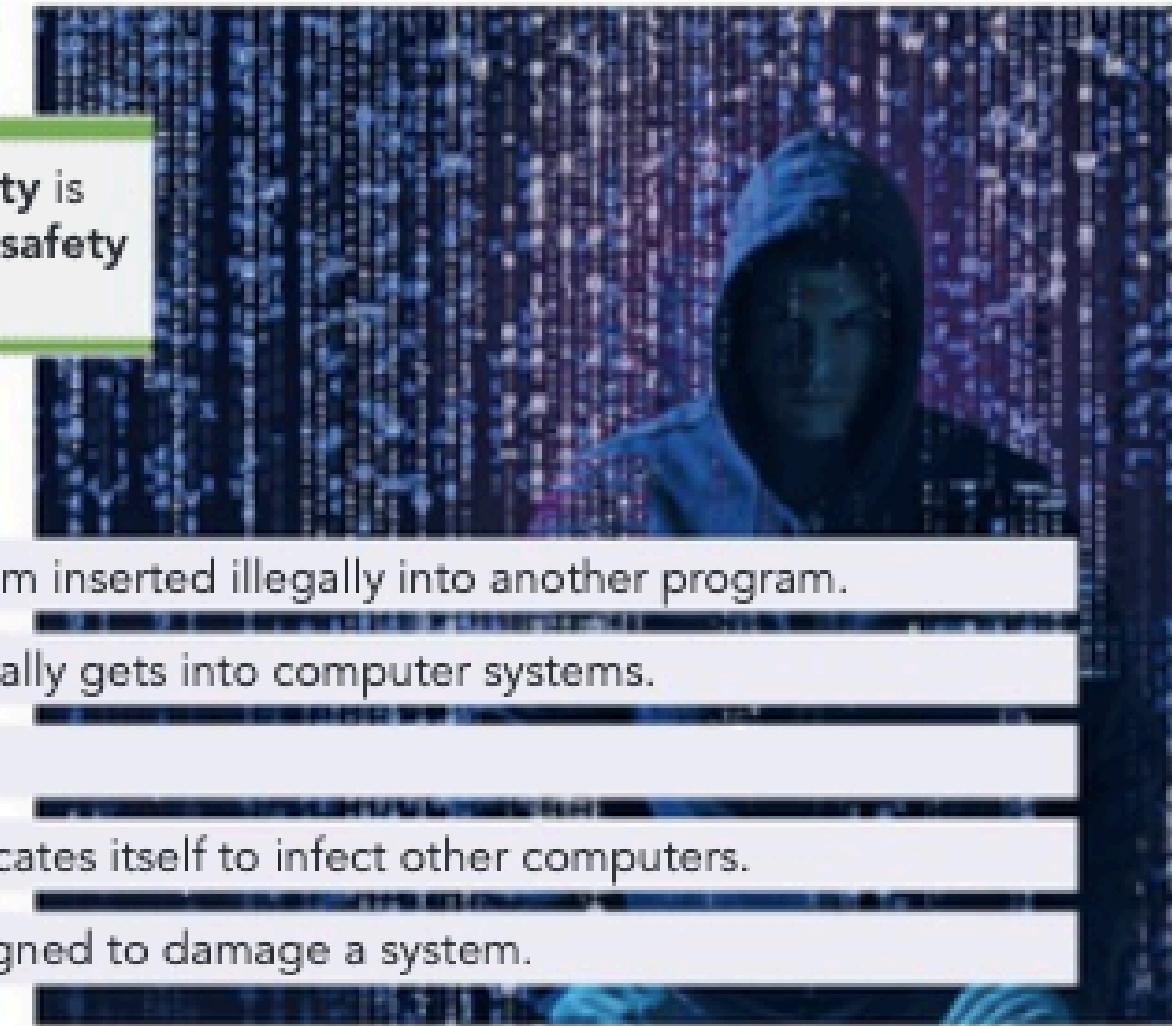
3. Are these statements true or false?

- a) SplitSharing is a free app.
- b) You can only use the app for trips.
- c) SplitSharing can only be downloaded using a link.
- d) It can only be used by groups.

Computer security

VOCABULARY TIP

There's a difference between security and safety. **Security** is the prevention of external attacks on technology, while **safety** refers to protecting your life from danger.



1. Match the words with their definitions:

- | | |
|------------|---|
| a) hacker | part of a computer program inserted illegally into another program. |
| b) malware | a computer user who illegally gets into computer systems. |
| c) virus | type of malware. |
| d) trojan | type of malware that replicates itself to infect other computers. |
| e) worm | a computer program designed to damage a system. |

2. Complete the sentences with the words in the box:

consent cyberbullying regulation spyware password piracy

- a) _____ is easier to do than physical bullying because the bully doesn't have to face the victim.
- b) _____ is a software that allows you to covertly obtain information.
- c) You need to manage your _____ settings to prevent others from getting your data.
- d) It's important that you change your _____ frequently so that it does not get leaked.
- e) The unauthorised use of another's work is called _____.
- f) Internet _____ includes laws and rules that deal with telecommunications.

3. Work in pairs. Explain the following terms in your own words:

a) company's security policy	
b) unauthorised person	
c) ID badge	
d) data backup	
e) cyberattack	

4. Work with your partner. Rewrite the following sentences in the correct order:

a) way. applications wrong the in information use people's Certain

b) toughest The security law in Protection the is the world. Data Law

c) be need Information regularly. to back-ups done

d) of third involve actors. data internal A breaches

e) filtration tools automatically protect McAfee sensitive data. offers to

Phrasal verbs that will help you to communicate effectively when using technology

GRAMMAR TIP

Phrasal verbs are idiomatic phrases that are formed by a verb and another element (preposition, adverb, etc.). For example:

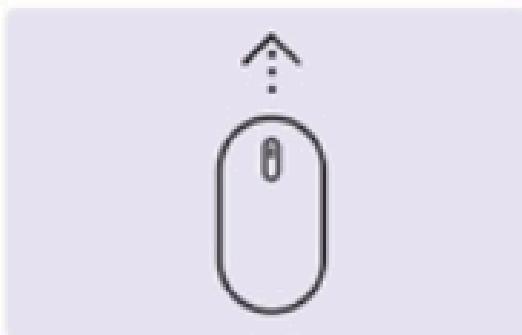
- If we add the preposition **on** to the verb **turn**, we get the phrasal verb **turn on**, which means to activate a device by pressing a button or moving a switch.
- If we add the preposition **off** to the verb **turn**, we get the phrasal verb **turn off**. In this case, it means to make a piece of equipment stop working by pressing a button or sliding a switch.

As you may see, when we use two different prepositions with the same verb, the meanings are very different.

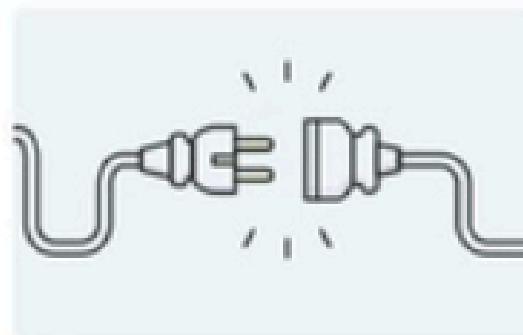


1. There are some phrasal verbs in the box. You need to match them with the pictures below:

turn on log in click on scroll up print out back up plug in go online



a) _____



b) _____



c) _____



d) _____



e) _____



f) _____



g) _____



h) _____

2. Now look for the opposite of these phrasal verbs:

a) turn on: _____

b) log in: _____

c) scroll up: _____

d) plug in: _____

e) go offline: _____



Future tenses

There are three ways to express the future in English.

Future Simple

Uses

We use the future simple for:

- Things we believe will happen in the future: *I think computers will evolve a lot in the next 30 years.*
- Decisions made at the moment of speaking: *I will look it up on my phone.*

Form

We need to put **will + the infinitive form of the verb**.

Here, we take as an example the future simple form of the verb **to finish**:

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I will finish	I will not finish → won't finish	Will I finish?
You will finish	You will not finish → won't finish	Will you finish?
He / She / It will finish	He / She / It will not finish → won't finish	Will he / she / it finish?
We will finish	We will not finish → won't finish	Will we finish?
You will finish	You will not finish → won't finish	Will you finish?
They will finish	They will not finish → won't finish	Will they finish?

Be going to

Use

We use **be going to** for events that are likely to happen or that are planned.

Example: *In the future, I am going to be an IT specialist.*

I am going to play video games tomorrow.

Form

We need to put the **verb to be** in the right form + **going to** + infinitive form of the verb.

As an example, we take the form **be going to** with the verb **to finish**:

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I am going to finish	I am not going to finish	Am I going to finish?
You are going to finish	You are not going to finish → aren't going to finish	Are you going to finish?
He / She / It is going to finish	He / She / It is not going to finish → isn't going to finish	Is he / she / it going to finish?
We are going to finish	We are not going to finish → aren't going to finish	Are we going to finish?
You are going to finish	You are not going to finish → aren't going to finish	Are you going to finish?
They are going to finish	They are not going to finish → aren't going to finish	Are they going to finish?



Listening II

Fitastic



Track 8

2. Place in the right box the verbs that you have underlined:

Future simple	Be going to	Present continuous for future

3. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the future simple (the sentences can be affirmative, negative, or interrogative):

- Who / teach / us / this new topic → _____?
- I'm sure my boss _____ (understand) my problem.
- I _____ (answer) the question because I don't know the answer.
- It _____ (rain) today. The sun is shining.
- You / help / me / with my homework → _____?
- Peter _____ (buy) tickets for the gig soon.
- My sister _____ (attend) an IT course in London.

Write down the five plans that William is doing on Monday 3rd using the present continuous for future:

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

e) _____

7. Choose the correct form of the future tense:

- a) I will email / am going to email him today. Do you know his address?
- b) Don't forget! We are playing / are going to play in Liverpool next Friday.
- c) Can you lend me the computer? – Sorry, I can't. I will use / am going to use it this afternoon.
- d) Office announcement: Easter holidays will start / are starting on 12th April.
- e) So, you are flying to Greece tonight. What time will you leave / are you leaving?
- f) Why are you buying so many phones? I will sell / am selling them.
- g) Please, can you say hello to Peter? – Yes, of course. I am going to see / am seeing him at lunch.
- h) That car is driving too fast! Oh, no, it will crash / is going to crash!
- i) John, please remember to call the IT support desk for more information. – Sure! I will call / I am going to call them this afternoon.
- j) The system update is going to start / is starting at 13:43.
- k) Look at the clouds! I am sure it is going to rain / will rain.



Speaking

Software and applications you use

1. In this exercise, you are asked to describe software or applications you use frequently.

Follow these steps to organise your presentation

1. Choose a software or application that interests your classmates/teacher.
2. Brainstorm. This means writing down all the information you have about the software or app and then organising it.
3. Do some research. There might be other interesting facts about the software or app you are presenting that you may not know about.
4. Organise the points you will talk about and the information you have.
5. Write a draft of your presentation and read it out loud. It can help to overcome the fear of public speaking.
6. Design your slides. Try to make them look appealing.
7. Practice your presentation!



2. Organise the description using this sheet:

Software/App	Characteristics
Positive and negative aspects about it	Future prospects for the app

Every day, we come across different types of computer software that help us with our tasks and increase our efficiency. MS Windows, which greets us when we turn on the system, the web browser we use to surf the internet, the games that we play on our computers, and the calorie-counter app on our smartphones are all examples of software.

By definition, software (often referred to as SW or S/W) is a collection of data, programs, procedures, and instructions that perform various predefined tasks on a computer system.

In the field of software engineering and computer science, software is nothing more than information processed by a computer system and programs.

Software consists of libraries, programs, and related non-executable files, such as digital media and online documentation.

Computer hardware and software need each other, and neither can be used convincingly on its own. Without software or hardware, computers would be of no use. For instance, you can only surf the internet with the help of web browser software. Similarly, no application can run on your computer without an operating system.

Adapted from <https://squareboat.com/blog>.



1. Answer the following questions about the text:

a) Does software help us be more efficient?

b) Are calorie counters some kind of software?

c) What is the abbreviation for software?

d) What is software by definition?

e) Can a computer work without hardware or software?

2. Check whether the following sentences are true or false:

- a) You can surf the net without the help of web browser software. _____
- b) In computer science, software is just information that is processed. _____
- c) Computer hardware and software do not need each other. _____
- d) Software is a collection of data and processes. _____
- e) Software contains non-executable files. _____

3. Correct those sentences that you have marked as false:

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____

4. Look for a synonym in the text for the following words:

- a) welcome: _____
- b) process: _____
- c) aid: _____
- d) switch on: _____

5. Complete the chart with information from the text:

Software definition	Different types of software mentioned in the text	Connection between hardware and software

6. Word building. Use these words from the text to form a new word:

- a) help: _____
- b) play: _____
- c) information: _____
- d) browser: _____
- e) convincingly: _____



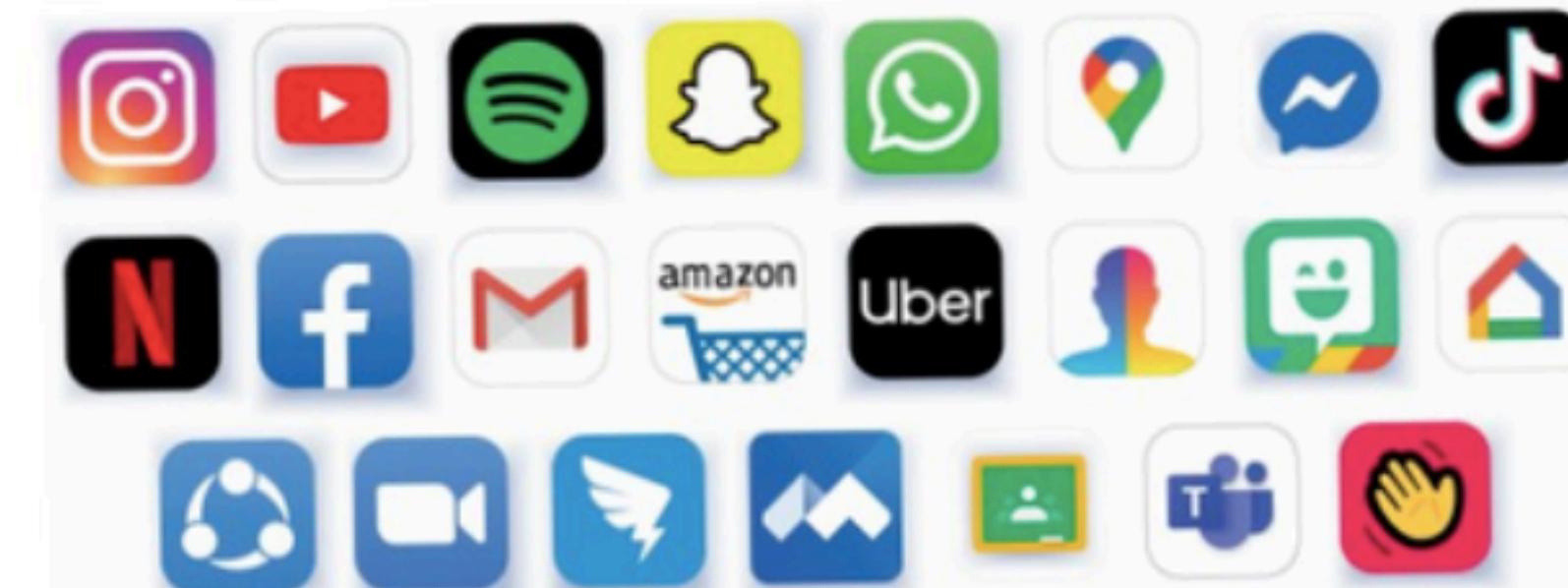
Writing

Description of a software/application

Structure of a description

- a) **Introduction:** In this part, you must introduce the software or app, including its name, main functions, and the reason why it is popular.
- b) **Body:** In this section, you must provide a full description. You can include the following points:
 - What is the app/software for?
 - What makes it unique?
 - Why should I download it?
- c) **Closing paragraph:** Finally, you must summarize everything you have written about. A clear call to action can be used. Get people to download it!

1. Following the instructions you have just read, write a description of an app/software that you know well and would like to promote.



A quick guide to punctuation

Capital letters

They are used for many reasons:

- To start a sentence: *Hello!*
- For names and surnames: *Sarah Peterson*
- For countries and nationalities: *Spain/Spanish*
- For the days of the week and the months of the year: *Monday/April*



Full stop •

It is used to finish sentences. Example: *In the future, software will advance considerably.*

Comma ,

It is used for many reasons:

- To separate clauses: *We are leaving on Wednesday, and they are leaving on Friday.*
- To separate different items in a list: *We need to buy a mouse, a keyboard, and a webcam.*

Question and Exclamation marks ?!

The end of a question is always indicated with a question mark. Exclamation marks are also placed at the end of sentences and are used to express surprise. Examples:

- *Is he coming?*
- *I can't believe it! He is coming to the party!*

Apostrophe ’

They are used to show possession or to make a contraction. Examples:

- *Sarah's computer.*
- *She is → She's.*

Quotation marks “”

Quotation marks are used to quote someone's exact words. Note that in American English, we use these “”, and in British English, we use these ‘’. Example:

“I have not failed. I've just found 10,000 ways that won't work.” – Thomas Edison

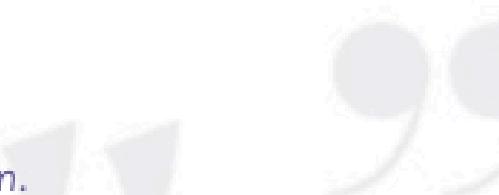
Hyphen —

It is used for compound words. Example: *well-known application.*

Parentheses ()

Parentheses are used to provide additional information. Example:

His favourite team (Manchester United) was playing the day of the exam.



ACADEMIC STYLE

The language used in essay writing has a particular style, which is academic and differs in many ways from spoken language. This worksheet will help you become more familiar with the correct style or register required in academic contexts, which is more formal and objective.

A. Match the sentence halves together to reveal six common rules of academic style.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. For numbers one to ten, write the actual words | a. such as <i>go up</i> or <i>talk about</i> . |
| 2. Use complex sentences | b. and use formal academic words. |
| 3. Avoid phrasal verbs | c. such as don't, can't, or won't. |
| 4. Do not use contracted word forms | d. rather than the figures e.g. five and not 5. |
| 5. Use precise language and avoid vagueness by | e. and avoid the overuse of simple sentences. |
| 6. Avoid informal and idiomatic language | f. using numbers and statistics where possible. |

The table below shows a number of academic style errors commonly made by students and how they can be fixed.

	Informal (Incorrect)	Formal (Correct)
Contractions	The storm wasn't severe.	The storm was not severe.
Phrasal verbs	The company wants to pull out of the deal.	The company intends to exit the deal.
Slang	Kids should exercise more.	Children should exercise more.
Texting acronyms	The problem needs to be solved ASAP.	The problem requires urgent attention.
Cliché	It goes without saying that protecting the environment is important.	Obviously, protecting the environment is important.
Personal pronouns	You have many course options at State University.	Students have many course options at State University.
Rhetorical questions	Why are vaccines a controversial issue?	Vaccines are a controversial issue.
Judgemental or emotive language	I believe that... A fantastic development...	Evidence shows... A very positive development...
Absolute statements	Germans are punctual.	Germans tend to be punctual.

C. The table below contains a number of informal words and phrases. Replace them with appropriate formal words.

Informal	Formal
quit	
get	
good	
bad	
help	
let	
enough	
look for	
find out	
talk about	

Me	My partner	Predictions	Right or wrong?
		be famous in the future.	
		play a sport tomorrow.	
		eat pizza tonight.	
		learn another language in the next ten years.	
		go on holiday next month.	
		wake up early tomorrow.	
		have a pet dog in the future.	
		cook a meal this week.	
		get married in the next five years.	
		buy a new mobile phone this year.	
		have two children in the future.	
		feel happy tomorrow.	
		travel around the world in the next five years.	
		go to university in the next ten years.	