Topic 2

GUI and Operating Systems

Part 1: GUI

GRAPHICAL USER INTERFACE

```
[root@localhost ~]# ping -q fa.wikipedia.org
PING text.pmtpa.wikimedia.org (208.80.152.2) 56(84) bytes of data.
^C
--- text.pmtpa.wikimedia.org ping statistics ---
1 packets transmitted, 1 received, 0% packet loss, time 0ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 540.528/540.528/540.528/0.000 ms
[root@localhost ~]# pwd
/root
[root@localhost ~]# cd /var
[root@localhost var]# ls -la
total 72
drwxr-xr-x. 18 root root 4096 Jul 30 22:43 .
drwxr-xr-x. 23 root root 4096 Sep 14 20:42 ..
drwxr-xr-x.  2 root root 4096 May 14 00:15 account
drwxr-xr-x. 11 root root 4096 Jul 31 22:26 cache
drwxr-xr-x.  3 root root 4096 May 18 16:03 db
drwxr-xr-x.  3 root root 4096 May 18 16:03 empty
drwxr-xr-x.  2 root root 4096 May 18 16:03 games
drwxrwx--T.  2 root gdm  4096 Jun  2 18:39 gdm
drwxr-xr-x. 38 root root 4096 May 18 16:03 lib
drwxr-xr-x.  2 root root 4096 May 18 16:03 local
lrwxrwxrwx.  1 root root   11 May 14 00:12 lock -> ../run/lock
drwxr-xr-x. 14 root root 4096 Sep 14 20:42 log
lrwxrwxrwx.  1 root root   10 Jul 30 22:43 mail -> spool/mail
drwxr-xr-x.  2 root root 4096 May 18 16:03 nis
drwxr-xr-x.  2 root root 4096 May 18 16:03 opt
drwxr-xr-x.  2 root root 4096 May 18 16:03 preserve
drwxr-xr-x.  2 root root 4096 Jul  1 22:11 report
lrwxrwxrwx.  1 root root    6 May 14 00:12 run -> ../run
drwxr-xr-x. 14 root root 4096 May 18 16:03 spool
drwxrwxrwt.  4 root root 4096 Sep 12 23:50 tmp
drwxr-xr-x.  2 root root 4096 May 18 16:03 yp
[root@localhost var]# yum search wiki
Loaded plugins: langpacks, presto, refresh-packagekit, remove-with-leaves
rpmfusion-free-updates                                                   | 2.7 kB     00:00
rpmfusion-free-updates/primary_db                                        | 206 kB     00:04
rpmfusion-nonfree-updates                                                | 2.7 kB     00:00
updates/metalink                                                         | 5.9 kB     00:00
updates                                                                  | 4.7 kB     00:00
updates/primary_db                          73% [=====================        ]  62 kB/s | 2.6 MB     00:15 ETA
```

User interface

A function of the operating system that allows users to access and command the computer.

Command-based

e.g. Unix, DOS

Graphical User Interface (GUI)

e.g. Windows, MAC OS

Fill in the blanks with the given words:

To open a menu, 1. _____ on its name in the menu bar. This displays a 2. _____ -down list. To choose one of the menu 3. _____, just click on it (the options are 4. _____ as the mouse 5. _____ moves over them to help you get the right one). Don't forget to always shut 6. _____ your Mac via this 7. _____, not by simply switching the 8. _____ off.

menu **click** **power** **down**

options **drop** **pointer** **highlighted**

Fill in the blanks with the given words:

Time box normally 1._____ the current time, but it can also show other information. 2._____ the mouse pointer 3. _____ the time for a moment and a 4. _____ box 5. _____ you the date. This box is also used by programs to show the 6. _____ of tools such as the printer or the modem, while on a 7. _____ it may display the amount of 8. _____ power you have left.

laptop **tells** **status** **pop-up** **displays**

pause **over** **battery**

Work in pairs. Use the following words to make sentences about the GUI of a PC / laptop:

icon *menu* *window* *application* *scrollbar*
button *desktop* *screen* *pointer* *at the*
top/bottom of *background* *double-click*

drag and drop *shut down* *contents*

e.g. Move the pointer on the name of the application and double-click to open it.

Read the text on page 23 and find the words/expressions that mean the same as the following words/phrases:

- great advance, quantum leap – **breakthrough (break-through)**
- merging – **convergence (opposite: divergence)**
- expand, enlarge – **to broaden**
- a business or manufacturing activity carried on in people's homes – **cottage industry**
- to throw, to chunk – **to toss**
- to expand, boom, flourish – **to spring up**
- be ready, steady and waiting for your chance – **to be poised to**
- packed, crowded, squeezed – **cramped**

Page 24.

- in the end – **eventually**
- give freedom, free, save – **to liberate**
- attack, assault, onset – **onslaught**
- fetch, recover – **to retrieve (information)**
- general, normal, dominant – **mainstream**
- influence, effect – **impact**

p. 24 – ex. 1

Key:

a) iii

b) v

c) i

d) ii

e) iv

p.24 – ex.2

Key:

a) F

b) F

c) F

d) F

e) T

f) T

pages 20, 26, 27 - pdf

p.20 – key to exercise B

1. installed
2. launch
3. renamed
4. running / close
5. start menu
6. window
7. drag and drop
8. search / find
9. user / password
10. free up / uninstalling
11. save

p. 26 – key to exercise 2.2

Set 1:

1. F
2. E
3. D
4. B
5. C
6. A

Set 2:

1. D
2. F
3. B
4. A
5. E
6. C

Set 3:

1. B
2. C
3. E
4. A
5. F
6. D

Set 4:

1. C
2. A
3. B
4. E
5. F
6. D

p.27 – key to exercise 2.3

2. adding
3. setting up
4. format
5. displayed
6. background
7. digital
8. wallpaper
9. image
10. screen saver
11. wireless
12. properties
13. performance
14. tasks
15. default

Part 2: Operating Systems

Read the text on page 19 and answer the following questions:

1) What difference is there between applications software and operating systems?
   An operating system enables the communication between appliations software and computer hardware.
2) Why is the supervisor program the most important operating system program?

   Because it manages the entire operating system.

3) What is the difference between resident and non-resident programs?

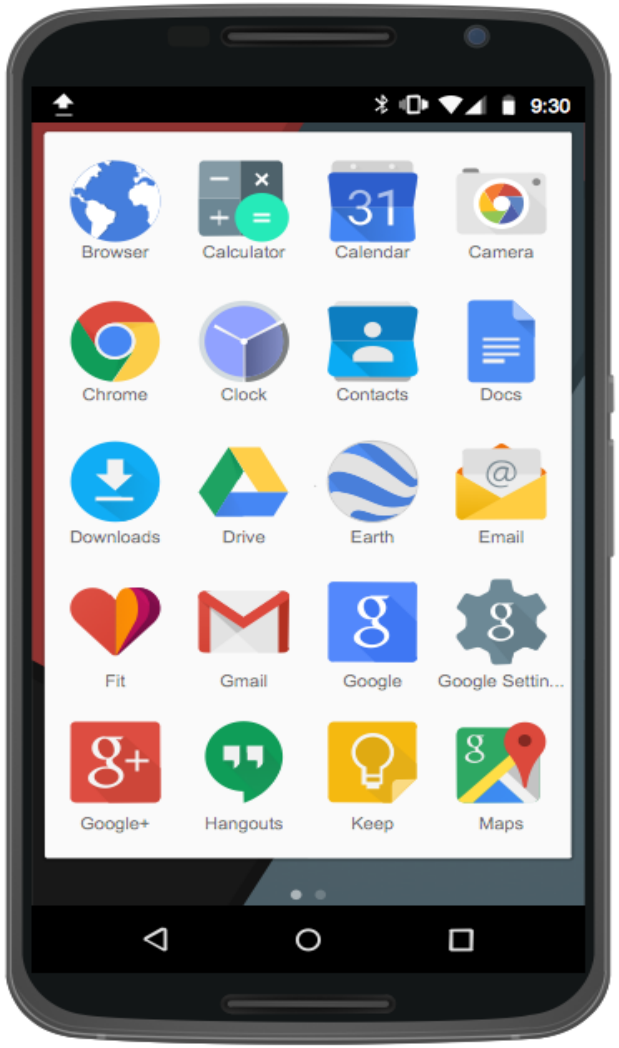
   Resident programs remain in computer memory whereas non-resident are loaded into memory from disk storage only when needed.

4) What are the main functions of an operating system?

   Managing the computer's resources, establishing a user interface and executing and providing services for applications software.

Can you name some operating systems?

Application software



Fill in the table

VERB	PERSON NOUN	GENERAL NOUN	ADJECTIVE
TO APPLY	APPLICANT	application	APPLICABLE/ APPLIED
TO SUPERVISE	supervisor	SUPERVISION	SUPERVISED
TO RESIDE	resident	RESIDENCE	RESIDENTIAL
TO ASSEMBLE	ASSEMBLER	assembly	ASSEMBLED/ ASSEMBLABLE
to load	LOADER	LOAD	LOADED/ LOADABLE

WHAT IS LINUX?

Linux is the best-known and most-used open-source operating system. In many ways, Linux is similar to other operating systems you may have used before, such as Windows, macOS, or iOS. Like other operating systems, Linux has a graphical 1) ……., and the same types of software you are 2) …….. to, such as word processors, photo / video editors, etc. Linux is different from other operating systems in many important ways. First, Linux is open-source software. The code used to create Linux is free and 3) ..... to the public to view, edit, and – for users with the appropriate skills – to contribute to. Linux is also different in that, although the core pieces of the Linux operating system are generally common, there are many 4) ..... of Linux, which include different software options. This means that Linux is incredibly 5)....., because not just applications, such as word processors and web browsers, can be swapped out. Linux users also can choose core components, such as which system displays graphics, and other user-interface components. By virtue of its open-source licensing, Linux is 6) ..... available to anyone. However, the trademark on the name “Linux” rests with its 7) ....., Linus Torvalds. The term “Linux” 8)..... refers to just the Linux kernel. You may have heard of Unix, which is an operating system developed in the 1970s. Unix and Linux are similar in many ways, and Linux was originally created to be 9) ..... from Unix. Both have similar tools for interfacing with the system, programming tools, and other key components. However, not all Unices are free and open source. Over the years, a number of different operating systems have been created that attempted to be “unix-like” or “unix- compatible”, but Linux has been the most successful, far surpassing its predecessors in 10) .....

FACE / CUSTOM

AVAILABILITY

DISTRIBUTE
CUSTOMIZE

FREE
CREATE
TECHNICAL

DISTINGUISHABLE

POPULAR

What is Linux - key

1. interface
2. accustomed
3. available
4. distributions
5. customizable
6. freely
7. creator
8. technically
9. indistinguishable
10. popularity