

PRY 3 ICT 2ND TERM E-NOTE

Week: 1st week

Class: primary 3

Topic: Revision

Week: 2nd week

Class: primary 3

Topic: output devices I

✦ Behavioural objectives: Pupils should be able to:

- I. define and identify the output devices.
- II. describe the monitor.
- III. name the different type of monitor

✦ Instructional material/Reference material: textbook, chart and pictures

✦ Building Background /connection to prior knowledge: Pupils are familiar with the topic

✦ Contents: output devices

► An output device is any piece of computer hardware equipment which converts information into human-readable form. ... Some of the output devices are Visual Display Units (VDU) i.e. a Monitor, Printer, Graphic Output devices, Plotters, Speakers etc.

A MONITOR

Device used for observing, checking, or keeping a CONTINUOUS record OF something.



►Types of computer monitors

*□ CRT (cathode ray tube) monitors. These monitors employ CRT technology, which was used most commonly in the manufacturing of television screens. ...

*□ LCD (liquid crystal display) monitors. The LCD monitor incorporates one of the most advanced technologies available today. ...

*□ LED (light-emitting diodes) monitors.

★Evaluation: teacher will ask the Pupils to:

What is an output devices?

Mention three output devices.

Which parts of the computers is the monitor?

Mention two types of monitor.

How does the computer monitor look like?

Draw a monitor

Week: 3rd week

Class: primary 3

Topic: output devices II

✦ Behavioural objectives: at the end of the lesson Pupils should be able to:

- i. recognize a printer as an output device.
- ii. describe the printers

✦ Instructional material/Reference material: textbook, chart and pictures

Building Background /connection to prior knowledge: Pupils has been taught on output devices I (the monitor)

✦ Content: A PRINTER

A printer is an output device that prints paper documents. This includes text documents, images, or a combination of both. The two most common types of printers are inkjet and laser printers. ... In order to print a document, the electronic data must be sent from the computer to the printer.

*□ A printer is also a output device because it also print out information in papers to users.



✦ Evaluation: At the end of the lesson the teacher will ask the Pupils to:

Draw a printer.

Which part of the computer uses paper?

Week: 4th week

Class: primary 3

Topic: output devices III

✦ Behavioural objectives: at the end of the lesson the Pupils should be able to:

state the uses of the monitor.

state the uses of the printer.

✦ Instructional material/Reference material: textbooks, chart and pictures

✦ Building Background /connection to prior knowledge: the pupils has been taught on output devices II (printer)

✦ Content: uses of the monitor

* a monitor is an output device that is used in displaying pictures in pictorial form

* is used for data processing

* Modern computer monitors are easily interchangeable with conventional television sets.

Uses of the printer

* The function of a printer is to turn digital data into printed media. This could be text, or it could be graphic output.

◆ Evaluation: at the end of the lesson the teacher will ask the Pupils to:

- i. mention the two uses of computer monitor.
- ii. state the uses of a printer.

Week: 5th week

Class: primary 3

Topic: the system unit I

◆ Behavioural objectives: At the end of lesson the Pupils should be able to:

- i. describe the system unit.
- ii. name/list the different component of the system unit.

◆ Instructional material/Reference material: textbooks, chart and pictures

◆ Building Background /connection to prior knowledge: the pupils has been taught on the uses of the printer and monitor

◆Content: The system unit, also known as a "tower" or "chassis," is the main part of a desktop computer. It includes the motherboard, CPU, RAM, and other components.

DIFFERENT COMPONENTS OF THE SYSTEM UNIT

* Motherboard: The motherboard is the core of the system. It really is the PC; everything else is connected to it, and it controls everything in the system.

* Processor: The processor is often thought of as the "engine" of the computer. It's also called the CPU (central processing unit).

* Memory (Ram): The system memory is often called RAM (for random access memory). This is the primary memory, which holds all the programs and data the processor is using at a given time.

* Case/ chassis: The case is the frame or chassis that houses the motherboard, power supply, disk drives, adapter cards, and any other physical components in the system.

* Power supply: The power supply is what feeds electrical power to every single part in the PC.

* Floppy drive: The floppy drive is a simple, inexpensive, low-capacity, removable-media, magnetic storage device.

Others are: hard drive, CD-ROMs, keyboard, mouse, video card, monitor and sound card.

The component of the central processing unit (CPU)

*The two typical components of a CPU include the following: The arithmetic logic unit (ALU), which performs arithmetic and logical operations. The control unit (CU), which extracts instructions from memory and decodes and executes them, calling on the ALU when necessary.

names of the component is:

○ (ALU) arithmetic logic unit.

○ (CU) control unit.



✦ Evaluation: At the end of the lesson the teacher will ask the Pupils to:

- i. describe a system unit.
- ii. draw a computer system unit.
- iii. list three component of a system unit.

Week: 6th week

Class: primary 3

Topic: the system unit II

✦ Behavioural objectives: At the end of the lesson the Pupils should be able to:

- i. locate the hard disk drive in the computer system.
- ii. locate the floppy disk and the CD Rom Drives.

✦ Instructional material/Reference material: textbook, chart and pictures

✦ Building Background /connection to prior knowledge: the pupils has been taught on the system unit I

★Content:

All primary computer hard drives are found inside a computer case and are attached to the computer motherboard using an ATA, SCSI, or SATA cable.

*A hard drive can be used to store any data, including pictures, music, videos, text documents, and any files created or downloaded. Also, hard drives store files for the operating system and software programs that run on the computer.

Internal floppy disk drives, although becoming less and less common in modern computers, are normally found at the front of a desktop machine, or, at the side of portable computers such as laptops floppy dish is also known as diskette or simple disk.



★Evaluation: at the end of the lesson, the teacher will ask the Pupils to:

- i. state the uses of the hard disk drive.
- ii. draw a hard disk drive.
- iii. the disk drives are found in which parts of the computer.
- iv. label the parts of the system units.

Week: 7th week

Class: primary 3

Topic: The system unit III

✦ Behavioural objectives: At the end of the lesson the Pupils should be able to:
locate the mother board on the system unit.

name the units found in the mother board of a computer.

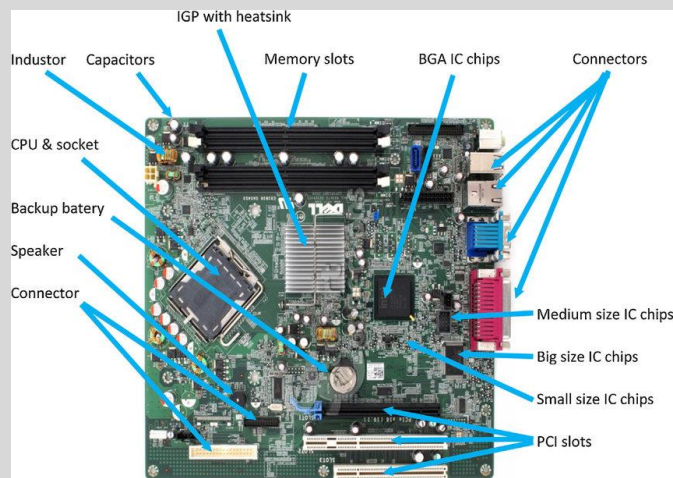
✦ Instructional material/Reference material: textbook, chart and pictures

✦ Building Background /connection to prior knowledge: the pupils has been taught on the system unit II

✦ Content:

Motherboard: The motherboard is the core of the system. It really is the PC; everything else is connected to it, and it controls everything in the system.

*The motherboard is located right inside the big circuit board you see everything hooked up to when you open the case is the motherboard.



*What is it used for?” Primarily it behaves like the “spinal cord” of your computer.

UNIT IN THE MOTHERBOARD OF A COMPUTER

* Mouse & keyboard: There are two types of keyboard and mouse connectors.

...

* USB (Universal serial bus): USB is Universal serial bus.

* Parallel port

* CPU Chip

* RAM slots

* Floppy controller

* IDE controller

* PCI slot

◆ Evaluation: at the end of the lesson, the teacher will ask the Pupils to:

* Where is the motherboard found in the computer?

* Name the units in the motherboard.

Week: 8th week

Class: Primary 3

Topic: component of a system unit I

✦ Behavioural objectives: at the end of the lesson the Pupils should be able to:

* describe the CPU.

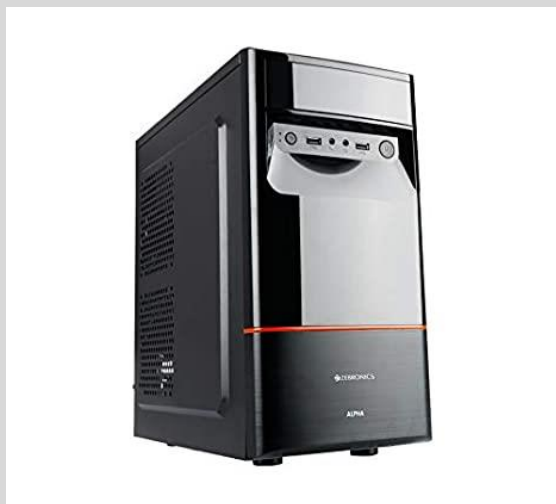
* state the uses of the CPU

✦ Instructional material/Reference material: textbook, chart and pictures

✦ Building Background /connection to prior knowledge: the pupils has been taught on the system unit II

✦ Content: THE CPU

The central processing unit (CPU), also called a processor, is located inside the computer case on the motherboard. It is sometimes called the brain of the computer, and its job is to carry out commands. Whenever you press a key, click the mouse, or start an application, you're sending instructions to the CPU.



USER OF THE CPU

A central processing unit (CPU) is an important part of every computer. The CPU sends signals to control the other parts of the computer, almost like how a brain controls a body. The CPU is an electronic machine that works on a list of computer things to do, called instructions

All CPU have four main function:

- 1 stores data,
- 2 carries out calculations,
- 3 carries out decisions, and
- 4 controls the flow of information.

◆ Evaluation: at the end of the lesson the teacher will ask the Pupils to:

- * describe the CPU.
- * ----- is the brain of the computer.
- * CPU is also called-----
- * What is the work of the CPU in the computer?

Week: 9th week

Class: primary 3

Topic: component of a computer system II

◆ Behavioural objectives: at the end of the lesson the Pupils should be able to:

- * identify the parts of the CPU that has the arithmetic and logic unit (ALU).

* tells the functions of CPU for arithmetic and logic unit (ALU)

◆ Instructional material/Reference material: textbook, chart and pictures

◆ Building Background /connection to prior knowledge: pupils has been taught on component of a computer system I

◆ Content: The two typical components of a CPU include the following: The arithmetic logic unit (ALU), which performs arithmetic and logical operations. The control unit (CU), which extracts instructions from memory and decodes and executes them, calling on the ALU when necessary.

Names of the component is:

□ (ALU) arithmetic logic unit.

□ (CU) control unit.

FUNCTION OF THE (ALU)

An arithmetic logic unit (ALU) is a digital circuit used to perform arithmetic and logic operations. It represents the fundamental building block of the central processing unit (CPU) of a computer. Modern CPUs contain very powerful and complex ALUs. In addition to ALUs, modern CPUs contain a control unit (CU).

◆ EVALUATION: At the end of the lesson the teacher will ask the Pupils to:

*mention one part of the system unit.

*locate three component of the system unit.

*states the functions of the CPU.

*list parts of the CPU.

Week: 10th week

Class: primary 3

Topic: Component of a computer system III

◆ Behavioural objectives: At the end of the lesson Pupils should be able to:

*identify the Random Access Memory (RAM) of the system.

*locate the control unit of the computer

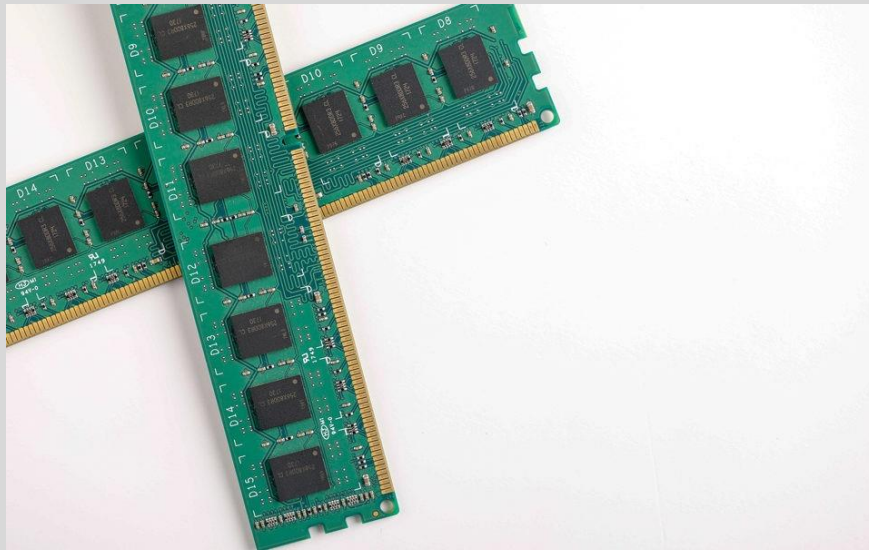
◆ Instructional material/Reference material: textbook, chart and pictures

◆ Building Background /connection to prior knowledge: Pupils has been taught on component of the computer system II

◆ Content:

The control unit (CU) is a component of a computer's central processing unit (CPU) that directs the operation of the processor. It tells the computer's memory, arithmetic and logic unit and input and output devices how to respond to the instructions that have been sent to the processor.

RAM (Random Access Memory) is the hardware in a computing device where the operating system (OS), application programs and data in current use are kept so they can be quickly reached by the device's processor.



◆Evaluation: at the end of the lesson the teacher will ask the pupils to:

*Name the three components of the CPU.

*RAM in a component is found in its.

Match the following:

*CPU--store information

*Control unit -- processors

*ALU--control operations

*Primary memory--calculations