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BASIC 8

WEEKLY LESSON PLAN – WEEK 10

Strand:	Computational Thinking		**Sub-Strand:**	Artificial intelligence	
Content Standard:	B8.4.4.1 Discuss Artificial Intelligence Concepts				
Indicator (s)	B8.4.4.1.1 Discuss Artificial Neural Networks (ANN) and compare intelligence in humans, animals and machines		**Performance Indicator:** Learner can identify the three intelligences in processing information.		
Week Ending	01-09-2023				
Class	B.S.8	**Class Size:**		**Duration:**	
Subject	Computing				
Reference	Computing Curriculum, BS7 Computing Textbook, Teachers Resource Pack, Learners Resource Pack				
Teaching / Learning Resources	Personal Computer, Poster, Charts, Video		**Core Competencies:**	• Communication and Collaboration • Digital Literacy	

DAY/DATE	**PHASE 1 : STARTER**	**PHASE 2: MAIN**	**PHASE 3: REFLECTION**
THURSDAY	Review learners knowledge on the previous lesson.	1. Learners brainstorm to explain the theory of information processing of intelligence. 2. Discuss with Learners about the three intelligences in processing information. 3. Assist Learners to describe the abilities involved in intelligence. **Information Processing of Intelligence;** Intelligent information processing is the study on establishing the theory, algorithm, and systematic method and technology to deal with complex system information and its uncertainty. It has broad application prospects in complex system modeling, system analysis, decision, control, optimization, and design. **Stages of Information Processing** According to the information processing theory, there are four main stages of information processing which include attending, encoding, storing, and retrieving. These four stages are used to describe how the brain gathers information, processes this information, creates memories, and uses this information when it is needed.	Learners in small groups to discuss about the difference between intelligence and creativity. **Exercise;** 1. What is information processing of Intelligence? 2. Explain 3 intelligences in processing information.

Attending

Attending is the first stage of information processing, and it refers to when a person is gathering information from their environment. For example, when a student is listening to their professor giving a lecture, they are in the attending stage of information processing. People can also gather information using their other senses such as sight and smell.

Encoding

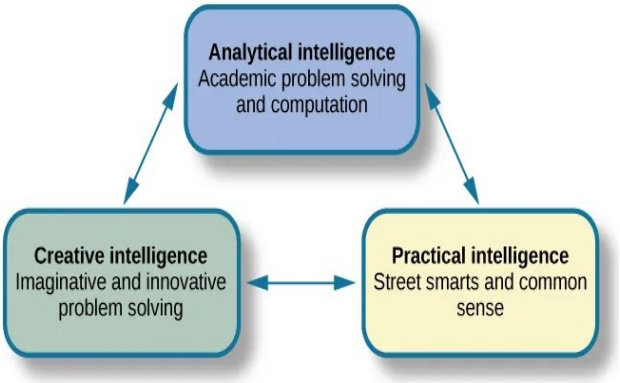
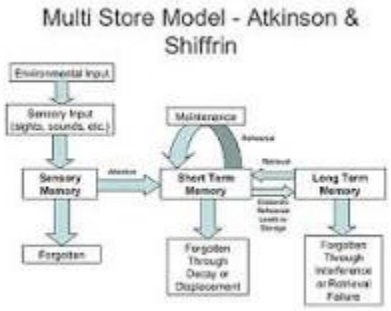
Encoding is the second stage of information processing, and it refers to a person focusing and trying to truly understand something. Encoding is more involved than attending. For example, a student can simply listen to their professor (i.e., attending), but if they are not focusing on what the professor has to say and trying to understand the information, they will not likely learn the information. However, if a student really focuses on the professor during the lecture and tries to truly understand the information, they are in the encoding phase of information processing.

Storing

Storing is the third stage of information processing, and it refers to keeping or maintaining information in the brain for an extended period. The storing phase can be thought of as keeping information in a person's ''memory bank''. For example, a student who can attend and encode information they receive during a lecture should be able to store this information in their memory for an extended period.

Retrieving

Retrieving is the fourth stage of information processing, and it refers to when a person remembers information they had stored in their memory bank. For example, when a student can remember information from a lecture while taking a final, they are retrieving this information from their memory bank.

		Abilities involved in Intelligence; • Reasoning • problem solving • learning.  **information processing theory of intelligence by Robert Sternberg;**  In Sternberg's theory, he says that information processing is made up of three different parts, meta components, performance components, and knowledge-acquisition components (Sternberg & Sternberg, 2012). These processes move from higher-order executive functions to lower-order functions	
FRIDAY	Discuss with Learners about the meaning of hologram based three-dimensional projection	1. Assist Learners to generate 3D holograms using Artificial Intelligence in real time. 2. Learners brainstorm to identify the application of 3D holograms. 3. Discuss with Learners about types of holograms. **Hologram projector;** A hologram projector projects precise laser patterns which look like an image or video to the naked eyes. These projections are so accurate that they seem to be real. The hologram projector reconstructs the image frames to a level it appears 3D and accommodates the viewer's perspective.	Through questions and answers, conclude the lesson. **Exercise;** 1. What is a hologram Projector? 2. Why is a holographic image three-dimensional?

		Steps involved in making 3D Hologram Pyramid Step 1: How It Works ? It works on the principle of "Pepper's Ghost". Step 2: Tools and Materials Need. Graph Paper (Amazon) Step 3: Make the Templates. Step 4: Make 4 Trapezium Shapes. Step 5: Join the 4 Shapes. Open the Holographic Videos in your smart phone. 	

Name of Teacher: ***School:*** ***District:***