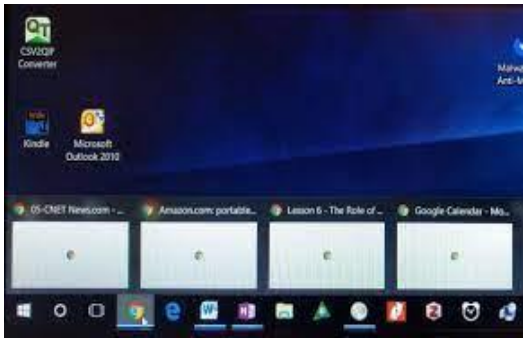
BASIC 8

WEEKLY LESSON PLAN – WEEK 6

Strand:	Introduction to Computing		**Sub-Strand:**	Components of Computers and Computer Systems	
Content Standard:	B8.1.1.2. Demonstrate the use of the features of a Desktop				
Indicator (s)	B8.1.1.2.1 Discover temporarily peeking into a window on a Taskbar. B8.1.1.2.2 Practice file management techniques (Users & Accounts)		**Performance Indicator:** Learners can copy, cut and paste files and folders.		
Week Ending	18-10-2024				
Class	B.S.8	**Class Size:**		**Duration:**	
Subject	Computing				
Reference	Computing Curriculum, Teachers Resource Pack, Learners Resource Pack, Textbook.				
Teaching / Learning Resources	Personal Computer, Poster, Pictures, Word Chart.		**Core Competencies:**	• Digital Literacy.	

DAY/DATE	**PHASE 1 : STARTER**	**PHASE 2: MAIN**	**PHASE 3: REFLECTION**
TUESDAY	Show Learners a video of the Computer booting Process.	1. Learners brainstorm to identify the features of the Computer Desktop. 2. Discuss with Learners the features of Taskbar. 3. Demonstrate the preview of windows on a Taskbar whilst Learners observe. 4. Assist Learners to practice previewing windows on the Taskbar. **Taskbar;** The taskbar on a computer screen is the narrow strip of icons, usually located at the bottom of the screen, that shows you which windows are currently open and that allows you to control functions such as the Start button and the clock. **Features of The Taskbar;**  1. **The Start Button**--Opens the menu. 2. **The Quick Launch bar**--contains shortcuts to commonly used applications. Use this to avoid cluttering up your desktop with application shortcuts. If you don't use it, you can remove it. 3. **The main Taskbar**--displays icons for all open applications and files. 4. **The System Tray**--contains the clock and icons for some of the programs running in the background **Previewing windows on the taskbar;**	Summarize the lesson. **Exercise;** 1. State 4 features of the Computer Desktop. 2. Explain the functions of 3 features of the Taskbar.

			
THURSDAY	Demonstrate how to create a Computer user account.	1. Discuss with Learners the different account levels for users of computer systems. 2. Learners practice creating Computer user accounts. 3. Learners in small groups to discuss how to switch between user accounts on a Computer. 4. Assist Learners to identify and explain different permission levels applied to files and folders **System accounts** These accounts are used by different services running on the operating system to access the system resources. The operating system uses these accounts to check whether a particular service that is requesting system resources is allowed to access those resources or not. Usually, services create necessary accounts on their own when they are installed. After installation, services use those accounts to access necessary resources. Unless you are a system or network administrator, you never need to know about these accounts. **Superuser account** This user account has the highest privilege on the operating system. In Windows, this user account is known as the Administrator account. In Linux, it is known as the root account. The operating system allows this user account to perform all privileged tasks such as changing system files, installing new software, removing existing software, starting services, stopping services, creating new user accounts, and deleting existing user accounts. **Regular user account** This user account has moderate privilege. This user account is not allowed to make any changes in system files and properties. The operating system allows this user account to perform only the tasks that it is authorized to do such as creating files and folders, running applications, customizing environmental variables, etc. **Guest user account** This user account has the lowest privilege. It can't change system files or properties. Usually, this account is used to access the system for temporary tasks such as suffering internet, watching movies, playing games, etc. In Windows, this account is automatically created during	Through questions and answers, conclude the lesson. **Exercise;** 1. State 3 different account levels for users of Computer system. 2. Explain 2 permission levels applied to files and folders.

		the installation. In Linux, if require, we have to create this account manually after the installation. **User account vs Group account** A user account is an individual identity of a user whereas a group account is the collective identity of all users who belong to a specific group. Grouping helps system administrators in managing the system effectively. For example, in a company, all the users of the development department may belong to a group called developers. Once a group is created, the administrator can create and configure several security rules and applications to ensure that only the users from the developer's group can access the development department's resources such as SQL server, Language API, source code compiler, etc.  **Permission Levels applied to files and folders;** • Full Control. • Modify. • Read & Execute. • List Folder Contents. • Read. • Write.	

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