EaD Comprehensive Lesson Plans

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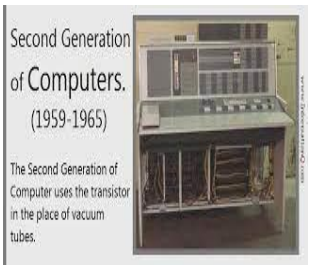
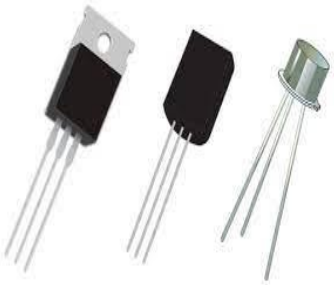
BASIC 7

WEEKLY LESSON PLAN – WEEK 1

Strand:	Introduction to Computing		**Sub-Strand:**	Components of Computers and Computer Systems	
Content Standard:	B7.1.1.1 Identify parts of a Computer and their uses				
Indicator (s)	B7.1.1.1.1 Discuss the second and third generation of computers.		**Performance Indicator:** Learners can compare the second and the third generation Computers to the fourth generation.		
Week Ending	13-09-2024				
Class	B.S.7	**Class Size:**		**Duration:**	
Subject	COMPUTING				
Reference	Computing Curriculum Pg. 20				
Teaching / Learning Resources	Set of computer, Video /pictures, wall chart	**Core Competencies:**	• Creativity and innovation. • Communication and collaboration		

DAY/DATE	**PHASE 1 : STARTER**	**PHASE 2: NEW LEARNING**	**PHASE 3: REFLECTION**
MONDAY	Show video of the second and third generations of Computers to the Learners.	1. Discuss 5 features of the second and third generations of Computers with the Learners. 2. Learners in small groups to discuss the differences between the second and third generation of Computers. 3. Learners brainstorm to describe the Motherboard. 4. Assist Learners to identify the components of the Motherboard.   **Differences between the 2nd and 3rd generation of Computer;** • The second-generation computer is based on the transistor whereas the third-generation computer is based on the integrated chip. • The second-generation computer is costly where as the third-generation computer cost is less as compare to second generation computer. • The third-generation computer is very fast	Ask individual Learners questions about the lesson taught. Engage Learners in writing of exercise on questions about the lesson taught. Exercise; 1. Explain 3 differences between the Second and Third Generations of Computer. 2. Describe the Motherboard. 3. State 4 Components of the

		as compared to the second-generation computer. • As we compare to memory the third generation is large memory as compared to the second-generation computer.  A motherboard is **the main circuit board inside a computer that connects the different parts of a computer together**. It has sockets for the CPU, RAM and expansion cards and it also hooks up to hard drives, disc drives and front panel ports with cables and wires **Components of the Motherboard;** • central processing unit (CPU) • random access memory (RAM) • expansion slots • heat sink and fan assembly • basic input/output system (BIOS) chip • chipset • Back Pane Connectors. • 4-Pin (P4) Power Connector.	Motherboard.
THURSDAY	Facilitator to write some keywords or terminologies on the chalkboard. Learners brainstorm to explain keywords or terminologies in the lesson. Keywords; • Electronics • Transistors • Microchips • Semiconductor • Mobo • Silicon.	1. Assist Learners to explain the functions of the parts of the Motherboard also known as the System board or Mainboard. 2. Discuss the meaning of transistor with the Learners. 3. Learners brainstorm to mention examples of 5 devices that transistors can be found in. 4. Using a Presentation, explain the function of transistors on the Motherboard.   A transistor is a semiconductor device used to	Individual Learners brainstorm to identify transistors on the Motherboard. Summarize the lesson. Ask Learners questions and answers Learners questions. **Exercise;** 1. What is a Transistor? 2. Explain 3 functions of a Transistor.

		amplify or switch electrical signals and power. The transistor is one of the basic building blocks of modern electronics. It is composed of semiconductor material, usually with at least three terminals for connection to an electronic circuit. **Functions of Transistors;** • A transistor act as a switch or gate for electronic signals, opening and closing an electronic gate many times per second. • It ensures the circuit is on if the current is flowing and switched off if it isn't. • Transistors are used in complex switching circuits that comprise all modern telecommunications systems. **What is a transistor in a CPU?** A transistor is a basic electrical component that alters the flow of electrical current. Transistors are the building blocks of integrated circuits, such as computer processors, or CPUs. Transistors in computer processors often turn signals on or off.	

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