Hi Children!

You have just competed Class 2 and are entering to Class 3. Congratulations for that! Hope you all had good vacations. Welcome to Class 3 and computer class. Let us learn about the computer through lots of activities.

Since you don't have your books and copies, understand the concept clearly and do all the activities in your old computer notebook. Chapter 1 is a very big chapter so we will split the chapter into 4 sessions.

LET US BEGIN!!

L-1 - PARTS OF A COMPUTER

Schedule	Topic	Activity
Day 1	Uses of computer	Draw computer and label the parts
Day 2	IPO cycle	Identify input , process and output
Day 3	Main parts of computer	Using Tux paint software, select stamp button.
Day 4	Advantages and Disadvantages of computer	Using MS paint draw colour and print Scenery.

In Class 2, you have learnt where all computers are used. Some of these are as below, right??

1. Schools
2. Shopping malls
3. Hospitals

4. Railway reservation system
5. Offices
6. Banks

Can you identity two more places where computer can be used??

7. ⬭

8. ⬭

CONGRATULATIONS!!

Too smart, you guys are!!

Computer is an amazing machine that can do different types of work.

Let us do an activity.

Eg:-We can store (information)

Let's see if you can solve them!

1. **We can play _____**
2. **Draw _____**
3. **Write _____**
4. **Watch _____**
5. **Listen _____**

Well done students. Keep it up!

ACTIVITY 1 FOR DAY ONE

Draw a computer and label the parts in your rough copy.

A computer works at a very high speed and does the following functions-

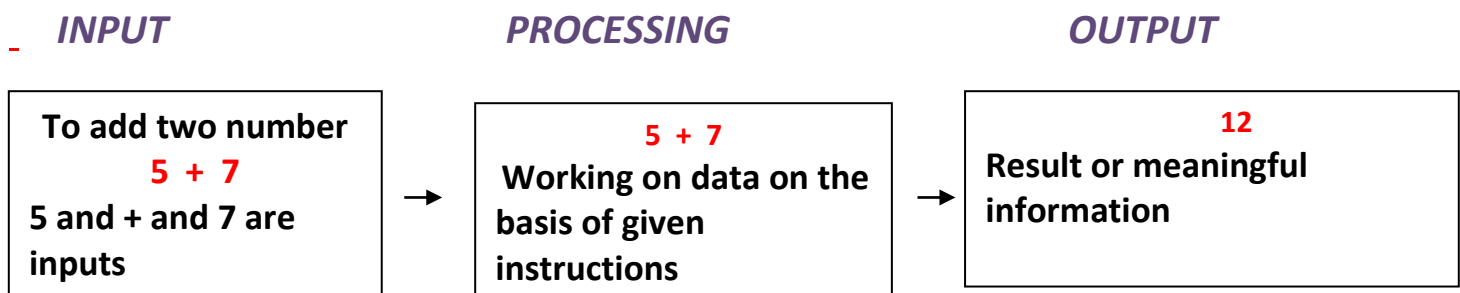| INPUT	Accepts data from the user
PROCESSING	Works on data
OUTPUT	Gives the results
STORAGE	Stores the information

FUNCTIONS OF COMPUTER

INPUT:- The data or instructions which we enter using keyboard or a mouse into a computer is called input. Example :- numbers , words and pictures as input.

PROCESSING:- After entering data and instructions in a computer, CPU works on the input . This is called processing.

OUTPUT:- When the data is processed in a CPU to give useful information. It is known as output.

This is known an Input Process Output (IPO cycle)
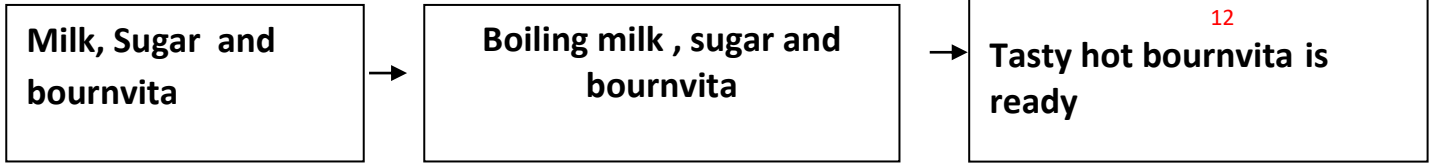
Let us understand this by a few examples

INPUT	PROCESSING	OUTPUT
To add two number 5 + 7 5 and + and 7 are inputs	5 + 7 Working on data on the basis of given instructions	12 Result or meaningful information

To make Bournvita

INPUT	PROCESSING	OUTPUT

Milk, Sugar and bournvita	→	Boiling milk , sugar and bournvita	→	Tasty hot bournvita is ready

12

To make your favorite Maggi Noodles

INPUT	PROCESSING	OUTPUT

Maggi packet, masala and water	→	Boil water add maggi and masala	→	Tasty maggi is ready .

Now, you have understood the concept of the IPO cycle.

AN ACTIVITY IS COMING UP!!!

ACTIVITY FOR DAY TWO

Please do the activity in your rough copy.

ACTIVITY
SECTION

MY ACTIVITY   Learning While Playing

Write the missing Input, Processing, and Output for the following machines by using the hints box given below:

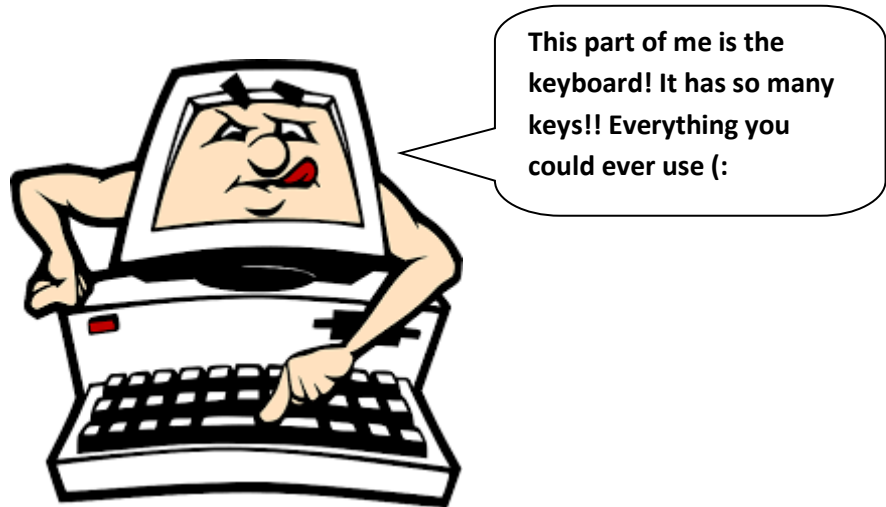| MACHINE		INPUT	PROCESSING	OUTPUT
	Microwave	Rice and Water	....	Ready to eat
	Juicer	Carrots, Oranges	Churning & Extracting Juice	....
	Food processor	....	Cutting the Vegetables	....
	Calculator	Numbers and Operating Symbols	....	Calculated Answer
	Washing Machine	....	Washing Clothes	Clean Clothes
	Toaster	Slices of Bread	Heating & Baking	....
	Music System	....	Spinning	Music & Songs
	Water Purifier	Plain Water	....	Clean Drinking Water

HINTS Ready Juice of Carrots and Oranges, Big pieces of Vegetables, Calculation is being done, Heating and Cooking , Purifies Water, Chopped Vegetables, Dirty Clothes, A Music CD, Toasted Bread Slices

Cloud | Kids

PARTS OF A COMPUTER

A Computer has four main parts, which help in performing the IPO cycle.

KEYBOARD:- **Keyboard is the most important part of the computer. It has a number of keys on it. We enter instructions into the computer using the keyboard.**

This part of me is the keyboard! It has so many keys!! Everything you could ever use (:

Monitor:- **It looks like a TV screen. It displays the work that we do on a computer. Monitor is also known as VDU i.e. Visual Display Unit. The information that we see on a monitor is called soft copy.**

There are three types of monitors :-

CRT (Cathode Rays Tube)	LCD (Liquid Crystal Display)	LED (Light-Emitting Diode)
CRT monitor is bigger in size and consumes more power.	It is a flat type of computer screen that consumes less power. It is in maximum use today.	LED monitor has better display. It is thinner and lighter in weight. It uses 40% less power than LCD monitors and lasts longer.

(CPU) Central Processing unit

It is the brain of a computer that control all the functions of a computer. It does all the calculations and displays the result on the monitor. It stores a lot of information.

CPU has three main parts

Memory unit:

We can store information or data. The information in the memory can be changed and recalled on the screen when needed.

Control Unit:-

The control unit works like traffic policeman. It controls and manages the working of all the parts of a computer. needed.

(ALU) Arithmetic and Logic unit

This unit performs all arithmetic calculations like addition, subtraction , multiplication and division. Also performs logical operations like >(Greater than) <(lesser than)(Equal to)= Comparing two numbers or things

Mouse:- A mouse is a pointing device. A mouse usually has two buttons.

Brain teaser

1. How many alphabets keys are there in the keyboard?_____
2. Which is the longest key in the keyboard?
3. Where will you insert a pen-drive in the computer?
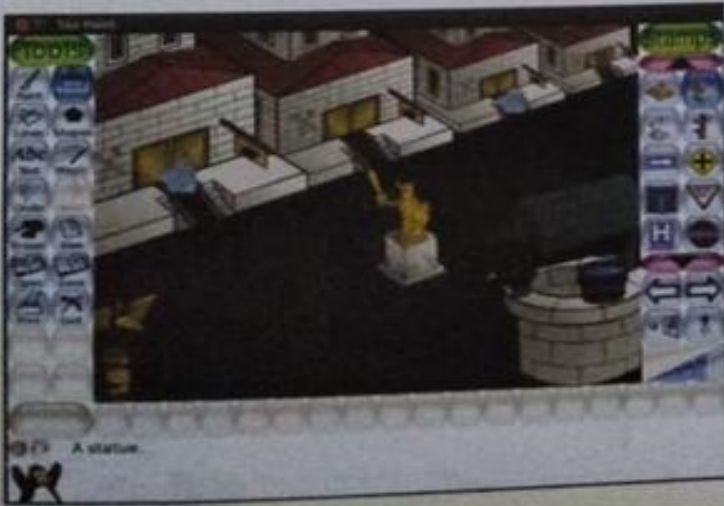4. Which is the latest mouse available in the market?

ACTIVITY ZONE — For Better Concept Clarity

Using a Mouse

- Click on Dash icon.
- Type Tux in the Search bar. Click on the **Tux Paint** icon.
- Select the Stamp tool in the Tools bar.
- Select the building stamp in the Selector and paste them one by one on the canvas as shown in the figure.

A statue.

PRINTER:- A printer prints the information from a computer onto a paper. The output printed on a paper is called hard copy.

Day 4

What makes a computer powerful?

WHAT MAKES A COMPUTER POWERFUL?

Speed	A computer works very fast and can do large number of calculations quickly.
Reliability	Computers are quite reliable. They do not make any mistakes.
Storage	A computer can store a large amount of data, which can be used anytime.
Versatility	A computer can perform a variety of tasks and is used in almost all fields.
Accuracy	A computer always gives correct results. Mistakes are normally done from a user's side.
Diligence	A computer can work for long hours without getting tired.
Multitasking	A computer can do many tasks at the same time.

Disadvantages of the computer

DISADVANTAGES OF A COMPUTER

A computer is a useful learning tool, but it has some disadvantages which are as follows:

ZERO IQ (INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENT): A computer does not have an IQ or its own intelligence. By mistake if you enter the incorrect input, it will give the wrong result.

HEALTH: Working on a computer for long hours could affect your eyesight. It could also become the cause of obesity.

ELECTRICITY: A computer depends on electricity and cannot work for long time without it.

COSTLY: It is a costly device.

ACTIVITY FOR DAY 4

Using MS paint software, draw and colour a scenery. Take a print out of your drawing and show it your class teacher.

Recap of Chapter One

- Computer works on IPO cycle.
- Keyboard and mouse are used to enter data and instruction to the computer.
- Monitor displays all the work that we do on a computer.
- CPU is made up of MU, CU, and ALU.
- Mouse is use to point, select and move any object on the computer screen

NEXT WEEK WE WILL DO EXERCISES AND QUESTION AND ANSWERS FROM THE BOOK