

# Information Communication Technology (ICT) Curriculum

## Primary School Level

**Topic No.4:** Comprehension of software and defining hardware.

Class	Learning Outcomes	Content	Strategy Options	Assessment	Linkages with subjects	References
Time Period : 1 class period      Academic Year 07/08      Wks Beginning: _____						
Std 4	<p><b>4.1</b> Define what is software.</p> <p><b>4.2</b> Define application software.</p> <p><b>4.3</b> Understand the difference between an operating system and application software.</p>	<p><b>Refer to Appendix 1</b></p> <p>Emphasis should be made between Opensource Software and Microsoft.</p> <p><i>Software: The programs used to direct the operation of a computer</i></p> <p><i>OpenSource: Is the name given to software that is available to all with no cost and gives everyone the free right to amend the software and use software.</i></p>				<p>www.Dictionary.com</p> <p>Based on the ETES Introduction to Computers Curriculum Guide. Obtained from the Cayo Education Center.</p> <p>Available online at : <a href="http://ThePECBelize.50webs.com">http://ThePECBelize.50webs.com</a></p> <p>Or Contact TheBCLP@yahoo.com</p>

Time Period: 1 Class Period

Std 5	<b>4.4</b> Identify the different uses of software applications	Spreadsheets Databases Word processing Publishing				
-------	---	--	--	--	--	--

Time Period: 1 Class Period						
Std 6	4.5 Understanding of the operating system process	Basic process of the booting up and shutting down.				

# APPENDICES

## Appendix 1

### ***INFORMATION SHEET***

#### 1. Hardware versus Software

Hardware (computer machinery) is unable to perform any functions without using computer instructions called computer programs or software. A computer program is a set of step-by-step instructions that tell a computer how to perform a task, much like a detailed recipe tells a cook how to make a cake.

There are two general types of software:

- a. *Systems software* (e.g., operating systems)
- b. *Applications software* (programs that perform specific functions for you, e.g., word processing software)

#### 2. Operating Systems

An operating system (OS) is essentially the master controller for all of the activities that take place within a computer.

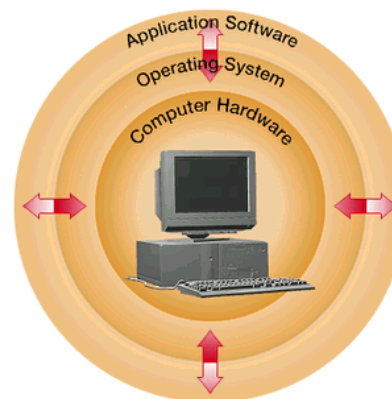
When you start your computer, you are actually telling it to locate its master program on your hard drive, read the numbers stored there and place them into its RAM (Random Access Memory) storage space. In so doing, it is now ready for you to tell it to run other programs.

The operating system is a **BIG** deal for two main reasons:

- It creates the environment in which you interact with *your software will connect to your hardware.*)
- It creates the environment in which your programs display text and graphics.)

There are several different operating systems that have

The one you are most likely familiar with will be different kinds of operating system. Edubuntu is from system which is a version of the Linux Open Source education in mind so ideal for students and teachers. Open Source software is community developed with no copyright laws or cost unlike Microsoft systems. If you want to find out more about Edubuntu refer to the website: <http://www.Edubuntu.com>



your computer. (*Determines how all*

work. (Determines how your programs

been created for different purposes.

Microsoft Windows however there are many what is called an **Open Source** operating operating system. Edubuntu is designed with

Microsoft systems. If you want to find out more about Edubuntu refer to the website: <http://www.Edubuntu.com>