



TOUCHPAD[®]

PLUS Ver. 3.0

Teacher's Manual

Extended Support for Teachers



www.orangeeducation.in
www.thetouchpad.com

Teacher's Time Table

Periods \ Days	0	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
Monday									
Tuesday						B			
Wednesday						R			
Thursday						E			
Friday						A			
Saturday						K			



DEVELOPMENT MILESTONES IN A CHILD

Development milestones are a set of functional skills or age-specific tasks that most children can do at a certain age. These milestones help the teacher to identify and understand how children differ in different age groups.

Age 5 - 8 Years	
Physical	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• First permanent tooth erupts• Shows mature throwing and catching patterns• Writing is now smaller and more readable• Drawings are now more detailed, organised and have a sense of depth
Cognitive	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Attention continues to improve, becomes more selective and adaptable• Recall, scripted memory, and auto-biographical memory improves• Counts on and counts down, engaging in simple addition and subtraction• Thoughts are now more logical
Language	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Vocabulary reaches about 10,000 words• Vocabulary increases rapidly throughout middle childhood
Emotional/Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ability to predict and interpret emotional reactions of others enhances• Relies more on language to express empathy• Self-conscious emotions of pride and guilt are governed by personal responsibility• Attends to facial and situational cues in interpreting another's feelings• Peer interaction is now more prosocial, and physical aggression declines

"If you cannot do great things, do small things in a great way."

Age 9 - 11 Years	
Physical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motor skills develop resulting enhanced reflexes
Cognitive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applies several memory strategies at once • Cognitive self-regulation is now improved
Language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ability to use complex grammatical constructions enhances • Conversational strategies are now more refined
Emotional/Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-esteem tends to rise • Peer groups emerge

Age 11 - 20 Years	
Physical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If a girl, reaches peak of growth spurt • If a girl, motor performance gradually increases and then levels off • If a boy, reaches peak and then completes growth spurt • If a boy, motor performance increases dramatically
Cognitive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is now more self-conscious and self-focused • Becomes a better everyday planner and decision maker
Emotional/Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May show increased gender stereotyping of attitudes and behaviour • May have a conventional moral orientation

Managing the children's learning needs according to their developmental milestones is the key to a successful teaching-learning transaction in the classroom.



“Family is the most important thing in the world.”



TEACHING PEDAGOGIES

Pedagogy is often described as the approach to teaching. It is the study of teaching methods including the aims of education and the ways in which such goals can be achieved.

Lesson Plans

A lesson plan is the instructor's road map which specifies what students need to learn and how it can be done effectively during the class time. A lesson plan helps teachers in the classroom by providing a detailed outline to follow in each class.

A lesson plan addresses and integrates three key components:

- Learning objectives
- Learning activities
- Assessment to check the student's understanding

A lesson plan provides an outline of the teaching goals:

Before the class:

1. Identify the learning objectives.
2. Plan the lesson in an engaging and meaningful manner.
3. Plan to assess student's understanding.
4. Plan for a lesson closure.



During the class:

Present the lesson plan.



After the class:

Reflect on what worked well and why. If needed, revise the lesson plan.

"Knowing yourself is the beginning of all wisdom."

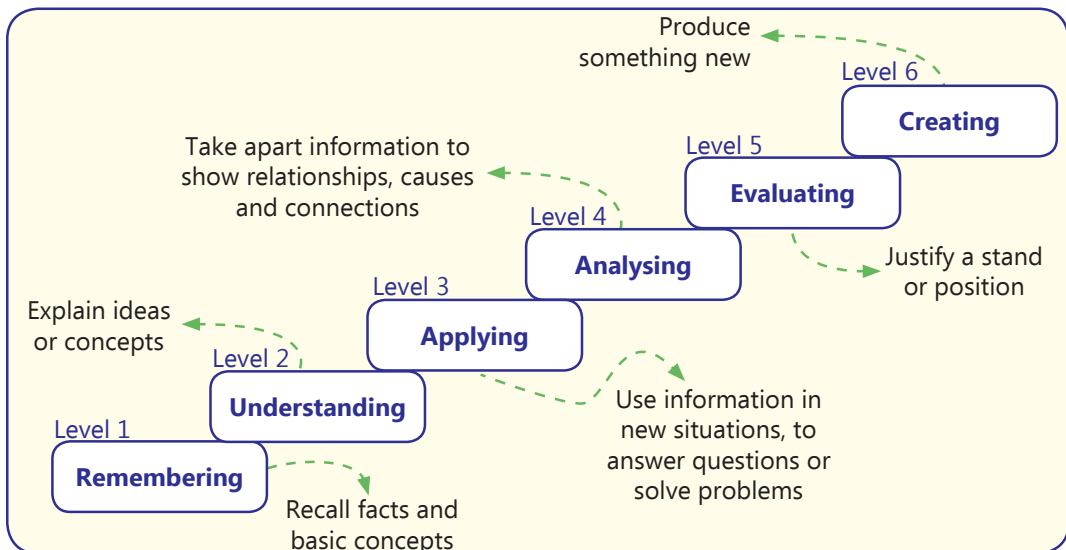
Teaching Strategies

Numerous strategies have evolved over the years to facilitate the teaching-learning process in the classrooms.



Bloom's Taxonomy

Bloom's Taxonomy was created by **Dr Benjamin Bloom** and several of his colleagues, to promote higher forms of thinking in education instead of rote learning. There are three domains of learning: cognitive (mental), affective (emotional), and psychomotor (physical). However, when we refer to Bloom's Taxonomy we speak of the cognitive domain. Bloom's Taxonomy is a list of cognitive skills that is used by teachers to determine the level of thinking their students have achieved. As a teacher, one should attempt to move students up the taxonomy as they progress in their knowledge.



Teachers should focus on helping students to remember information before expecting them to understand it, helping them understand it before expecting them to apply it to a new situation, and so on.

"If you have no confidence in self, you are twice defeated in the race of life."

LESSON PLAN

Touchpad PLUS Ver 3.0

Class-I

1. Computer—A Wonderful Machine

Teaching Objectives

Students will learn about

- ☞ Natural and Man-made Things
- ☞ Computer—A Wonderful Machine
- ☞ What are Machines?
- ☞ How is a Computer Different from other Machines?

Teaching Plan

Number of periods: 2

While teaching this chapter, ask the students to colour the picture given on Page 7 of the main course book.

Tell the students that the picture given is of a computer.

Tell them that computer is a machine.

Encourage the students to name some things which they see around themselves.

Make them understand some of these things are natural like sun, moon, star, mountains, cat, dog, tree, boy, girl, etc. The other things are man-made like chair, table, TV, fan, pencil, eraser, board, building, washing machine, mobile, etc.

Explain to the students that machines are made by man.

Give examples of some machines around us like refrigerator, air conditioner, television, mobile, car, etc. and their use.

Share with them that computer is also a machine.

Tell them the various things we can do with the computer like doing sums, drawing, listening to music, watching movies, learning, etc.

Encourage them to tell why computer is different from other machines (other machines can only do the work for which they are made but computer can do many kinds of work).

Extension

Ask the students some oral questions based on this chapter.

- Q. Is computer a machine?
- Q. Name some natural things.

- Q. Name some man-made things.
- Q. Who makes machines?
- Q. Are machines natural?
- Q. What is the use of air conditioner / refrigerator / washing machine / television / mobile / car?
- Q. What does a computer need to run?
- Q. How is computer different from other machines?

Evaluation

After explaining the chapter, let the students do the exercises given on Pages 11 and 12 in the main course book as Checkpoint. Tell the students to try different activities under Mind Boggler and Hands-On given on Pages 13 and 14 in the main course book.

Take the students to the computer lab and let them practice the activity given in the Lab Session section on Page 14 in the main course book. This will enhance the ability of the students and serve as a Subject Enrichment activity.

Suggested Activity

Ask the students to prepare a comparative table on chart paper comparing different groups of hardware on various parameters with the help of examples and pictures/drawings.

2. Features of a Computer

Teaching Objectives

Students will learn about

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| ☞ Features of a Computer | ☞ Functions of a Computer |
| ☞ What Computers Cannot do? | ☞ Types of Computers |

Teaching Plan

Number of periods: 2

While teaching this chapter, tell the students that computer is a magical machine and makes out work faster and easier.

Explain the features of a computer covering to the students:

- Fast
- No mistakes
- Search information
- Does many types of work
- Non-tiredness
- Large storage

Tell the students about various functions of a computer covering:

- Type letters, words and sentences



- Calculate sums
- Draw and colour images
- Play games
- Watch cartoons and movies
- Play songs

Tell the students that there are some things which computers cannot do like:

- Think
- Dance
- Walk
- Swim
- Breathe

Make the students understand the different types of computers like:

- Desktop computer (big and kept on desk)
- Laptop computer (smaller and kept on lap)
- Tablet (smallest and held in hand)

Extension

Ask the students some oral questions based on this chapter.

- Q. State two features of a computer.
- Q. Does a computer get tired?
- Q. Do computers make mistakes?
- Q. Why do we use computers?
- Q. Name two things that a computer cannot do.
- Q. How many types of computers are there?
- Q. What is a desktop computer / laptop computer / tablet?

Evaluation

After explaining the chapter, let the students do the exercises given on Pages 19 and 20 in the main course book as Checkpoint. Tell the students to try different activities under Mind Boggler and Hands-On given on Pages 20 and 21 in the main course book.

Take the students to the computer lab and let them practice the activity given in the Lab Session section on Page 21 in the main course book. This will enhance the ability of the students and serve as a Subject Enrichment activity.

Suggested Activity

Ask the students to discuss with their parents and elders to learn more about what they use the computer for. Encourage the students to share some more uses of computers with the class.

3. Places where Computers are used

Teaching Objectives

Students will learn about

- | | |
|--------------|------------------------------------|
| ☞ At Home | ☞ In Schools |
| ☞ In Offices | ☞ In Hospitals |
| ☞ In Shops | ☞ At Railway Stations and Airports |

Teaching Plan

Number of periods: 2

While teaching this chapter, tell the students that computers are used in different places for different kinds of works.

Tell the students why computer is used:

- At home (watch movies, play games, make school projects, online shopping, etc.)
- In schools (store student records, library books record)
- In offices (maintain records)
- In banks (keep record of money)
- In hospitals (make medical reports, controlling machines while doing surgeries)
- In shops (make bills, storing details of items)
- At railway stations and airports (book tickets, record of passenger information, information about arrival and departure of trains and airplanes).

Extension

Ask the students some oral questions based on this chapter.

- Q. Are computers used only in schools and at homes?
- Q. Name two places other than home and school where computers are used.
- Q. Why do we use computers at home / in schools / at railway stations / in shops / in offices / in hospitals?

Evaluation

After explaining the chapter, let the students do the exercises given on Pages 25 and 26 in the main course book as Checkpoint. Tell the students to try different activities under Mind Boggler and Hands-On given on Page 26 and 27 in the main course book.

Take the students to the computer lab and let them practice the activity given in the Lab Session section on Pages 27 in the main course book. This will enhance the ability of the students and serve as a Subject Enrichment activity.



Suggested Activity

Ask the students to discuss with their parents the use of computers for:

- Controlling movement of metro trains
- Launching satellites
- Weather forecasting
- Making robots
- Making animations
- Booking tickets for movies
- Video game parlours

4. Parts of a Computer

Teaching Objectives

Students will learn about

- ☞ Monitor
- ☞ Mouse
- ☞ Other Parts of a Computer
- ☞ CPU
- ☞ Keyboard

Teaching Plan

Number of periods: 2

While teaching this chapter, tell the students that just as our body has different parts like hands, eyes, brain, etc. similarly, a computer also has various parts.

Tell the students that a computer has four main parts:

- Monitor – also called Visual Display Unit (VDU), looks like a television, used to see pictures, games, cartoons, alphabet, numbers and words.
- CPU – stands for Central Processing Unit, fixed inside CPU box, called brain of the computer, most important part of the computer.
- Mouse – device with long wire, two buttons and scroll wheel, used to draw pictures.
- Keyboard – has small buttons called keys, used for typing numbers and letters.

Share with the students that a computer has some other parts also like:

- Speakers – attached to computer, used to hear sounds and music stored in computer.
- Headphones - attached to computer, used to hear sounds and music stored in computer without disturbing others.
- Printer – used to print text and images on paper.
- Compact Disc (CD) and Pen Drive – called storage devices and used to save data.

Extension

Ask the students some oral questions based on this chapter.

- Q. Name the four main parts of a computer.
- Q. What is the use of Monitor / Mouse / keyboard /CPU?
- Q. What does CPU stand for?
- Q. What is the other name of a monitor?
- Q. Expand VDU.
- Q. Where is CPU fixed?
- Q. Name some other parts of a computer.
- Q. What is the difference between speakers and headphones if both are used to hear sounds?
- Q. Give two examples of input / output / storage devices.
- Q. Name two storage devices.

Evaluation

After explaining the chapter, let the students do the exercises given on Pages 31, 32 and 33 in the main course book as Checkpoint. Tell the students to try different activities under Mind Boggler and Hands-On given on Pages 33 and 34 in the main course book.

Take the students to the computer lab and let them practice the activity given in the Lab Session section on Page 34 in the main course book. This will enhance the ability of the students and serve as a Subject Enrichment activity.

Suggested Activity

Ask the students to paste pictures of different parts of a computer in their computer notebook and write their names.

5. Uses of a Keyboard

Teaching Objectives

Students will learn about

- ☞ Keys on the Keyboard
- ☞ Alphabet Keys
- ☞ Number Keys
- ☞ Special Keys
- ☞ What is a Cursor?

Teaching Plan

Number of periods: 2

While teaching this chapter, tell the students that keyboard is used to write on computer screen.

Tell the students that a keyboard has small buttons on it called keys.

Make the students count that a computer keyboard has 101 to 104 keys.

Tell the students that the keys on a keyboard are divided into three categories:



- Alphabet keys – 26 in number (A to Z)
Number keys – 10 in number (0 to 9)
- Special keys – Enter, Spacebar, Backspace, etc.

Show to the students the position of various categories of keys on the keyboard.

Make the students understand that the alphabet keys (A to Z) on the keyboard are also used to write in small letters (a to z).

Share with the students that the number keys are used to type numbers and there are two sets of number keys on a keyboard.

Show to the students that there are some special keys also on the computer like:

- Spacebar key – longest key at the bottom, used to give blank space between letters and words.
- Enter key – also called Return key, two in number, used to move to the next line.
- Backspace key – used to erase what we have typed.
- Cursor Control keys – Show to the students the four arrow keys (up, down, left and right) on the keyboard, used to move the cursor.

Open a MS Word file and show to the students the small blinking line called cursor.

Make the students understand that the cursor shows the place where the typed letters will appear.

Extension

Ask the students some oral questions based on this chapter.

- Q. What are the small buttons on a keyboard called?
- Q. How many keys are there on a keyboard?
- Q. Name the categories in which the keys on a keyboard are divided into.
- Q. What are alphabet / number keys used for?
- Q. How many sets of number keys are there on the keyboard?
- Q. How many alphabet keys are there on the keyboard?
- Q. What is the use of Enter / Spacebar / Backspace key?
- Q. Name some special keys.
- Q. What is the use of cursor control keys?
- Q. How many cursor control keys are there?
- Q. What is a cursor?

Evaluation

After explaining the chapter, let the students do the exercises given on Pages 40, 41 and 42 in the main course book as Checkpoint. Tell the students to try different activities under Mind Boggler given on Page 42 in the main course book.

Take the students to the computer lab and let them practice the activity given in the Lab Session section on Page 42 in the main course book. This will enhance the ability of the students and serve as a Subject Enrichment activity.

Suggested Activity

Ask the students to paste a picture of computer keyboard in the computer notebook and label Number keys, Alphabet keys, Enter keys, Spacebar key, Backspace key and Cursor Control keys on it.

6. Uses of a Mouse

Teaching Objectives

Students will learn about

- ☞ Types of a Mouse
- ☞ How to Hold a Mouse
- ☞ How to Use a Mouse

Teaching Plan

Number of periods: 2

While teaching this chapter, tell the students that a mouse helps us to tell the computer what to do. Tell the student about the various uses of a mouse.

Show to the students that the small arrow moving on the screen is called pointer.

Make the students understand that there are two types of computer mouse:

- Two-buttoned mouse – has two buttons – left button and right button.
- Scroll mouse – has two buttons (left and right) and a scroll wheel.

Show to the students the correct way of holding the mouse with reference to the position of fingers and palm (shown in the main course book).

Show to the students that a computer mouse can be used for:

- Pointing – by moving the pointer
- Clicking – by pressing mouse buttons
- Single-clicking or Clicking – pressing and releasing left button quickly, used to select an icon.
- Double-clicking – pressing and releasing the left button twice quickly, used to open a program.
- Right-clicking – pressing and releasing the right button quickly, used to display a shortcut menu.
- Dragging – moving the mouse while keeping the left button pressed, use to move objects on screen.

Extension

Ask the students some oral questions based on this chapter.

- Q. What is a mouse used for?
- Q. Name the pointing device.
- Q. Name the two types of mouse.
- Q. Which finger must be placed on left button / right button?
- Q. Which finger must be used to scroll the wheel?
- Q. Which fingers must be used to hold the sides of the mouse?



- Q. Define pointing / clicking / dragging.
- Q. What is the meaning of single-click / double-click / right-click?
- Q. What is single-click / double-click / right-click used for?

Evaluation

After explaining the chapter, let the students do the exercises given on Pages 47, 48 and 49 in the main course book as Checkpoint. Tell the students to try different activities under Mind Boggler and Hands-On given on Pages 49 and 50 in the main course book.

Take the students to the computer lab and let them practice the activity given in the Lab Session section on Page 50 in the main course book. This will enhance the ability of the students and serve as a Subject Enrichment activity.

Suggested Activity

Ask the students to draw a picture of a mouse representing single-click, double click, right-click, drag.

7. Introduction to Tux Paint

Teaching Objectives

Students will learn about

☞ Steps to Start Tux Paint

☞ Tools of Tux Paint

Teaching Plan

Number of periods: 2

While teaching this chapter, tell the students that Tux Paint is a freehand drawing program designed for young children.

Demonstrate the steps involved in starting Tux Paint to the students.

Show to the students the Welcome Screen of Tux Paint with penguin as the mascot.

Familiarize the students with the window of Tux Paint showing the position and explain the use of Toolbar (contains drawing tools), Colors Palette (contains color choices), Selector (to select desired shapes) and Drawing Canvas (drawing and colouring space).

Tell the students about basic tools of Tux Paint covering:

- Paint Tool – used to draw different freehand shapes
- Shapes Tool – used to draw predefined shapes like circle, rectangle, square, triangle, etc.
- Eraser Tool – used to erase unnecessary parts of drawing
- Lines Tool – used to draw straight lines
- Quit Tool – used to come out of Tux Paint program

Demonstrate to the students the use of each of these tools.

Extension

Ask the students some oral questions based on this chapter.

Q. What is Tux Paint?

Q. Name some parts of Tux Paint window.

Q. What is the use of Toolbar / Drawing canvas / Selector / Colors Palette?

Q. Name some tools of Tux Paint.

Q. What is the use of Paint / Lines / Shapes / Eraser / Quit Tool?

Evaluation

After explaining the chapter, let the students do the exercises given on Page 58 in the main course book as Checkpoint. Tell the students to try different activities under Mind Boggler given on Page 59 in the main course book.

Take the students to the computer lab and let them practice the activity given in the Lab Session section on Page 59 in the main course book. This will enhance the ability of the students and serve as a Subject Enrichment activity.

Suggested Activity

Ask the students to redraw the shapes drawn in Paint earlier in Tux Paint also.

